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TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1870.

OUR NORTHERN NEIGHBORS.

CURRENT telegraphic intelligence affords new illustrations of the troubles to which the unhappy people of the New Dominion are subjected by their political connection with Great Britain. The fearful Fenians have once more started on the war-path, and the whole border is in a state of trepidation on account of the prevailing uncertainty in regard to the objective point of their expedition. We are informed by one veracious chronicler that, contrary to usual custom, the leaders are very reticent, and stubbornly refuse to declare whether they intend to march to the rescue of the rebel Riehl, in the Red River district, or to boldly cross the St. Lawrence, and plunge into the heart of the enemy's country. If they really mean business, their chances of accomplishing tangible results will be improved by a coalition and co-operation with Riehl, for they will find it much easier to temporarily sustain a rebellion already started than to either create a new one or to make a serious demonstration against British power at any point where regular and volunteer troops can be rallied to confront them. Any hostile movement they may make will necessarily be a flagrant and inexcusable violation of our neutrality laws, but John Bull and his Canadian calves displayed such lamentable disregard of the obligations of international treaties and good neighborhood during the late Rebellion, that the troubles now heaped upon them by the Fenians seem but a righteous retribution. For the present it is scarcely possible that anything more serious than this temporary punishment can flow from any movement that it is possible for the Fenians to make, for the idea of a serious contest between a handful of the wearers of the green with the British authorities in their front is totally inadmissible. In time, however, the Canadians, who are stubborn and slow to learn, will find the miseries resulting from the continuation of British domination so manifold that they will be forced by their instincts of self-preservation to earnestly seek relief in independence and annexation. Shut out now in a large measure from the best market by the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty, awakened to the danger that the Sault Ste. Marie Canal may be closed against them in their hour of direst need, and terribly hampered by poverty and taxation, the continual alarms to which they are subjected by the persistence of the Fenians are rendering their colonial dependence intolerably fruitful of miseries.

REVISING HISTORY.

AMONG the many legacies of the late war, we have numerous important historical questions touching both men and events, which must now be revised, as they are about to pass into the accepted records of our great struggle for free institutions. For five years the North and the South made up their own records of public men and momentous events from their own respective standpoints. It was but natural that, under the influence of the fierce passions ever engendered by civil war, both sections should magnify their own leaders and actions, and correspondingly depreciate the leaders and actions of the other side; and in the intense devotion of both North and South to their respective causes, it was impossible ever to correct serious errors while the desperate struggle over reconstruction was unsettled. Lately, however, the passions of sectional strife have been gradually subsiding, and the people of both sections are beginning to make dispassionate inquiry into historical issues.

Quite recently we have had a series of historical conflicts. Senator Wilson, in an elaborate eulogy upon Mr. Stanton, incidentally introduced the order of Mr. Cameron's retirement from the Lincoln Cabinet. He accredited the ex-War Minister with great administrative ability, with having dictated his successor, and then gracefully resigning. This brought Mr. McClure before the public with a circumstantial statement of Mr. Cameron's dismissal from the Cabinet, without consultation as to his successor, and even without previous notice. He went so far as to explain, from his own personal knowledge, that the letter removing Mr. Cameron was subsequently destroyed, and a pretended letter of resignation allowed to be filed some days after the dismissal. Mr. McClure boldly assumed all responsibility for the correctness of his statements, and challenged contradiction. Feeble attempts were made in some quarters to break the force of the grave accusations made by Mr. McClure, but they stand substantially sustained, and the future historian of the war must make the blistering record that the first War Minister of the Rebellion was displaced for maladministration in the darkest days of the Republic.

Again, Mr. Cameron essayed to frame a brilliant chapter of the history of the war. When Senator Revels was before the Senate asking admission as a Senator from Mississippi, Mr. Cameron revealed a long-hidden prophecy he had made touching the advent of the black man into the first legislative tribunal of the nation. He suddenly remembered that when Jefferson Davis seceded from that body, he had solemnly notified the Rebel chieftain that the bondman would return after many days to fill his place. It was somewhat

worthy of notice that the prophecy was not made public until its fulfillment was just at hand, but as it was recited by a grave and venerable Senator in open Senate, no one present could deny the singular prophetic honors claimed by the prophet for himself. But war has ceased. Newspapers and telegrams now go from the Lakes to the Gulf, and subdued Rebels, long bound in silence by the conqueror, now venture occasionally to interpose corrections of what they allege to be perverted history. Jefferson Davis read the Globe and answered that Mr. Cameron was doubtless incorrectly reported, as no such remarks were made to him when he withdrew from the Senate. Mr. Cameron did not venture to explain, but Colonel Forney answered, denounced Davis as a Rebel, and therefore not to be believed, and transferred the scene from the Senate to Mrs. Davis's breakfast table. It was safe to assume that Mrs. Davis would not rush into a public contradiction; and so that disputed historical event, involving Mr. Cameron's claims to the honors of prophecy, remains unsettled.

One of the most remarkable instances of historical antagonism is exhibited by Judge Black's article on Mr. Stanton, copied in our columns on Saturday from the Galaxy for June. If Mr. Wilson is to be believed, Mr. Stanton was one of the earliest as he was one of the ablest and boldest champions of emancipation, colored troops, universal suffrage, and of all the radical measures of reconstruction. If Judge Black is to be believed, Mr. Stanton fully and cordially harmonized with him in the Buchanan Cabinet, and held that all the violent measures growing out of the war were unconstitutional and revolutionary. Judge Black professes to speak from frequent and most intimate intercourse with Mr. Stanton both before and after the war, and he details with great minuteness various circumstances in support of his positions. On the other hand, Mr. Wilson was chairman of the Military Committee of the Senate, was doubtless in the closest intercourse with Stanton while he was Minister of War, and must have had at least equal facilities with Judge Black to know Mr. Stanton's convictions and purposes. It is not to be presumed that either has deliberately falsified; but the two distinguished men have been Mr. Stanton's intimate associates under widely different circumstances, and each judges him from a widely different standpoint. Judge Black knew the Mr. Stanton of the Democratic faith, before treason and Rebellion had defied the Constitution and the laws, and Mr. Wilson knew the Mr. Stanton whose new duties were taught by the new occasion that called the nation to exercise its extreme powers to preserve its own life. Without discrediting either personally, such will be the general judgment of the nation. It is well, however, that both have written, for both will materially aid history in attaining a high measure of perfection in estimating Mr. Stanton.

Another instance of disputed history was developed in our columns on Saturday by the somewhat impassioned letter of General Magruder, vindicating himself against the accusations made against him by Mr. Cameron in the Senate recently. Mr. Cameron, in a debate on the condition of things about Washington when the war commenced, made certain statements imputing positive treachery and dishonor to Magruder, who was in command of a battery in Washington when Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated. He did not name Magruder, but pointed to him with such distinctness that the remarks could be applied to no one else. He also claimed special credit for preventing Captain Magruder from betraying the President, and also from deserting with his battery to the South. If Mr. Cameron's statements are true, he deserves great credit for his vigilance, and Magruder deserves to be reprobated as a dishonored and treacherous man. But Magruder comes out over his own signature and pronounces Cameron's statement "a monstrous, malicious, reckless, and infamous lie," and he follows it up with a detailed account of his fidelity while holding a commission, and also giving the particulars of his resignation. He goes farther. He alleges that Mr. Cameron manifested particular kindness for him, and at a breakfast party voluntarily offered to send Magruder to Russia to escape the conflict. In this case the issue of veracity is clear and unmistakable. Either Cameron or Magruder deliberately falsified, and the public will judge between them. Cameron has the advantage in the North, because Magruder joined the Southern army; but Magruder has an advantage in the fact that his reputation for truth has not yet been riddled so thoroughly as has Mr. Cameron's. In the recent historical antagonisms Mr. Cameron has been confronted by several living witnesses, and he has not as yet ventured to meet any of them when challenged to the proof.

We welcome these antagonisms as likely to lead the public to a correct judgment on the points at issue. The time is past when the testimony of intelligent men, who have been actors in, or cognizant of, important events can be ignored because they were guilty of joining in causeless war against the North; and the dispassionate of all parties will be glad to have their contributions to throw all possible light upon the as yet unwritten history of the war. For that reason we gave publicity to General Magruder's and Jefferson Davis' letters, and for the same reason we copied Judge Black's article. The true history of public men and public events must be written, and he who contributes to it will be heard by the whole American people without prejudice. The truth of history must be vindicated, let him suffer who may.

OUR DIRECT TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

We give below a table a table showing the direct trade between the United States and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland from the year 1835 to the year 1869 inclusive, in ships with cargoes only. The tonnage of the

vessels belonging to Great Britain, the United States, and other countries, are given separately, as follows:—

Table with columns: Year, British (Tons), United States (Tons), Of other countries (Tons), Total (Tons). Rows for years 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870.

These figures afford a striking commentary upon the course pursued by Great Britain towards the United States during the Rebellion. In 1860, the year before the commencement of hostilities, the tonnage of British vessels engaged in the direct trade between the two countries was but 945,068 tons, while that of the American vessels was 3,345,334 tons, a large increase on any previous year, and more than double the former. The year 1861 witnessed an increase of about ten per cent. in the British tonnage, and a decrease of about the same proportions in the American tonnage. In 1863 the British tonnage fell off considerably, below even that of 1860; but the decrease in the American tonnage was nearly one-fourth. In 1865, the last year of the war, the British tonnage, it will be seen, had increased to 1,331,600 tons, while the American tonnage had decreased to a paltry figure, 484,098 tons. Since the close of the war, however, there has been a steady increase in the tonnage of both nationalities, although in 1866 that of Great Britain was about three times as great as that of the United States during the same year, and almost equal to that of the latter in 1860. It will be seen that, although in the years 1862-65 there was a large falling-off in the aggregate tonnage of the direct trade between the two countries, the figures for 1868 show that even then the loss had been almost made up.

OBITUARY.

Mark Lemon, the well-known editor of Punch, and almost the last of the band of humorists who thirty years ago were making their reputations, but whose works have now become classics, died yesterday in London, at the age of sixty-one. Mr. Lemon was of Jewish descent, and he was born in London on the 30th of November, 1809. His first literary efforts were as a writer and adapter of plays, and he had a hand in the production of about sixty dramatic compositions of various kinds. He was the author of "The Merry Men of England," "The Merry Men of France," and other works. He was also the author of the once popular comedy of "The Serious Family," but upon what ground we are not aware. French's edition of "The Serious Family" gives Morris Barneit as the author, but in point of fact it is "adapted," or, in other words, stolen from the French, like most modern British plays. His original is a French comedy entitled "Un Mari en Campagne," and it is possible that Mr. Lemon may have made a version of it. Mr. Lemon had a great fondness for the stage, and he frequently performed as an amateur for charitable purposes. About a year ago he undertook the part of "Faust" upon the regular boards, and made a decided hit, his conception of the character being pronounced by many of the London critics to be superior to that of any professional actor of the day. In 1841 Punch was started with Mr. Henry Mayhew as the editor, and with Douglas Jerrold, W. M. Thackeray, Thomas Hood, Albert Smith, Mark Lemon, and other writers as contributors. Lemon was joint editor, and on the retirement of Mayhew, two years afterwards, he became editor in chief, a position which he held up to the time of his death. Mr. Lemon's skill, judgment, and thorough appreciation of the tastes of the British public brought success to Punch in a great measure due. It is true he had a brilliant corps of co-laborers both in the literary and art departments—men who have had no successors, and who are apparently not likely to have. In the early numbers of Punch Thackeray figured as the "Fat Controller," and wrote for it "Joaness's Diary" and "The Snob Papers." Jerrold contributed the "Q Papers," "The Story of a Feather," and the immortal "Caudle Lectures." In 1844 appeared Hood's "Song of the Shirt," and Albert Smith discussed the "Physiology of Evening Parties," and related the adventures of a London medical student. Of the writers who made the fame of Punch Charles Dickens is the only one, we believe, who remains, and Mr. Dickens was never a regular contributor like Jerrold and Thackeray. Of the artists Richard Doyle still lives, and in the full enjoyment of his fine powers, although he has not contributed to Punch for many years, but John Leech, who did even more than Doyle for the reputation of Punch, is dead, and he has no successor any more than Jerrold or Thackeray. Punch has fallen into disrepute of late years, but it is undeniable that it was once a powerful and useful journal, and one of the most influential exponents of public opinion. In feeling the pulse of the British public, and in maneuvering to adapt itself to the ideas of the times, the London Times never displayed half the skill that Punch did; and although it was frequently distinguished by malicious and mendacious abuse of those who came under its lash, or rather the display of its readers, no paper ever published knew better how to make the amende honorable when it was necessary to do so. A notable instance of this was given when the news of President Lincoln's assassination was received in England. During the whole of our great conflict Punch had been the bitterest of all the Copperhead organs of Europe, and Mr. Lincoln was made the special object of ridicule and abuse. The article which was made of his death, however, the total recantation of everything it had said about him of an offensive character, and the sincere respect it evinced for his many noble qualities, were apparently so sincere that it was impossible not to meet the apologist half way and accept his regrets for his past evil deeds. This was but one out of many instances of the policy that ruled in the management of Punch, and it is one of the secrets of its success. The future of the publication, however, is far from appearing brilliant. It has numerous active rivals in the field, some of which are quite as good if not better than itself; but comic writers and comic draughtsmen are apparently scarce, for the Punch of to-day is a very dull affair, and now that Mark Lemon has followed Jerrold, Thackeray, Mayhew, and Hood, it may be said indeed that the old times are dead, and that the bump-backed jester who for thirty years has been cracking everybody and everything over the head with his bladders, had better doff his cap and beat and prepare for his own funeral.

In addition to his writings for Punch and his dramatic productions, Mr. Lemon was a frequent contributor to the magazines and periodicals. A number of his sketches appeared in Household Words, and for many years he was offered as literary editor of the Illustrated London News. Among his writings that are known to the public may be mentioned "The Enchanted Doll," a fairy tale, published in 1849; "A Christmas Hamper," a collection of stories in prose and verse, in 1859; "Wait for the End," in 1863; "Legend of Number Nip" and "Loved at Last," in 1864; "Walker Lyle," "Story of Two Wives," and "Leighton Hall and other Tales," in 1866. In addition to these, he has edited a collection of jests and about a hundred songs. Mr. Lemon is said to have been a man of genial disposition and a genuine humorist in private life, and he was held in high esteem by the brilliant coterie of literary men with whom he was associated for so many years. —The Dayton ladies deny that the woman suffragists have big feet.

OLD WORLD ITEMS.

Austria and Russia have agreed the extradition treaty hitherto existing, between them for the surrender of military deserters. —A treaty of commerce has been concluded at Guatemala between the Austro-Hungarian empire and the Guatemalan republic. —The Austrian Court is in great consternation. The daughter of the Emperor the Archduchess Giselle, is dangerously ill with scurvy. —The number of persons who emigrated from Liverpool during April was 24,152, or 2896 less than in the corresponding month of last year. —The British and Colonial Emigration Society is to send out 1350 additional emigrants on board ships which will leave England for Canada in June. —Emigration from France and Italy to Algeria is greatly on the increase, and the French colonies are pressing daily farther into the interior. —There is a journal in Paris published in the Japanese language. It is in the shape of a memorandum book without back, and is edited by M. Rosmay, a professor of Oriental tongues. —In Cheltenham, England, samples of sugar have been found so fearfully adulterated with chromate of lead that it is a wonder how any of the unfortunate partakers of it survived to tell the tale. —The independent thinkers of Gratz (Styria) have collected the necessary funds for the creation of a superior school free from all religious institutions. It is the first attempt of the kind that has been made in Austria. —Two smart shocks of an earthquake were felt at Comrie, Scotland, on Friday night. They were accompanied by a rumbling noise. The vibration was from west to east. The wind was westerly and the night fine. —No strawberries this year at Madrid! The Spanish capital has hitherto been supplied with that delicious fruit from Valencia; but this year the prices offered for the Spanish strawberries at Paris have been so high that the market has been supplied by the importation of a new thing in Paris. It is so arranged that the rider, or rather the inmate, can see all around him, and either rise or descend in the water at will. He occupies a horizontal position and is supplied with plenty of convenient seats. —The quantity of British proof spirits consumed in the United Kingdom during 1869 was no less than 21,621,500 gallons, of which England drank 11,500,000, Scotland 5,350,000, and Ireland nearly 5,000,000 gallons. The amount of duty paid on the whole quantity was £10,860,795. —The Opinion Nationale gives a curious account of the manner in which the writing of Florentin, in the letter seized on the person of Bonaparte's conspirator, was discovered. "When the former left for England he amused himself by sending his card to M. Pietri, Prefect of Police, and he added the P. P. C. of departure usual among friends and acquaintances. On a piece of note paper in which the card was wrapped he wrote 'L'ordonneur P. A. Florentin.' The Prefect compared the papers, and at once ascertained the identity of the handwriting in each. —The British Post-Office savings banks continue to prosper, and the business done increases rapidly. There was not a post-office bank in the United Kingdom until the 16th September, 1861, and at the end of 1869 there was £13,534,309 due to depositors. The interest paid to depositors, or added to the credit side of their accounts, now exceeds £300,000 a year. The amount paid in and the amount drawn out in the course of a year are very large; in 1869 £5,787,218 was received from depositors, and £4,237,656 was paid to depositors. The charges of management and expenses incurred in 1869 amounted to £28,050. —Political excitement is producing at Madrid a plentiful crop of caricatures. One of the best represents Prim dancing on a slack rope upon the points of swords, which he wears as stilts, while the republicans and partisans of the various candidates for the throne look on in expectation of a fall. It is called "Equilibrio del Interinidado." Another consists merely of a sheet divided into thirty squares, each square containing a comic portrait of some one of the claimants of the throne. In the host of others the "Auction" and the "Duel" are worthy of notice. The former represents Prim knocking down the crown to the highest bidder; the latter depicts him as engaged in a mortal combat with Prim, while the other acts as a second for each of the opponents. —The ship-masters and ship-owners in Bath, Me., have held a meeting and adopted resolutions approving Mr. O'Neill's bill to regulate the shipping and paying off of seamen.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

J. W. J. W.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF FAIRMOUNT PARK, PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1870.

PARK CARRIAGE SERVICE TABLE.

- 1. For a single trip to George's Hill, one person, 50 cents.
2. For a round trip to George's Hill, one person, 50 cents.
3. For a single trip to Belmont Mansion, one person, 50 cents.
4. For a round trip to Belmont Mansion, one person, 50 cents.
5. For a single trip to Belmont Mansion, one person, 50 cents.
6. For a round trip to Belmont Mansion, one person, 50 cents.

When used by two persons, per hour, or less, 175 cents and 25 cents for each additional person who may originally engage the carriage. No carriage shall be engaged unless by express consent of the original party, except by their express consent.

Published for the information of the public, by order of the Committee on Superintendence of Parks.

J. F. FOLLY, Secretary Park Commission.

ARTISTS' FUND GALLERIES (Opposite U. S. Mint).

SHERIDAN'S RIDE. Great Life-size Painting, by the Post-Artist, T. BUCHANAN READ.

ON EXHIBITION at the above BEAUTIFUL GALLERIES for a short time, in conjunction with a collection of Paintings by the same Artist (the property of private citizens), and other choice Works of Art.

MR. J. B. ROBERTS will give a full description of the incident, and read the Poem at 12 and 4 and 9 P. M., daily. Admissions, 25 cents. Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IN HONOR OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. HANDEL'S GRAND ORATORIO OF "THE MESSIAH," AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 31. Performed by the HANDEL AND MAYN SOCIETY, CONDUCTOR, PROF. L. ENGELKE. MISS M. ALEXANDER, Soprano. MISS ANTONETTE STERLING, Contralto (of New York, Pupils of Madame Viardot Garcia). MR. JACOB GRAY Tenor. MR. H. E. BARNHURST, Bass. MR. W. W. GILCHRIST, Bass. ENLARGED CHORUS. FULL ORCHESTRA! Reserved seats in Parquet, Parquet Circle and Balcony, \$1. Reserved seats in Family Circle, 50 cents. Amateurs are invited. The sale of tickets will begin at 3 P. M. on THURSDAY MORNING, at 5 o'clock. No. 108 CHESTNUT STREET.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

CHARLES BLASIUS, SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE WORLD-RENOVED PIANOS, AT THE OLD WAREHOUSES, No. 1006 CHESTNUT STREET.

PIANOS! PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! Preparatory to tearing out and enlarging his rooms, 100 PIANOS, new and old, will be sold at a remarkably low price for one month.

STRECK & CO.'S, HAINES BROS., and other PIANOS. ONLY AT GOULD'S. MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS world-renowned. ONLY AT GOULD'S, 55 South 3rd Street.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3, 1870. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. The Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1870.

THE FORTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION will be held at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC on THURSDAY EVENING, 26th inst., at 7 o'clock. Hon. SCHUYLER DOLFAK will preside. Addresses may be expected from Rev. H. B. Swain, D. D., of St. Louis; Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, of Chicago; Rev. B. W. Chidlaw, Superintendent of Missions for Ohio and Indiana, and other ladies. Tickets, with secured seats, twenty-five cents each, may be had at the Society's House, No. 102 Chestnut Street, 5 to 10 P. M.

MINISTERS AND STRANGERS, DON'T fail to see the PILGRIM CONCERT HALL, CHESTNUT STREET, 140 Exhibitions given. This evening and twice more.

BOYS AND GIRLS, GO TO THE PILGRIM after school on TUESDAY, Only 10 cents; and over fourteen years old, 25 cents. Teachers will please announce this annual price to pupils.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CLARION RIVER AND SPRING CREEK OIL COMPANY will be held at HORTICULTURE HALL, 25th Street, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 26th inst. at 8 o'clock. 5 to 12 P. M.

GO SEE THE CLOSING OF THE PILGRIM. Extra matinee TUESDAY, 4th, for Boys and Girls. 5 to 10 P. M.

C. SAUNDERS' COLLEGE, W. PHILA. Lectures, MONDAY EVENINGS, 4 to 10 P. M.

POLITICAL.

FOR SHERIFF, 1870.

F. T. WALTON, SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

CLOTHING.

Words of Interest To Every Family in the State

Interesting to the Father! Buy your Spring Clothes of ROCKHILL & WILSON.

Interesting to the LARGE BOYS! Buy your Spring Clothes of ROCKHILL & WILSON.

Interesting to the LITTLE BOYS! Buy your Spring Clothes of ROCKHILL & WILSON.

Interesting to the LITTLE SMALL BOYS! Ask your parents to buy your Spring Clothes of ROCKHILL & WILSON.

Interesting to the MOTHERS! Send both the Adult and the Juvenile members of your household for their Clothes to ROCKHILL & WILSON.

Of Special Interest TO YOU! We always kept the best and finest Clothes that could be had, but our present SPRING STOCK is incomparably ahead of anything we have ever had before.

AND WE ARE SELLING IT CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE! Come and see for yourself at

ROCKHILL & WILSON GREAT BROWN HALL, 603 and 605 CHESTNUT STREET.

WESTON & BROTHER, TAILORS, 5 W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts. PHILADELPHIA.

A full assortment of the most approved styles for SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR, NOW IN STORE. A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 41 1/2 Imp.

GLASS AND QUEENSWARE. 1115 VINE STREET.

OHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE. 1115 VINE STREET.

PHILADELPHIA. No. 1115 VINE STREET. 53 1/2 Imp.

GOODS FOR THE LADIES.

BLACK SILK AND WOOL HERNANIES. ALL-WOOL BLACK HERNANIES. RICH FIGURED HERNANIES. RICH ORGANIZES AND LAWNS. NEAT STYLE LAWNS AND CAMBRICS. ORGANDY AND PERCALE ROBES. FIGURED PERCALES AND MARSEILLES. COILED STRIPE AND FIGURED PIQUES. BUFF AND CHOCOLATE LINENS, for Dresses. ALL OF THE POPULAR MIXTURES FOR SUITS, FROM 35 CENTS AND UPWARDS. BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.

EDWIN HALL & CO., No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

BLACK LACE SACQUES AND Black Lace Points, OUR OWN IMPORTATION OPENED THIS MORNING.

EDWIN HALL & CO., No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

524 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 PHILADELPHIA. HOSIERY.

COOK & BROTHER, Retailers of Hosiery Goods, Exclusively of their own importation, No. 53 North EIGHTH Street, 4 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 PHILADELPHIA.

THE FINE ARTS. C. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERIES, No. 1125 CHESTNUT STREET. LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE FRAMES, CHROMOS, PHOTOGRAPHS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, ETC. ETC. A large Invoice of Autotypes and Swiss Panorama just received. 11 10 P.

LOOKING-GLASSES, E Novelty in style, at very low prices. OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, CHROMOS, ETC. ETC. A large selection. PICTURE FRAMES, a prominent Department, with revised very low prices. LUSTIC FRAMES, EMBLIS, PORCELAINS, ROGERS' GROUPS, Sole Agency. GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, free to the public.

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