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## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

## MR. SPENCER'S OPENING IN THE MCFARLAND CASE. From the N: Y. Tribune

The theory of Mr. John Graham, that most amiable, refined, and scrupulous of advocates, respecting the opening of a defense to the jury in a criminal case, is simply that counsel have a right to say whatever they may think proper, suggest whatever they please, declare that they are ready to prove that which they well know to be impossible of proof, and, generally, to fill the heads of jurors with all manner of irrelevant notions, without observing the least distinction between what is and what is not competent evidence. "I have no fault to find," said Mr. John Graham, "with Mr. Spencer's opening at all." "I don't find fault," retorted Judge Davis, "with its statements of facts: all I find fault with is its almost unparalleled statements of falsehood." To this Mr. John Graham vouchsafed no reply at the moment. He reserved his response until the adjournment of the Court, when with much ribaldry and many oaths he assailed Judge Davis, and made to all the spectators a demonstration of his proficiency in the use of profane language. No wonder the un-fortunate prisoner at the bar, with his life depending upon the good conduct and judicious management of the case, cried out in well-grounded apprehension: - "Hush! Mr. Graham, hush! Don't you know that you owe something to me?" An unfortunate culprit indeed! One of his lawyers had already, after doing him infinite damage, deserted him, while the other remained only to complicate and intensify the immorality of the defense.

It may be true, as was observed by the Recorder, that counsel are to be allowed great liberties in opening a case, or (to use his own language) that "the widest scope, the utmost license, should be given where a man's life is involved." But surely his Honor never intended to express the opinion that an advocate is at liberty to

"Distort the truth, accu mulate the lie,

And pile the pyramid of calumny!"

Surely his Honor will admit that if great freedom is allowed in an opening speech to the jury, he who makes it is responsible in some degree to the court of which he is an officer, to the public of which he is a servant, and to justice of which he is a minister. Surely the Recorder will not affirm that even in the discharge of a delicate and difficult duty an attorney for the defense may properly disregard all distinctions between truth and falsehood, and dole out to the panel with a simulated sincerity theories which he knows to be bottomless, and notions which are simply the creations, dirty and distorted, of his own malicious ingenuity. Is a lawyer to disregard all the suggestions of honor, and to run a muck against innocent persons who may cross the path which he has pleased or has been forced to take? Is it consistent with professional purity, judging by the ac-cepted standard of the profession itself, to anticipate impossible proceedings on the part of the prosecution, and upon the strength of such surmises to toss to the jury all manner of ex parte insinuations and absurd conjectures? What is to be thought of an advocate who does this, and who, upon being properly rebuked for it, can make no better than Mr. Spencer made ?- an apology which pleased the public not at all, and the gentleman's associates just as little ?-- an apology which can satisfy neither the honorable. because it is immoral, nor the dishonorable, because their eyes see in it only the evidence of cowardice? What is to be thought of that professional enthusiasm which leads a lawyer, for the sake of his client in jeopardy, to make a complete sacrifice of his own reputation, and to fling away in an hour that standing in court which it may have taken years to secure? To be sure. Mr. Spencer might ask, with tears in his eyes, why he should be made the scapegoat, and why Mr. John Graham should have piled upon the shoulders of his junior the responsibility of leading in the work of defamation, and insult, and abuse, to be judiciously employed in the future management of the defense ? Does Mr. Spencer remember a certain fable of a monkey who wanted his chesnuts roasted, and of a cat who was compelled to roast them ? If any reader thinks that we are speaking too harshly of Mr. Spencer's opening speech, we commend him to the second perusal of the speech itself-an oration which piously began with an appeal "to that Divine Cleator who holds us all in the hollow of His hand"-the same Divine Creator alluded to by Mr. John Graham in these energetic remarks of "G-d d-n you," which he subsequently addressed to Judge Davis, and of "G-d d-n it" which he flung in the face of the astonished Recorder. Are we right in supposing that Mr. Spencer's "Divine Creator" and Mr. Graham's "G-d" are one and the same Being? Between these two lawyers the trial of the cause most certainly assumed a highly theological aspect. It is hardly to be supposed, however, that a God of truth would smile upon Mr. Spencer's farrago of falsehoods direct and insinuated; and that He has not smiled, we may reasonably assume from the forlorn and morally ragged condition in which Mr. Spencer to-day finds himself. He has discovered by this time that inconsiderate appeals to Heaven may sometimes be followed by an uncomfortable and unwelcome response; for the objects of Mr. Spencer's indiscriminate and unchristian wrath can now look with pity upon their reckless and merciless traducer. The wife, first driven to seek a separation from one who had promised to cherish and protect her, and who then consigned her by his murderous hand to a second widowhood, is held up, in her great sorrow, by this unscrupulous advocate, to the jury, as "rioting on the proceeds of Mr. Richardson's life-insurance"-yet even she, this morning, can afford to pity her slanderer. The excellent lady whose friendly heart would not permit her to measure the words of sympathy which she sent to solace an injured wife, is denounced by Mr. Spencer as "a plotter, a conspirator, a panderer, and a procuress"epithets flung at her with criminal recklassness, as they would have been flung at any sister who also called Mrs. Richardson her friend. Yet, if the gentlewoman thus maligned can permit herself to be solaced by the discomfiture and disgrace of her traducer, her satisfaction to-day may wall be unstinted. The clergyman sneeringly spoken of as "a man named Frothingham"-would he now change places with a man named Spancer? Nay, the Fourierites, the Agrarianites, the Mormons, the Spiritualists, the Free-Lovers, above whom, in the consciousness of his own purity and that of Mr. John Graham, Mr. Spencer domineered at the commencement of this trial-is there one of them now so poor that, even in the estimation of the world, it

becomes him or her to do reverence to the lawyer flying from the cause which a culprit in peril of life committed to his hands? PREACHERS AND REPORTERS.

From the N. Y. Times. Edward VI encouraged the English farmers

to barvest upon Sunday, and in his proclama-tion to that effect he called it "a great offense to God to be scrupulous and superstitious in foregoing such occupations." This pious king was not above taking a practical view of religion, and, like Timothy, he was not averse to counselling a little wine for the stomach's sake to either laymen or clergy. Hence, when Rev. Charles B Smyth was lately arraigned by the Presbytery of the church whereof he is pastor, for drinking a stimulant of his own invention on Sunday, he was not without biblical and royal precedents to arge in his defense. The rather vulgar character of his liquor, and the incongruity of its mixture-for gin and milk was the nectar chosen by the reverend gentleman on the occasion in question-has perhaps excited an unreasonable prejudice against him. Yet, after all, there is no more harm in taking such a beverage than in taking champagne, and whoever would insist upon an aristocratic discrimination is neither rational nor charitable. But, waiving discussion of this point, and without presuming to sit in judgment on the importance or heinousness of his offense, we submit that Mr. Smyth's case raises one point of a general character which may well be subjected to discussion. The reverend gentleman was betrayed into his errorif it was an error-by his desire to he hospitable to certain reporters who designed to publish a part of his sermon. Now, is the custom of reporting sermons in itself a judicious or profitable one? We concerve that it is not, or at least that there are many strong arguments against the abuse of it.

In the first place, not one preacher in ten is likely to make the sermon which he expects to be reported precisely what it would be if he had no such expectation If tue difference were always for the better, objection on this score would fall to the ground. But it is almost sure to be for the worse. To address fifty thousand persons through the press, instead of a few hundreds by worl of month might, with some men, have an exalting and purifying influence; but with the majority it is to be feared that the temptation to eatch the ear of the crowd to make a "sensation," to attract the ready applause which is the business of the player rather than of the preacher, would have an injurious influence. Again, may not the inclination to flatter an influential or widely-circulated journal, with a view to gain its favor, sometimes be too strong even for a clerical breast? To put the matter more closely, does not Rev. Charles B. Smyth know of vivid illustrations of yielding to precisely such an inclination which have presented themselves in this city within a few months? We should certainly have no difficulty in pointing them out. The system of reporting sermons indiscriminately is open to this and other objections. It is not well, for instance, to offer a community, too many of whom are already prone to avoid church-going, a plausible excuse for avoiding that which, if a duty, ought to be performed. People only too easily fall into the habit of saying they can read a sermon in the newspaper as a plea for not going to listen to it; and yet it requires no argument to show that all the objects of gathering together for public worship on Sunday are not fulfilled by merely reading the words of a pastor's discourse, however moving or eloquent it may be.

It may be said that clergym

and, though we believe he never expected the pers it, got one too. And why not Robeson? of the o But we meekly wonder what is meant by existent the suggestion that the alterior motive for giving General Grant a cottage at Long Branch is in "the nature of a real-estate movement." To say that a "movement" may be a "motive" is certainly not philologically accurate, but still it is intelli-gible. A gold "movement" last September was a "motive" with Corbin, Fisk, and company, the ulterior object being to make Mr. Grant a party to it, in which they nearly succeeded. Now, as it would seem from this authoritative statement, the real-estate operators on the shore of the ocean have actually caught the President in the Long Branch entanglement, and Barnegat, and Tom's River, and Squam, and Great and Little Egg Harbor have no chance of appreciating.

Seriously speaking, this revelation is a very sad one. In Mr. James A. Hamilton's curious reminiscences will be found a letter from Mr. Van Buren, then Secretary of State to General Jackson, to Mr Hamilton, asking him to procure certain articles for the President in New York. He adds an emphatic admonition to let him know the cost; for, says he, "the General has a principle on this matter. He will not receive presents." All this scrupulousness we have got bravely over. Our General takes whatever he can get; possibly on the veterinary principle, with which his tastes and habits make him familiar, of "never looking a gift horse in the mouth. The tenure by which he holds all this real estate-the house here and the villa there. for he has evidently "many mansions"-is one of ancient date, revived and modified. It is certainly not tenure of "chivalry" or "knight service." It is not "socage"-either "free," when the services to be rendered were not only certain but honorable, or "villein," when the services, though base, were certain-but it is a sort of political "frankalmoign," or free aims, by which he who receives the gift is bound to do something not well defined for his benefactors-in aucient times to say prayers or offer masses; nowadays to give cabinet or other offices, and to do his share in increasing the marketable value of adjoining fiefs.

## THE WOMEN IN COUNCIL. Brow, the N. Y. Heraid.

There are two exciting female conventions now in session in this city, one at Apollo Hall, under the stately lead of Mrs. Cady Stauton, who is undoubtedly the noblest woman of them all, and the other at Steinway Hall, under the vivacious leadership of Grace Greenwood, who ranks second only to Mrs. Stanton in her especial sphere, if in the present conglomerate condition of the woman question she has any especial sphere. The feminine agitators have been so long in rebellion against the ancient doctrine of woman's sphere being the household that it is almost rank heresy now to insinuate that they have any sphere at all, especially as on aspiring above the household they do not s em to have secured a very firm foothold outside of it. The present conventions, however, give some encouraging indications for the final success of the oppressed sisterhood. One is the fact that there is a formidable split among them. No great reform has ever succeeded without division and dissensions among the reformers. When a cause is weak the advocates of it stick close together. It is not until it becomes strong that they can afford to divide on the minor questions. The fact that the workingwomen's grievances take up a great part of the time of the two conventions is another indication that speaks well for the possible success of the movement. Abstract ideas never take hold firmly on the people. The questions of wages and of hours of labor are always in order, while the ballot and the right to hold office are apt to be very dull subjects to the masses. A working girl who sees a chance to have her wages increased or her hours of labor reduced by this movement is very likely to approve of the principle, even if she is compelled to swallow suffrage and the ballot along with the increased pay. These cheering indications, and the enhyening news from England, ought to give our revolutionary damsels confidence enough to carry on the movement in future without any aid whatever, even such as it is, from the men. They ought to request the immediate withdrawal of Parker Fillsbury, Theodore Tilton, and Henry Ward Beecher from the association. They are mere bones of contention at the best. All they do is to wrangle with the able female orators on the platform and oppose most of the measures introduced. It is time for the suffrage women to assert practically their independence of the men and to stand alone on their rights. THE OSAGE SWINDLE IN THE SENATE. From the S. Y. Sun. The thanks of the country are due to Mr. Morrill, of Maine, for exposing, in a recent debate in the Senate, a gigantic land job in Kansas, for which Senator; Ross and Pomeroy stood sponsors, and by which the Osage indians were to be bled for the benefit of six railroad companies, only one of which had any existence except on paper. By the solemn treaty of the Government, entered into long ago, the Great and Little Osage Indians were assigned to a reservation of lands, located in and contiguous to what was subsequently erected into the State of Kansas, amounting to 8,000,000 acres. Recently, and in violation of law, several thousands of adventurers have squatted upon those lands, and have fomented quarrels with the owners by taking possession of their farms, their cabins, their cattle, and their crops. Under the pressure of the circumstances the Indians were, a year or two ago, induced to enter into a sort of treaty or agreement by which they were to yield up the lands, with all the improvements thereon, for \$1,600,000, or at the rate of 20 cents per acre. But this treaty or arrangement, on being presented in Washington, was not ratified or approved, probably because the Indian Bureau regarded it as a swindle. Just at this juncture these six railroad corporations, five of which, according to the admission of Senator Pomeroy, are only "proposed roads"that is to say, mere paper roads-turned up in Washington, and procured a bill to be reported from the convenient Indian Committee of the Senate, of which Mr. Harlan is chairman, transferring to them these 8,000,-000 acres of valuable land for the sum of \$1,600,000. At the very lowest estimate these lands must be worth \$1 per acre. Hence, if this bill could be passed, these six railroads would make the snug little sum of \$6,400,000, or a million each, with a margin of \$100,000 to spare. The chicanery of this measure was thoroughly exposed in the very able speech of Mr. Morrill, of Maine, of whom it is not too much to say that he is one of the fore-

the persons who own the stock or franchises	FINANDIAL. FINANDIAL.			
of the one road which seems to have a rickety existence, and the five "proposed roads" which have no existence at all. We trust the	SEVEN PER CENT.	Wilmington and Reading		
Senate will kill this bill very dead.	First Mortgage Bonds	RAILROAD		
SPECIAL NOTICES.		Seven Per Cent. Bonds.		
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COM- PANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3, 1870. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-	OF THE Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkes- barre Railroad Company,	We are offering \$200.000 of the		
annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1870. Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can	At 82 and Accrued Interest	Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company		
be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third street.	[TO BE ADVANCED TO 85, May 15],	AT 821 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.		
The Office will be opened at 5 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M. from May 30 to June 3, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.	Clear of all Taxes.	Fon the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of		
THOMAS T. FIRTH, 54 60t Treasurer.	INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.	\$1000s, \$500s, and 190s.		
BRANCH OFFICE, CONTINENTAL IMPROVEMENT COMPANY. PITTEBURG, April 30, 1870.	Persons wishing to make investments are invited to examine the merits of these BONDS. Pamphiets supplied and full information given by	The money is required for the purchase of addi- tional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road,		
A meeting of the Stockholders of the Continental Im- provement Company will be held in the Branch Office of the Company, in the city of Pittsburgi corner of PENN and TENTH Streets), on TUESDAY, May I7, at 12 o'clock, noos, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors to serve for the current year, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified. And also for the purpose of considering and acting upon the provi-	Sterling & Wildman, FINANCIAL AGENTS,	The receipts of the Company on the one-half of the Road now being operated from Coatesville to Wil- mington are about TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS per month, which will be more than DOUBLED with the opening of the other half, over which the large Coa Trade of the Road must come,		
sions of the Supplement to the Charter of said Company, approved Twenty-fourth day of March, 1870, W. R. SHELBY, 5214t Secretary.	No. 110 SOUTH THIRD STREET, 412 tf PHILADELPHIA.	Only SIX MILES are now required to complete the Road to Birdsboro, which will be flatshed by the middle of the month.		
NOTICE. A SPECIAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA, GER- MANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COM-	Government Bonds and other Securities taken in xchange for the above at best market rates.	WM. PAINTER & CO.,		
PANY will be held in Room No 24, PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of Jone next,	WE OFFER FOR SALE	BANKERS,		
at 12 o'clock M., for the consideration of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ontitled "An act to authorize the Philadelphia, German-	THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS	Nc. 36 South THIRD Street, <sup>55</sup> PHILADSLPHIA.		
town, and Norristown Railroad Company to increase its Capital Stock," approved the 29t - day of March, 1970.		LEHIGH CONVERTIBLE		
By order of the Board of Managers 52159 A. E. DOUGHERTY, Secretary.	OF THE	6 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Loan,		
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN	SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA IRON	Free from all Taxes.		
accordance with the provisions of the existing acts of Assembly, that a meeting of the commissioners award in an act envited "An Act to Incorporate the PROTED- TION FIRE INSURANCE (OMPANY, to be located in the eity of Puiladelphia," approved the 13th day of a pril, A. D. 1859, and the supplement thereto, approved the 23th	RAILROAD COMPANY.	We offer for sale \$1,750,000 of the Lehigh Ooal and Navi- gation Company's new First Mortgage Six Per Cent, Gold Bonds, free from all taxes, interest due March and Sep tember, at		
day of April, A. D. 1870, will be held at 1 o clock P. M on the 15th cay of June, A. D. 1870, at No. 182 S. Si6VENTH Street. Philadelnhia, when the books for subscription to the capital stock will be opened and the other action		NINETY (90)		
Street, Philadelphia, when the books for subscription to the capital stock will be opened and the other action taken requisite to complete the organization. 513 lm	These Bonds run THIRTY YEARS, and pay SEVEN	And interest in currency added to date of purchase.		
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, 1N accordance with the provisions of the existing acts	PER CENT. interest in gold, clear of all taxes, payable at the First Kational Bank in Philadelphia. The amount of Bonds issued is S625,000, and are secured by a First Mortgage on real estate, railroad, and franchises of the Company the former of which cost two	These bonds are of a mortgage loan of \$2,000,000, dated October 6, 1869. They have twenty five (25) years to run, and are convertible into stock at par until 1879. Principal and interest payable in gold.		
in an act entitled, "An Act to Incorporate the MOYA- MKNSING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, to be located in the city of Philadelphia," approved the 13th dey of April, A. D. 1859, and the supplement therato, ap- proved the 26th day of April, A. D. 1870, will be held at 12 o'clock M. on the 15th day of June, 1870, at No. 132 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, when the books for sub- scription to the capital stock will be opened and the other action taken requisite to complete the organization, 5 13hm	bundred thousand dollars, which has been paid for from Stock subscriptions, and after the railroad is finished, so that the products of the mines can be brought to market, it is estimated to be worth \$1,000,000. The Kailroad connects with the Camberland Valley Railroad about four miles below Obambersburg, and runs	They are secured by a first mortgage on 5600 acres of coal lands in the Wyoming Valley, near Wilkesbarre, at present producing at the rate of 200,000 tons of coal per annum, with works in progress which contemplate a large increase at an early period, and also upon valuable Real Estate in this city.		
NOTICE. OFFICE OF CHES AND OHIO GANAL, ) ANNAPOLIS, May 3, 1870.5	through a section of the most fertile part of the Oumber- land Valley. We sell them at 92 and accrued interest from March 1. For further particulars apply to	A sinking fund of ten cents per ton upon all coal taken from the mines for five years, and of fifteen cents per ton thereafter, is established, and The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit ( ompany, the Trustees under the		
The avnual meeting of the Stockholders of this Com- pany will be held in ANNAPOLIS on MONDAY, June 6, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M. 55 t6 6 BENJAMIN FAWORET, Socretary to Stockholders,	C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,	mortgage, collect these sums and invest them in these Bonds, agreeably to the provisions of the Trust. For full particulars, copies of the mortgage, etc., apply		
TOT ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, 17TH	BANKERS,	to C. & H. BORIE,		
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	E S BOUTH THIRD STREET,	W. H. NEWBOLD. SON & AERTSEN JAY COOKE & CO		
CON TREGO'S TRABERRY TOUTHWARD		DREXEL & CO.,		

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It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients. It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth! Invigorates and Soches the Gums! Purifies and Perfumes the Breath! Prevents Accumulation of Tartar! Cleanses and Purifies Articical Teeth! Is a Superior Article for Children! Sold by all druggings and donities

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are not likely to be actuated by influences such as those we describe, and we should be very glad to believe they are not. Nevertheless, it is wise to shun not only evil itself, but all the roads which lead to it. It is within our knowledge that preachers have sometimes not only been most anxious to see their sermons in print, but have sought to pay money to insure their arriving at that distinctiona strong corroboration of the degrading tendency to which we have referred. There has been of late enough, and more than enough, of "sensation preaching," in the bad sense of the phrase, if not too much in the good. Rev. Mr. Smyth's late experience, if deserving of censure, must be thought so not so much because of his act, as because of his example. We hope it will be a warning to him and to others not to seek a kind of publicity that is clearly outside the functions of the sacred office. That office is best reverenced, and is most efficacious for good, when exercised, like humbler duty, in its own legitimate sphere.

FREE ALMS AT LONG BRANCH-THE LATEST GIFT TO GRANT.

From the N. Y. World. A new fact is just revealed. A few weeks ago it was formally announced that General Grant had gone into the real-estate business in a regular and legitimate way. In other words, that out of the yield of his investments, or the accumulations of his military pay or the savings of his salary, he had made certain purchases in New Jersey and Maryland-Long Branch and Bladensburg being the designated spots. The Newark Daily Advertiser went off in a paroxysm of State exhilaration, and boasted that the President had become a Jerseyman by virtue of his having, as he had a perfect right to do, bought a cottage at Long Branch. It was clearly stated as a purchase, and the measurements of the lot and the equipments of the house were given in the true George Robbins style. It now turns out that the Long Branch matter is another gift enterprise after all, and it comes to light in this way. That eminent judicial exile, Mr. Bradley, formerly of New Jersey, on his southwestern trip, has hal occasion to vindicate himself from some aspersion in connection with this Long Branch investment, for we read in the Radical papers of a day or two ago that

"Hon. J. P. Bradley, who passed through Louis-ville last week on his way to New Orleans, wrote a note to the editor of the *Courier-Journal* of the former city, denying in the most positive manner that he had anything to do with President Graat's ville at Long Branch."

What could he have had to do with General Grant's purchase except possibly to examine the title, being doubtless familiar with the tenures of Monmouth county, and which he need not have disclaimed ? But it is the gift, not the purchase part of the operation, which Judge Bradley naturally enough thought inculpated him; and now the radical New Jersey papers are compelled to confess that Grant has taken another gift, and only comes among them because somebody has given him a house and lot. The Newark Daily Advertiser says obscurely :--

"Mr. Eradley was in Europe at the time the house at Long Branch was given to General Gratt. If it were necessary to took for any interior motiva for the presentation, it would doubtless be found to be of the nature of a real-estate movement."

We have no means of knowing when Judge Bradley was in Europe, or we could approximate the date of the Jersey gift, and ascertain whether it was before or after Secretary Robeson's unexpected elevation. Butterfield raised a gift fund in New York, and got an office. Borie was a Philadelphia house-giver, | ject if the public could know the names of

most statesmen of the country. Of course, nobody will believe that any. body outside of these railroads was to make any money out of this gigantic job, and certainly no Senator! We confess, however, it would throw some valuable light on the sub-

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A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor, 32 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT 5ts,, Philadelphia.	PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,	On hand and FOR SALE in
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JOHN H. LONGSTRETH. No. 12 NORTH THIRD STREET.	ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, svallable throughout	C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
6 5 19t PHILADELPHIA.	Europe. Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge	BANKERS AND BROKERS,
LOOK ! LOOK !! LOOK !!!-WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1633 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersoy.	for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 430; GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,	No. 20 South THIRD Street,
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CARSTAIRS & McCALL.	No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,	D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.
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The said articles are seized and distrained upon for non payment of taxes, etc., due United States Internal kr venue. 5910t Deputy Collector First District. 2	No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET, 1964 PHILADELPHIA.	No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 2200 ALEXANDEB CATTELL ELIZAB CATTELL

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