

SPiRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE IN PARLIAMENT.

From the N. Y. World. Doubtless the "victory" for womanhood suffrage in the House of Commons will be the theme of infinite gratulation by the suffrage-seeking persons who are to assemble here next week in convention.

But lest that body should, in the exuberance of its joy, go the length of enumerating its chiefs of political franchise prior to their inauguration, it is proper to point out to it that the bill which has passed to a second reading, in a thin House, by a vote in which, we may be tolerably confident, its advocates were represented nearly in their full strength and its opponents by a very inadequate section of what must be their whole number, has not by any means become the law of England, and that, if it had, it is not at all the sort of measure which they are agitating for the enactment in America.

There is many a slip between the second reading in one House of Parliament and the final passage in both of a bill which appears to be socially so revolutionary, though in a purely political sense so nugatory, as this. The division indicated by the fact that the House was so nearly equally divided, and that the whole House twenty thorough-going advocates of the extension of the suffrage to women. Of the remaining one hundred and odd who voted with them it is much more rational to believe, as the tone of the debate, so far as we can catch it from the cable, authorizes us to do, that some were actuated by a wish to hear the subject debated, and others by a spirit of levity, than to believe that the majority of Englishmen were prepared to contradict in practice their own most cherished prejudices for the sake of that logical analogy and that theoretical symmetry which the promoters of the bill seem to have mainly in view in urging it. To predict that such a bill will never, upon the compulsion of logic alone, pass a Parliament of the Englishmen of this generation is to hazard nothing.

But what should chiefly restrain the exuberant joy of our sisters is that the bill has recommended itself to such members of Parliament as have been persuaded to vote for it by the absence of all those properties which would, in their eyes, give such a measure its chief value. The bill does not alter or enhance the rights of married women at all. It leaves the *four covert* precisely where she is left by the common law—as having no legal existence independently of her husband. Virgins and widows can vote if the bill should ever become a law; but matrons are left in their present predicament. Yet it is the woes of married women which have formed the chief burden of the complaint of our own Equal Rights Association and Woman's Parliament. These woes are alleviated by the statutes of this State to a mildness far beyond what remain the mediæval rigors of the English law. And yet our own matrons—those of them, that is, who feel moved to proclaim their wrongs through newspapers and from platforms—although thus blessed above other women, uplift their querulous voices, as in the case of their legendary prototype, who was provided with ample comestible and bibulous, as they with legal, necessities and luxuries, and of whom it is nevertheless related that

"This old woman would never keep quiet."

What can we expect of the consistent seeker for suffrage in New York but that she should spew out of her mouth, as a thing neither cold nor hot, the bill ostensibly in behalf of her sex which had been introduced into Parliament, and denounce the mover of it, Mr. Jacob Bright, who made it a merit in his bill that under it "male voters" be but one female to nine male voters," as a recreant and a traitor.

We scarcely ever hear a complaint of the present system of things which does not proceed upon the oppression of wives by husbands. But the heartless husband who figures so prominently in the *Revolution*, and whose delight and occupation it is to lacerate, oppress, and trample upon the wife of his bosom, is left at liberty by this bill to pursue those practices with the impunity which now attends him. The married women have neither actual nor virtual representation under a law which extends the suffrage to unmarried women. Nay, their case is worse than if they were left exclusively at the mercy of men. For the unmarried woman, at the time she attains the legal majority of man, is already passing from the marriageable period of woman, and a few years more will convert her into an inveterate old maid; and nothing is more notorious than the persistent and vindictive persecution with which the ancient virgin embitters the life and maligns the character of the married of her sex.

It is awful to think what would become of our own champions of a stricken sex if such a measure should pass an American Legislature. Two women are grinding at the mill of the *Revolution*. Miss Anthony would be taken to purify the polls or to enlighten the legislature, and Mrs. Stanton be left to raise horrid clamors, despair and die. The celibate would devote her faculties, as voter or as legislator, to wreaking her revenges upon the hated race of matrons. And the last state of that married woman would be worse than the first.

Let not our sisters be too forward to celebrate the Parliamentary friends who thus break the word of suffrage to the ear but break it to the hope.

LIVERIES.

From the N. Y. Tribune. "One-half the world," it is said, "knows not how the other half lives." Professor Francis Bowen, in his peaceful academic retreats of Cambridge, does not believe that the atmosphere of America will tolerate a livery or a four-in-hand. He points out that in the United States a man hardly knows what to do with a large income. "The custom of the country, the force of public opinion is such, that he cannot make his personal expenditure equal to his income, even if he wished. He must not keep a carriage and four, nor have a footman to stand behind his more modest equipage, nor adopt many others of the badges by which some persons try to convince the world that they are people of consequence. We do not tolerate gold lace, nor cocked hats, nor tall footmen with gold-headed canes." It is to be feared that Professor Bowen does not study society with that comprehensiveness which befits a philosopher. A single promenade through Fifth avenue, in New York, in winter, or through Bellevue avenue, in Newport, in summer, will occasion quite a revision of page 36 of his newly-published work on political economy. "No man must *stand*," says one of those German philosophers whom Mr. Bowen despises.

It is still more perilous to "stand not." A good many contrive to do, amid immense applause, and very publicly, the precise deeds which our political economist declares to be impossible. Carriages and four are a daily spectacle; liveries are exceedingly common in our fashionable resorts, even if these pleasing sins have not reached the chaste precincts of Cambridge. And if footmen do not "stand behind the more modest equipage" it is because they are seated, with arms folded in a "dicker," and look a shade more miserable than if they stood up. Cooked hats and gold-headed canes, perhaps, are still to be imported—the latter, possibly, awaiting the return of specie payments. But a livery is a livery, whether the lace be gold or silver.

It is something, no doubt, to have simplified the patterns. General Washington's liveries, white turned up with green, were doubtless as much more picturesque than ours as was the Continental uniform than the dark blue of to-day. The showy English liveries have never got themselves transplanted any more than the court dresses or the judicial wigs. It is doubtful whether any native American coachman ever wore knee-breeches; if he did, he probably assumed a brogue and swore only in Irish as he tugged them on. But the English and Irish wear them readily, and indeed rather enjoy them. We have known an unliveried servant in a family to demand them as his right, asserting that he had as good a leg as Mike or Patrick, his seniors in command. Indeed, the arguments in favor of liveries, be they stronger or weaker, are as well understood by the servant as by the employer. If they are a token of subordination, as they are above, they are a mark of dignity as viewed from below. They imply a certain position of confidence. He who wears a livery has thus far kept what he calls "his character." A drunken vagabond loses his livery. It is like the uniform of the private soldier—a token of inferiority as regards his captain, but of dignity as regards civilians. To be stripped of his uniform is for a soldier the last disgrace, and the same with the liveried servant. Then for the employer, the livery is a guarantee against dirt, rags, and fantastic neckties—it furnishes a ready means of identifying one's own carriage in a crowd, and it also helps domestic discipline. Liveries are very repulsive, here again resembling the soldier's uniform. It was found during our war that the most troublesome recruits settled down to obedience the day they were put in uniform. The trouble with these arguments is that some of them prove too much and others are afterthoughts. An American domestic is not in the position of a private soldier, nor is it desirable that he should be; that right of command, that absolute authority which is needful for war would in peace be intolerable. Moreover, the millionaire and the fine lady do not, in America, put their servants in livery for the judicious reasons just assigned; they do it commonly because it is done in Europe. This is shown by the servile way in which they copy the usages of foreign flunkies, that have least meaning here: as where a retired grocer decorates his coachman's hat with the high cockade, which in England designates the servant of a civil gentleman, or where a young lady rides in the Park with a groom in an inexplicable belt, such as in England are reserved for the despatch-box of a member of Parliament. We knew a young man of fortune, slenderly provided with wits, who returned from the grand tour with a single piece of valuable information, namely, that Americans knew nothing about style, since they allowed their footmen to wear monstrosities, instead of sternly limiting them, as in England, to side-whiskers. The simple truth is, that most people put their servants in livery because they secretly wear livery and are flunkies themselves.

After all, the line is not so very hard to draw. In the present state of society "domestic service," as it is called, is in some form inevitable. There can be no objection to an employer's providing the clothes for a manservant, or prescribing what the dress shall be—with this one clear limitation, that he should require no man to wear anything which he himself would be ashamed to wear. In our most fashionable resorts you may generally distinguish the coachmen or footmen of people of sense by a plain suit of black or dark blue, such as any gentleman might wear in the street without attracting attention. Already in England the upper-servants, like Mr. Morgan Pennicock, wear no livery; and George Sand, in her autobiographical points out with pleasure that French carriages are now generally made with seats for the attendants, or with self-opening doors. Aristocratic follies, all the world over, are being gradually softened, rather than abruptly removed. Indeed, the forms often outlive the spirit, as the backs of our carriages still bear the dangling tassels by which footmen once held on, and sometimes even the bulging boxes which once served as weapons to assist highwaymen. We are advancing, certainly, though not so wholly, as Professor Bowen thinks, of what Hood's old negro woman calls "our Pompeys and our vanities."

SOME HINTS FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

From the N. Y. Times. What reason can be assigned by Congress for delaying general amnesty? The objects of the nation in repressing the Rebellion would seem to have been all accomplished, so far as force and intellect can accomplish them. The growth into harmonious relations with every part of our country, like all growth, must be a matter of time, and although capable of being retarded, cannot be hastened beyond a certain point. Slavery, which made discord in our institutions, has been entirely removed from us—so effectually that we can safely declare its destruction the logical result of the war, even without the compact by which the South consented to its abolition. The readiness of that consent by all those able and position gave them influence in the slave States, is an evidence that thinking men saw the destruction of slavery already accomplished, and that they regarded the consent to its constitutional prohibition as little more than the declaration of a truth they had no longer any power to ignore. It was an institution to which the annihilation of the principles involved in that four years' strife was fatal—like certain reptiles which live in darkness, it perished with the light. With the consent of the South that slavery should be prohibited in every section of our country, we had nothing to fear from that institution. It was dead already, and this new compact was little else than its decent burial. That issue then was effectively disposed of, and needed no further legislation. To secure the negro in his newly-acquired rights of manhood, the action of Congress has been carried to its fullest extent, and it certainly seems as though nothing which laws could perform had been left undone. Then followed the granting of political rights, and these are now guaranteed by the Constitution itself, and thus made practically inalienable of revocation.

What more is to be demanded before we restore the rights of self-government to the Southern States without limitation? Is it that we feel called upon to exercise retribution for the crime against the nation of which they have been guilty? This is no part of the province of human law. The infliction of punishment, though it must be governed by the strictest rules of justice, or it fails of its effect, has for its object solely the protection of society. Law is cruelly if it goes beyond this, except for the direct benefit of the wrong-doer himself. And even here we have examples enough in history of the most deadly wrong inflicted by means intended to rescue the so-called criminal from the path of error. The Inquisition is but one waiting among many attempts on the part of Government to remedy moral evil.

If we cannot be content with the retribution which their own deeds have brought upon the rebellious States—the more especially as it has involved the innocent with the guilty, and has brought to ruin those who would gladly have avoided the issue—we must be unreasonable indeed. But the most important point, and the only one really left for us to be influenced by, is that of a common interest as citizens of a common country. Can we afford to leave an element of strife for an undefined period in a country where self-government is such an absolute necessity as in ours? What gives us our power to legislate for the Southern States without being resisted—almost without remonstrance? It is the recollection of evils so recently suffered as to be within the remembrance of all. With every year this recollection is less vivid, and in time it will become a thing altogether forgotten as a lesson. The revolutions in France, recurring at almost stated intervals of a generation, are an evidence that a strong government is submitted to unhesitatingly only so long as the generation remembers the evils of anarchy from which that government has rescued them. These remote evils have not been felt by the men of the new era, and they perceive only the bonds which galled them.

We are not disposed to look upon the gloomy side of the question, or to entertain fears which stand in the way of the freest extension of the rights of self-government. The fact that our Government is founded upon, not merely the sovereignty of the people, but the fullest recognition of the voice of the governed, and we have vastly extended the right of suffrage and made its universality a political tenet. It makes a jar with our system to hold whole communities disfranchised, nor can that system long work with the friction called for by such an exercise of power. Such legislation should be of as short duration as possible, and can be justified only by the pressure of stern necessity. Where is that necessity? Our Government is the people's choice, and was never suited to the permanent endorsement of legislation distasteful to any considerable portion of that people. The South can never be prevented from deeming that the suffrage they once possessed is a right, and the denial of it a stretch of the most arbitrary power. We say again it matters not that they have provoked such action. The question is, whether the interests of the whole country will bear its continuance.

We call ourselves generous because we secure the ample civil rights to every real citizen, and grant political powers to all citizens with the least possible delay. This is not mere generosity. It is a wise appreciation of the necessities of our Government and our institutions. How long will it be before we realize the inconsistency of refusing those rights, even to misguided Rebels, when their efforts have been entirely foiled, and they cannot stand in any other relation to us than that of fellow-citizens?

"PEN-PICTURES OF POOR GIRLS."

From the Baltimore American. "A FEMALE REPORTER"—As ladies who go out of their "spheres" to be criticized, and are not afraid to see themselves as others see them, there can be no harm in transferring the following pen-picture of a female reporter, who was recently in professional attendance at a Woman's Suffrage Convention in Dayton, Ohio:—"Miss Sallie M. Joy represented the Boston Post. She distinguished herself by her independent, don't-care-a-cent air, and by the number of books she carried under her arm and kept on her table. She walked with something of a masculine stride, and always carries a pencil in her hand. She has the Bostonian affection for eye-glasses, wears a sailor hat, and dresses neatly but plainly. As she is not particularly a thing of beauty, I should not give her chances of remaining 'a joy forever' are good."

The photographer might have refrained from throwing "that last brick."

We clip the above precious morsel from a recent issue of the *Star*. The gallant young man who drew the "pen picture" was no doubt merely venting some personal spleen on Miss Joy for "beating" him in his own profession, but we think he might have taken his revenge in a manner that would have been less wounding to the young lady's feelings. It is not the first time in the history of journalism that jealous youngsters have solaced their wounded vanity by making ugly pictures of their rivals, and we should disavow this malicious Bohemian and his "pen-picture" without a word of comment, were it not for the editorial suggestion that a woman is out of her "sphere" when she becomes a "reporter." There is a disposition in some quarters to sneer and snarl at every woman who tries to earn an honest living outside of the ordinary avocations to which the sex has hitherto been confined. Whenever a young lady dares to compete with men in any of the pursuits of industry which they have arrogated to themselves, she is compelled to encounter a storm of ridicule and reproach, which she has the courage to provoke. Every peculiarity of dress and figure is mercilessly caricatured, and she is fortunate if the purity of her character is not assailed. It is a brave woman indeed that dares expose herself to these poisoned arrows, which wound and sting, if they do not kill. No wonder that the timid and sensitive shrink back, and choose poverty and misery in the stations to which an unreasoning public sentiment has assigned them, rather than endure the gibes and flings which every unprincipled scribbler is at liberty to throw upon them. No wonder that the few fields in which they are graciously allowed to glean are crowded to repletion, and that the sorrowful "Song of the Shirt" is repeated every day in the experiences of thousands of young women who are compelled to sew for a wretched pittance because they fear to attempt to do anything else.

It is no doubt very desirable that every woman should have a husband and a home, and that the warmth of her affections and the skill of her hands should be expended in making that home happy, but in the very nature of things this cannot be. The number of women who do not marry is increasing every year, and of course the more they must earn their own support is increasing in the same ratio. In a few years it will be impossible to restrict them to the employments to which immemorial custom has assigned them. The sharp necessities of existence will assert themselves in spite of ridicule and destruction. We need more girls who dare to be pioneers in these new fields. We commend

the firmness and prudence of those young women in Philadelphia whom neither the coarse vulgarity of lecturers nor the loud bellows of rowdy students could drive from the study of medicine. A young lady was recently admitted to the bar in St. Louis, and if her presence in the court-room shall induce a little more courtesy, a little less bullying of witnesses, a little more regard for truth and honor among lawyers, her countrymen will not be sorry that she has forced her way into a profession that sadly needs reforming. A few of the leading newspapers in the North and West employ ladies as reporters and correspondents, and although some of them, like Miss Joy, are compelled occasionally to look upon "pen-pictures" of themselves, done in Bohemian ink, we are not aware that journalism has suffered by their labors.

We rejoice whenever a new field is opened up to women's industry, and we advocate their right to labor at whatever their hands are fitted to do. The unmarried women of the nineteenth century (with the exception of a few favored daughters of the rich) have the greatest of all earthly problems before them—how to support themselves—and we envy not the heart of the man who would lay aught in their way.

THE CODE OF HONOR.

From the Cincinnati Commercial. So much has been said in Kentucky and this city recently about duelling, or fighting with formality, and so many persons, who venture opinions on the subject with confidence, are ignorant of the code, that it may be opportune to give a little authentic information relating to the matter. Whatever may be said of the absurdity, barbarism, and atrocity of duelling, there is to be remarked in it, for no other reason than street fighting, if for no other reason, that innocent persons are not placed in peril by it, and that it is calculated to mitigate the savagery of personal encounters.

A few days ago there was in this city a case of "posting" in an anonymous newspaper article, and this was supplemented in the night following by a private note, explaining to the person who had been "posted" as an exceedingly improper individual who the person was who thought he had done it. The following outline of the bearings of the code in this case is prepared from the highest authorities; by one who is perfectly familiar with them, and we presume its accuracy in all particulars will not be disputed.

1. Any one "posting" an antagonist is presumed to recognize the "Code of Honor." 2. Posting is justifiable only as a *derelict resort*, and when a demand for satisfaction has failed for insufficient reasons. Therefore, to "post" without previous challenging must be regarded as mere bravado. To say publicly that one is a "coward" without previously giving him an opportunity to show whether or not he is one, is manifestly gratuitous and abusive.

3. After receiving insult so serious as to require notice, the course under the code is first to demand explanation, and if not given, or unsatisfactory, then satisfaction. To post instead, with the view of provoking a challenge, indicates a purpose to obtain an unfair advantage, as the challenged party would, by the reversal of positions, secure choice of weapons, ground, distance, etc.

4. Mr. Halstead is not required to notice the *def* of Mr. McLean, as expressed in the editor of the *Enquirer* of the 28th of April. Its mode and language are improper. Admitting that all preliminary steps to obtain satisfaction had been complied with, and exhausted, to post with a "we" is as ridiculous as Mr. Weller's suggestion to Justice Starleigh, in the trial of Bardell vs. Pickwick, about the spelling of his name. The "we" might embrace all the editorial employees of the paper. A dozen or half a hundred persons might very safely "post" a single individual.

5. The private note of Mr. McLean to Mr. Halstead, apprising him of his responsibility for the *def* of the *Enquirer* is improper. In the least after the condition of difficulty, but only goes further to show that the article was written for popular effect, and not with a view of fighting. The rules for seeking satisfaction under the code are clear and well-defined, and would surely have been followed by McLean had he meant business. His procedure, with men of honor, can only be excused on the ground of ignorance or unreflecting passion.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BRANCH OFFICE, CONTINENTAL IMPROVEMENT COMPANY. PITTSBURG, April 30, 1870. A meeting of the Stockholders of the Continental Improvement Company will be held at the Branch office of the Company, in the City of Pittsburgh (corner of PENN and TENTH streets), on TUESDAY, May 17, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors to serve from the 1st of January, 1871.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY will be held in Room No. 34, PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the consideration of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to authorize the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company to increase its Capital Stock," approved the 29th day of March, 1870.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. OFFICE TRENTON, N. J., April 11, 1870. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be held in Trenton, New Jersey, at the Company's Office, on the 15th day of May, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

OFFICE MAPLE SHADE OIL COMPANY. No. 124 WALNUT STREET, April 28, 1870. The annual meeting of stockholders of this Company will be held at their office on THURSDAY, May 19, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, to elect a Board of Directors and a Secretary and Treasurer to serve for the ensuing year. Transfer books to close 12th of May and reopen May 25.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, 17TH MARCH, THE SPRUCE AND PINE STREETS PASSENGER AND FREIGHT RAILWAY will run their cars through from the Exchange to Fairmount Park for one fare. 4 1/2 m.

TRIGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH. It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. It is warranted free from injurious ingredients. It is for the relief of the Gums, the Prevention and Soothing the Gums! It is for the relief of the Gums! It is for the relief of the Gums!

NO CURE, NO PAY.—FORREST'S JUNIPER TAR.—For Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Spitting of Blood, and Lung Diseases. Immediate relief and positive cure, or price refunded. Sold by FRENCH, REYNOLDS & CO., TENTH and MARKET, and A. M. WILSON, NINTH and FILBERT STS., Philadelphia. 4 1/2 m.

WARDALE G. MCALISTER, Attorney and Counselor at Law, No. 201 BROADWAY, New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF FAIRMOUNT PARK. PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1870. PARK CARRIAGE SERVICE. TARIFF OF RATES.

- 1. For a single trip to George's Hill, one passenger, 30 cents. 2. For a round trip to George's Hill and return, 50 cents. 3. For a single trip to Belmont Mansion, by way of George's Hill (when road is open), 40 cents. 4. For a round trip to Belmont Mansion, and return, 70 cents. 5. For five round trips to George's Hill, 80 cents. 6. Carriages are provided, in addition to those making the regular trips, which can be engaged by the hour, at the following rates: When used by one person, per hour, or less, \$1.50. When used by two persons, per hour, or less, \$2.00. 7. For five round trips to Belmont Mansion, 300 cents. 8. Carriages are provided, in addition to those making the regular trips, which can be engaged by the hour, at the following rates: When used by one person, per hour, or less, \$1.75. When used by two persons, per hour, or less, \$2.25. 9. An additional person who may originally engage the carriage, or who may be added to the party engaged, shall be used by any one not of the original party, except by their express consent. Published for the information of the public, by order of the Committee on Superintendence of Public Buildings, Parks and Amusement Grounds. Secretary Park Commission.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCK-HOLDERS OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.

held this day, May 5, 1870, the following persons were duly elected President and Directors:— PRESIDENT, W. H. KEMBLER. DIRECTORS, WILLIAM H. KERN, CHARLES A. MILLER, GEORGE J. RICHARDSON, GEORGE J. GROSS, WILLIAM KELLIOTT, WILLIAM BUNN.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, WILLIAM H. TABER was elected Cashier. W. H. TABER, Cashier. The Bank will be open for business on MONDAY, May 9, at 411 CHESTNUT Street. 5 1/2 m.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.

LAST DAYS OF THE EXHIBITION OF SHERIDAN'S RIDE. Great Life-size Painting by the PORT ARTIST, T. BUCHANAN READ. TENTH WEEK AND UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS. The Poem recited at 12 M., 4 and 9 P. M., daily, by MR. J. B. ROBERTS, the distinguished Tragedian and Elocutionist. 5 1/2 m.

NATATORIUM AND PHYSICAL INSTITUTE, BROAD Street, below Walnut. SWIMMING SCHOOL FOR BOTH SEXES AND ALL AGES. OPEN FROM 5 A. M. TILL 10 P. M. WATER CHANGING CONSTANTLY. An even and comfortable temperature maintained by means of steam heating apparatus. Polite and competent instructors always in attendance. Persons taught to swim in six to ten lessons. NOTICE.—Persons who have their names in Club Lists should procure their tickets on or before Saturday, May 7, as tickets will not be issued after that day. Send or address for a Circular. J. A. PAYNE & BRO. 5 1/2 m.

STEAK & CO.'S, HAINES BROS., and other PIANOS. ONLY AT GOULD'S. MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS. ONLY AT GOULD'S. 55 Chestnut Street. STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS. CHARLES BLASUIS, SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE WORLD-RENOVED PIANOS, AT THE OLD WAREHOUSES, No. 1066 CHESTNUT STREET. (Agent for Steinway & Sons since 1856.) 4 1/2 m.

MASONS, KNIGHTS, RED MEN, OR OTHER ORGANIZATIONS. WILSON HALL. Is now open for inspection to parties wishing to engage one or two of the handsome rooms in Philadelphia, with chess and billiard tables throughout; frescoed walls and ceilings, and all conveniences, on BROADWAY, between Avenue and CHARLOTTE Street, east of Fourth Street. 5 1/2 m.

NOTICE. OFFICE OF CHIEF AND CHIEF ANNAPOLIS, Md. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held in ANNAPOLIS, on THURSDAY, June 6, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M. BENJAMIN FAWCETT, Secretary to Stockholders. 5 1/2 m.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING TEETH with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas and Absolute no pain. DR. F. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Cotton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 21 WALNUT Street. 1 1/2 m.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, TENTH and WALNUT Streets. 5 1/2 m.

C. SAUNDERS' COLLEGE, W. PHILA. Lectures, MONDAY EVENING, 4 1/2 m.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. MATTHEW CRAIG, Assignee, etc., vs. JOHN McLEAN and SARAH, his wife, District Court. Lovari McLean March Term, 1870, No. 140. The Auditor appointed by the Court to report distribution of the fund in Credit derived from a Sheriff's sale under the above entitled writ, of—

All that certain lot or piece of ground, with the improvements thereon, situate in the 22nd ward of American street, in the Seventeenth ward of the City of Philadelphia, 180 feet north from Master street, thence northward along American street 72 feet, thence westward at right angles to American street 61 feet 7 1/2 inches, thence westward at right angles to Cadwalader street 61 feet 7 1/2 inches, along the same 72 feet, thence eastward at right angles to the lot 1 1/2 inches, and thence further eastward at right angles to American street 49 feet 1 1/2 inches to beginning. Subject to ground-rent of \$42.

Will attend to the duties of his appointment upon WEDNESDAY, May 11, 1870, at 10 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 216 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. MITCHELL, Auditor. 4 1/2 m.

EDUCATIONAL.

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J. FOUR MILES FROM PHILADELPHIA. NEXT SESSION BEGINS APRIL 4. For Circulars apply to T. W. OATTELL. 2 1/2 m.

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarrad Cordage. At Lowest New York Prices and Freight. EDWIN H. FITLER & CO., Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue. Store, No. 22 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue. 4 1/2 m.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

KEYSTONE PURE WHEAT WHISKY.

Distilled from the Grain BY T. J. MARTIN & CO., KEYSTONE DISTILLERY, NORTHWEST CORNER OF TWELFTH and WASHINGTON STS. STORE, No. 150 NORTH FRONT Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA. To whom it may concern: All the leading medical authorities recognize the value of diffusive stimulants. Numerous eminent physicians and surgeons might be named who have advocated their employment in the treatment of a large class of disorders. No Dispensary is considered complete without them. They are prescribed in all public and private Hospitals, and administered by all bedside practitioners. But the difficulty has been to obtain

Alcoholic Liquors Pure.

The pungent aroma of the fœtal oil and biting acids present in all of them can be ascertained as the glass is raised to the lips. The nauseous flavor of these active poisons is perceptible to the palate, and a burning sensation in the stomach attests their existence when the noxious draught has gone down. Paralysis, idiocy, insanity and death are the pernicious fruits of such positions. Medical science asks for a pure stimulant, to use as a specific, which while it diffuses itself through the system more rapidly than any other known agent, is brought into direct and active contact with the seat of disease. It is the property of the stimulant to diffuse, and by the aid of its peculiar nutritious component parts to invigorate, regulate, counteract and restore, and it is by the happy union of the principle of activity with the principles of invigoration and restoration that enables

PURE WHISKY.

To accomplish beneficial results. Having great experience in the distilling of Whiskies, and the largest and best equipped establishment of its kind in the country, supplied with the latest improvements in apparatus for cleansing Whisky of fusel oil and other impurities, and by strict personal supervision, the proprietors of

Keystone Wheat Whisky

are enabled to offer a Pure Whisky Distilled from WHEAT, and, being made from the grain possesses all the Nutritional Qualities, and can be relied upon to be strictly as represented, having been examined thoroughly by the leading analytical chemists of this city, whose certificates of its purity and fitness for medicinal purposes are appended to them. We invite examination, and any who would convince themselves we ask a rigid analysis.

N. B.—Notice that the caps andorks are branded with our name to prevent counterfeiting. For sale by all respectable Druggists. Price per bottle, \$1.50. Orders sent to No. 150 N. FRONT Street will receive prompt attention.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, Nos. 108 and 112 Arch St. PHILADELPHIA, Pa.,— March 11, 1870. Messrs. T. J. Martin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.— Gentlemen—I have made a careful examination of the Keystone Pure Wheat Whisky, and find it to be a perfectly pure article, and entirely free from fusel oil and other injurious substances. Its purity, and its pleasant and agreeable flavor, render it particularly valuable for medicinal purposes. F. A. GENTH, Chemist.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, No. 128 Walnut Street. PHILADELPHIA, Pa.,— March 11, 1870. Messrs. T. J. Martin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.— Gentlemen—The sample of Keystone Pure Wheat Whisky, submitted to me for analysis, I find to be pure, and, as such, I highly recommend it for medicinal purposes. Respectfully, WM. H. BRUCKNER, Analyst, and Chemist.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, No. 417 Walnut Street, PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1870. Messrs. T. J. Martin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.— Gentlemen—I have examined a sample of the sample of Keystone Pure Wheat Whisky, sent by you for examination, and find it entirely free from fusel oil or any other deleterious matters, and I consider it applicable to any use for which pure whisky may be desired. 4 1/2 m. Respectfully, H. M. GROSS, Chemist.

Sold Wholesale by FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., N. W. CORNER TENTH and MARKET STS. 4 1/2 m.

CARSTAIRS & McCall,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts., IMPORTERS OF Brandy, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PURE RYE WHISKIES, IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 1/2 m.

LITIZ CURRANT WINE.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS, Dealer in every Description of Fine Groceries, 11 1/2 m. Corner ELMWORTH and VINE STREETS.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, No. 140 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia. 4 1/2 m.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS.

of all qualities and brands. Teal, Sailing, Truck and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufactures' Drier Tissue, from Shuck to seven-zip inches, with Gentles, Sails, Sail Twine, YARN, &c. JOHN W. EVERMAN, No. 19 ORANGE Street (Old Store). 4 1/2 m.