Evening Telegraph

MONDAY, MAY 29, 1871.

THE TERRIBLE TRAGEDY AT WEST PITTSTON.

The terrible tragedy at West Pittston on Saturday, resulting in the death of a number of miners, and abounding with heart-rending scenes of agony, affords a painful new illustration of the necessity of adopting more effective legal measures to prevent similar calamities. It is stated that, under the existing laws, only twenty men, at most, should have been at work in the West Pittston mine, and that the mine inspector of the district had given an official notification of this fact; and yet thirty-seven dead, dying, and fearfully injured men have been raised out of this terrible shaft. It is bad enough that the accident occurred at all,—that a single life was jeopardized,—but a fearful load of guilt attaches to those who have nearly doubled the proportions of the calamity by a direct defiance of a clear provision of existing statutes.

If this act can be traced to those entrusted with the management of the mine, no punishment of their fearful guilt will be too severe; and even if the unfortunate miners wilfully connived at an evasion of the law, that fact should not shield those men who controlled their operations. The Avondale disaster impressed even tardy legislators with the necessity of having a law passed for the protection of life in the mining districts. The West Pittston tragedy should teach courts and juries that it might be rigidly enforced, even if its enforcement requires reckless operators of mines to be imprisoned for life or to be hung as murderers. The mining question has many sides, and though the miners, as a body, have been guilty of numerous outrages, the State cannot ignore its duty of shielding them from the appalling dangers that unscrupulous capitalists impose. One of the surest ways to reform the miners, and to inspire them with a proper feeling towards their employers and to the community at large, is to prove to them that the strong arm of the Commonwealth is ever ready to shield them from unnecessary dangers, and to avenge such of their associates as are sacrificed by a wanton neglect to provide proper precautions for their safety.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE SENATE.

The Senate of the United States adjourned on Saturday, after having performed the work for which it was called together, by ratifying the treaty of Washington without amendment, and after having afforded an admiring world considerable entertainment by a low comedy performance entitled *Sustaining the Dignity of the Senate*, which, apparently, was more amusing to the public at large than it was satisfactory to the principal actors. A large portion of the time of the Senate which should have been passed in the discussion of the treaty was devoted to a vain attempt to discover how the document was made public, and, after an infinite amount of bluster and violent threats, which did not appear to have a very terrifying effect upon the newspaper correspondents who had insulted the dignity of the Senate, the investigation ended about where it began. The correspondents, who had the sympathies of the country with them throughout, obstinately refused to tell what the Senatorial inquisitors desired to know, and the upshot of the whole matter was that their release was ordered on Saturday, and the Senate adjourned without sustaining its dignity. The moral of this whole affair is that extra-judicial investigations of any kind are intensely repugnant to the people of the United States and to the genius of our republican institutions, and the power which some of the Senators claimed to punish contumacious witnesses by unlimited confinement, on bread and water, in the common jail, is one that ought not to be exercised in a free country like this. In all cases of punishment for contempt the sympathies of a very large portion of the public are always with the sufferer, even in very extreme cases, where punishment seems to be well deserved, for the good and sufficient reason that there is a proper feeling that no citizen ought to be punished by fine or imprisonment except after trial and conviction in open court. This feeling has been intensified by the multitude of investigations which have been ordered by the Senate and House of Representatives during the past few years, many of which have evidently been prompted by other motives than a desire to serve the public interests, while nearly all of them have been conducted as if the desire was not to elicit the truth, but to establish foregone conclusions; witnesses have been brow-beaten by Congressional ruffians, and have been required to make categorical answers to questions artfully prepared for concealing the truth; and in a hundred ways the practice of conducting investigations by Congressional committees has been abused and brought into discredit. It is sincerely to be hoped that the late performances of the Senate will have the effect of putting a check upon the desire some members of Congress are afflicted with to demand investigations upon every imaginable pretext, and the farce that has just been played out ought to convince some of the "grave and reverend" that the Senate is not the omnipotent body they imagine it to be, and that newspaper men know how to keep secrets, even if Senators do not.

For the prompt manner in which the Senate performed the real work of the Senate the nation has good cause to be thankful. The treaty concluded by the Joint Commission has given satisfaction on both sides of the Atlantic to all but a few irreconcilables, who would not have been satisfied with anything. It is honorable to both parties, and it provides for a peaceable adjustment of differences that were likely at any time to precipitate a conflict of a most serious character, and as it was not likely to be improved by being tinkered at by the Senate, its ratification in the shape in which it came from the commission was the best thing that could have been done with it.

LEASE OF THE NEW JERSEY ROADS.

The proposed lease of the New Jersey Railroads by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company continues to attract a large share of public attention, and notwithstanding the approval of the project by a majority of the directors of the united New Jersey companies, it is evident that the ratification of the lease will encounter considerable opposition from a portion of the New Jersey stockholders, as well as from some of those who have hitherto been actively concerned in the management of their works. It remains to be seen whether these opposing efforts will be sufficient to prevent the important consolidation in questiyn. The published arguments treat the matter in dispute mainly with reference to its effect upon the welfare of New Jersey and upon the pecuniary interests of the stockholders of the united companies, and the decision apparently hinges on the opinion that may be ultimately formed on these subjects. On the one hand the prospect is held out of an assured revenue of ten per cent. on a large capital stock, and an avoidance of serious future expenditures, while on the other it is claimed that even a larger profit than ten per cent. per annum may frequently be realized, and that the danger of a diminution of revenue will be as great under the lease as it is under the present system of management. Considerations of State pride and of a proper regard for local development are also brought to bear upon the controversy; and if the Pennsylvania Railroad had not been so uniformly successful in negotiations of a similar character heretofore, there would be apparently grave doubts of the triumph of its policy in the present instance.

THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The people of the State and the citizens of Philadelphia can breathe freer now that the Legislature has adjourned without having perpetrated any very scandalous iniquities—at least comparatively speaking. On Saturday the usual complimentary speeches were made; the usual silver-mounted inkstands, gold-headed canes, silver-plated tea sets, and other trumpery presented, according to a pleasant legislative custom; the usual complimentary resolutions passed, and then our lawmakers, after shaking hands all around in friendly fashion and declaring to each other that their public and private conduct had been irreproachable, separated to return home and give an account of themselves to their constituents. We cannot say that the last session of the Legislature was absolutely without guile, but its performances will compare favorably with those of former sessions. Owing to peculiar combinations of circumstances in some cases, and owing to a want of nerve in others, a number of particularly outrageous schemes were nipped in the bud; and although there was an evident disposition to make the public suffer to a considerable extent, we believe that the tax-payers of the Commonwealth will have comparatively little cause for complaint. The actual performances, good or bad, of the Legislature cannot be absolutely known for some time to come, but, owing to the "dead-locks" which occurred every few weeks between the two houses, the probabilities are that the obnoxious enactments were comparatively few. The session, although moderately free from iniquities, was not a creditable one, and it was prolonged at a great expense to the State, and the necessary public business was delayed, solely on account of the wholly needless disputes between the two houses, in which we regret to say that one was about as much to blame as the other. The Democrats of the Senate displayed a disposition to rule or ruin, but the Republicans of the House, who might have thrown the entire blame on the Senate by making a few not improper concessions, were equally obstinate, and are deserving of censure. The session is at an end, however, for which we are thankful, and we can only express the hope that an effort will be made to send a better class of men to Harris burg next winter.

ON-TO THE INTERSECTION.

The Public Building Commissioners have remained inactive all the spring, because it was impossible to tell whether they might not at any time be interfered with by the Legislature, and their operations discontinued. Now that the Legislature has adjourned, there is no necessity whatever for further delay, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the work of excavating and laying the foundations will be commenced immediately, and pushed forward as much as possible before next winter. The Washington Square ring have been defeated at every point, and there is nothing whatever to prevent the commissioners from carrying out their grand design of placing a magnificent city hall upon the intersection of Broad and Market streets. This is the only proper site for such a structure, and as all the talk about the obstruction of the streets has proceeded either from persons interested in having the public buildings placed either upon Washington or Independence Squares, or from old fogies who make a practice of protesting against all public improvements, no further attention need be paid to any clamors on this point. Leaving everything else out of consideration, architectural effect and economy in heating, lighting, warming, and ventilation demand that the buildings shall be placed upon the intersection; and if the commissioners commence operations at once, there will be enough done before the season closes to effectually prevent any successful effort from being made in the future to obstruct them in their work, and there will be a reasonable chance that before the centennial anniversary of 1876 Philadelphia will have a pile of municipal buildings which her citizens may be proud to show to their visitors.

DOWNFALL OF THE COMMUNE.

The complete triumph of France over the Commune is at last announced; and the fearful cost of this success is indicated by the statement that sixty thousand lives have been lost during the late movements, and that one-third of the French capital has been destroyed. It is also said that there are fifty thousand dead bodies in the houses and cellars of Paris. All the fearful engines of destruction collected during a long siege to be used against the Prussians if they attempted a direct assault upon the French capital have been employed with dreadful effect in internecine warfare; and the martial spirit of the nation has found vent in the unprecedentedly barbarous destruction of its own citizens. Henceforth Paris will be shorn of its greatest glories, and instead of bewildering a giddy world of fashion, or of exerting a commanding influence over a people who, in spite of their innumerable calamities, still possess many elements of strength and greatness, it will be an object of mingled dread and destruction.

THE COMMUNIST LEADERS.

The Death of Delescluze, Pyat, and Courbet.

Recent cable telegrams announce the death of three prominent Communists, Delescluze, Pyat, and Courbet, the two former of whom especially have taken a very active part in the infamous insurrection which has made desolate a third part of Paris.

Louis Charles Delescluze.

M. Delescluze, who for a few days held the position of Delegate Minister of War to the Commune, and had taken a prominent part in the Socialist revolution from the start, was one of the most remarkable of the revolutionary leaders. He was born on the 2d of October, 1809, and was educated in Paris at the College Bourbon and the Ecole du Droit. While still a student he joined the political societies of Paris, after the Revolution of 1830, and in 1834 was for the first time arrested because of his revolutionary associations. In the following year he was seriously implicated in a conspiracy, and in consequence was obliged to seek an asylum in Belgium. Here he embraced the profession of a journalist, and became editor of the *Journal de Charleroi*. Returning to France subsequently, he became chief editor of *L'Impartial du Nord*, a journal published at Valenciennes. In 1841 he suffered his first condemnation for articles published in this paper, being condemned to one month's imprisonment and a fine of 2000 francs.

After the Revolution of February, 1848, by which the House of Orleans was overthrown, he was appointed Commissaire-General of the Republic for the Departments of the Nord and Pas de Calais, and in November following established two journals, *La Revolution Democratique et Sociale* and *La Liberte Republicaine*. In these journals he wrote recklessly, one article costing him a year's imprisonment and 10,000 francs fine, and another an imprisonment of three months and a fine of 10,000 francs. Finally, on June 13, 1849, *La Revolution* was suppressed and Delescluze was condemned by the High Court at Versailles to transportation by default. For the second time he went into exile, residing in England until 1853, when he returned to France. But he was at once rearrested, and, after being imprisoned at Mayas, was, in 1854, condemned to four years' imprisonment and a fine of 1000 francs as a member of a secret society. He was transported successively to Belle Isle, Corte, Ajaccio, Toulon, and Brest, at the two latter places being associated with convicts, and often compelled to labor in the chain-gangs. On September 1, 1858, by a simple ministerial order, he was sent to Cayenne, under sentence of ten years' transportation, by the provisions of the decree of December 8, 1851. At the end of a single year, however, he was suffered to return to France by an amnesty.

For some years thereafter, Delescluze kept out of public life; but the old passion finally resumed its sway, and in 1868 he established *Le Reveil*, which at first was published as a weekly. Within a single year after he embarked in this new journalistic enterprise, he suffered three severe condemnations—three months' imprisonment and 5000f. fine for his first article, six months' imprisonment and fifty francs fine on account of the Baudin subscription, and six months' imprisonment and 2000f. fine by judgment pronounced 14th August, 1869. By the amnesty of the following day, the Emperor's birthday, he escaped the infliction of the last penalty.

A man with such a record as this must, of course, come to the surface after the downfall of the empire. At the election of the 8th of February last for delegates to the Constituent Assembly, Delescluze stood the eighth in order on the poll of Paris, receiving 153,000 votes, the list being headed by Louis Blanc with 216,000. In the Assembly he soon gave evidence of his extreme radical tendencies. On March 6, when Louis Blanc and Victor Hugo submitted a demand for the detention of the members of the Provisional Republican Government until they should render an account of their acts previous to the capitulation of Paris, Delescluze supplemented it by demanding their arrest and impeachment on the charge of high treason. At the municipal election held in Paris on Sunday, March 26, in the early days of the revolution, Delescluze was elected a member of the Communal Council, and a few days thereafter resigned his seat in the Assembly. He became one of the most active of the revolutionary leaders, and on May 10 was appointed Delegate Minister of War to the Commune, as successor to General Rossel. But in less than a week he fell under the suspicion and displeasure of the Commune, and was displaced. The despatch announcing the close of his stormy career states that his body has been found in the streets and identified. He was probably killed during the terrific encounters of last week; although, as his arrest by the Versaillists had been previously announced, he may have been shot after a summary trial.

Felix Pyat.

This revolutionary journalist, who is reported to have been shot, was born at Vierzon, October 4, 1810. He received an excellent education, studied law at Paris, and was admitted as an advocate in 1831. He turned his attention to literature, however, and was attached successively to the *Figaro*, *Charivari*, and the *Siecle*. He likewise wrote several plays, being best known as an author by his dramas of *Mathilde*, *Diogene*, and *Le Chiffonier de Paris*, which acquired considerable popularity on account of their political allusions.

The outbreak of the Revolution of 1848 led him into politics, and he joined the ranks of Ledru-Rollin, with whom he soon after went into exile, publishing several political works during his residence in England, and addressing a letter on behalf of the "Jersey exiles" to the Queen, after her return from a visit to the French Emperor in 1855. Being permitted to return to France subsequently, he became involved in political troubles in 1861, and was sentenced to a fine and imprisonment.

After the fall of the empire, Pyat established in Paris a journal called *Le Combat*, and it was an article in this sheet which led to the serious riots in the capital during the last three days of October, 1870. Pyat stated that Marshal Bazaine's surrender of Metz to the Germans was in the interest of the ex-Emperor, to whose fortunes he still adhered, and that Bazaine had tendered peace to the enemy in the name of Napoleon, on condition that he should be permitted to march to Paris at the head of his army and take possession of the Government, with the assistance of the Germans, claiming that his information was received from Rochefort, then a member of the Government of National Defense, through Gustave Flourens. Rochefort, however, repudiated the statement, and bitter recriminations between him and Pyat followed. The serious disturbances which ensued were finally suppressed, Pyat and the other leaders being arrested and imprisoned, but Pyat was released about two weeks afterwards.

After the capitulation of Paris Pyat was, on February 8th, elected a member of the Constituent Assembly, receiving 141,000 votes, and standing eleventh on the poll of Paris. After the ratification of the treaty of peace by the Assembly, Rochefort, Louis Blanc, and other extremely radical deputies, resigned their seats because of the cession of Alsace and Lorraine, and Pyat, refusing to resign, declared that he would never again enter the Assembly until the cession of French territory was rescinded. He joined the Communists at the outset, and was elected a member of the Communal Council on Sunday, March 26, being one of the few members of this body who were not unknown to the world. Soon after he established *Le Vengeur*, which became an official organ of the Commune, and throughout the rebellion remained one of its most prominent leaders.

Gustave Courbet.

Gustave Courbet, who was shot on Friday by the Versaillists, for participation in the Communist revolt, had a record which was worthy of a better termination. Courbet was an artist of prominence, and with a well-earned reputation. He was born at Omans, in the department of Doubs, in the year 1819. He received his early education under Abbe Gousset, who afterwards became a cardinal and Archbishop of Rheims. Courbet was sent to study law in Paris in 1839, but did not make very much progress, as his natural bent was in another direction. After studying art for a number of years, he exhibited his works for the first time publicly in the year 1844. His style was independent, and his productions rather shocked the followers of the then reigning scheol of art, by his daring methods and extravagant subjects. But this opposition only made him cling the more closely to his own ideas.

In 1848, during the revolution in ideas as well as governments, Courbet became suddenly famous, and his style found ready favor. But then his theories underwent a change, and from that time he was a devoted champion of realism only. He exhibited a very intolerant but indomitable disposition. At the Universal Exposition of 1855, and, also, in 1867, he refused the places for exhibition offered him by the committee, and in both cases opened independent exhibitions of his own. In 1867 this private exhibition was in a small white circular building near the Arch of Triumph, and in this was brought together a very fine though small exhibition of the master's most characteristic works.

He found that his works were more appreciated abroad than at home, for in the art exhibition in Munich in 1864 a special room had been reserved for the exclusive reception of his pictures. But few of his pictures are known in America.

Courbet had great power as a draughtsman, a cultivated taste for color, and a remarkable command of light and shade. His imagination, however, was uncurbed, and he was very intolerant of the generally accepted laws of art.

NOTICES.

WARM WEATHER.
WARM WEATHER.
WARM WEATHER.

WANAMAKER & BROWN were never better prepared than this season.

IMMENSE LOTS.
IMMENSE LOTS.
IMMENSE LOTS.

JUST SUCH GOODS TO SUIT.
JUST SUCH GOODS TO SUIT.
JUST SUCH GOODS TO SUIT.

COOL, COMFORTABLE, CHEAP.
COOL, COMFORTABLE, CHEAP.
COOL, COMFORTABLE, CHEAP.

PRICES CERTAINLY THE LOWEST.
PRICES CERTAINLY THE LOWEST.
PRICES CERTAINLY THE LOWEST.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

SPECIAL.—An immense quantity of White Vests far under market prices.

OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA,
CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

WE CALL ATTENTION to the statement in our advertising columns of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company. The public mind has been a good deal exercised of late as to the solvency of Life Insurance Companies. An examination of the assets of the Massachusetts Company in relation to its liabilities will show its strong financial condition. The non-forfeiture law of the State of Massachusetts insures to every policy-holder a full return in insurance for every dollar of his investment. There is no gain to the companies chartered by this State from the many chances of failure to pay premiums on the days they fall due. This Company insures on the cash and also on the one-third note plan—an arrangement which enables persons of limited means to make a larger provision for old age or for their families than if the entire premiums were demanded in cash. The company has been in operation for twenty years, and has been managed with economy and integrity. The State Agency Offices for Pennsylvania and New Jersey are at Sixth and Walnut streets, Philadelphia.

TRAVELLERS' CREDITS.

Our Letter of Credit gives the holder the privilege of drawing either on

DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris,
IN FRANCS,
OR ON
Messrs. A. S. PETRIE & CO., London,
IN STERLING,

As may be found most convenient or profitable, and is available throughout Europe. To parties going abroad we offer special facilities, collecting their interest and dividends during their absence without charge.

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

CHEAP SUMMER SILKS.

EDWIN HALL,
No. 28 South SECOND Street,
OPENED THIS MORNING,
SEVERAL LOTS OF
SUMMER SILKS,
At Lower Prices than at any time during the season,
Consisting of
STRIPES AND PLAIDS.
Also, one lot of very desirable
MOURNING STRIPES.

P. S.—A few choice styles of GREY STRIPE TAIKADO and JAPANESE SILKS, with a few fancy colors. Also, JAPANESE ROBES.

CLOTHING.

THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS
Of Fine Spring Suits now ready at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S

Thousands and Thousands
Of Boys of every age can now be accommodated with Choice Clothes Cheap at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

Thousands and Thousands
Of citizens of all sizes and shapes can now walk right into Splendid Spring Garments at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

Thousands and Thousands
Of Splendid Piece Goods of every variety now ready to be made to your measure at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

Particularly the
TEN DOLLAR SUITS.
NOBODY CAN BEAT THE
GREAT BROWN HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

HABILLEMENTS
No 824 CHESNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & Co.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

DUSTERS
READY-MADE
LINEN
DUSTERS,
WALKING COATS;
PANTS AND VESTS.
DUSTERS

A LINE OF BEAUTIFUL NEW GOODS FOR MORNING AND TRAVELLING WEAR.

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts,
PHILADELPHIA.
A full assortment now in store
OF THE CHOICEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON
FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 4 8 3mrp

ART EXHIBITION.
THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION
National Photographic Association
AT
Horticultural Hall,
JUNE 6 to 13,
Grand Display
OF
Photographic Works of Art
From all parts of the world,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 7.
PUBLIC RECEPTION,
MUSIC, READINGS, STEREOPTICON, ETC.
Secured Seats free.
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS
LECTURES ON LIGHT,
By Professor HENRY MORTON.
FRIDAY EVENING,
BRILLIANT STEREOPTICON EXHIBITION
of views from all parts of the world.
Music by the GERMANIA ORCHESTRA at both places.
See advertisements next week for sale of Tickets, etc. etc.
W. H. RHOADS, Local Secretary,
No. 1809 FRANKFORD Avenue.
EDWARD L. WILSON, Permanent Secretary,
No. 822 ARCH Street. 5 26 rp tf

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand. FARR & BROTHER, Makers, No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

PARASOLS, 75c., $1, $1·25; LINED, $1·25, $1·50, $1·75; Silk Sun Umbrellas, 90c., $1, $1·25, $1·50, at DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH St. 5 3 tf

FINANCIAL.

7·30 GOLD LOAN.
JAY COOKE & CO.
ARE NOW SELLING AT PAR,
The First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds
OF THE
Northern Pacific Railroad
COMPANY,
BEARING SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST; AND SECURED BY FIRST AND ONLY MORTGAGE ON THE ENTIRE ROAD AND EQUIPMENTS, AND ON MORE THAN
23,000 Acres of Land
to every mile of track, or 500 Acres of Land to each $1,000 Bond. There is no other security in the market more safe or so profitable.
The highest current price will be paid for U. S. FIVE-TWENTIES, and all other marketable securities received in exchange.
Pamphlets, Maps, and full information furnished on application.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Philadelphia, New York, Washington,
FINANCIAL AGENTS NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R. CO.

For sale in Philadelphia by
BOWEN & FOX, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange.
SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK, N. W. cor. Fourt and Market streets.
WM. PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO., No. 48 S. Third
TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO, No. 309 Walnut st.
BULL & NORTH, No. 131 S. Third street.
T. A. BIDDLE & CO., No. 326 Walnut street.
D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO., 121 S. Third
STERLING & CO., No. 110 S. Third street.
J. H. TROTTER, No. 392 Walnut street.
C. T. YERKES, JR., & CO., No. 20 S Third street.
WM. T. ELBERT, No. 321 Walnut street.
S. M. PALMER & CO., No. 26 S. Third street.
D. M. ROBINSON & CO., No. 138 S. Third street.
SAMUEL WORK, No. 54 S. Third street.
J. S. RUSHTON & CO., No. 50 S. Third street.
GEO. J. BOYD, No. 18 South Third street.
RALEY & WILSON, No. 41 S. Third street.
WALLACE & KEENE, No. 148 S. Third street.
H. H. WILTBANK, No. 305 Walnut street.
M. SCHULTZ & CO., No. 44 S. Third Street.
WILLIAM C. MORGAN & CO., No. 23 S. Third st.
NARR & LADNER, No. 30 S. Third street.
BIOREN & CO., No. 150 S. Third street.
JOHN K. WILDMAN, No. 26 S. Third street.
P. S. PETERSON & CO., No. 39 S. Third street.
B. K. JAMISON & CO., N.W. cor. Third & Chesnut.
EMORY, BENSON & CO., No. 6 S. Third street.
W. H. STEVENSON, No. 223 Dock street.
BARKER BROS. & CO., No. 28 S. Third street.
JAMES E. LEWARS & CO., No. 29 S. Third street.
G. & W. Y. HEBERTON, No. 52 S. Third street.
CHARLES B. KEEN, No. 325 Walnut street.
WILLIAM T. CARTER, No. 313½ Walnut street.
W. H. SHELMERDINE, No. 10 S. Third street.
JACOB E. RIDGWAY, No. 56 S. Third street.
MEGARY & PEALE, No. 12 S. Third street.
JOHN MOSS, JR., No. 206 Walnut street.
H. F. BACHMAN, No. 26 S. Third street.
3 27tmwf3m

DRY GOODS.

SPRING AND SUMMER
DRESS GOODS
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION, AT
Low Prices.
JOHN W. THOMAS & CO.,
Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND Street,
3 22 wfm3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

SILKS, SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Invites attention to his stock of
SILKS OF ALL KINDS,
INDIA AND OTHER SHAWLS.
Novelties in Dress and Fancy Goods,
INDIA, PONGEE, AND CANTON CRAPE IN SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS. [4 13 2mrp

OPTICIANS.

SPECTACLES.
MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, THERMOMETERS, MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING, PHILOSOPHICAL AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
730 mwf[4p] No. 924 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

ESTATE OF JOHN F. COTTRELL, DECEASED.—Letters of administration de bonis non, on the estate of JOHN F. COTTRELL, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills for the city and county of Philadelphia, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them without delay to

ELAM B. LONG, Administrator,
Nos. 67 and 69 LAUREL Street;
Or to his attorney, JOHN ROBERTS,
5 29 6t No. 130 S. SIXTH Street.