## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

THE PEOPLE AND THE TAXES. From the N. Y. Times.

For any approach to relief, in the shape reduced taxation, we are disposed to be duly grateful. So far as the session of Congress has yet gone, the odds have seemed nearly all against the people. Trifling matters have been discussed with great prolixity, and measures not called for have been allowed to absorb the time which properly belonged to important public interests. Funding has occupied attention that should have been devoted to reform; the battle of the tariff has been waged in opposition to fresh demands, rather than in furtherance of thorough, scientific revision and amendment. There has been cause for dissatisfaction, perhaps even for disgust. The prospect of some benefit, afforded by the almost simultaneous presentation of bills for the reduction of taxes, in the Senate and House, comes, therefore, with a certain unexpectedness which may moderate if it does not disarm hostile criticism. Thankfulness for small mercies

was never more befitting than now. The events of the last few days have shown, however, that in the present instance an appreciation of benefits promised is not incompatible with a hopeful effort to make them larger. The Ways and Means Committee is not absolute master of the fiscal situation. It only proposes, the House disposes. The revolt of influential Republicans against the attempt to waste further time upon a Tariff bill which has not the remotest chance of success, indicates the growth of an influence favorable to the wholesome changes in any measure reported from the committee. Its judgment does not carry the impress of infallibility-scarcely of power. We may be sure, therefore, that the Tax bill brought forward by Mr. Schenck will be freely handled; and in this prospect we see an assurance of changes which will bring the measure into closer harmony with the measure prepared by

the Senate Finance Committee. The most essential difference between the schemes is in the amount of relief they are calculated respectively to afford. The House bill contemplates a reduction of taxes amounting in round numbers to thirty-three mil-lions; the reduction effected by the Senate bill would be some ten millions more. If there were any doubt as to the ability of the Treasury to sustain a diminution of its resources to an extent not exceeding the larger of these amounts, there might be excuse for hesitation in determining a preference. But the fact, is that the forty-three millions reduction contemplated by the Senate committee is far below both the capacity of the Treasury and the expectation of the country. It is safe to say that a margin of at least sixty millions is available for revenue reduction, without impairing the ability of the Government to comply with the requirements of law in regard to the sinking fund. A margin of a hundred millions might. we believe, be shown to be available, as a whole; and deducting from this twenty-five millions, as a contribution to the sinking fund, seventy-five millions would remain as the measure of the extent to which taxes s as a result of industrial de pression or financial exigencies, we assign sixty millions as the minimum of reduction which a Congress intent only on benefiting

the people would endeavor to realize.

Evidently, then, the scheme of the Ways and Means Committee but half performs the work that is wanted. We are entitled to sixty millions reduction, and we are promised thirty-three. The Senate bill is better by ten millions. And the latter probably constitutes the basis upon which Republicans may most usefully conduct their opposition to Mr. Schenck's proposition; for the radical difference between them is confined to a single point. In their general scope they agree. The dissimilarity begins when the income tax comes in question-a circumstance we consider favorable to the equable readjustment of a tax which has been made specially odious by the oppressiveness of its rate and the unnecessary annoyance of Its

administration.

The difference is not as to the continuance or abrogation of the income tax. On that head the committees are united. Both wisely propose to abolish taxes which interfere more with the operations of trade, and to continue a charge upon incomes as a legitimate and productive source of revenue. The Senate bill contemplates the continuance of the five per cent. rate only during the present year-the rate to be afterwards reduced to three per cent. and the exemption to be as now. The House bill, on the other hand, enlarges the exemption, and divests the tax of many of its inquisitorial aspects, but makes permanent the five per cent rate. Out of this difference grow the ten millions, more or less, which indicate the degrees of relief to be afforded the tax-payers by the legislation contemplated. In other words, Mr. Schenck would exact ten millions more through the income tax than would be exacted by the Senate scheme. The additional relief he holds out by an increase of the income exempted is much more than counteracted by the maintenance of the present extravagant rate upon the incomes subject to assess-This is the condemnation of the ment.

We can imagine few greater mistakes than the reimposition of the existing tax, or the re-enactment of any income tax without a thorough consideration of the many points it involves. The public is long-suffering, but it will not bear with patience a tax that is eppressive in its amount, unequal and unjust in its operation, and beset with appliances which are vexations and unnecessary. A continuance of the income tax, then, should be resolved upon only in conjunction with a purpose to mitigate its weight and free it from harshness and injustice. The latter object is in a large degree effected by the House bill, which abrogates the inquisitorial features of the present law. But both bills perpetuate the distinctive outrage of the system as it is, by ignoring the sources of income in the adjustment of burdens. Both keep alive the wrong inseparable from the exaction of the same rate of taxation from capitalists, possessed of solid invest-ments, yielding a steady and enduring income, and from that enormous body whose incomes vary with the exigencies of trade or health, and are terminable at any moment. To disregard the obvious distinction which exists between these classes of income is to inflict injustice upon the vast army of workers, and to confer upon realized wealth an advantage to which it is not

A five per cent. income tax has no justifieation in the practice of other countries or the necessities of our own. Two per cent. levied upon all incomes derived from labor

or trade, and three per cent. levied upon incomes above a fixed amount—say, ten thousand dollars-would meet the wants of the Government, and at least approximate to justice. As for exemptions a thousand dollars would seem to be enough, together with some fixed sum on account of rent. The present plan, which exempts any rent, however high, is absurd and unfair. These reforms are not simply possible; they are indis-pensable if the injustice of the system now in force is to be terminated, and if the people are to be reconciled to a tax which clumsy legislation and prolonged maladministration have rendered all but intolerable.

THE SOUTHERN STAPLE.

From the N. Y. Tribune. From the time when so good a farmer as George Washington had a hundred cows in his yards, and yet bought butter for his table, the South has been a standing illustration of a system that seems to bring wealth but in fact leads to penury. Ten years ago she went to war, trusting mainly to the fact that she could do one thing to perfection-grow clean, long-stapled upland cotton at a cost of less than ten cents a pound. She had not then learned that national strength depends on doing many things well; she is not in a way to master that lesson now, though it has been enforced with the gloomy rhetoric of the cannon. She has yet to learn the omnipotence of concerted action and diversified industry. For instance, the last decade has proved conclusively that England will put no limit on the price she is willing to pay for a certain amount of good American upland. Her spindles and looms are all fitted for just such cotton as America alone can grow; and if she must pay a gold dollar for a pound of it, she will pay the dollar rather than dispense with the cotton. The scanty crops of 1867 and 1868 reduced the supply in her factories so she has been willing to give 25 cents a pound. But the three million bales of 1869 have gone so far to fill the void that the price has declined, and may descend to a point at which the production of cotton by free labor becomes unprofitable. If in January and February the planters of the South could have met in conventions, talked these matters over, and agreed to plant less cotton, and more of something else, they would have controlled the price, and held it at a quarter of a dollar and over. As it is, the old infatuation of one crop, one style of farming, has crept back upon the Southern mind, and with it, in many cases, an exaggerated estimate of the importance of the Southern staple to the welfare of the world. Instead of this being true, the cotton crop, as an ment of national and international strength, ceases at two and a half million bales. When cotton is cheap, England uses choice American for both warp and woof; now she mixes it with the short and kinky staples of less favored climates. When cotton is cheap it creeps as a dull adulterant into all our fabrics, it hardens the surface and chills the warmth of our woollens, it takes the gloss from our silks, it makes our linens limp in texture, it drives richer and more lasting goods out of the general market, discouraging the wool-grower, the silk-worm feeder, and the flax-producer—delaying the introduction of ramie and of mohair, as pro-

fitable American staples. All this subtle mischief a great crop of cotton works in the world, while the curse of a one-sided and exhausting tillage rests over might be reduced. Keeping in view possible | all the cotton fields. The planter will float corn a thousand miles down Western rivers. and then haul it fifty miles over muddy and narrow roads, that he may cling with a closer and more ruinous devotion to his single staple. His cattle are small and bony. They pick a scanty living in the canebrake, ticks worry them, musquitoes torment them, and poachers kill them; so he learns to depend on Kentucky for his beef. His hogs are wild and restless all summer, gaining no flesh and but little bone. His corn is insufficient for his plow-horses, and he learns to depend on Cincinnati for his pork.

He needs artisans of all sorts near himwagon-makers, tanners, shoemakers, ropewalks, plow-makers, and cotton-weavers. But these persons find that while wages are a little higher, food is a good deal dearer; that the roads are narrow and dusty when not muddy; that the streams keep all who are not well mounted weather-bound for a day after every rain: that the undrained swamps breed myriads of mosquitoes, and that where the lands are rich they abound in malaria. Arguments like these must continue to drive the mechanic from the Cotton States, certainly while, in addition, he is made to feel that neither James Watts, nor George Stephenson, nor Robert Fulton, if landless, would be as much honored as the wild owner of a thou-

sand wild acres. We are aware that the South has suffered from the struggle and starvation of a long war. We admit that the proclamation and the surrender destroyed a vast amount which, by the Constitution, as it then read, was property. Far be it from us, who justly prize the thrift, the enterprise, the invention, and the progress of the Northern character, to draw invidious distinctions or fan a sectional pride. But we wish to show the South how she is cheated by that insane loyalty to old, tyrannous, and now uncrowned King Cotton. She wants bread and he gives her a stone; she asks a fish and gets a scorpion. Cotton gives her gold, but for all important ends of national power that gold is dross. It buys nothing of that which makes nations great and keeps them so. It has little power to fell forests, to drain swamps, to bridge steams, fill school-houses, and change villages into cities. The funda-mental mischief in that sunny and for the most part fertile land, is not the negro, nor the bureau, nor the bayonet, nor the armyworm; but a political economy false in its first principles and ruinous in its working. The South spends so much on factors and shipping merchants; she keeps on the road such long trains of wagons; she supports such an army of steamboat hands and sailors and clerks and brokers and insurance agents -in short, she pays so large a share of what she earns in order to get a chance to buy what she wants, that she must continue to live in log cabins and ride in bridle-paths. What she most needs is a statesman, far-seeing and sagacious, as able as Calhoun was, to mark out the path of national greatness and draw her feet into it.

FREE LOVE IN THE SOROSIS.

From the N. Y. Sun. The club of women known as the Sorosis had the McFarland case up for consideration, as might have been expected, at their meeting last Monday evening. Resolutions were unanimously adopted by the club, amid a storm of applause, denouncing Mr. McFarland and the course taken on his trial by his counsel, and approving in the warmest terms the conduct of Mrs. McFarland, Mr. Richardson, Mrs. Calhoun, and Mrs. Sinclair. Mrs. "Richardson," as Mrs. McFarland is called, in defiance of the fact that her pretended marriage with Mr. Richardson was an entire nullity, is pronounced by one of the resolu-

woman, whose greatest fault was an error of judgment in remaining so long with a man who had forfeited every claim to her respect, and outraged every instinct of her womanly nature:" while another declares that "the late Albert D. Richardson, in offering honorable marriage to Mrs. McFarland in her distress and misfortune, instead of the insulting 'protection' too common in such cases, acted in a courageous, noble, and generous manner, and is deserving of the esteem and admiration of

every true woman." Now, we have no wish to find fault either with the judgment or the taste of the women of the Sorosis. We must protest, however, against the illogical reason which they give for their encomiums of the guilty pair. They undertake to assert that McFarland's trial illustrated the assumption by a husband of the ownership of his wife, and they denounce it accordingly as "a shame to manhood, an insult to womanhood, and a deep disgrace upon our civilization." With all due respect to the Sorosis, the McFarland trial illustrated no such thing. What it proved was the settled conviction of the public that marriage is a sacramental compact, indissoluble for any cause except that admitted in the Scrip-Mrs. McFarland in the course tures. of this trial appeared to be guilty, not of separating from a brutal and abusive husband, but for betrothing herself to a lover, and attempting, under cover of a secret and fraudulent divorce, to marry him in defiance of the laws of Christianity and of this State. She says herself in her confession that the very next evening after she fled from her home, she not only allowed Mr. Richardson to speak to her of love, but that when he spoke all her heart went out to him as freely as the river flowed towards the sea. This passion could not have sprang into existence in a single day. It must have been growing during all the period of her acquaintance with Richardson, and she could not but have known it. Whether they were actually guilty of adultery or not, they were morally guilty of it; and this is what makes their conduct so criminal in the estimation of all right thinking people.

A subsequent resolution of the Sorosis. passed at this same meeting, declares that marriage is "a holy and God-ordained institution, based upon the equal interests, equal affections, and equal rights of the contracting parties." Mr. McFarland, therefore, had some rights, and these rights Mr. Richardson invaded. It is not a violation of ownership with which he is charged, but a corruption of the marriage bond, and making love to a woman and engaging her to marry him while she was still another man's wife. If the case had been reversed, if Mrs. McFarland had been an intolerable shrew and torment, and some attractive woman had sought to winher husband from her, does the Sorosis pretend that she would have had no right to resist and resent the seduction?

We are assured that some of the prominent members of the Sorosis make no secret of their approval of free-love practices as well as principles. One of the speakers last Monday, we are informed, has borne the relation of wife to two men who are still in the flesh, and has eaten at the table and lodged in the house of her first husband, or companion, as she calls them, during her connection with her second "companion." We will not be so unjust as to suppose that the whole club is composed of persons of this character; but respectable women will do well to be careful how they commit themselves to declarations which are really, if not apparently, nothing but statements of the broadest free-love the-

A BAD START. From the N. Y. World. Some days since a radical State convention was held in Raleigh, North Carolina, ostensibly to nominate a candidate for Attorney-General, but really in the interest of Mr. Grant. As the programme was originally prepared, there was to be an immense outpouring of enthusiasm for Mr. Grant, a wholesale indorsement of his administration -not forgetting a good word for the San Domingo job-and a glorious nomination for re-election in 1872. Unfortunately for the success of this scheme, the brethren do not dwell in unity in the old North State, and, though the fires have heretofore been smouldering, the convention fanned them into a light blaze. It was apparent immediately on the assemblage of the delegates that there were two factions: the Grant wing, headed by a yellow negro preacher from the North somewhere, and the anti-Grant wing, led by Holden, the reconstructed Governor of the State. Subsidiary to these champions were the so-called United States Senators—Pool, the native Senator, bocking Holden, and Abbott, the carpetbagger from New Hamsphire, swearing by "big yaller," as Mr. Grant's tawny advocate is termed in unregenerate North Carolina parlance. On proceeding to organize the convention the trouble began. Holden entered Pool for presiding officer, and the negro nominated the carpet-bagger. The temporary chairman, one of Holden's henchmen, decided that Pool had it. Then "big yaller" rose resplendent. He objected to dis. 'He had the Bible and the Constitution to back him and a revolver in his pocket, and he'd be d-d if he didn't mean to have his rights." In vain the chairman rapped to order; in vain a little creature known as "Jaybird" Jones, a warm friend of Grant's, and anxious for harmony, pointed appealingly to the legend, "Let us have peace," as borne on some bunting in the hall; "big yaller" was not to be appeased. Under the flow of his fiery eloquence, clubs, sticks, and pistols began to make their appearance. Holden felt for his hat and fled; Pool sent for the police; and Abbott cheered "big yaller" on. Finally the police came and carried Grant's friend off to the watch-house, and Pool assumed the chair. Next day "big yaller," who had gotten out of limbo, appeared in the convention again, but only to find his wing utterly squelched, and no chance left to get in a resolution commendatory of Mr. Grant. The

his name. The moral is obvious. The man Holden is as shrewd and tricky a politician as the South contains. He has been on all sides, and has a most wonderful faculty of scenting out success. He was once a strong secessionist, just before secession rose in its might and glory in 1861, and fought it out on that line till he saw the end coming; then he became instant and furious for the Union, did no little to distract and weaken the Confederacy, and built up so loil a reputation that Andrew Johnson made him provisional Governor of North Carolina under the Lincoln-Johnson restoration plan. When that began to topple, he turned from it instanter, bowed humbly before Congress, accepted the reconstruction policy in all its parts and particles, and once more rode into success as the reconstructed Gov-

Pool-Holden victory was so complete that

there was not even the faintest move made in

that direction, and the great, outpouring, enthusiastic North Carolina Radical State

Convention adjourned without a mention of

tions to be "an innocent and deeply injured | ernor of his State. Now we see him preparing for a new departure; silencing Grant's friends in a State convention; and signifying by silence that Grant is too heavy a load for a prudent politician to carry. Coming from so shrewd and successful a man, this opinion gives Mr. Grant's renomination a bad start.

RATHER ROUGH ON THE THEATRES. From the N. Y. Herald. Mr. Schenck, in his ambition to reduce the internal tax some thirty millions-a mere drop in the bucket, by the way-seems inclined to accomplish that purpose on the principle of "robbing Peter to pay Paul." He allows public readings-like those of Charles Dickens, for example—to go scot free, while Dickens pockets a hundred thousand or so, leaves our shores and snaps his fingers at our country, without leaving a dollar as a tax in the Government Treasury. On the other hand, the Revenue bill just introduced piles on the tax on regular places of public amusement a hundred per cent. above what it was before. In other words, the license tax on first-class places has heretofore been one hundred dollars. It is proposed now to make it two hundred. The present tax on gross receipts has heretofore been two per cent. It is now proposed to raise it to three per cent. Now, it may be all very well to tax amusements as a luxury, which some people think may be done away with altogether; but we question the propriety of augmenting the tax to such a degree as to prohibit first-class public entertainments entirely. It is like killing the goose that lays the golden egg. A tax on gross receipts when the manager may not have realized a dollar upon a performance-and the higher the class of entertainment the more expense is there attending its production—seems unjust and unwise. It were better to tax the net income above expenses threefold than to tax gross receipts from which the manager does not realize a dime. Even the present rate of taxation on theatres encourages the production of sensational and immoral pieces, calculated to de-

moralize the old and pollute the young. But the managers have to resort to this mode of attracting audiences in order that their receipts may so far overcome their expenses that they may be able to pay the Government tax without encroaching upon the returns for their actual outlay. There are many sensational performances in lecture-rooms that should be held liable to Government taxation as well as theatres, and Congress would be doing a good thing if it should impose a tax upon these lecturing harlequins and travel-ling knights of gabble, and ease up a little on the now overtaxed first-class places of public amusement.

INSANITY AND MURDER. From the Baltimore Sun.

We have heretofore noticed that Governor Alcorn, of Mississippi, has sent a special message to the State Legislature in regard to the plea of insanity in trials for murder, manslaughter, and assaults with intent to kill. He recommends that in all cases in which that plea is interposed the question shall be tried in equity, the prisoner to be held in custody meanwhile, without bail, to await the decree. If the decree shall be that the prisoner is sane, he shall be tried as such for the crime committed; that if he shall be found to be insane, the court shall order him to be confined in a lunatic asylum, and in that portion thereof designated for the "dangerous insane." In the case of assault with intent to kill, this confinement shall be for the term of one year, in a case of manslaughter for the term of three years, and in case of murder for a period of five years. In Maryland it is required by the code that when any person indicted for crime or misdemeanor shall allege insanity or lunacy in his defense, the jury empanelled to try him shall find by their verdict whether he was at the time of committing the offense, or still is, insane, and if the jury find that he then was and still is insane, the court may send him to an alushouse, hospital, or some place better suited to his condition, there to be confined until he shall have recovered his reason and be discharged by due course of law. If such a provision as this is adhered to in good faith, the anomaly so often witnessed of turning loose murderers who claim to have acted under an uncontrollable impulse of insanity, and giving them an opportunity to perpetrate similar acts, will be avoided. It is well known by those acquainted with cases of undoubted homicidal mania. that patients, aware of their condition, have themselves begged to be secured, so as to be saved from the act which they felt impelled to perpetrate. It would hence be a blessing to the insane murderers, as well as a safeguard to society, to shut up murderers found by juries to be insane in lunatic asylumns, where others, suffering from madness, though not murderers, are confined.

The increase of insanity of late, as developed by the criminal proceedings in courts of justice, would seem almost to justify the saying of the transcendental Emerson, that "there is a crack in everything human." The rogues and manslayers of former days may well complain of their unlucky fate in being born before this ingenious device for cheating the ends of justice was invented. We have now what is called "moral insanity," being an alienation or perversion of the moral faculties, unaccom-panied by any marked perversion of the intellect, once considered by the doctors a characteristic, to a greater or less degree, of the whole of fallen humanity. There is no doubt a confusion of ideas, to some extent, among all criminals, such as was defined by a famous Irish barrister as "a confusion of the head arising from a corruption of the heart." It has been reserved to this day, however, to afford juries a pretext for acquittal in emotional madness, moral idiocy, and the like, to an extent that calls for some such legislative provisions in other States as is found in our own code or is recommended by the Governor of Mississippi. In the meantime it is impossible not to admire the courage which gentlemen of the bar exhibit in sitting for days and weeks, through a protracted trial, in close proximity to a homicidal madman, without the precaution of having him ironed, when at any moment, and especially under the exciting influence of the scenes in court, he might take it into his head to give the jury a practical illustration of his condition by making a murderous assault upon his counsel.

HE VATICAN. No. 1010 CHESNUT Street.

Garden Vases, classical designs.
Garden Vases at all prices.
Garden Vases at \$250.
Garden Vases at \$250.
Garden Vases at \$500.
Garden Vases at \$500.
Garden Vases at \$600.
Garden Vases at \$600.
Garden Vases at \$700.
Garden Vases at \$700.
Garden Vases at \$1000.
Garden Vases at \$1000.
Garden Stattary, Flower Pots, and
Hanging Vases in great variety.

No decoration adds to the natural beauties of the garden or lawn—and at so little expense—as a few Vases filled with flowering plants.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers Drier Felts, from thirty to saventy six mobes, with Pauline, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN.

Ro. 10 OMURGH Street (City Stores.

SPECIAL NOTICES. PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COM-

PANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. The Board of Directors have this day declared a som annual Dividend of FIVE PER OENT, on the Capital Steek of the Company, clear of National and State Taxos, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1870. Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third

The Office will be opened at 8 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. THOMAS T. FIRTH,

OFFICE CATAWISSA RAILROAD COM-PANY, No. 424 WALINUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6, 1870.

The Board of Directors of this Chimpany have this day declared a dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT., on account of the dividends to be paid the preferred stockholders, payable on and after the 23d inst., to those persons in whose names the stock stands at the close of the transfer books.

The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on the 14th and reopened on the 33d inst.

5 19 ths 4t.

W. L. GILROY, Treasurer,

NOTICE.-A SPECIAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA, GER. MANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COM-PANY will be held in Room No. 24, 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 29ta day of March, 1870. By order of the Board of Managers. A. E. DOUGHERTY, Secretary,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN accordance with the provisions of the existing acts of Assembly, that a meeting of the commissioners named of Assembly, that a meeting of the commissioners named in an act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the PROTECTION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, to be located in the city of Philadelphia," approved the 18th day of April, A. D. 1870, will be held at 1 o'clock P. M. on the 18th cay of June, A. D. 1870, at No. 132 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, when the books for subscription to the capital stock will be opened and the other action taken requisite to complete the organization. 5 13 lm

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN accordance with the provisions of the existing acts of Assembly, that a meeting of the commissioners named in an act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the MOYA-MENSING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, to be located in the city of Philadelphia," approved the 13th day of April, A. D. 1859, and the supplement thereto, approved the 28th day of April, A. D. 1870, will be held at 12 o'clock M. on the 15th day of June, 1570, at No. 132 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, when the books for subscription to the capital stock will be opened and the other action taken requisite to complete the organization. 5 ISIm

NOTICE. OFFICE OF CHES AND OHIO CANAL. ANNAPOLIS, May 3, 1873. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held in ANNAPOLIS on MC 10AY, June 6, 1870, at 2 o'cleck P. M. BENJAMIN FAWORIT,

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the POWELL TRACT COAL COMPANY will be held in Philadelphia, at No. 615 WALRUT Street, Room No. 7, on SATURDAY. 21st Listant, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering an act passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania affecting the company, and such other business as may be brought before it.

54 wthet\*

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CLARION RIVER AND SPRING CREEK OIL COMPANY will be held at HORTICULTURAL HALL, BROAD Street, on WED-NESDAY EVENING, the 25th inst at 8 o'clock. [5 12 12t TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients. It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth! Invigorates and Scothes the Guma! Purifies and Perfumes the Breath! Prevents Accumulation of Tartar! Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth! Is a Superior Article for Children! Sold by all druggists and dentists.

8 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

NO CURE, NO PAY .- FORREST'S JUNIPER TAR-For Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Spitting o Blood, and Lung Diseases. Immediate relief and posi tive cure, or price refunded. Sold by FRENCH, RIOH-ARDS & CO., TENTH and MARKET, and A. M. WIL-

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrons-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
FIFTH and WALNUT Streets WARDALE G. MCALLISTER,

Attorney and Counseller at Law, No. 261 BROADWAY, New York.

ROOFING. R E A D Y R O O F I N G .applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tim. It is resdily put on old
Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of coilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at she
notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALK by the barrel or gallon
the best and cheapest in the market.

175

No. 711 N. NINTH Street above Coater.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—
We are prepared to furnish English imported
ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT
in quantities to suit. This roofing was used to cover th
Paris Exhibition in 1867. Nos. 517 and 519 MINOR Street 5 13 1m

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETO. ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO., N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, Importers and Manufacturers of WHITE LEAD AND COLORED PAINTS, PUTTY,

VARNISHES, ETC. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest price

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS. DATENT SHOULDER-SHAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE. PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWESS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS
GOODS in full variety.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE J. WATSON & SON, J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,

WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE STORE NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

A few doors above Chesnut st., Philas EASTON & MCMAHON. SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to
Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate
points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and
Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice

I HAVE ABANDONED THE OLD method of packing bodies in ice, and having a PATENT CORPSE-PRESERVING CASKET, which is entirely new, and which has proven a perfect success, I desive to call the attention of the public to the same. I guarantee that all bodies will be kept in a dry and perfect state of preservation for an indefinite period 4 20 lm] JOSEPH A. MARKLE, Undertaker, S. W. corner SEVENTH and BUTTONWOOD Sta

REFRIGERATORS. REFRICERATORS. E. S. FARSON & CO.,

Self-Ventilating Refrigerators,

The cheapest and most reliable in the market, and WIII keep MEATS, VEGETABLES, FRUITS, MILK. and BUTTER LONGER, DRIER, and COLDER, WITH LESS ICE.

Than any other Refrigerators in use. Wholessle and Retail, at the Old Stand, 14 30 1mrp No. 220 DOCK Street, Below Walnut.

XL-ALL REFRIGERATORS ALWAYS RELIABLE. The subscriber guarantees the make and finish of his SUPERIOR REFRIGERATOR equal in every respect to his former makes. The thousands sold and now in use testify to their superior qualifications. For sale wholesale and retail at the Manufactory, No. 305 OHERRY Street, abov Third.

Also, W. F. NICKEL'S Patent Combination ale, beer, and liquor cooler and refrigerator. GEORGE W. NICKELS.

1870. 1870. KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO. ESTABLISHED 1839. INCORPORATED 1864,

OFFICE, No. 435 WALNUT St., Philadesphia, OFFICES AND BRANCH DEPOTS:

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD and MAS RIDGE ROAD and WILLOW Street. WILLOW STREET WHARF, Delaware Avenue. TWENTY-SECOND and HAMILTON Streets. NINTH Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, PINE STREET WHARF, Schuylkill. No. 1853 MAIN Street, Germantown. No. 21 North SECOND Street, Camden, N. J., and

CAPE MAY, New Jersey. Wholesale and Retail Desiers in and Shippers of Eastern Ice. Send your orders to any of the above offices. "For prices, see cards" 63 lm

CARPENTER ILE COMPANY.

No. 717 WILLOW Street.

GOOD BOSTON ICE

AT MARKET RATES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. CHAS. S. CARPENTER, JOHN GLENDENING JOS. M. TRUMAN, JR., [5 7 stuthim

JOHN R. CARPENTER, WM. E. FRAZER DENN ICE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated 1868, OFFICES, No. 408 North TWENTY-FIRST Street. Shipping Depot, SPRUCE STREET WHARF, Schuyl-till River. S. W. Corner FOURTH and LIBRARY,

CHAS. J. WOLBERT, President. CHAS. B. REES, Superintendent

WHISKY, WINE, ETG. CARSTAIRS & McCALL

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts., IMPORTERS OF Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 528 306 WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS

in Fine Whiskies, No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphi

GROCERIES, ETO.

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., BELOW CHESNUT STREET. BROWN STOUT AND

> SCOTCH ALE, In stone and glass, by the cask or dozen. ALBERT C. ROBERTS.

Dealers in Fine Groceries, Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets

FURNITURE, ETO. RICHMOND & CO..

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE WAREROOMS

No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET, MAST SIDE, ABOVE OHESNUT,

PHILADRLPHIA URNITUR

Selling at Cost, No. 1010 MARKET Street. G. R. NORTH.

MEDICAL. NEW DISCOVERY.—ELIXIR J. F. BERNARD—TONISTHENIQUE. ANTI-DYSPEPTIO.
The several observations made by the best physicians of
the Faculte de Paris have proved that the sicknesses
arising from improverishment of the blood or norvons exhaustion, viz.:—Amedis, Uhlorosis, Sympathisme,
Phthisic, Diabetes, Albumineria, Scorbut, etc., etc., are
radically cured with the ELIXIR J. F. BERNARD,
General Depot—A. BERNARD, No. 51 OEDAR Street,
2d Loor. For sale by all respectable druggists. 31 tuthey

PIANOS.

ALBRECHT, RIBERS & SOHMIDT, FIRST-CLASS PLANO-FORTES.

Full guarantee and moderate prices.
WAREROOMS, No. 610 AROH Street. TO ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS. - PLANS and specifications for the construction of a POLICE STATION HOUSE, to be erected upon the

POLICE STATION HOUSE, to be erected upon the site of the present Station House in the Fifth Police District, on Fifteenth street, above Locust street, in the city of Philadelphia, are hereby requested and invited from some competent architects, to be submitted to the Committee on Police of Councils on or before MONDAY, May 23, 1870.

The several plans and specifications will be duly considered by said committee, and if any one of the number shall be selected and adopted by the said committee, and approved by Councils, it will be paid for, but for those not selected no compensation is to be given.

Any information as to dimensions or particulars will be furnished upon application to ST. CLAIR A. MULHOLLAND, Chief of Police, at the office of the Such plans and specifications may be left with, or mailed to, the undersigned at his office, No. 219 DOCK Street.

Chairman Committee on Police, 8 12 1870. Philadelphia, May 12, 1870.