

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, No. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1871.

The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1 1/2 o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2 1/2, 3 1/2, and 4 1/2. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

We hope that the opponents of the Penn Square site for the public buildings are satisfied now, for they have signally failed in their last desperate attempt to defeat the will of the people of Philadelphia, the Supreme Court this morning having dissolved the injunction against the commissioners, so that now there is nothing whatever to prevent the building from being erected in the manner proposed. We never doubted that the Supreme Court would decide this matter as it has done, and we refer our readers to the decision delivered this morning, which we publish on our first page. The citizens of Philadelphia have reason to congratulate themselves not only upon this decision, but upon the fact that it has been delivered. It ought to set at rest finally and forever all question as to the site of the public buildings; and the property-holders in the neighborhood of Washington and Independence Squares should remain satisfied with having submitted their case to the people and to the Supreme Court, and with having been defeated in both instances. Let us have peace.

PHILADELPHIA DEMOCRACY sends as its best and worthiest delegates to the Democratic State Convention such shining exemplars as John Ahern, Robert Lister Smith, William McMullin, and John Tobin. These selections are eminently appropriate. They represent with photographic fidelity Democracy as it is in this city, and confer due honor upon the men who in sunshine and storm bear the heat and burden of the fray, and who are equally ready for a fight or a fraud when the interests of the party demand extra exertion. As they work the machine, why should they not run it from the initial step of its operations? What is the use of putting up respectable figure-heads to bewilder the public, when it is well understood all round that all true Democrats must bow to the McMullin influence?

UNITED STATES SENATORS. The Legislatures of several States have recently elected, or are about to elect, United States Senators; and from present indications the list will include Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, Hon. William Windom, of Minnesota, Senator Morrill, of Maine, John A. Logan, of Illinois, Frank Blair, of Missouri, Eli Saulsbury, of Delaware, and F. T. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey. It is noticeable that the dominant party in each State has taken great pains to select men particularly well adapted by their talents, training, and antecedents for the special purposes required. We do not pretend that Eli Saulsbury, of Delaware, or Frank Blair are likely to make good Senators, but we have little doubt that they will be efficient representatives of their peculiar constituencies. As Delaware belongs politically to the Saulsbury family, it was impossible that anybody but a Saulsbury could represent her, and three brothers—Willard, the present United States Senator, Gove, the present Governor, and Eli, a lawyer not heretofore gorged with office—were the only competitors for the nomination of the party once so Democratic that it had a holy horror of aristocratic family dominance. Willard's career in the Senate fully demonstrates his fitness, and as Gove's Governorship has furnished scarcely less damaging evidence of his unworthiness, the Democracy displayed superior wisdom in honoring another member of this omnipotent family. In Missouri the anti-Republican party is made up in a large measure of rampant Rebels—fellows who distinguished themselves during the war by torturing or shooting down their Union neighbors, and they will find Frank Blair, as long as he remains in his present mood, ready to go as far as the farthest to galvanize a new rebellion, to punish loyalty, to extol treason, and to bring discredit and disgrace upon the National Government which is the object of continued Rebel hatred.

The Republican Senators just elected or about to be elected are all men of mark—Wilson, Windom, Morrill, Logan, and Frelinghuysen having each and all given ample proof of their devotion to their respective States and high capacity as legislators. A glance over the list will make every Pennsylvanian solicitous for the honor of this Commonwealth, and regret more keenly than ever that it is so miserably represented in the United States Senate. Practically it is not represented at all, for Cameron's chief object is to pander to the ambition of the Cameron family, and Scott figures only as an attorney for railway corporations. When we consider that two of the best men in the State could only secure partial justice for her interests in the Senate, it seems the height of folly to entrust her welfare to such feeble and indif-

ferent hands; and if anything can incite among the people an irrepressible determination to right the wrong inflicted by venal legislators, the strenuous efforts of other States to secure good representation in the highest deliberative body in the land will ring the death-knell of our corrupt Camerons and our servile Scotts.

WHY IS NOT AHERN BROUGHT TO JUSTICE?

On the 13th of October last an outrageous assault was made upon the election return judges by a party of ruffians, one of whom lost his life in the affray that ensued. One of the leaders in this riot was John P. Ahern, a man who has been for a long time notorious for his misdeeds; but in spite of Ahern's well-known character and the direct testimony to the effect that he was one of the chief rioters on this occasion and, in company with Nolan, was one of the assailants of Return Judge Crawford, no effort whatever has been made to bring him to punishment. The excuse of the District Attorney is that he has no official knowledge of Ahern's complicity in the riot, as there has never been such a presentment of the case as will justify action on his part, no one having yet come forward to enter a complaint against the criminal. This is certainly an extraordinary state of affairs, as there were men in attendance at the time of the riot who are fully competent to appear as Ahern's prosecutors, and who, as law-abiding and law-loving citizens, ought to be interested in bringing him to justice. The evidence at the Coroner's inquest on the body of Nolan most conclusively implicated Ahern as one of the chief rioters, as will be seen from the following statements which we quote from the sworn testimony of several witnesses.

Hugh Mullon, a reporter, testified as follows:— "I heard Ahern say 'push in,' Mr. Lyman approached him, and he was wedged in the doors, and struck from both sides; the panel of the door was broken in; and the first one I saw come in was John Ahern; he came in staggering, the blood blinding his eyes; he got into the middle of the room; don't know whether he had a pistol or a blackjack; but there was something in his hand; it looked like a blackjack; he turned near the middle of the room and said, 'we'll change this business,' or 'change the tables,' something like that.

Joseph H. Paist, a reporter, testified that "he saw Ahern and Nolan come in; * * * afterwards I saw Mr. Ahern with a piece of railing."

David B. Beitler, an alderman and return judge, testified that "Ahern got stuck in the door; * * * I saw Ahern have a pistol in his hand cocked; I took hold of the pistol; the hammer came down and wounded me in the hand; it was twisted away from me and the door was forced; * * * saw Ahern with a blackjack; heard him say, 'For God's sake give me a pop.' * * * I heard Ahern say to the crowd, 'Why don't you help me?' he said this while I had hold of his hand with the pistol in it."

John Wallace, a return judge, testified that "Ahern, the short man, and two others were pursuing Crawford when he fired."

Wm. H. Ehret testified that "he saw a man said to be Mr. Ahern, with his face bloody and a blackjack in his hand, coming towards the middle of the room."

Henry Everly, a return judge, testified "Ahern got between the doors; the doors closed upon him; he hallooed for a pop, and said 'Why don't you shoot through the door?' they beat in the door; he got a pistol, but it was taken from him."

Colonel William B. Mann, who was a witness of the riot from its commencement to the end, testified to Ahern's behavior both outside and inside of the room. Mr. Mann said, in the course of his testimony:—"The sudden opening of the door threw several on the floor; the next that I saw were several persons coming in with blackjacks; conspicuous in this mass was Ahern; * * * Crawford retreated to the east side of the room, and Ahern cried out, 'You are the man I want; * * * the man I feared most was Ahern; he had received a blow on the head, and the blood was trickling down his face; he had a blackjack upraised, and was in the highest possible excitement; Ahern moved in the direction to intercept Crawford if he continued to go north. * * * The persons who were pursuing Crawford—four in number—were Ahern, Nolan, and two others the witness did not know; one man in black clothes had a blackjack; Ahern had a blackjack also; * * * I think Ahern was the man who cried out 'You are the man we want.'"

Here is certainly an accumulation of testimony in regard to the guilt of Ahern that ought to be sufficient to bring him to trial; and Colonel William B. Mann, who was not only a witness to the whole affray, but to some extent a sufferer from it, is the one person of all others who should appear as Ahern's prosecutor, and aid in procuring for him the punishment he deserves. Mr. Mann was for a number of years an officer of justice himself, and he certainly ought not to appear in this matter as attempting to shield this ruffian from the consequences of his crime. The prosecution of Ahern is a duty that Mr. Mann owes to himself and to the community; and if he will bring the matter to the official notice of District Attorney Sheppard, that officer will no longer have an excuse for not taking vigorous action to punish one of the most disgraceful outrages that has ever occurred in this city.

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.—A pamphlet, attributed to the Archduke Albert, recently appeared at Vienna, under the title, "The Year 1870 and the Defensive Power of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy." The author compares the military force of Germany with that of Austria. Germany, he says, has at her disposal for military service from 25 to 34 per cent. of her population, or 1,953,000 to 1,841,000 men; while under her present military system Austria could not obtain for her army more than 911,000 men. Germany has 699,000 infantry against Austria's 579,000; 74,876 cavalry against Austria's 49,460; 1794 guns against Austria's 1248. Moreover, Germany has 65,000 horses always ready, even when at

peace, while Austria has only 27,850, so that at the commencement of a war nearly the whole of the German cavalry can be mounted at once, while Austria would have to obtain more than 20,000 horses over and above her peace establishment. The rapidity, too, with which her troops can be mobilized gives Germany a great advantage over neighboring nations. "Every State on her frontier, therefore, which cannot equal her in the rapidity and precision of her military system, is not secure against invasion;" and the writer accordingly urges that it is indispensably necessary "for Austria's very existence" that she should accept without delay the Prussian plan of mobilization. He also recommends that the whole of the Austro-Hungarian army should be at once provided with the Werndl rifle, of which only about 800,000 have as yet been issued; that Olmutz, Komorn, Pesth, the line of the Enns, and the Carpathian passes should be strengthened, and that a regular system of fortifications should be constructed for the defense of Bohemia.

THE FISHERIES OF PUGET SOUND.—From Wilkeson's "Notes on Puget Sound" we take the following glowing account of the valuable fisheries at the Pacific terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad:—"The fisheries of Puget Sound are those of the Sound proper and of the waters commercially appurtenant. Vicinity makes this appurtenance. The cod, hake, and halibut of Alaska and the North Pacific generally, are about eight hundred miles nearer to the drying-racks on Puget Sound than those of San Francisco. Therefore they belong to Puget Sound, and Puget Sound will take that trade in fish whenever she wants it; and it can no more be got away from her than Norfolk can get away the cod and mackerel fishery from Gloucester. But the variety and abundance of fish of the highest excellence in Puget Sound proper, as designated in the Northern Pacific Railroad charter, are as striking a characteristic of these waters as are its timber and its climate. Salmon of many species—for of this famous fish are many kinds, differing much in quality and value—crowd the seas, bays, and streams at certain seasons of the year. They abound literally in millions. The statement often made to me by residents that 'salmon can be taken in any desired quantities' is most strictly true. In water of convenient depth they are seized. In deep soundings they are taken with the hook. No other facility and no other outlay are necessary for the prosecution of the business of fishing for them than a good seine and men enough to work it. An idea of the abundance of the salmon in Puget Sound can be got from the fact that in August, 1869, at the fishery of Morris H. Frost, at Mukilteo, at the mouth of the Snohomish, 1700 were taken at one haul. The Indians catch large quantities, and the Hudson's Bay Company long established a profitable export trade in them. Some Yankees from Massachusetts and Maine have just got into the business, and they will show that it is capable of indefinite extension. Cured and salted, these fish, at last year for ten dollars a barrel for shipment to China and the Sandwich Islands, and down the South American coast. But there is a fish, so superior that the salmon is not worthy of lying in the same basket with it, and the speckled trout only as a gracious favor should be permitted to get into the frying pan in which it has been cooked—the cod, the true cod. That is in Puget Sound. It especially abounds on the west side of Vancouver and the north of Fuca. But it is everywhere, and it is a king fish in its proportions. It averages two and a half feet in length, with a girth round the shoulders of eighteen inches. It has the flavor of the Block Island cod, and of food for man or gods nothing more can be said than that. These fishes are seized at several places on the sound and caught also with the hook in deep water. The price last year, salted and in the barrel, was from sixteen to twenty dollars. But these Puget Sound cod are only the flank of the main body of these admirable fishes. The banks on which they live begin on the north-western extremity of Vancouver and extend beyond Alaska. Whaling captains have assured me that on the old Russian-American whaling-ground they have at times sensibly felt a retardation of the motion of their ships under shortened sail by reason of the masses of these fishes. Halibut abounds in Puget Sound of enormous size, and of a delicacy and tenderness not known in its Atlantic congener. The quantity in which they exist here may be estimated from the statement of an official of the Hudson's Bay Company that in forty-eight hours a sailing vessel of six hundred tons can be loaded with them. Eulachon, a very delicious fish of the size of a small herring, is in shoals on the North Pacific coast as far south as the mouth of the Columbia. Sturgeon of immense size are plenty off the mouths of the Frazer and other rivers. So abundant is this fish that tins made from it is a regular article of export by the Hudson's Bay Company. Herrings are in countless millions. Smelt—precisely the delicate fish of New York Bay—are taken by boat loads. Dog-fish in incredible quantities are taken by the Indians solely for their oil, and this oil is a staple export of the Hudson's Bay Company. There are several varieties of rock-fish and deep-sea perch, the latter often running to eight pounds weight. Of speckled trout in the cold streams flowing into the sound, even to 'six-pounders' there seems to be no end."

THE FISHERIES OF PUGET SOUND.—From Wilkeson's "Notes on Puget Sound" we take the following glowing account of the valuable fisheries at the Pacific terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad:—"The fisheries of Puget Sound are those of the Sound proper and of the waters commercially appurtenant. Vicinity makes this appurtenance. The cod, hake, and halibut of Alaska and the North Pacific generally, are about eight hundred miles nearer to the drying-racks on Puget Sound than those of San Francisco. Therefore they belong to Puget Sound, and Puget Sound will take that trade in fish whenever she wants it; and it can no more be got away from her than Norfolk can get away the cod and mackerel fishery from Gloucester. But the variety and abundance of fish of the highest excellence in Puget Sound proper, as designated in the Northern Pacific Railroad charter, are as striking a characteristic of these waters as are its timber and its climate. Salmon of many species—for of this famous fish are many kinds, differing much in quality and value—crowd the seas, bays, and streams at certain seasons of the year. They abound literally in millions. The statement often made to me by residents that 'salmon can be taken in any desired quantities' is most strictly true. In water of convenient depth they are seized. In deep soundings they are taken with the hook. No other facility and no other outlay are necessary for the prosecution of the business of fishing for them than a good seine and men enough to work it. An idea of the abundance of the salmon in Puget Sound can be got from the fact that in August, 1869, at the fishery of Morris H. Frost, at Mukilteo, at the mouth of the Snohomish, 1700 were taken at one haul. The Indians catch large quantities, and the Hudson's Bay Company long established a profitable export trade in them. Some Yankees from Massachusetts and Maine have just got into the business, and they will show that it is capable of indefinite extension. Cured and salted, these fish, at last year for ten dollars a barrel for shipment to China and the Sandwich Islands, and down the South American coast. But there is a fish, so superior that the salmon is not worthy of lying in the same basket with it, and the speckled trout only as a gracious favor should be permitted to get into the frying pan in which it has been cooked—the cod, the true cod. That is in Puget Sound. It especially abounds on the west side of Vancouver and the north of Fuca. But it is everywhere, and it is a king fish in its proportions. It averages two and a half feet in length, with a girth round the shoulders of eighteen inches. It has the flavor of the Block Island cod, and of food for man or gods nothing more can be said than that. These fishes are seized at several places on the sound and caught also with the hook in deep water. The price last year, salted and in the barrel, was from sixteen to twenty dollars. But these Puget Sound cod are only the flank of the main body of these admirable fishes. The banks on which they live begin on the north-western extremity of Vancouver and extend beyond Alaska. Whaling captains have assured me that on the old Russian-American whaling-ground they have at times sensibly felt a retardation of the motion of their ships under shortened sail by reason of the masses of these fishes. Halibut abounds in Puget Sound of enormous size, and of a delicacy and tenderness not known in its Atlantic congener. The quantity in which they exist here may be estimated from the statement of an official of the Hudson's Bay Company that in forty-eight hours a sailing vessel of six hundred tons can be loaded with them. Eulachon, a very delicious fish of the size of a small herring, is in shoals on the North Pacific coast as far south as the mouth of the Columbia. Sturgeon of immense size are plenty off the mouths of the Frazer and other rivers. So abundant is this fish that tins made from it is a regular article of export by the Hudson's Bay Company. Herrings are in countless millions. Smelt—precisely the delicate fish of New York Bay—are taken by boat loads. Dog-fish in incredible quantities are taken by the Indians solely for their oil, and this oil is a staple export of the Hudson's Bay Company. There are several varieties of rock-fish and deep-sea perch, the latter often running to eight pounds weight. Of speckled trout in the cold streams flowing into the sound, even to 'six-pounders' there seems to be no end."

MENNERCHOIR BAL MASQUE, AT THE CARMY MUSIC, TUESDAY, February 14. One-half of the proceeds will be appropriated to the assistance of the sufferers in the French and German war. Tickets 25c, to be had of the Committee, and at L. Meyer's, No. 729 Arch street, Lee & Walker's, No. 922 Chestnut street, Continental Hotel, and R. T. Schmidt's, No. 619 Arch street.

GROCERIES, ETC. SHOTWELL SWEET CIDER. ALBERT C. ROBERTS, Dealer in Fine Groceries, 117 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

WATCHES. Established in 1854. EVERGOING STEM-WINDERS, KEY-WINDERS, QUARTER SECONDS, MINUTE REPEATERS, ETC. ETC. ETC. C. & A. PEQUIGNOT, 608 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, No. 219 South FIFTH Street, PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1871. Sealed Proposals for the necessary Blanks, Books, Stationery, and Printing required by this department for the year 1871, in conformity with an ordinance of City Council, approved December 31, 1870, will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M. on SATURDAY, January 21, 1871, at which time said proposals will be opened and the contract awarded to the lowest and best bidder. Printed schedules, on which the bids must be made of the articles required, will be furnished on application at the City Commissioners' Office.

ALEXANDER MCGUEN, THOMAS M. LOCKE, JAMES BAIN, City Commissioners. 113 3/4

CLOTHING. A GREAT STORE FULL Of the richest and most beautiful assortment of BOYS' and MEN'S CLOTHING EVER OFFERED!

ALSO, Of the choicest and most varied stock of excellent piece goods Ever Heard of,

Now closing out To make way For the immense Stock of Spring Clothes Soon to appear. Great Brown Hall.

WHILE THE WINTER DAYS still last, remember your opportunities to buy fine Overcoats cheap. THINK of the GREAT reduction on all our suits for cold weather at the GREAT BROWN HALL. CONSIDER THE FACT that you can now buy, for a mere song, substantial and beautiful clothing enough to last you

All Next Winter. It is to the interest Of every gentleman In Philadelphia Or its vicinity To come, and bring all their boys, to the

GREAT BROWN HALL OF ROCKWELL & WILSON 603 and 605 CHESTNUT STREET PHILADELPHIA.

HABILLEMEZ'S 324 CHESTNUT ST. CHARLES STOKES & CO. UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL PHILADELPHIA, PA. TAILORS. Evening Dress Suits. Military and Naval Uniforms. FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE PREMISES No. 722 CHESTNUT Street. The store has recently been fitted up with a new front, etc. The house is suitable for a hotel or boarding-house. The store will be rented without the dwelling if desired. Lot, 26 feet by 145 feet. THOMAS SHIPLEY, No. 20 N. SEVENTH Street.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE WEST PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, No. 4006 Chestnut street; three-story brown-stone front; complete with modern conveniences; bay window, etc.; lot, 20 feet front by 125 feet deep. Apply to 114 1/2 J. CLAYTON, No. 711 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE MEDIUM sized House No. 2007 WALNUT Street, Back Buildings, all modern improvements, in perfect order; with or without furniture. 111 1/2 S. KINGSTON MCGAY, No. 429 WALNUT St.

TO RENT, RARE CHANCE, STORE No. 386 CHESTNUT STREET, UNDER CONTINENTAL HOTEL. Elegant fixtures for sale, including Marble Counters, large Mirrors, etc. Immediate possession. 12 1/2 1/2

TO LET, 800N, NEW HOUSE, No. 726 N. SIXTH Street, on Girard Estate. Two bath rooms, stationary wash-tubs, speaking tube, etc. 113 3/4

TO LET—DESIRABLE STORE No. 216 Chestnut street, on favorable terms. Apply to ALFRED G. BAKER, No. 425 CHESTNUT Street.

GLOVES. After having done the largest KID GLOVE TRADE during the last year ever done by one house in Philadelphia, the MESSRS. A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW, OF THE Great Kid Glove Emporium, find as a natural consequence some soiled and imperfect Gloves, of their well-known brands, "Bartley," "La Belle," "Jovian," and "Joseph," which they propose to sell at

75 Cents Per Pair. For all brands, all colors, and all sizes. This is a grand opportunity to get good Gloves cheap, which are suitable to wear in muffs and ordinary wear. They also are offering a lot of 5-Boston Fancy Top Gloves (worth \$1.50) at \$1.25 per pair. This low price will sell them quick. Call before they are all gone. 12 3/4 3/4

WINES. HOCK WINES. Just received from the house of D. LEIDEN, CO. LOGNE, on the Rhine, an invoice of HOCK WINES, Consisting of JOHANNISBERG, MARKOBRUNNER, STEINWEIN, LIEBFRÄUMLICH, and NIERSTEINER, VINTAGES OF 1862 and 1865.

For sale by JOSEPH F. TOBIAS & CO., Nos. 206 and 208 SOUTH FRONT ST., PHILADELPHIA. DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD, N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT, WILL OPEN ON MONDAY MORNING 25,000 yards Hamburg Edgings, Plouncings and Insertings, bought for cash, and will be sold for a small advance.

The above Goods were made expressly for the Paris market, and are very handsome Goods, and there will be no more like them. Also, a new lot of different style Hamburg Edgings, Plouncings and Insertings, Register Embroidry, Royal Ruffings, Coventry Ruffings, Magic Ruffings, etc., etc. A large lot of White Goods, consisting of Soft Finish Cambrics, Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns, Swiss Muslins, 64 and 64 French Muslins, Plain Nainsooks, India Twills, etc., etc. POWER LOOM TABLE LINENS. 84 and 84 bleached Table Linens. Birdseye Linens, Nursery Blankets. A new lot of Damask Towels 25 up to 50c., that are very cheap. Heavy Linen Huckaback Towels, 12 1/2, 15, 18, 20, 25 cents. Bargains in Linen Doilies and Napkins. Be it makes shirting Linens. A LARGE ASSORTMENT GENTS' LINED SHIRT FRONTS, MADE EXPRESSLY FOR OUR OWN SALES. At 25, 35, 45, 50, 60 and 65c. Ladies and Gents' Hosiery, very cheap. Ladies' full regular made Hose, 25, 28, 31, 35, 38, 50c. Hairbriggs, Canton Flannels, Spanish Lappet and Dying, by John Hay; Kittery Annie's Dress, Poem, by Celia Thaxter; The Red Hand, by William M. Baker; American Tale in France (second paper), by M. L. F.; Wanted; an Heir, by E. F. Terry; Our Whispering Gallery—Nathaniel Hawthorne, by James T. Fields; Recent Literature. 25 cents a number; \$4 a year. Two copies, \$7; five copies, \$10; ten copies, \$18, and \$5 for each additional copy.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS. Jack Hazard and his Fortunes, Part II, by J. T. Trowbridge; Earthquake and Volcano, by Augustus Holmes; Cricketer's Rules, a Poem, by G. H. Barnes; Kitty's Letter, by Harriet Beecher Stowe; The Story of a French Doll, by H. L. Palmer; The Fairies, a Poem, by Ellen Forster Chapman; Meeting a "Lucifer," by G. A. Stephens; Deb, by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps; The Children's Choice, a Poem, by L. D. Nichols; Weeds and Words, by A. Newberry; Our Young Constructors; The Evening Lamp, containing The Little Visitors, a Play for Young Children, by Mrs. A. M. Diaz, and various other entertaining contributions; THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY and OUR YOUNG FOLKS; OUR YOUNG FOLKS and EVERY SATURDAY, &c.

For sale by all Booksellers and Newsdealers. JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Publishers, Boston. Late Ticknor & Fields, and Field, Osgood & Co. Subscription Agent for Philadelphia. W. B. ZIEGLER, No. 108 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE. AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY OF Popular Literature and Science. NOW READY. THE FEBRUARY NUMBER. WITH A FINE FULL-PAGE ENGRAVING.

ON THE ICE-BELT. By E. R. Leland. II. THE MARQUIS, a Story, by Chauncy Hickox. ILLUSTRATED. III. THE CANTON BELT, a Poem, by Rachel Pomeroy. IV. WAR RECORDS AT THE PATENT OFFICE, by Laura M. Donahie. V. ROMAN ON THE TWENTIETH OF SEPTEMBER. VI. BATHWAY STRANGE, a Story, by C. G. (concluded). VII. SOUVENIRS OF SONG, by Lucy H. Hooper. VIII. A TRIP TO DAHOMEY, II. (concluded). IX. THE WINDMILL, a Poem, by W. A. Thompson. X. LORD PALMERSTON, by R. M. Walsh. XI. EASTERN CITIES, by J. W. Watson. XII. ALMOST A GHOST, a Story, by W. A. Thompson. XIII. IRENE, a Poem, by Healer A. Benedict. XIV. IRENE, a Tale, v. (concluded). XV. CHESS, by a Tenth-century Player. XVI. OUR MONTHLY GOSPEL, with Hickers—at the Board and on ship-board; Woma's Rights in England; War Writings, etc. XVII. LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

TERMS.—Yearly Subscription, \$4. Single Number, 35 cents. Liberl Clubbing Rates. Specimen Number mailed to any address on receipt of 25 cents. J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., PUBLISHERS, Nos. 715 and 717 MARKET STREET, Philadelphia.

DREXEL & CO., No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET, American and Foreign Bankers, DRAWS EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE. DEALERS IN Government and Railroad Securities, Drexel, Winthrop & Co., Drexel, Harjes & Co., No. 18 Wall Street, New York. Paris. NOW READY—AN INDEX TO MITCHELL'S NEW SCHOOL ATLAS, by H. D. Gregory, &c. Published for the author, and for sale with or without the Atlas by E. H. BUTLER & CO., No. 611 MARKET Street.

SEWING MACHINES. THE WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE, For Sale on Easy Terms. NO. 914 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS. GEORGE STECK & CO.'S GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT. HAIRESBROS.' PIANOS. BRADBURY'S PIANOS, MASON AND HAMGIN'S CABINET ORGANS, An Elegant Stock at Greatly Reduced Prices. COULD & FISCHER, No. 923 CHESTNUT Street, No. 1015 ARCH Street. J. E. GOULD, W. G. FISCHER, 117 1/2 4p

STEINWAY & SONS' Grand Square and Upright Pianos. Special attention is called to their new Patent Upright Pianos, With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are machines in Tone and Touch, and unrivaled in durability. CHARLES BLASius, WAREHOUSES, No. 1006 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, 9 1/2 4p

CLOTH HOUSE OF W. T. Snodgrass & Co., N. W. CORNER OF NINTH and MARKET Sts., HAVE A FRESH SUPPLY AT AN AWFUL SACRIFICE OF Astracans, Carracullas, Coatings, Suitings, Chinchillas and Cassimeres.

JOB LOT OF 8-4 Green Cloths, FOR PARLOR BILLIARD TABLES. 114 swd 5p

OPTICIANS. SPECTACLES. MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, THERMOMETERS, MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING, PHILOSOPHICAL AND DRAWING Instruments, AT REDUCED PRICES. JAMES W. QUEEN & CO., No. 924 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 7 50 mw 1/4 p

HOLIDAY GOODS. HOLIDAY GOODS. Spring Horses, Rocking Horses, Children's Carriages, BOYS' SLEDS, WAGONS, VELOCIPEDS, Etc. Etc. H. J. SHILL, Factory, No. 236 DOCK Street, 12 9 4p BELOW EXCHANGE.

COOPARTNERSHIPS. OFFICE OF PHILADELPHIA SUGAR HOUSE, DELAWARE A VENUE AND NOBLE STREET, HARRIS, HEYL & CO. PHILADELPHIA, December 31, 1870. The partnership heretofore existing between HARRIS, HEYL & CO. expires this day by limitation and the death of Wharton E. Harris. Either of the surviving partners sign in liquidation. JOHN B. HEYL, GEORGE W. GIBBONS, Surviving Partners. EDWARD O. SMITH, 116 4c

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership between JAMES SALT, FREDERICK MEAR, and CHARLES W. SCHROPP was dissolved on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1871, by the withdrawal of JAMES SALT. All debts due to the said partnership are to be paid, and those due from the same discharged, at No. 109 North SECOND Street, where the business will be continued by the said FREDERICK MEAR and CHARLES W. SCHROPP, under the firm of MEAR & SCHROPP. 16 11 15 25 4c

WRIGHT'S NE PLUS ULTRA Minced Meat. Unequaled for Quality. CAUTION.—Beware of all imitations, as there but one WRIGHT in the market. DEPOT, SOUTHWEST CORNER SPRING GARDEN and FRANKLIN SOLD BY ALL GROCERS. 12 15 1/2 4p