### THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1870.

# SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

DOWN WITH THE WOMEN-DOCTORS! From the N. Y. Tribune.

There is a point where forbearance ceases to be virtuous. We have reached it ! If there be any ancient spell to lay a malicious spirit left in this work-day world, we demand that it be brought to light and the irrepressible woman exorcised. Wherever men have found comfortable lodgment, place, or power, from Parliament or the wool-sack to juryboxes in Wyoming, there this unquiet, ubiquitous ghost thrusts up her hungry visage now-a-days to push them from their seats. Most men have wit or courage enough to either wrestle with this greedy adversary or to find discretion the true valor and yield at once. But others are weaker. The last appearance of this female apparition (which is, we confess, but the ghostly caricature of the woman we used to know) was made in Philadelphia on Thursday last, in the midst of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, there in solemn conclave assembled. No sooner had these grave and reverend doctors comfortably seated themselves, according to immemorial usage, to felicitate each other on the blessings of vaccination and to groan over the successes of quack practitioners, than the spectre appeared among them.

A certain Dr. Atlee, a Saul among his brethren, summoned her, demanding full recognition for her as a member of the profession, and admission to all its rights and privileges. We are not told in what questionable shape she came; whether fully chignoned and paniered cap-a-pie, or draped in the severe trowsers of our Florence sisters; but none the less did she strike terror and consternation to the souls of the good doctors. The young and bolder members vainly tried to rally them and persuade them at least to parley with the enemy. They fluttered together in wild confusion, like frightened hens, as though a hawk instead of a dove had entered the poultry-house. Day after has passed without restoring equanimity to their dismayed spirits. Vaccination, quacks, patent medicines, all are forgotten in this imminent peril. It is sad, indeed, to witness the discomfiture of such grave and ponderous dignity by so trivial a cause, and to listen to their wild cries of alarm and prophecies of disaster. Unable to cope with the female doctor even in this shadowy presentation, they attacked with those misguided men who virulence had consulted with her, demanding

that they should be thrust without the camp. "He that hath touched the unclean thing, let him be accursed." "In what college was she graduated ?" cries one feebly. "In what kind of Latin does she write her prescriptions?" "Can you purr?" said the hen to Andersen's Ugly Duck. "Can you lay eggs? Then of what use are you in the world? For these hens always said 'We and the world,' knowing that they were half the world, and by far the better half." One old gentleman, his hair on end with nervousness, gives us a picture of the female doctor and the disasters that lie in her Juggernaut progress, which is indeed lamentable enough to make angels weep. At one end of her road is a patient dying of cholera while awaiting her coming; at the other her household of infant babes making night hideous for the maternal nutriment, said nutriment turning to poison in her breast while she dodges from corner to corner gossiping with others of her sex. The assembly shuddered in concert at this picture of coming horrors. But our alarm is more immediate. What shall be done to restore these grave and respectable gentlemen to calm and composure? If the mere shadow of the coming woman rendered them thus unfit to transact needful business when strengthened in conclave, what will they do when left to fight singly the usurher who would thrust them from their buggies and victoriously mount their saddlebags? How can Doctors Bell and Hamilton clear their eyes to vaccinate Smith's child, or write a prescription in pure Latin for Mrs. Jones' "nerves," when this spectre in petti-coats climbs the crupper, or nails her tin sign across the way, a prophetic handwriting dreadful upon the wall as that which said to Belshazzar, "Thy kingdom is taken from thee." We have not leisure to share with Dr. Bell his alarm for the families and patients of female doctors. They will share the fate, we suppose, of the women in India, or those of other nations who for centuries were tended by their own sex. It is for ourselves we tremble, whose faith is given to the doctor himself and his panic-stricken brethren. These gentlemen carry our lives in their pill-boxes and at the end of their lancets. Their courage and steadiness must be restored. Perish the whole race of women, but save the doctors ! The masculine half of the nation must take heart o' grace at last, and march upon this encroaching woman. She has brought chignons instead of cigars into the judge's bench. and we have submitted; she has substituted flippancy and flash for dull reason in the lecture-room, and we have borne it; but now when she would lay a sacrilegious hand on the time-honored, gossiping old gentleman who has distributed the same jokes and jalaps to two generations, we rebel. "Part Pistol, part Poins, but don't part old Jack !' To the front, gentlemen ! Down with the women doctors !

are carefully kept in the dark as to what those treaties really contain?

We are quite aware that there is a class in the country which simply settles all such questions by saying. "Any treatment is good enough for the Indians. They are vermin, and must be exterminated'.' We trust, however, that this savage theory is not accepted by the great body of the people. We ought to be desirons of keeping our engagements with the Indians, even if they do belong to an inferior race. The "extermination" prin ciple has had its admirers, and some military men, as our readers will easily remember, have done their best to carry it out. But we might almost challenge any one to read Red Cloud's speeches, and then decide whether the Indian is entitled to receive ordinary fair play or not. Red Cloud is evidently a man considerable natural abilities. No amount of education could have enabled him to present his case with greater effect than he has lately done, drawing all his images and illustrations from nature, and breaking out now and then into involuntary scorn of our mode of perpetually discussing questions without settling them. "I have become tired of speaking," he said on Saturday. And again he begged not to be forced to visit New York. "The whites are the same everywhere. I see them every day. Some of his remarks are even more characteristic of the red Iudian than any of the speeches invented for the "Last of the Mohicans" by Fennimore Cooper. "You promised us many things," he said on Saturday, "but you never performed them. You take away everything. Even if you live forty or fifty years in this world, and then die, you cannot take all your goods with you. The Great Spirit will not make me suffer because I am ignorant. He will put me in a place where I shall be better off than in this world." Again, is there no truth in the following sayings? "My Father (the President) has a great many children out West with no ears, brains, or heart. The words of my Great Father never reach me, and mine never reach him. There are too many streams between us"-as fine an image as ever poet conceived. Listen, too, to these words of Brave Bear:-"I am seventy-five years of age. I am old. When the Great Father created us, the white and the red men were all brethren, and we lived so: but now we are not. We are melting away; and the whites, who are increasing so fast and are great, are trying to crush us and leave us no hope. The Great Spirit is looking upon them, and will make them give an account of their misdeeds." "The whites." said Red Cloud, "who are educated and civilized, swindle me, and I am not hard to swindle, because I do not know how to read and write.

Are these groundless complaints? We all know that they are not. If the Indians do not always keep faith with us, we have certainly not gone out of our way to set them a better example. Their lands have been taken from them, and when compensation has been promised, the money has seldom been paid. Some of the "streams" which run between the Indian and his Great Father at the White House intercept and carry off the appropriations. There seems to the Indian to be no chance of getting justice. He is entrapped into making all sorts of treaties which he cannot understand, and which are misrepresented to him by those who induce him to sign them. We trust that Secretary Cox will do all in his power to see that a more honorable policy is pursued in future. It may be the destiny of the red man to be "stamped out," but while he does remain upon the earth it is scarcely worthy of us as a people to make him the victim of superior cunning. NEW WORLD OF WONDERS-AN ASTO-NISHING DISCOVERY. From the N. Y. Sun. The microscope has been called mans sixth sense. After exhausting all the natural powers, unaided by science, there yet remains an unknown world of nature to which the senses have no access. The microscope opens this amazing creation to our vision: and we find it teeming with organized life and beautiful forms, in comparison with which the grosser structures seem quite imperfect. The earth on which we tread is in many places simply the remains of living things which once moved, and felt the sunlight, and died to build up a world of variety and usefulness for man in his turn to live and die upon. The city of Richmond is built upon such a graveyard. The chalk cliffs of England are made of dead infusoria. The rotten stone with which we polish metals is only the shells of minute creatures whose day of existence was millions of years ago. The dirt-eaters of Lapland, of North Carolina, and of California devour the remains of organized life, and derive nourishment from the animal matter which has survived countless ages for these wretched beings to feed upon. All these things come to us through the little tube upon which science has conferred these marvellous powers; and science is yet ceaselessly working on to results still more surprising. The last advance, which has just been made in this city, is a very large one. Until now the best microscope magnified an object not more than two hundred million times its actual size, and very few microscopists ever saw such power. The President of the Royal Society of England last summer showed a shell magnified one hundred and forty-four million times, and this excited the astonishment of microscopists throughout the world. But the new optical combination just completed in this city exhibits the same object under an enlargement of nine thousand million times its natural magnitude. If an ordinary domestic fly could be seen entire under such magnification, it would seem to cover a space as large as the whole city of New York below Wall street. A man would appear more than a hundred miles high, and a lady's hair would reach half way from New York to New Haven. This wonderful instrument is so sensitive that alond word spoken near it destroys all distinctness of vision, from the tremor imparted to it by the motion of the air, and a footstep on the floor shakes it out of adjustment. The field of view-that is, the area which can be seen at once-is a circle only the one twelve-thousandth of an inch in diameter, but it appears to the eye to be eight inches in diameter. A microscopic shell "called an angulatum, of which about one hundred and forty placed end to end will reach an inch, and which is simply marked with lines of the most exquisite delicacy when examined under ordinarily powerfal powersul microscopes, exhibits under the new instrument half globes of white silex, whose diameters appear to be an inch and threequarters, and of which only fifteen can be seen at once. In reality the point of a cambric needle is larger than the circle upon which these fifteen half globes exist, and yet that circle appears like a dessert plate covered with lady-apples.

ever, he is but an amateur, and not a profes-sional devotee of the instrument; and he has arrived at this miraculous discovery by a profound study of the laws of optics, and by elaborate and exhaustive mathematical calculations. We should add that he is a member of the Bailey Microscopical Club, an association composed of the most skilful microscopists of the country, which is doing much to advance this department of science, so interesting and so useful to humanity.

A MEMORIAL TO DICKENS. From the N. Y. World.

A correspondent favors us with the suggestion that steps be taken at once to organize a public meeting for the purpose of "giving expression to the sorrow felt by the American people on the death of Charles Dickens." We desire to speak with all respect of the sentiments which doubtless prompted this proposition. But from the proposition itself we confess that we shrink in unfeigned terror. What need of public meetings to express a sorrow which has been uttered ere this in private and in public wherever two or three have met together in all the English-speaking world, from London to San Francisco, from Gibraltar to Quebec, from Bombay to Calcutta? It is the incommunicable privilege of a great name in letters-a privilege which neither the prestige of colossal wealth, nor the splendor of place and power, nor the pomp of ancestral rank can command -that it makes its possessor a par-taker in the quiet inner life, the the daily hopes and fears, the hidden personal experiences and emotions, of those whose verdict gives him fame. This privilege it was the fortune of Dickens to enjoy in the fullest measure. It was on Thursday night that he drew his last breath under his own roof near London, in a spot made immortal by the genius of Shakespeare. Before the dawn of day on Saturday, the news, flashed east and west, and north and south, by wires upon the land and by cables under the sea, had been carried round about the globe. It was magnificently said of the morning drumbeat of the British forces that, "following the sun in his course, it circles the whole earth with one continuous strain of the martial airs of England." And it may without exaggeration be said of this calamity, which even more truly than the death of the "Iron Duke"

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that, passed on from meridian to meridian and parallel to parallel, the tidings of it have circled the whole earth with one continuous lamentation for the noble dead. It came to men's lips with their greetings on the crowded Exchange of New York and in the halls of Congress at Washington not less promptly than in the clubs of London or the factories of Manchester. It crossed the American continent with the travellers on the iron way which links the Atlantic with the Pacific. It c'imbed the Himalava and the Cordilleras. What need of public meetings here or there to formulate a grief so universal, so simple, and so unfeigned? Charles Dickens was prized not by an order, or a caste, or a clique. He was above all others of his time the people's writer; he belonged to the general family of his race. It is in the households of the people, not upon the hustings or the platform, that his loss is felt, and there shall it be most fitly mourned.

If anything be wise or well to do in the way of a public recognition of this sad event. it maybe, perhaps, to take steps for securing a monument to the great novelist in some such place, for example, as our noble Central Park. Nowhere could his statue be more appropriately placed than in this great pleasaunce and paradise of the democratic people of the world's one great democratic capital. For who in our time has labored more constantly, more sincerely, or more effectively than this lover of men simply as men, this partaker in all sorts of simple human hopes and fears, and joys and pains, to spread abroad throughout the world that true spirit of democracy, that true law of liberty, which consists in the practical, genial, natural recognition of the common humanity in us all, underlying alike the aristocracies of nature and the accidents of fortune?

ticket, at least at the outset, they unexpectedly hear Geary's, their favorite soldier's, warning volve, tell-ing them that the radical candidates are not to be trusted, for that they are little short of robbers, who will "seize and carry off the vast fund now sacredly devoted to the payment of the public debt," and entail heavy taxation to replace it. Coincidentay with this clap of thunder from a clear sky?comes Fred. Doug-lass' counsel in the same city to the Philadelphia neeroes not to consider themselves bound to vote negroes not to consider themselves bound to vote the Republican lickel, and the consequence must be to puzzle sorely the new citzen. Let it be borne in mind that, in stating the practical embarrassment likely to result from the present abnormal state of things, we do not mean in any way to censure G sv-ernor Geary. So far from this that we applaud what he has done; and if it redound, as of course it what he has done; and it redound, as of course it must, to the advantage of the Democrats of Penn-sylvanis, who, unless exceptionally, had neoght to do with these plundering devices, we shall her on that account abate our praise. It is really heroic; for not only does the Governor by this heroic: for not only does the Governor by this course array against him the compact phalanx of individual lobbyists and adventurers of his own party, but he throws down the gage of defiance to "the attiliated corporations" which, he says, threaten the honor and virtue of the com-monweal. "Has not," the Governor boldly says, "has not the time come for determining the ques-"has not the time come for determining the ques-tion of tille to the sovereign power in this Common-wealth? Is that power a rightful and indefeasible estate of the people, or does it reside in incorpo-rated companies enacted by our laws? Shall your Government be the instrument of corporate ambition and avarice, and an object of jest, ridicule, and reproach; or. In other words, shall corporations supersede the Government and become masters of the people?" This is brave talk, for it is a bold thing to defy the mam-moth corporations which now bind Pennsylvania; and it is a healthy social sign that Geary—he who trembled and field when he though the heard the rumble of Jackson's artillery over the Blue Ridge— does not fear these "arrogant corporations," which does not fear these "arrogant corporations," which from East and South and West, marshalled by ex-pert strategists in this sort of campaigning like Scott and Cameron and Cass. may at any moment march upon Barrisburg. It may be that the Gov-ernor, being an ancient Jackson man (Andrew, not stonewall) feels within him something of the an-cient spirit which vanquished the Bank of the I nited States, and is will to try a fail with the giants of cur day, alongs'de of whom the "Fiscal Agency," with its paltry thirty-five millions was a dwarf. It is certainly a boid experiment. In one respect only, as sincere well-wishers of Pennsylvania, do Geary has made. Bis language is this: -"The question (of the savetity of the sinking fund) is in fact submitted for your judgment. The issue is now before you for your arbitrament. If you are alive to your interests and honor you will sustain the appeal now sent to you from the executive chamber how sent to you from the executive chamber. It is surely not necessary for us to say why we dread the decision of so precise an issue. It involves the whole credit of the State, and we see (and we include to think Governor Geary sees too) but one safe path out of this grievous perplexity-the repuduation of the whole radical majority, and placing the legisla-tive control in the hands of Geary's ancient and yet In sober carnest, is it not a sad sight, an awful proof of the demoralization of the times, when a Governor has to make such an appeal in order to

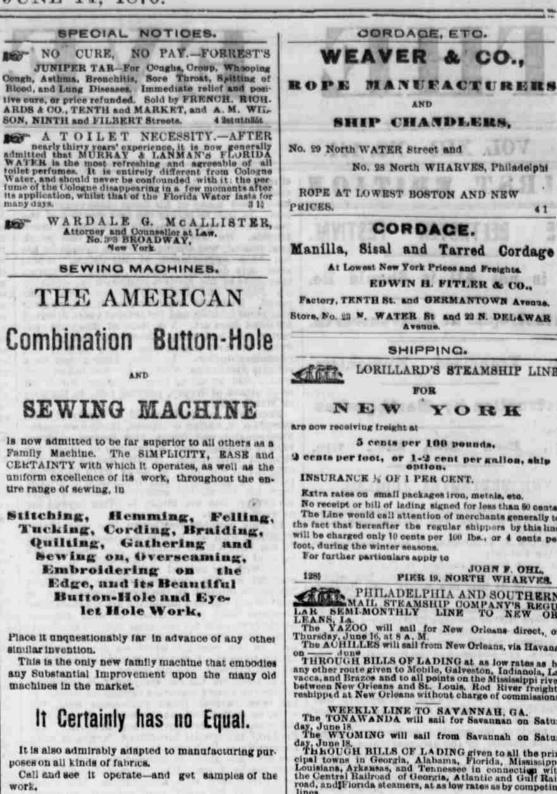
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avert actual and certain dishonor ? Thus much for Governor Geary's restlessness. His

unhappiness, so far as it is purely personal, is very intelligible. He is suffering from a disease which has been long endemic on the banks of the Susquehanna-a febrile craving for the Presidency. Rither thought he would be President by virtue of anti-Masonry! Johnston was sure of it. Pollock, rely-ing on Presbyterian plety and hatred of Popery, saw it nearly in his grasp. Curtin relied on his "Re-serves." And now Geary, with his war record and is assumed influence at Washington, is, or was, looking covetously at the bauble. No pent-up Penn-sylvania confines his powers; but although nothing but petroleum leaves the shores of his Com-monwealth, and naught but brown sugar comes in he has taken foreign commerce under his wing, and writes essays on that head to Admiral Porter. Yet, at the very moment when he thought his greatness was a-ripening, comes a summer frost that seems to kill it all. Cameron, his sworn, relentiess foe, captures the great chieftain on whose sympathy, at least in 1876, Gearv relied, and brings him trout-fishing to Lochiel. With most men this would prove and mean nothing, and the President, partaking of the convivial and highly intellectual society of which Senator Cameron is the centre, would preserve his independence. But Governor Geary knows, as every one to his sorrow knows, that social influences are omnipotent with our ductile Chief Magistrate, and actually in despair flies from the seat of government when the President in the Senator's train approaches. It is a cruel blow, and more than accounts for the spasmodic. If not con-vulsive, action which he has so recently developed.-



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THE STORY OF THE INDIANS. From the N. Y. Times.

Whatever differences of opinion may be entertained with reference to the claims which the Indians have upon us, the manner in which those claims have been brought to our notice during the last few days cannot fail to make a deep impression. We have heard the story of the red man from his own lips. and if we can once bring ourselves to regard it in a candid spirit, and without violent prejudices towards the Indian simply on account of his race, we shall see some reason to suppose that the "wrongs" in the Indian affair are not exclusively on our side. There can be no doubt, for instance, that Red Cloud, a chief over a score of tribes, never understood the true nature of the treaty of 1867 until it was properly explained to him on Friday at Washington. All the Indians declare that they were told that the treaty was only intended to "make peace"-that the troops were to be withdrawn, and the Indians allowed to "raise their children." When they found the railroad going through what they regarded as their country, they believed the Government to be once more taking an unfair advantage of them. Secretary Cox told them on Saturday that he was sorry "they felt badly upon finding out what was in the treaty." But is this the way the business of a great Government should be earried on, even though the parties treated with are "only" Indians? Is it any wonder that

These wonders we have seen; but how they are produced only men of science can fully explain and understand. The honor of the invention belongs to Mr. Edward N. Dickenson, the distinguished lawyer and engineer of the Indians do not adhere to treaties if they | this city. As a microscopical expert, how- |

GEN. GRANT'S FISHING EXCURSION. From the N. Y. Herald.

One of the most serious drawbacks to an inland fishing excursion is too much water, and this is the very drawback which compelled General Grant and party on Friday last to beat a retreat from his trout-fishing excursion among the trout streams of the Pennsylvania Alleghenies tributary to the west branch of the Susquehanna river, in the neighborhood of Westport. "The rains descended and the floods came," as they come in the rainy season in the Alleghenies-heavy outpourings from the lowering clouds, in rapid succession, night and day. The mountain brooks swollen into roaring torrents, the larger streams into rushing rivers, and the Susquehanna itself expanded into an inland sea, simply flooded out for the time being all the fishermen in those regions. So it was that the President and party did beat a retreat back to Harrisburg; but even in his retreat he was temporarily, at one point, headed off by an avalanche of mud and rocks swept down from the mountains upon the railway track. The excursionists, however, after some detention, got under way again, the rain pouring down, and towards the sunset of the eventful day were safely housed in Harrisburg, under the hospitable roof of General Cameron. And thus ended the trout-fishing excursion of the President and party to the lovely Allegheny regions of Central Pennsylvania, for the President and party returned yesterday to Washington.

#### GEARY'S APPEAL.

The Governor Unhappy Officially and Pernonally-How Wig-Wag, His Great Eacmy, Laptured the President.

Laptured the President. Governor Geary is unhappy—not without cause— and restless, though we are giad to say in a right direction. His recent address, or appeal, or procla-mation, whichever it is, made in the exercise of what he calls "one of the prerogatives of his posi-tion," on the subject of the danger of the Pennsylva-nia sinking fund, is a most remarkable paper. Our memory does not furnish us with any other instance of such executive interposition, and he musi have been grievously exercised and alarmed when he took this unwonted step out of the routine path. It is a solemn warning to the people, now on the eve of making their nominations, not to re-elect to the Legislature those who represented them last year, or, if they do, to thind them strictly by instructions, under no circum-stances, either of their own motion or "through the evil influence of affiliated corporations," to rob the stances, either of their own motion or "through the evil influence of affiliated corporations," to rob the treasury or despoil the sinking fund. This is the plain English of it, and hardly more plain than the Governor's vernacular. Now, when one remembers that the Legislature, whose return to Harrisburg the Executive so strongly deprecates, was overwhelm-ingly Republican, of precisely the same way of thinking as the Governor himself, and brimful of loyalty and love for the negro, the wonder grows ansize, and we can perfectly understand the apace, and we can perfectly understand the stupid amazement with which the horror-stricken managers of the radical cause stricken managers of the radical cause in our sister State regard this acrobatic performance. Forney rubs his eyes, and, not knowing what to make of it, dismisses the matter with haif a dozen lines more dull and unmeaning than usual. Even the independent press is puzzied into silence. The next election, it should be remembered, is the first at which the negroes vote; and we can com-prehend the perplexity of the anxious neophytes when, prepared as they are to vote the Republican

#### SPECIAL NOTICES.

World editorial, June 12.

NOTICE .-- THE ATTENTION OF the charitable public is called to the Ladies' Straw-berry Festival and Instrumental Music, to be held at CONCERT HALL, on the Evening of June 14, for the benefit of the Bedford Street Mission. Through the press the people have been acquainted with the desperate misery, squalor, and sickness that reign in these dark abodes of evil. A band of noble men and women have been noise lessly at work for some time among them, giving of their time, means, and strength to reduce these elements of wretchedness into order and decency. In consequence of the prevailing fever and other causes the funds of the Mission are at present inadequate to meet its wants, and the ladies appeal to the friends of the suffering, in all de-nominations, to aid them by the purchase of tickets, or donations of sugar, flowers, cake, or money to be used at the Festival. Tickets \$1, to be had of GEORGE MILLI-KEN, No- 1128 CHESNUT Street ; at the Book Rooms, No. 1018 ARCH Street; or of any of the Managers, or at the Hall on the evening of the Festival, where any donations will also be thankfully received.

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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-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, on the Capital

Steck 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 be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third

street. 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 S P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH. 54 60t Treasurer

OFFICE OF THE SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY, No. 417 WALNUT Street.

Street. PHILADELPHIA, Msy 25, 1870. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Special General Meeting of the Stockholders and Loanholders of this Company will be held at this office on MOND AY, the 20th day of June, 1870, st 11 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of considering a proposition to lease the works, franchises, and property of the Schuylkill Navigation Company to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. By order of the Managers. a 26 thstu td F. FRALEY, President.

Definition
OFFICE OF THE SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY, No. 417 WALNUT
Street, Philadelphia, May 25, 1870.
Notice is boreby given that a Special General Meeting of the Stockholders and Loankolders of this Company will be held atthis office on MONDAY, the Joth day of June, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of considering a proposition to lease the works, franchines, and property of the Schuylkill Navigation Company to the Philadelphia and Reading Bailroad Company.
By order of the Managers, 66 12t

Coupons due the 15th instant on the Gold Loan of this Company will be paid at their office, in gold, on and after that date. Holders of ten or more coupons can obtain receipts therefor prior to that date. S. SHEPHERD. 69.64 TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

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

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL CAPITAL, £2,000,000 SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agenta, FIFTH and WALNUT Scroots.

Insulance one nail per cent., effected at the black in first-class companies. No freight received nor bills of lading signed after 3 P M. on day of sailing. SUUDER & ADAMS, Agents, No. 2 DOCK Street, Or to WILLIAM P. CLYOF & CO. No. 12 S. WHARVES. WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 52 M COUCOU GLOOKS. VIENNA REGULATORS. AMERICAN LOOKS G. W. RUSSELL, No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET. WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent in Oharleston. 524 FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENS: TOWN.-Imman line of Mail Steamers are ap-pointed to sail as follows:-City of Antwerz, via Halifaz, Tuesday, June 14, 1 P. M. City of Massington, Saturday, June 28, 9 A. M. City of London. Saturday, June 28, 1 P. M. And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River. RATES OF PASSAGE. BY THE MAIL STANES ALLING EVERT SATURDAT. Payable in Gold. FIRST CABIN. To Paris. To Paris. To Paris. FIRST CABIN. Passage BY THE TUERDAY STRAMES, VIA HALIFAX. FIRST CABIN. Passage BY THE TUERDAY STRAMES. STRERAOK. Passage BY THE TUERDAY STRAMES. STRERAOK. Passage BY THE TUERDAY STRAMES. STRERAOK. WHISKY, WINE, ETG. CARSTAIRS & McCALL. No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts. IMPORTERS OF Brandles, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PURE RYE WHISKIES. IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 6 38 304 WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, No. 146 North SECOND Street, No. 146 North SECOND Street,

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FIRST CABIN. STRAMER, VIA HALIFAT. Payable in Gold. Sto Halifaz. Sto

d for their friends. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y. O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, No. 403 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

Orto

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, ND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FRRIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST. INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870. Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock moon, from FIRST WHARF above MAR-KET Street. RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SA-TURDAYS. No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing data.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on saling days. THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessoe, and the West, via Vir, inia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Dauville Railroad. Freight HANDLED BUTONOE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE. No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

No charge for commodations for passengers. Steamships insure at lowest rates. Freight received daily. btate Room accommodations for passengers. WILLIAM P. OLYDE & OO., No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WH & RVES. W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and Oity Point. T. P. CRUWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 615

FOR NEW YORK. via Delaware and Raritan Ganal. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY. The Steam Propellers of the line will commence load-ing on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual. THEOUGH IN TWENTY FOUR HOURS. Goods forwarded by all the lines going cut of New York North, East, or West, free of commission. Freibts received at low rates.

North, East, or West, res of Commission. Freights received at low rates. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & Co., Agents, No. 12 South DELA WARE Avenue. JAMES HAND, Agent. No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 844

OR NEW YORK, VIA DELA-OR NEW YORK, VIA DELA-ware and Baritan Canal. SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COM-PANY. DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES, Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M. The steam propellers of this company will commence orading on the sth of March. Through in twenty-four hours. Geods forwarded to any point free of commissions. Freights taken on accommodating terms. Apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents.

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64 -DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE DELAWARE AND CHESAFEARE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.-Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre de Grace, Delaware Gitz, and intermediate points. Onpiain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent. Office, No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia. 4115

Office, No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphik. 415 NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, With connections at Alexandris from the most direct roote for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dal-tee, and the Southwest. Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street. Freight received daily. WILLIAM P CLYDE & OO. No. 14 North and South W HARVES. HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown: M. ELDRIDGE & CU., Ag., La st Alexandria. 615

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trank and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers Driar Felts, from thirty to eventy six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twins, sto. JOHN W. EVERMAR. Re. 10 OKUEOH Strest (Oily Stores.

RICHMOND & CO .. FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE WAREROOMS No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET, MAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT, 6 11 PHILADELPHIA It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients. It Preserves and Whitean the Teoth! Invigorates and Southes the Gums! Purifies and Perfumes the Breath! Prevents Accumulation of Tartar! Cleaness and Purifies Artificial Teeth! Is a Superior Article for Oblidren! Sold by all druggists and dentists. Sillom Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphis. F URNITURE Selling at Cost, No. 1019 MARKET Street. G. R. NORTH. 4 18 8m HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory JOHN T. BAILEY. N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sta BOPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand, 21 Also, WOOL SACKS.