EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS -COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

THE DIVORCE LAWS OF NEW YORK. From Theodore Tilton's Golden Age.

There is but one ground for divorce in the State of New York. But we have repeatedly insisted that to limit divorce to this ene and only cause is to make a legislative mockery of the sorrows and sufferings of human hearts. And yet a correspondent thinks we ought not to meddle with so serious a subject, and begs us to let it alone. We cannot oblige him. There is no topic now astir on

than on this. To keep silent would be to remain criminal. Let us exhibit our meaning by referring to

which greater courage of speech is needed

a couple of illustrative instances. We know of a high-minded, genial, and admirable gentleman, who a few years ago married a lady of good social position and many personal charms. But her temper had been inherited, by the Darwinian process, direct from the tigress. At times she would illustrate in a fearful degree the maxim that "anger is a short madness." In her rages she was dangerous, and several times threatened ber husband's life. Once, when excited to an unusual degree, she sprang at his throat, clutched him till he was black in the face, and appeared intent on strangling him-a catastrophe which was averted only by the presence of mind of a nurse who, on hearing the noise, entered the room, and seizing a bottle of chloroform which stood on the mantel, opened it under the nostrils of the infuriated woman and thus melted her into quietness and slumber. A family council was thereupon called, and a separation between the husband and wife ensued. This man, who, by all who know him, is esteemed one of the best of husbands, is now debarred by the laws of the State in which he lives from marrying another woman. Now, by what right do the law-makers of this State forbid this man to be divorced from this woman and to marry another? What just reason can be assigned for interdicting him from rebuilding his broken household on a happier foundation? Why should our statutebook condemn him to live a solitary life? What right has the body politic to interfere with his heart's wishes for some domestic peace during his remaining years? We consider that the law which thus binds together this husband in formal marriage with a wife from whom he long years ago separated through fear of his life, partakes something of the cruelty of the semi-monster from

whom he thus fled. Such a law we denounce

as unworthy of an enlightened civilization.

It has no foundation in reason and morality,

and ought to be repealed.

Furthermore, we know of a woman who, gifted by nature with a more than common ingenuity in delicate manufactures-an artisan of rare skill in subtle fabrics-is forced to use all her earnings for the support of a drunken husband who never earns a cent for himself, who treats her with habitual cruelty, and who is sometimes not merely brutal but almost fiendish in the outrages which he attempts against her person. This wife would gladly be legally set free from the clutches of this brute. Her life is made wretched by his loathsome presence under her roof and in her chamber. The case is one which, to those who know something of its details, is of peculiar violence on the one hand and suffering on the other. But as this case exists, like the other, in the State of New York, there is no law on our statutebook under which this woman can ask for a divorce. Now will our correspondent say that she is fairly treated by our legislators? Have they any right to impose this perpetual yoke upon this unoffending victim? Can our State law justify itself before God and man for such an encroachment on the personal liberty of a broken-hearted woman? Why should not the statute give to this woman a release from her wretchedness, and permit her to marry a man whom she could love, and whe would be a blessing to her life, instead of chaining her perpetually to a wretch whom she loathes, and who curses her existence from year to year?

These two cases which we have quoted are not parables but facts. Nor are they isolated or unusual. They are typical of thousands of other such instances. Our society is full of similar misalliances. Skeletons like these exist in many a family, making what outwardly is called a home inwardly a charnel-

Now in view of these ghastly facts, we want the law to cease from compelling them to exist. We want to open a gate by which the gentleman to whom we have referred in the first case, and the lady to whom we have referred in the second, can escape from their present imprisonment in the Castle of Giant Despair. But the State of New York would bave kept even Mr. and Mrs. McFarland in their bonds. The last-named and agonized woman had to flee to another commonwealth for the remedy which she was denied here. And there are ten thousand Abby McFarlands whose breasts are bleeding with just such sorrow as carried this sufferer to Indiana to seek a divorce. A great multitude of her bruised and beaten sisters who have not exhibited her courage suffer without a sign. And society, by imposing upon them an unjust law forbidding their release, becomes particeps oriminis in their griefs.

This is what we mean by denouncing the existing partial and limited legislation on the subject of divorce. Our correspondent may think there is no just occasion to touch such a theme. We judge otherwise. Our views on the whole subject may be distinctly summed up as follows:-The law of marriage is, "Whom God hath joined together let not man put asunder;" and the law of divorce is, "Whom God hath put asunder let no man keep together."

DO WE ACCEPT REVOLUTION?

From the N. Y. World. If the radical interpretation of amend-ments XIII, XIV, and XV were warranted particularly that interpretation of amendment XIV which finds ground in it for the Ku-klux act, then recognition of the validity of those amendments would be acceptance of an accomplished revolution—a revolution which lacked but time to blot out State government, to expunge the Federal Government, to make prevail one consolidated centralized government. No such revolution in the structure of our institutions as the Grant Republicans are attempting can the Democratic party be brought to "accept;" no such "situa-tion" will they "recognize;" no such "new departure" from the doctrines that are dearest to them will they validate with even the assent of silence.

The Democratic party would cease to be Democratic; it would have begun to be (not a Republican party, but) a Grant-radical

election, if in one Congressional district of any State, it submitted without indignant protest, without organized and determined resistance, to any and every such intolerable interpretation of the Constitution as it is, It was not alone Democratic Senators who said in opposing the Ku-klux bill—it was Senator Trumbull who said:—"The question before us is really a question whether we will revolutionize our Government." This proposed revolution none but Grant radicals accept. Not one Republican of Democratic antecedents can accept it. All Democrats at the North, and no Democrats more earnestly than the Democrats at the South, loathe and set their heels upon this plan for converting our Federal republic into a solid empire. More keenly than the North does the South feel that under such an imperial State local liberties would be lost; more keenly does the North feel than the South that the lasting unity of such a monstrous inflexible State would be impossible.

In discarding the three amendments from the issues of 1872, the Democratic party surrenders not one syllable of any of its past authentic utterance of the rights of States. Northern Democrats deny, as they have always denied, that secession is such a right; and Southern Democrats accept the situation that war has ended debate. But every other State right defined or reserved in the Federal Constitution, asserted in Democratic platforms, affirmed by the Supreme Court of these States United-to these and all of them they cling, accepting no revolution which would melt them indistinguishably in Grant's imperial brazier. Thus the Democratic party could not and would not discard from the issues of 1872 the three amendments if they justified those usurpations which Grant and his party have cut the ties and laid rails for in the Ku-klux act-usurpation of the State rights of police, usurpation of the State right to have the suspension of the habeas corpus writ kept within the legislative discretion and not delegated to a candidate for re-election to the Presidency. Usurpation of the State right to make and administer all criminal and property laws would be as well justified-for the gate is left wide open-if the XIVth amendment could justify the actual usurpations of the Ku-klux act. But it justifies neither these nor those-not one of them.

We are aware that the Ku-klux act is entitled "An act to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States and for other purposes,' but not a whit the more has the act that or any other legal foundation. We are aware also what can be affirmed concerning the dubiety that should continue till the Supreme Court pronounce whether or no the Ku-klux act is thus well based, as in this passage from the Boston Advertiser: -

"To put its issue in its own words, "The yeast in To put its issue in its own words, 'The yeast in the dough is what this journal has said about the Ku-klux law and the purpose of Grant Republicans to blot out the States, so as to leave practically but one government, with its political centre in Washington.' Now as the Ku-klux law was passed under authority of new provisions of the Constitution, by which the States have approximated to the which the States have expressly delegated to Con-gress powers to legislate for the protection of cer-tain personal rights and the prohibition of certain State interferences, which constitutional provisions have never yet been in any way before the Supreme court, we do not see how the question is to be determined by decisions made before the Constitution was amended. If the World is honest in its professions of acquiescence in the Constitution as it is, it is impertment for it to be now bringing laws passed in pursuance of the new Constitution to the test of judicial decisions under the old one. Whether by this process fairly applied the old one. Whether by this process fairly applied it would succeed in making its point is immaterial. Supposing it should, it would be of no more practical consequence than if it should succeed, as it un doubtedly could, in showing that the Ku-klux law does not conform to the Articles of Confederation adopted before there was any Constitution. The World's notion of applying the decisions of the Supreme Court to what that journal has said about the purpose of Grant Republicans to blot out the States so as to leave but one government, would be one or the most grotesque and farcical.'

The history of the fourteenth amendment is conclusive, without reverting to the test of judicial decisions, which either prove our thesis, or else prove that the fourteenth expunged proprio vigore the whole Constitution and all thirteen of its previous amendments. Mr. Bingham reported the first draft of the amendment. To it was objected that it did authorize Congress to do what a radical Congress (seeing no other hope of escape from losing power in '72) has attempted in the Ku-klux act. Republicans not wearing Grant's collar now, united with Democrats in denouncing Mr. Bingham's proposal. It was never brought to a vote in either house. Afterwards Mr. Thaddens Stevens introduced all of the first section of amendment fourteenth as it now stands, except the first sentence, and excluding therefrom the denounced clauses of the original Bingham pro-

That Congress now, in furtherance of a political scheme, has given a construction to Amendment XIV which obliterates this difference is no proof that Amendment XIV warrants the Ku-klux act as the Bingham proposal might have warranted it, but is proof that the imperialists feared defeat even before Congress, then; and that when closer to the peril they dragooned their more scrupulous associates thus to attempt to avert next year's

But "decisions made before the Constitution was amended" a fourteenth time do enable every lawyer, every publicist, every reasoning man of trained or untrained faculties, to see that the Ku-klux act is downright usurpation, infamous in itself for the uses to which Grant may put it in the interest of his own dictatorship, but much more portentous for the revolution which it inaugurates in the interest of the imperialists and consolidationists among us, of whom Grant is but the present file-leader. The first part of Amendment XIV confers United States and State citizenship according to birth, naturalization, and residence here. Then follow three classes of prohibitions addressed to a State. Citizens shall not by a State have their immunities and privileges of United States citizenship abridged by the making or enforcing of any law; persons shall not by a State be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due pro-cess of law; persons shall not by a State be

denied the equal protection of the laws. Now, prohibitions precisely similar in legal effect to these were already contained in the tenth section of the Constitution, which forbids a State making treaties, coming money, emitting bills of credit, granting titles of

nobility, or keeping troops or ships of war in time of peace without consent of Congress. The enforcement of those prohibitions has been easy, simple, and effectual under the warrant of the Judiciary act of 1789, section 25, which gives the Supreme Court jurisdiction of a case involving repugnancy of a State law to the Federal Constitution. In other words, the prohibitions upon a State in section 10 of the Constitution have been invariably enforced by the judicial power, and the judicial power is abundantly competent to enforce the prohibitions upon a State of amendment XIV. But the Ku-klux act usurps to the Congress and the Executive the power of directly enforcing the prohibitions of amendment XIV; and then to get leverage for the usurpation prepares a fletitious denial party—the party of revolution, the party of its guarantees, a false and fraudulent dren, and to hear His words, "The poor ye been kept up in a manner not short of amazimperialism—if for one instant, if in one pretense of such denial which the President have always with you." It is but a week or ing. The most ingenious novel writer could

There needs no new decision of the Supreme Court to set the baselessness of the Ku-klux act apon amendment XIV, or upon any other clause of the Constitution, in a more glaring light. As prohibitions the latest are not merely similar, they are identical with the earliest. And their enforcement requires no new distribution of the powers of the Government, much less a bold Congressional usurpation to itself and to the Executive of the sufficient, legal, and orderly power of the Supreme Judiciary.

As for the Ku-klux assignment to the Exeentive of the power which rests solely in the legislative discretion to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, it is not pretended that it has warrant in amendment XIV. It is unprecedented even in the history of this party of usurpation and revolution. For when to President Lincoln a similar assignment was made, there was at least the insufficient reason of existent rebellion to excuse if not to warrant it. But now there is neither rebellion nor invasion, nor the pretense nor the likelihood of any. Yet that power in the Ku-klux act is not only unlawfully assigned, but in its fourth section Grant himself, a candidate for re-election, is attempted to be made judge of when the "public safety" requires the suspension of the great writ of civil liberty.

Henry Laurens was President of the Continental Congress in 1779. In 1780 he was sent as Minister to Holland. On his way he was captured and imprisoned in the Tower of London for fourteen months. When Lord Shelburne became premier Laurens was brought up on habeas corpus and released. After his release he was treated with great kindness and respect by the British authorities. He dined with Lord Shelburne. After dinner the conversation turned on the separation of the two countries. Lord Shelburne remarked:-

"I am sorry for your people." "Why so?" asked Laurens. "They will lose the habeas corpus," was the reply. "Lose the habeas corpus!" said Laurens. "Yes," said Lord Shelburne, "We purchased it with centuries of wrangling, many years of fighting, and had it confirmed by at least fifty acts of Parliament. All this taught the nation its value, and it is so ingrained into their creed, as the very foundation of their liberty, that no man or party will ever dare trample on it. Your people will pick it ud and attempt to use it; but having cost them nothing, they will not know how to appreciate it. At the first great internal feud that you have the majority will trample on it and the people will permit it to be done, and so will go four liberty!

May God forbid it!

THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

From the N. Y. Tribune. The International Christian Moral Science Association, to inaugurate which Dr. Cather of London has been visiting our principal cities during the winter and spring, held its first Constituent Congress in Philadelphia last week, and assumed permanent name and shape. The association professes, in brief, to be for the purpose of defining and manifesting the unity of the Catholic Christian Church, which it very properly holds to be the sum of all evangelical denominations; its work will also the elevating and strengthening of its members, and developing the resources and agencies of the Church of Christ. An annual Congress is to be held in each country, and an International Congress once in five years, for the discussion of such questions as are common only to all Christian churches, out of which discussions they propose to eliminate a catholic science of morals. To become a member of the association membership in some evangelical church is required, and also, as is awkwardly expressed, "jealousy for the honor of Christ and the purity and efficiency of His church, and an expression of this by the annual payment of \$25 for clerical and \$50 for lay members." This money is to be appropriated to "working the association, holding the annual congress, and publishing and distributing its literature."

Now, here, to the eyes of a secular outsider, appears an admirable scheme, thoroughly pure and beneficent, and thoroughly unpractical. How many eastles in the air built by devout people out of great ideas fall to pieces for the lack of a little of the adhesive mortar of common sense! Dr. Cather and other good men having no toleration for intolerance, propose to unite all Christ's people in that bond of spiritual love with which it was His errand to imbue them. But, in order that the acolyte at St. Albans, and the itinerant Methodist in London, and the disciple of John Knox, should be made, with a throb of brotherly love in their hearts, to feel that they have alike but one hope in death or life, and that that hope is Christ, is it necessary to maintain a system of National Congresses?-to keep up an intricate machinery of presidents, vice-presidents, secretaries, and executive councils, at what cost let the management of each individual church testify? The idea of each church in every nation sending up its delegates to claim universal brotherhood under Christ is touching and beautiful, we acknowledge. But do these discussions, in sober fact, contribute to unity? High Churchmen, and Presbyterians, and Baptists are precisely like other kinsfolk -they are apt to love each other better when they live apart. There are few Christians, we think, who would not gladly have welcomed some practical method of bringing them near enough to all their brethren to feel that the same fire warmed their hearts. But how many can afford to pay \$250 for a grand

council once in five years where their great men may find out, as they assuredly will do, how much they disagree? The ordinary spectator might suggest that there were other bonds of union than expensive organizations which are to begin and end in talk. Dr. Cather might take a hint from an old story which we all learned in our primers. A certain man finding that his sons, who were grown and gone from him, had be-come enemies, brought them home and talked to them of the holiness of brotherly love for a long time, but in vain. Tom, and John, and Jacob, were men with creeds and habits of their own, and both creeds and habits clashed. Then, as they were about to separate, he led them to the house of their younger brother, who had fallen into want and wretch-One made haste to comfort edness. him in his sick-bed, another brought warmth and plenty into the miserable home, the third took his children and pressed them to his breast. And as they looked at each other with tears in their eyes, they remembered the old time again, and were once more only boys and brothers. If the "International Association" had placed before the churches some one demand for practical hearty help, they would have de-veloped more "brotherhood" in one year's work than in a dozen councils. The world wants no new, cumbrous science of moral ethics. It needs but to see more plainly the pointed finger of its Master at His needy chil-

at our wealth and civilization with gloomy eyes, and turning back to starvation and ignorance in his wigwam with that old loud and exceeding bitter cry of Esan to his God: "Hast thou no blessing for me, also, Oh, my Father?" The money required by this new association would build a church in every Indian village and supply every tribe with teachers. Yet the savage whom we have wronged cries in vain for succor, while Christ's churches send up solemn deputations to assure each other that they are in verity His children. It is not yet too late, we are sure, for our friends to give to their undertaking a more practical basis, and one which will be more acceptable to thoughtful Chris-

THE TICHBORNE LAWSUIT. .

From the N. Y. Times. The Tichborne case continues to attract eager attention in London, and the balance of testimony to exhibit that bewildering succession of contradictions, by which this remarkable trial has from the first been characterized. Before the examination of the plaintiff, the putative Sir Roger Tichborne himself, his case looked extremely strong. Many credible witnesses had sworn pointblank to his identity, and other corroborating evidence seemed quite impregnable. But now that the sharp counsel on the other side have taken the claimant in hand, his chances appear to be sensibly diminished. The confusion and inconsistency of some of his answers to questions, his strange illness, which has recurred more than once during his examination, his total ignorance of persons with whom the true Sir Roger is declared to have been acquainted, combine with other untoward incidents to give the affair a more dubious look than ever; and if, as is threatened, the Solicitor-General does in fact put in the witness-box the father, brother, and sister of Arthur Orton, the Wapping butcher, to prove that the claimant is that person, his hopes of enjoying the baronetcy must, to all appearance, be seriously clouded. Among other critical matters sifted by the

plaintiff's examination, that of his ignorance f French has been much dwelt upon. The defendant's advisers plainly rely much on this weak point of their opponent. A volume of Chateaubriand was lately produced in court, which the witness attested to be his own. He, at least, believed it to be his own. It certainly had been the property of the true Sir Roger. Now, of course, one more readily forgets how to speak a language, once having known it, than to read it. The test as regards speaking French had already been applied. In fact, the plaintiff and his counsel admitted squarely that he had forgotten all the French he ever knew. On this occasion he was asked to read a page from the Chateaubriand before him. He replied, "I don't profess to do it." The Lord Chief Justice, in apparent surprise, said, "Do you mean to say you cannot read French in French, not to translate it?" To which answer was made, "No; I have quite forgotten the language. I can't read my own letters." this the Solicitor-General expressed his regret, saying that was precisely what he had been about to ask the witness to do. The Lord Chief Justice appears to have conveyed to the claimant at this juncture a distinct idea of prejudice against him, for presently we find Sir Roger, or Arthur Orton, remonstrating to the court as follows: - "Your lordships is very sharp upon me. I feel in duty bound to say so. Since I have been in this box the other side have required no counsel at ali. Your lordships seem determined that justice shall not be done me." To which the Chief Justice made the caustic reply, "I must trouble you to be more decent in your observations, and to answer the questions promptly."

If, for the sake of hypothesis, it is assumed that the claimant, while astonishingly well "coached," is in truth an impostor, it must be admitted that the latest developments lend great plausibility to the theory. So long as the examination refers to things in which he is manifestly well "up," the claimant's re-plies are reasonable and coherent; but when taken out of his depth-that is, when interrogated, through the ingenuity of counsel, on topics that he might be presumed to be equally at home in as with others with which he is acknowledged on all sides to be familiar -he flounders and excites suspicion. The following, for example, looks exceedingly equivocal:-

The Scholtor-General-Can you give me the name of any book you read with your tutor on your "Witness—I don't remember what they were; they were the general books read in that day. Q Just tell me one. A. I don't remember. Q. Can't you give me the name of a single book you read with your tutor? A. I can't just now, Q But now is the time. Can't you give me the name of one of them? A. They were the general books. Q. Can't you give us the name of a single one? A. No. Q. The ordinary school-books; you were there, you know, until you were fifteen or sixteen? A. Not quite so long as that; I did not commence Latin and Greek until I went to Stonyhurst, Q. You have sworn your tutor taught me reading, writing, and geography; it was a French geography A. I don't think he did; he taught me reading, writing, and geography; it was a French geography book; he was my only tutor, and was with me four or five years. Q. Can't you recollect anything else he taught you? A. I can't remember anything but grammar. Q. Did you read any history of France or of England? A. I can't say; I read several books; I can't give you the name of a single book; he taught me arithmetic; I don't think that I got beyond simple division; I only went one tour with my yond simple division; I only went one tour with my

We are aware that it is explained that Sir Roger is an exceptional person, that he drank hard for some time, toat he has been wounded, and has experienced, from various causes, cerebral derangement, yet it is somewhat surprising that his memory should be so clear and accurate to the minutest detail about other things that happened at the same time, and so obscure and unsatisfactory about this. Other extraordinary complications have been brought forward, on the other hand, in the examination, which appear so totally useless, and, if considered as fabrications, for the plaintiff's case so absurdly prejudicial, that to many minds they will confirm belief in his identity. Thus, he swore most positively to the seduction of his cousin-with great reluctance, it should be said-the lady sitting meanwhile in open court, and gave a long history of connected circumstances, which the defense cannot apparently upset. Such statements as this, and others not essential, it would seem, to the establishment of his case, and at the same time offering numerous vulnerable points of attack, the claimant advanced, and stood elaborate cross-questioning upon, with perfect freedom, and we cannot help thinking that all this is incompatible with the theory of imposture. On the last day of the examination, the report of which has come to hand, the witness begged to be excused from going on; "I cannot he responsible for any answer that I may give to-day," he said, "I am in such intense pain." A consultation then took place between the Court and counsel, and the case was postponed by agreement until Thursday, June 15. So far, the interest of the trial has been kept up in a manner not short of amaz-

(a candidate for re-election) is to judge of the two since one of our brothers whom the world not have devised a plot in which hopes and merits of. two since one of our brothers whom the world fears, probabilities and doubts, should be more artfully adjusted and balanced; and we fancy that the cleverest of lawyers no less than the least intelligent of laymen must be perfectly mystified, so far, as to whether this eccentric claimant be indeed Sir Roger Tichborne, Baronet, or Arthur Orton, the Wapping butcher.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street. Patients treated gratultously at this institution deliy at 11 o'clock. 114 PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 187L. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after May

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.

The office will be open at \$ A. M., and close at 3 P. M., from May 30 to June 2, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 8 THOMAS T. FIRTH, 5 2 2m Treasurer.

TO HOLDERS OF OBIO STATE STOCKS. -Notice is hereby given that the Interest due July 1, 1871, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, in the City of New York, from the 1st to the 16th proximo, and thereafter at our office The transfer books will be closed for one month from the 15th inst.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 12, 1871. [6 17 1m JAMES H. GODMAN, Auditor of State. ISAAC B. SHERWOOD, Sec. of State. FRANCIS B. BOND, Attorney-General. Commissioners of Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREA-COLUMBIA, S. C., June 1, 1871.

The Interest maturing July 1, 1871, upon the Bonds of the State of South Carolina, will be paid

In gold on and after July 1, at the Banking House of H. H. Kimpton. Financial Agent of the State, No. 9 Nassau street, New York, and at the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, in Columbia. The Interest maturing upon Registered Stock at that time will be paid at the Treasury Office only.
6 17 30t NILES G. PARKER, State Treasurer.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OF-PICE, SPRINGFIELD, May 25, 1871.

The interest which will become due upon stock of the State of Illinois on the first Monday of July, 1871, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, in the City of New York, from the 3d to the 17th days, inclusive of July, proximo. ERASTUS N. BATES,

6 17 1m BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- THIS SPLENdid Hair Dve is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Rehable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"Does ac contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injurett. Hair or System." Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf]

J. & L. L. BARRICK'S LEGITIMATE Tailoring Establishment, No. 41 S. TENTH Street, where you can get the best suit for the least money. Where, furnishing your own material you can have it made and trimmed exactly right. Price, fit, and workmanship guaranteed. A good stock always on hand, to show which is no trouble, and to sell the same at rates not to be excelled is our highest ambition. 5 2 tuths 26t

HARPER'S LIQUID HAIR DYE Never Fades or Washes Out.

will change gray, red. or frosted hair, whiskers, or moustache to a beautiful black or brown as soon as applied, Warranted, or money returned. Only 50 cents a box. Sold by all Druggists. 8 23 tuthsom

PILES .- DR. GUNNELL DEVOTES HIS time to the treatment of Files, blind, bleeding, or itching. Hundreds of cases deemed incurable without an operation have been permanently cured. Best city reference given. Office, No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street.

JOUVEN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores solled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 914 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 171

LEGAL NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA.—In the matter of THE ALABAMA AND
CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, Bark-CHATTANOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, Bask-rupt.—IN BANKRUPTCY:—A warrant in Bank-ruptcy has been issued by said Court against the Estate of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, of the State of Alabama, in said District, adjudged a Bankrupt upon the petition of its creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said Bankrupt, to it, or to its use, are forbidden by law.

A meeting of the Creditors of said Bankrupt to prove their debts, and choose one or more Assignees of its estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Montgomery, in said District, on the 22d day of July, A. D. 1811, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of LAWRENCE WORRALL, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
ROBERT W. HEALY,
United States Marshal, Messenger.
Office of United States Marshal, Montgomery, Ala., June 9, 1871.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of GEORGE A. ALTER, deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the account of CATHARINE ALTER administratrix of GEORGE A. ALTER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands

of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on THURSDAY, July 6, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 181 South FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

GEORGE M. CONARROE, W I D O W'S NOTICE.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY
AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of Michael Conway, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Julia Conway,
widow of said decedent, has filed her petition, with
inventory and appraisement of the personal property
she elects to retain under the act of Assembly of April 14, 1851, and its supplement, and that the same will be approved by the Court on SATURDAY June 24, 1871, at 16 o'clock A. M., unless exceptions be filed thereto.

UHARLES EYRE,

E STATE OF JAMES R. GARRIGUES, DECEASED, — Letters Testamentary upon the
above estate having been granted to the undersigned all persons indebted thereto are requested to
make payment, and those baving claims to present
them to FREDEECK SORANTON,
HENRY H. GARRIGUES,

Attorney for Petitioner.

Residence, No. 2015 OGDEN Street.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETO.

THE MISSES MeVAUGH & DUNGAN. NO. 114 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET,

DESIRABLE WHITE GOODS. Piques in Plaids, Stripes, and Cords. French Natissook, all prices. French Muslin, 2 yards wide, very low. Tucked Muslin, for Waists and Skirts. A LARGE STOCK OF HAMBURG EDGING AND INSERTING.
Real and Imitation Luces.

Have opened their Spring Assortment of

Rich Flouncing in Nainsook and Swiss.
French Osps for Ladies and Chidren.
Ladies' Under-garments, very cheap.
NOVELTIES AND FANCY ARTICLES RE-CEIVED DAILY.

INFANTS' OUTFITS

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE HANDSOME RESIDENCE,

WEST PHILADELPHIA. No. 3248 CHESNUT Street (Marble Terrace).

THREE-STORY, WITH MANSARD ROOF, AND THREE-STORY DOUBLE BACK BUILDINGS. Sixteen rooms, all modern conveniences, gas, b h,

hot and cold water. Lot 18 feet front and 120 fret 2 inches deep to a

back street. Immediate possession. Terms to suit purchaser.

M. D. LIVENSETTER. No. 129 South FOURTH Street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CO FOR SALE OR BACK

No. 1917 Chesnut atrees, No. 1408 North Broad street.

No. 1418 North Eighteenth street. Lot, Broad and Vine streets, 73 by 200 feet,

Lot, Broad street, above Thompson, 145 by 200 feet. Square of Ground, Broad and Diamond streets, Lot, Broad and Lehigh avenue, 145 feet deep. Lot, Broad and Summerset streets, 250 by 400 feet

Lot, Broad and Cambria streets, 100 by 538 feet

93 acre Farm, Bucks county. 8 Cottages at Cape May. R. J. DOBBINS, "Ledger" Building.

WEST PHILADELPHIA. THE NEW, VERY HANDSOME, AND CONVENIENT BROWN-STONE RESIDENCES,
With Mansard roof, Nos. 4202, 4204, and 4206 KING-SESSING Avenue, situated among the most costly improvements of this beautiful suburb. Horse cars pass each way within one square—each house con-tains all modern improvements, bath, hot and cold water, stationary washstands, bell-calls, range, two furnaces, bay windows etc., etc., and is built upon
A LARGE LOT,
more than 175 feet deep; the rear of the houses has
an unobstructed out-look upon the
WEST PHILADELPHIA PARK.

ABRAHAM RITTER, No. 625 WALNUT Street. TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

STORE, No. 339 MARKET Street. APPLY ON PREMISES.

J. B. ELLISON & SONS. COAL AND LANDING WHARF TO LET OR LEASE on favorable terms on the SCHUYLKILL, between ARCH and FILBERT Streets, 78 feet

front on Twenty-third street, by 400 feet to the river. Has flooring and shedding capacity to store 4000 or 5000 tons coal. Office, scale, stable, and everything in condition to continue the coal business. Address COAL WHARF, North American office. 6 15 thstu2w

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE TO LET ON Wayne street, Germantown, within five minutes walk of Wayne Station; 9 rooms, hot and cold water and bath. Inquire at Bakery, No. 4541 MAIN Street. 6 12 tf

FOR RENT DURING JULY AND AU-GUST.—A desirable fornished House, two squares from Germantown Depot. Terms reasonable. Address B, GREEN Street, below Chelten avenue, Germantown. 6 22 3t* FOR RENT—THE LARGE STOREHOUSE No. 318 MARKET Street, completely farnished with counters and shelving. Apply on the pre-

CAPE MAY.—TO RENT, A FURNISHED COTTAGE, near the sea. Apply at Room No. 6 21 3t*

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MARVINS

Best Quality AND Lowest Prices

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Largest Assortment

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721 CHESNUT St. (MASONIC HALL

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WINES, LIQUORS, ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ALES, ETC.

The subscriber begs to call the attention of dealers, connoisseurs, and consumers generally to his splendid stock of foreign goods now on hand, of his own importation, as well, also, to his extensive assortment of Domestic Wines, Ales, etc., among which may be enumerated:—

500 cases of Clarets, high and low grades, carefully selected from best foreign stocks.

100 casks of Sherry Wine, extra quality of finest grade.

100 cases of Sherry Wine, extra quality of finest 25 casks of Sherry Wine, best quality of medium

grade.

25 barrels Scuppernong Wine of best quality.

56 casks Catawba Wine

76 barrels

medium grade.

Together with a full supply of Brandies, Whiskies,
Scotch and English Ales, Brown Stoat, etc., etc.,
which be is prepared to furnish to the trade and coasumers generally in quantities that may be required, and on the most liberal terms.

P. J. JORDAN. 5.5 tf No. 230 PEAR Street, Below Third and Walnut and above Dock street

CARSTAIRS & McCALL, No. 126 Wainut and 21 Granite Sts.

IMPORTERS OF Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES, IN BOND AND TAX PAID

A YOUNG MAN (MARRIED) WHO IS WELL sequented with English Farming, and who is prepared to leave England directly, is desirous of puding a situation as Farm Manager in the country. Can be well recommended. Address S. J. MILLS, No. 4 Shakespeare Villas, 617 3w Hythe, Kent, England.