# Grening Telegraph

(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.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1871.

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, and Evening Express. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. Last March we entered Into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the exclusive use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age, Record, and German Democrat, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the only evening paper published in this city in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 11 o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 21, 31, and 41. 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.

NEW YORK JUSTICE.

WE publish on an inside page, devoted to the peproduction of editoria's of leading journals upon current topics, an article from the New York Times, headed "Ought the press to be silent?" which deserves a careful perusal. It gives a picture of New York life, and of the New York mode of stifling justice in the Courts and in the Legislature, which may well excite national alarm, and prompt all other American communities to adopt timely precautions against the establishment among them of such a supremely unjust and infamous system. It has long been suspected that the New York bench contained corrupt judges, but the Times assures us that this fact is so notorious that not a single lawyer of eminence will venture to deny it, while all prominent lawyers are familiar with facts tending to prove this terrible charge, yet at the same time so cowed down by the omnipotence of corruption as to shrink from the task of publicly denouncing the judicial offenders or from attempting to drag the judicial ermine from the venal shoulders that habitually disgrace and dishonor it. The appropriate legal remedy is the clumsy machinery of impeachment; and when the lawyers are asked to invoke it, they answer, in the language of the Times, "that Tweed, whose servants the corrupt judges are, and who controls the majority of the Legislature absolutely, would not permit it; that it would be impossible to get the Assembly to accuse, or the Senate to convict, on any evidence that could be submitted to them.

It is not an uncommon thing for some portions of a political organization to be rotten; and in the present condition of American politics rottenness is always perceptible in some one or more quarters; but New York alone, among American communities, has sounded that profound abyss of corruption which is never lightened by a faint glimmer of justice and honesty, and which involves in an indistinguishable compound of rascality her lawyers, judges, leading politicians, and legislators. In the early stages of civilization the rule prevails that all may take who have the power. and all may keep who can. As civilization progresses and Christianity exerts her benign influence, justice and law gradually assert their supremacy; but it is reserved for New York to pervert the forms of law to the practical endorsement of a series of wrongs more infamous than any marauding chieftain or robber outlaw ever dreamed of perpetrating; to convert her legislators, lawyers, leading politicians, and judges into a consolidated band of thieves, mutually sustaining, shielding, and assisting each other, as did the robber bands of old, and recognizing Tweed (who has gorged himself to repletion with the spoils of political emolument) as a dominant chief whose behests demand implicit obedience, when all regard for official oaths and all sense of honor and duty have vanished.

Philadelphia abounds with politicians who would gladly emulate the career of Tweed and Tweed's favorite retainers. Their great object in life is to plander the public by a perversion of good laws or by the enactment of bad laws. They regard with envy rather than abhorrence the ascendancy of corruption in the city of New York, and long for the day when they, too, can enchain in thraldom to a generation of corrupt partisan office-holders and partisan leaders the entire population of the city of Philadelphia. Already they have, little by little, made some dangerous strides towards the attainment of their ulti- Why does he not attempt a grand coup that

mate end; and if the people are not quickly | will gain him some glory even if he fails in aroused to a sense of their danger, the day is not distant when this proud city, too, will be held in vassalage by exacting tyrants not a whit more merciful or reputable than those who dominate New York. Heretofore we have looked, in critical moments, for deliverance from some of the worst of threatened dangers to our Courts, and fortunately we have not looked in vain. But year after year we elect legislators who are hopelessly corrupt; we are growing comparatively careless in the selection of Judges; we install in important local offices men are unworthy of public confidence; and if we take a few more downward steps, a system as terrible that which now prevails in New York may be fastened upon us. The political organization of cities, like the individual character of mankind, is never at a stand-still: it is always growing either better or worse. Ours is, in some important respects, deteriorating; and if it degenerates with accelerated pace, it will soon become as bad as that which holds New York spell-bound under its miasmatic influence.

THE INCOME TAX. SECRETARY BOUTWELL has entered his protest against the abolition of the income tax, his argument being that it will probably only cost about \$500,000 to collect, whereas it will vield about \$12,000,000. The Secretary is delightfully indefinite as to the cost of collection, and says that it cannot be positively ascertained. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, as our readers are aware, differs with the Secretary materially on this point, and is very strongly of the opinion that it costs as much to collect the tax as it is worth. The Secretary urges as an additional reason why the tax should not be discontinued, that the appropriations are based upon the estimates of the revenue to be obtained under the present system of taxation, and that cut off any source of supply would be to create a danger of a deficiency. If Mr. Boutwell finds his funds running low, he can very easily cease reducing the public debt at the rate he has been doing, and there will be very few to find fault with him. There is no reason whatever that the present generation should be obliged to sustain the whole burden of the liquidation of the war debt, or that it should submit to an oppressive and inquisitorial tax for the purpose of allowing Mr. Boutwell to carry out his pet scheme. Looking at the matter from the standpoint of the Secretary of the Treasury, the fact remains that if Congress had at the last session introduced such reforms in our system of internal revexue taxation as sound policy and common sense demanded, there would have been not even the shadow of a pretext for continuance of the income tax; the and it will not be easy to convines any but certain Western farmers and Southern planters who have no cash incomes, that the tax was continued for any real reason other than to give employment to a horde of unnecessary office-holders. How the expenses of the Government are kept up very much above what is absolutely necessary we demonstrated a few days ago, when referring to the consolidation of the revenue districts of this city. It was at first determined to consolidate the four districts of Philadelphia into two, but this did not suit the purposes of the assessors and collectors and their attaches, and the Second and Fourth districts were accordingly net consolidated, although together they do much less business than the consolidated First district. Now if the President were to reduce the revenue districts throughout the country to one-half their present number by consolidation, the cost of collecting the revenue would be reduced one-half. Let Mr. Boutwell figure out what would be saved to the treasury in this manner, and then compare the amount with that which would be lost by the abolition of the income tax, and see what the deficiency in the treasury will be. It is useless for the Secretary of the Treasury to plead for the continuance of a tax that is now, as it always has been, an unmitigated nuisance to all classes of citizens, when there is a positive refusal on the part the administration to carry out good faith the policy of economy authorized by Congress when it passed the law empowering the President to consolidate revenue districts. How far Mr. Boutwell is to blame in this matter we do not undertake to say, but he represents the administration, and it is certainly not creditable for the administration to bring all its influence to bear to procure the continuance of an unpopular and, under proper management, unnecessary tax, when it fails to reduce the expenses of the Government when it could do so with

propriety and advantage. Since writing the above a despatch has been received announcing that the Ways and Means Committee of the House has determined to report the bill for the repeal of the income tax. We hope sincerely that the House will pass the bill immediately, and that the Senate will concur without further controversy, and thus put an end finally and forever to an unmitigated nuisance.

Mr. Smith yesterday introduced a fine lot of bills in the State House of Representatives, for widening Nicetown lane, for repealing the act of 1870 relative to qualifications of road jurors, authorizing the construction of pneumatic tubes under the streets, squares, and avenues of Philadelphia, with unlimited powers, for the laying out a great avenue on the Wissakickon road, and divers other schemes for filling the pockets of certain contractors at the expense of the tax-payers of Philadelphia. Why does not Mr. Smith "go the whole hog," if we may be allowed the expression, and introduce a bill for the transfer of all the real personal property of Philadelphia the possession of himself friends? This would be a much shorter and easier method of growing rich than by engineering a series of petty peculative measures that only gain for Mr. Smith the reputation of being a commonplace sort of planderer.

it? As it is he will never equal the Fisks, the Tweeds, and the Sweeneys of New York unless he attempts something more magnificent than he has yet done; and we therefore anxiously await from him a grand effort that will give him a place in the temple of Fame beside the superb scamps who rule New York.

THE Republican papers of the western part of the State bave spoken in terms of warm commendation of Colonel David Stanton, of Beaver, for the Republican nomination for Auditor-General; and as the candidacy is generally conceded to the West, his success is more than possible. He is a consin of the late great War Minister whose name he bears, and has himself made an excellent war record. He is spoken of as eminently qualified, of spotless reputation, and as popular with the Republicans of the West.

OBITUARY.

Hop. Isnue E. Hlester. This well-known Democratic politician and successful lawyer died at his residence in Lancaster yesterday morning of paralysis, from the effects of which he had been suffering since January 28. He belonged to one of the oldest families in the State, a family that has contributed half a dozen of its members to the service of the people in Congress, and long been prominent in the political annals of the State. The father of the deceased was the Hon. William Hiester, who represented Lancaster county in the National House of Representatives from 1831 to 1837, and at one time attained great prominence as the active leader of the Anti-Masonic party. His grand uncle, General Daniel Hiester, was a member of the first four Congresses from this State, and of the Seventh and Eighth Congresses from Maryland, to which State he had removed.

Mr. Hiester was born in the village of New Holland, Lancaster county, in May, 1824, and was therefore not quite forty-seven years of age at the time of his death. After a careful preparation, he entered Yale College in 1838, and graduated from that institution with high honors. He entered the law office of Thomas E. Franklin, Esq., of Lancaster, after graduating, and was admitted to the bar in 1845, soon attaining a front rank and a high legal reputation. In 1848, he was appointed Deputy Attorney-General for Lancaster county, a position identical with the District Attorneyship of the present day; and in 1853, when but twentyeight years of age, was elected a Representative in Congress. The position assumed by him on the slavery question the famous Kansas Nebraska debate led to his defeat for re-election in 1854, and again in 1856. In 1868 he was a member of the Democratic National Convention, and was chosen to represent Pennsylvania on the Democratic National Executive Committee. He was frequently sollcited, but invariably refused, to become a candidate for the Supreme bench of the State, and in 1869 was mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination for Governor, but his name was not brought before the convention by his friends. Of late years, Mr. Hiester's views had been of a liberal tendency, and in the National Convention of 1863 especially he attained prominence by antagonizing the restroactive policy of the majority. By his industry and ability he had attained a large and lucrative practice at the bar, and added materially to the ample fortune which he had inherited.

-The wife of Rev. O. D. Taylor was recently stricken, while in prayer meeting at Jackson Michigan, with paralysis of the brain, and died in about an hour, thus fulfilling her wish of the evening before, that she might die in a prayer

meeting. -Near Chicago there is a steam garden of two acres, covered with glass, and a network of pipes laid beneath the beds, supplied with steam by a powerful engine and boilers, to supply warmth and moisture. Early vegetables are nearly ready for pulling, and later ones are progressing finely.

-The announcement of a certain temperance lecture in Muskegon, Michigan, was simply in the words, "Muzzle that dog," which were posted in large letters throughout the city, and some of the unsophisticated, taking it as a warning from the police, muzzled their respective curs without

It is stated that on the first day's sale of Nilsson's tickets in Boston an elderly lady from the suburbs struggled into the line of applicants at Music Hall, waited an hour or more, then started off and did some "shopping," came back; claimed her place in the line, was refused, in dignantly appealed to the policeman, was finally persuaded to take her place at the end of the line, and after an hour or more waiting struggled triumphantly up to the office, and demanded of the urbane ticket seller "a good seat for Mr. Gough's next lecture.

-The late George Ticknor had a decided aversion to radicalism and radicals. It is related that Thackeray once asked him if he knew Theodore Parker, and that he replied in the negative with a look of disdain; whereupon Thackeray said, "Then I am afraid you don't move in the best society. -A certain lecturer quoted the Miltonic coup-

But come thou goddess, fair and free, In heaven yelep'd Euphrosyne;

and had the pleasure of reading the next morning the following stenographic transformation: But came that goddess, fair and free, In heaven she crept, and froze her knee.

NOTICES.

THOUSANDS OF GARMENTS, THOUSANDS OF GARMENTS, THOUSANDS OF GARMENTS,

FOR WINTER WEAR, FOR WINTER WEAR, FOR WINTER WEAR, FOR MEN, YOUTH, BOYS, AND CHILDREN.

FOR MEN, YOUTH, BOYS, AND CHILDREN. FOR MEN, YOUTH, BOYS, AND CHILDREN. PRICES ALL VERY LOW JUST NOW. PRICES ALL VERY LOW JUST NOW. PRICES ALL VARY LOW JUST NOW, WANAMAKER & BROWN'S,

OAK HALL, POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE, S. E. CORNER OF SINTH AND MAKEST STREETS.

SOMETIMES A COLD WILL NOT YIELD TO ORDINARY REMEDIES, because of the severe inflammation of the delicate lining of the tubes through which the air we breathe is distributed to the lungs. This obstruction produces pain and soreness, hoarseness, cough, difficulty of breathing, heetic fever, and a spitting of blood, matter or phlegm, finally exhausting the strength of the patient, and developing very serious disease. Dr. Jayne's Expectorant seldom fails to remove these symptoms by relieving the lungs of all obstructing matter, and healing all soreness. Pleurisy, Asthma, and Bronchitis are likewise cured by this standard remedy, and the reputation it has maintained for over thirty years, affords the best guarantee of its merit. Sold every-

CHARLES W. BROOKE, ESQ., WILL LECTURE, at CONCERT HALL for a benevolent object on TUESDAY EVENING, the 14th inst. Subject.—"Irisa Bards and Ballads." Admission, 50c. 216t

OLOTHING.

#### "PUSH THINGS!"

AT ROCKHILL & WILSON'S GREAT BROWN HALL, They are "PUSBING THINGS,"

And have PUSHED OFF Nearly all the fine Winter Stock Of Gentlemen's Excellent Clothes, And Superior Clethes for Boys

COME AND CARRY AWAY

What is left of our Excellent Winter Stock! Prices so low that you can hardly see them!

GREAT BROWN HALL. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,

ROCKHILL & WILSON.



MERCHANT TAILORS

Dealers in Ready-made Clothing CUSTOMER WORK

Done in the very best manner, at unusually low prices, out of a stock complete in every way, and with

CUTTERS

Of acknowledged excellence and ability.

PIANOS. CEORGE STECK & CO.'S

PIANOS, GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.

HAINES BROS, PIANOS, BRADBURY'S PIANOS, MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS,

An Elegant Stock at Greatly Reduced Prices. COULD & FISCHER, No. 923 GHESNUT Street.

1 17 tf4p

WM. G. PISCHEP.

Steinway & Grand Square and Upright Pianos. Special attention is called to their ne

Patent Upright Planes, With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metel Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.

CHARLES BLASIUS.

WAREROOMS. No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, Manufacturers of Grand and Square Plano Fortes, recommend their stock of first-class instruments, Every instrument is warranted and prices moderate. WAREROOM, No. 610 ARCH Street.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

#### HOLIDAY GOODS.

Spring Horses,

Rocking Horses, Children's Carriages.

BOYS' SLEDS, WAGONS, VELOCIPEDES, Etc. Etc. H. J. SHILL,

Factory, No. 226 DOCK Street,

BELOW EXCHANGE.

WANTS.

T

A STORE,

#### On Chesnut or Eighth Street.

ADDRESS, STATING PRICE, LOCATION, AND FULL PARTICULARS,

"F. B. K."

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

LOST.

L OST.—AN ACCEPTANCE OF CHARLES VEZIN & CO., Grawn by Hall & Vezin, dated January 3, 1871, at 4 months, for four thousand one indred and lifty (\$4150) dollars, has been lost, mislaid, or stolen. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchas-ing or negotiating the same, as payment has been

A liberal reward will be paid for its return, KURTZ & HOWARD, 26 6t\* No. 52 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia,

H. S. TARR & SON'S

MARBLE WORKS.

MANUFACTORY OF

Carved and Ornamental Marble Work,

GREEN Street, above Seventh, PHILADELPHIA

BRANDY.

#### FINE OLD BRANDY

JUST IMPORTED FROM

Pinet, Castillon & Co., VINTAGE OF 1840.

IN SMALL PACKAGES OF TEN GALLONS.

FOR SALE AT A VERY LOW PRICE BY

### E. BRADFORD CLARKE, (SUCCESSOR TO SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT, 131 tuthstfep PHILADESPHIA.

GROCERIES. ETC.

#### Choice New Crop Teas

AT REDUCED PRICES. FINEST COLONG, JAPAN, AND YOUNG HYSON

TEAS. Just received, which we now offer at a great reduction in prices, in half chests, 10 in. boxes, and at

WILLIAM KELLEY.

Fine Old Mocha. Java, Laguayra, and Rio Coffees, at greatly reduced prices.

Owing to the late reduction in Government duties, we can now offer to our customers a large assortment of First-CLASS GROUERIES at low rates.

N. W Corner TWELFTH Street and GIRARD Avenue,

PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

WARRANTED PURE

Old Government Java Coffee, Reasted fresh every day, at only 35 cents per 1b., or

3 lbs. for one dollar. Lovers of good Coffee, give this a trial and satisfy yourselves. For sale only at

COUSTY'S East End Grocery No. 118 South SECOND St., Below Chesnut, West Side. 2 17 thstu

N. B .- Choice Groceries of all kinds constantly ar-

FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

## THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER

OVER FIVE MILLIONS (\$5,000,000) OF DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY IN THE UNITED STATES HAS ACTUALLY BEEN SAVED BY THE EXTIN-GUISHER

Within the pest three years; while in Philadelphia alone twenty-five fires, endangering property to the extent of RUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOLextent of HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOL-LARS, have been extroguished during the past year by the same means. Our Machine is the IMPROVED CABBONIC ACID GAS FIRE EXTINGUISHER, and is indersed and used by M. Baird & Co., Henry Disston & Son. Benjamin Bullock's Sons, Morris, Tasker & Co., Alan Wood & Co., Lacey & Phillips, Bromley Brothers, S. J. Solms, Charles Encu, John-son & Co., Rimby & Madeira, Francis Perot. & Sons, George W. Childs, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelibhia and Boston Steamshito Company, Phila-Philadelphia and Boston Steamship Company, Philamany other of our leading business men and corpo-

CAUTION .- All parties in this community are warned against buying or selling "Extinguishera" except those purchased from us or our agents, under penalty of immediate prosecution for infringement Our prices have been reduced, and the Machine is now within the reach of every property holder. N. B.—One style made specially for private resi-

Union Fire Extinguisher Company, f1 28 stutfrp

No. 118 MARKET STREET. COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE FIRM OF J. E. CALDWELL & CO expires this day by limitation.
Philadelphia, Jan. 31, 1871.

The uncerstgued have this day entered into Copartnership under the name of J. E. CALDWELL & CO. and will continue the business at No. 902 CHESNUT

JAMES E. CALDWELL, RICHARD A. LEWIS, JOSEPH H. BRAZIER, GEORGE W. BANKS, J. ALBERT CALDWELL, HUGH B. HOUSTON.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1, 1871. THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXIST-ing under the firm name of HUGHES & MULLER was dissolved on the 20th day of January, 1871, by the death or Mr. GEORGE HUGHES. The business will be carried on by the surviving parties, who will settle all debts due to and by the said firm.

GEORGE MULLER,

9 7 inths3t\*

No. 1935 CHESNUT Street.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

American and Foreign Bankers,

DRAWS EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PRIN-CIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.

DEALERS IN Government and Railroad Securities

Drezel, Winthrop & Co., Drezel, Harjes & Co. No. 18 Wall Street, No. 8 Rue Scribe, New York.

FURNITURE, ETC. HOVER'S

PATENT SOFA BED. In consequence of certain parties representing that their Sofa Beds and Lounges are of any patent, I beg leave to inform the public that my Sofa Bed is for sale only at MOORE & CAMPION'S and ALLEN & BROTHER'S, and at the Manufactory, No. 230

uth SECOND Street This novel invention is not in the least complirated, having no cords or ropes to pull in order to regulate, or props to keep it up when in the form of a bedstend, which are all very unsa'e and liable to get out of repair. The bedstead is formed by turn-ing out the ends, or closing them when the Sofa is

H. F. HOVER,

No. 230 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

COTTON.-MIDDLING FAIR AND MIDDLING

stain, etc., for sale by WILLIAM M. GREINER, No. 109 CHESNUT Street. SEWING MACHINES.

H

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE,

For Sale on Easy Terms.

NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA

URY GOODS.

1871.

# BLACK SILKS

"AT THORNLEY'S."

EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STS. Baving got through with our annual stock-taking, we now open up a splendid stock of "BLACK SILKS" very much under regular prices, and of most EXBELLENT QUALITY. Good black Gros Grains for \$1 50

Rich elack Gros Grains for \$1.75.

Very Rich Beautiful Silks for \$2.00.

Heavy, Smooth, Soft Flessy Silk, \$2.50.

Sublime Quality Rich Lyons Silks, \$8.00.

Superb Black Silks, Queenly, \$3.50.

Most Magnificent Black Silks for \$4.50.

We know that the above goods cannot be excelled in the "UNITED STATES" for quality and cheap-We also offer a full line of colors in

Best Kid Gloves.

Every pair of which we warrant, and if through any mishap they rip or tear in putting on, we at once give another pair instead. JOSEPH H. THORNLEY.

NORTHEAST CORNER OF EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.

PHILADELPHIA. 23 thatnt Established in 1853.

> CHESNUT STREET. POPULAR PRICES

DRY GOODS, STRICTLY ONE PRICE. ALEXANDER RICKEY.

8200,000

9 10 tuths No. 727 CHESNUT Street. GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.

WORTH OF CHINA, GLASS and EARTHEN WARE

TO BE CLOSED OUT, REGARDLESS OF COST. Gay's China Palace,

No. 1012 CHESNUT STREET, Are obliged to close out their immense stock, in conquence of the building they occupy having been id. The entire stock must be closed out by the 1st of April, as they are obliged to vacate the premises by that time. Below we quote prices of a few lead-ing staple goods. Fancy goods are at a still greater

discount from former prices.
White French China Dining Sets, 127 pieces...\$18.00 White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces....
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces....
White French China Tea Sets, 46 pieces....
Sone China Dining Sets, 98 pieces...
Stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles) 44 ps stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles) 46 ps Stone China Gups and Saucers, per set 13 pieces Stone China Dining Plates, per dozen...... Table Tumblers, per dozen.

Table Goblets, per dozen.

Glass Tea Sets (4 articles) Bohemian Cologne Sets, 2 Bottles and Puif Box Bohemian Liquor Sets, 6 Glasses, Walter and An endless variety of Pancy Goods, at an immense reduction from former prices,
36 casks of Parian Marble, Leek, and Majolica
Ware, all new designs, just handed from steamer
flelvetta, will be included in the sale.
Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination.

HOW ROOMS OPEN TILL 9 O'CLOCK AT

STORE FIXTURES FOR SALE. 1 18 stuthim

WATCHES, JEW LRY, ETO. B

WATCHES.

NEW YORK WATCH COMPANY'S

[(Factory, Springfield, Mass. In presenting their Watches to the American public, we do so with the knowledge that in point of finish and time-keeping qualities they are superior for the price to any Watch made in this country.

For sale by

ALEX. R. HARPER.

Successor to John M. Harper, No. 308 CHESNUT STREET.

> SECOND STORY. [2 2 2mrp\* Salesroom of the American Watch.

CARRIAGES. ESTABLISHED 1853.

JOSEPH BECKHAUS. No. 1204 FRANKFORD Avenue.

ABOVE GIRARD AVENUE, Manufacturer of exclusively FIRST-CLASS

CARRIAGES. NEWEST STYLES.

Clarences, Landaus, Landaulettes, Close Coaches Shifting qr. Conches, Coupes, Barouches, Conches, Coupes, Shifting qr. Conches, Coupes, Barouches, Phetons, Rockaways, Etc., SUITABLE FOR PRIVATE FAMILY and PUBLIC USE. Workmanship and finish second to none in the country.

Fire and varied stock on hand—completed and in the works. Orders receive prompt and personal at tention. All work warranted. 12 21 3mrp

REWARDS. \$3000 Stolen from Kensington National Bank February 2, 1871, \$10,000 5-20 January and July 1865 coupon bonds, Nos. .\$1000 61.393... 1000 93,919 1000 186,425 1000 121,127 1000 61,898..... The above reward will be given for the recovery of the bonds, or in proportion to the amount received.

BOARDING. GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN ELE-

1121 GIRARD STREET, Description and Market streets. Vacancies for Families and Single Gen tlemen. Also, a suit of rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board, Also, table board.

Information to be sent to
C. T. YERKES, Ja., & CO.,
No. 20 S. THIRD Street.