[For the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

Girard College.

Mr. Editor: It is a matter of public notoriety that political abuses of the Girard trust have steadily increased since the year 1854, when the management of the College, and of the fund from which it is maintained, passed by the act of consolidation from the old city corporation—the trustees appointed by Mr. Girard—to the then county, now a large corporation, subject to frequent and violent political changes. These abuses of the trust continued to grow until they culminated in acts which obliged the Councils of the city to point a committee of investigation. And, although that committee has just published voluminous testimony confirmatory of these political abuses, yet neither it nor the Councils have suggested a remedy. Judge Allison recently suggested the following remedial measure: "Every case of trustees for charitable use is within the powers of the court, and the remedy in a case of gross fraud or abuse of trust is to take the trust from the offending trustee, whether a corporate or a natural individual, fill the office and vest it in other hands." Consequently, a bill in equity has been prepared, and was presented this morning, asking the Supreme Court of this State to rescue the Girard College, by taking, not the title to the Girard property, but its management, and that of the College, from its present political guardians—the Councils of the consolidated city—and giving it to a permanent board of directors, to be selected by the court, from the locality and with the qualifications indicated in Mr. Girard's will. This measure will undoubtedly be approved of by citizens who are free from party trammels; for when political abuses, like those in Girard College, existed in the board of managers of the Almshouse, the Prison and the Controllership of the Public Schools, the appointing power was taken from the nominating cliques that now manage political appointments, and given to the judges of our courts.

The corrupting influence of party politics was thus eradicated from the prison and the almshouse; and economy and right government were introduced, and a noble band of self-denying philanthropists now are laboring for the unfortunates, bringing hopeful relief to the frail, honor to our city, and a great reduction in the annual expenditure.

The parties to the bill in equity, praying the Supreme Court to grant similar relief to the Girard College, are—

First—Mr. J. Barclay, the surviving executor of Mr. Girard's will, who was specially charged by the testator to see that his intentions shall be strictly complied with in regard to the residuary legacy from which the College is now maintained.

Second—The following well-known fellow citizens of Mr. Girard, to whom, in common with all others, he appealed to watch over the proper application of his legacy: Thomas Robins, John O. James, Stephen Girard, Thomas S. Newlin, John C. Cresson, James Magee, Charles Macalester and William Duane.

Third—Several of the mothers on behalf of orphans alleged to have been injured by the introduction of party politics into the College, and by mismanagement proceeding from other causes, and other orphans also born in the old city, who are still excluded by insufficiency of funds, arising from the improper management of the trust.

The following are some of the abuses, which, it is alleged, have gradually crept into the College, or which have been developed since it was put under the fostering care of the large political party that assumed the guardianship fourteen years since, contrary to the letter and spirit of Mr. Girard's will.

First—The trust is abused and the income of the estate is lessened by the removal of directors and of subordinate officers and employees from office in the government of the city, and by the employment of political partisans to manage the property, to furnish supplies and to make alterations and repairs, with a view to party patronage, instead for the sole benefit of the charity. On one occasion, a lease for coal land made by the City Councils was so stained with charges of fraud that Mayor Henry withheld his signature from the contract. The Supreme Court of this State sustained his act in a suit brought for damages, and Judge Agnew commented severely on the fraudulent intention, but the City Councils did not dismiss or otherwise punish these offending members.

Second—By taking a large sum of money belonging to the Trust for improving the Delaware front of the old city, in express violation of the terms of the will, and using it in erecting buildings outside of the old city for political patronage, as is alleged, thereby jeopardizing a portion of the orphans' legacy and hastening the closing of the College. The money was not repaid for many years, and could not have been repaid at much cost without disbanding the orphans and closing the College, as was threatened in 1861.

Third—By appointing, through political favor and intrigue, contrary to the letter and spirit of the will, directors who do not possess the qualifications indicated by the testator, and through such agencies introducing into the College discord and other abuses, as is satisfied to be the published testimony of the investigating committee.

Fourth—By the resolve and attempt in the year 1858, on the part of the Directors, to change the legal and established mode of introducing orphans into the College, by which the number from the old city would be decreased, and the number from the districts largely increased, in direct opposition to the written opinions of the Solicitors of the old city and of the consolidated city. This attempt was only checked by an appeal to the Supreme Court made by an ex-director at his own cost. Judge Thompson, in giving his opinion, thus stigmatized this unwarranted act of the directors: "It was a position that all former Trustees and Directors, all former Councils, all the eminent jurists, in this city and in the Union, including Chancellor Kent and Judge Story, had entirely mistaken the will" of Mr. Girard."

Fifth—By harsh treatment of the orphans through a series of years, contrary to the merciful provisions of the will. This is certified to by a majority of the present directors of the College, who have the entire custody of the institution, with full power to remove every person connected with it. Mr. Girard's will says: "Should it unfortunately happen that any of the orphans admitted into the College shall, from misconduct, have become unfit companions for the rest, and mild means of reformation should prove ineffective, they shall no longer remain therein."

Sixth—By political interference with the plans and abilities of the President of the College. The efficiency of Mr. Allen's administration as President of the College was sadly impaired by political intrigues and claims for party patronage, after the guardianship of the College passed from the old city proper, composed of six compact Wards, to a new corporation, now comprising twenty-eight Wards, and subject to frequent and violent political changes. Leading politicians of both parties now aver that Mr. Allen, who is again President of the College, will be removed from office with the new political change. President Smith recently testified before the Court of Common Pleas that "too many have had control there who cared to have secured their places that they might procure their friends to furnish supplies to the institution or procure some of the subordinate places for their relatives." Some of the present directors, who are entitled to the highest confidence, recently stated unofficially, before the Committee of Councils, that party politics has impaired the usefulness of the College. Since 1854 many of the most experienced and best directors have resigned, or refused a re-election, because they could not check the baleful influence of party politics; and because the abuse of this trust for party purposes was likely to increase as political patronage was being taken from the City Councils and transferred to the courts.

In February, 1865, the Board of Directors, in their annual report to Councils, made an earnest appeal for relief from political tyrannies. In that remarkable report, the Directors, approvingly, made the following quotations from the observations of "a learned writer residing in another State:"

"These Directors, appointed by the City Councils, are eighteen in number, of whom six go out of office every year, while the Councils themselves are *annually* elected. Hence the difficulty of settling upon a plan, and the greater difficulty of adhering to one. "The means of the College are ample. "To make those means effective in the highest degree some mode must be devised by which the politics of the city shall not influence the choice of Directors. *In other words, Girard College must be taken out of politics.* The Board of Directors should be a more permanent body than it now is."

This righteous appeal was disregarded, and, since then, every director whose political views did not accord with the dominant party was swept from the College, being the first instance of this kind in the history of this institution.

Eradicating party politics from the College is not only necessary to check the abuse of the trust, but it is equally important to enable its managers to remedy certain inherent defects that have become apparent in working this novel institution, and that are being aggravated by the large increase in the number of its inmates. These remedial measures are at present an impossibility, for each change in the principles of managing the College now passes through four political ordeals: 1st. A Committee of Directors. 2d. The Board. 3d. The Committee on Girard Trust. 4th. The City Councils; and in each of these the bearing of the measure on the present popularity of the dominant party is likely to control its action.

The exclusion of politics from the charitable and beneficial orders of Free Masonry and Odd Fellowship, even during the recent violent political struggles, affords us an earnest of the willingness of our citizens to rescue the Girard charity from its baneful influence and the irreproachable management of the time-honored Philadelphia Saving Fund shows that philanthropic, intelligent and honorable guardians of the Girard Trust can be found in our city. The Saving Fund never swerved from its charitable purposes during all the sectional party strifes which have passed over our country; and it has kept in perfect security more than thirty-three millions of dollars, and paid out twenty-eight millions of these hard earnings of our working people, without jeopardizing one dollar or abusing the trust in any way. These managers nominate to the Court five persons whom they deem suitable to fill each vacancy. This nomination is to be repeated when vacancies occur. Judges do not make any appointment until they are perfectly satisfied; and by this plan the management of this institution is doubly guarded.

More than thirteen years of active service as a Director of Girard College enabled me to see that the evil influence of politics was steadily increasing. Four and a half years since, on leaving the Board, I was over-persuaded by those who vainly thought that the evil would work its own cure, to make a statement to this statement as a duty to my fellow-citizens, and as a relief to the widows and orphans entitled to guardians free from the demands of political partisans.

Philadelphia, February 15, 1868.

Another Social Revolution—Women to do the Courting.

The sexes are fully equal in intellect, in moral sense, and even in physique (admitting that women are inferior in the muscles of organization), taking the stand-point from the best models, which is the true criterion, all others being exceptional; therefore, there is a propriety in admitting that a woman has a right to choose her husband, just as much as for a man to choose a wife; and the only reason for denying this right upon the interior one of sex only. In saying this I shall have the whole innumerable army of romance writers and novel readers, and the imbeciles of both sexes, crying out against such heresy; but I shall stand firm, and hang my colors to the mast in defence of it—that it is right, proper, and delicate for a woman to choose her husband; and the man thus distinguished by her choice will feel himself ennobled and sanctified, and reward such a woman with tenfold tenderness and reverence.

I am by no means willing to have it understood that I counsel women to go about "popping the question" to men here and there like any of grenadiers; far from it. A man rarely "pops the question" till he is pretty well assured in his own mind as to the kind of response he will receive; and in all cases a refused woman prevents a loss from attempting himself where she is bent upon a denial of her hand. Literature is full of heroines who are practising after the fashion of the renowned Spartan boy, and we follow them through the immortal pages of world wide fame, where they are living and acting mysteries of life in order to uphold a theory false in fact and false to nature.

The two sexes are one in a scientific point of view, and there is no need, in a woman who lays her part on the altar of pride merely for the sake of pride. It is no worse for a woman to select her husband than a man to do so; if men and women were high and true, they would each regard the other as equal, in so doubt, a light that these goings forth of the heart would be too sacred ever to be revealed; they would be too solemn for jest, too deeply real for gossip. They would be laid away, shrouded like many a human hope, dead but beautiful, in the lone chambers of the soul, to be looked upon reverently, just as one turns of an garret in some secret receptacle a leaf, a lud, a lock of hair, whose history is known only to its sole keeper.

Let our women be free not only to reject, but to choose also. Men are more likely to do this without any great expenditure of language, for the vocabulary of love is more expressive than that of hate.

I have known several women of refinement and intellect who married their husbands in a way rather sought after by them than otherwise, and these matches were certainly among the happiest I have ever known.

In choosing a husband, it is easier to say what a woman should not choose than to say what she should; for the best must and will depend on characteristics best known to herself. If she is a strong woman she may venture to marry a weak man; but if weak herself, let her choose of one, that she will not her own life out at last, and, ten to one, do the same ungracious office for her husband; while a woman of nobler proportions will be more forbearing, and make up, also, for some of his deficiencies.

Let not any woman marry a man with intemperance in his veins.

Let her not marry one deformed at birth; the disasters and accidental destruction of any members by war or otherwise may excite her compassion and be no impediment to deep affection, but a consonantal defect is come hereditary, and by the laws of our being will be repugnant to a wholesome minded woman.

She can not and will not marry a drunkard.

She should not marry a diseased, sickly man.

Neither will a wise woman marry an old man; for the true idea of marriage is the union of youth, and health, and beauty; a thorough completeness of spiritual, mental and physical life; and everything short of this is all but nameless to a sympathetic, penetrative mind, as a violation of immutable laws.

She will not marry a man younger than herself, not simply for the reason so often advanced, that a woman grows older sooner than a man, which is true only because of the abuses of society; for a woman of sound health and cheerful mind, unswayed by the vulgar and wicked passions of envy, jealousy and malice, carries in her own breast a fountain of perpetual youth and beauty. Let her be temperate in all things; preserve her person as a rose her mind unwarped by prejudice or idleness; her soul with all its affections and impulses, pure and loving, and she may go onward to her eighty, ninety or a hundred years, generally beautiful to the last, fit for reverence and admiration, and worthy to sit for one of Michael Angelo's Sibyls.

Moral obligations of many kinds are so intangible that, unless carried to that excess which alone has been part of romance, and only carried and depraved, a woman is not likely to know of them, and she should be unwilling to listen to common scandal; she must not trust to any spy or informer, but rely upon his truth and her intuition.

If she expects to find Chevalier Bayards, and Admirable Crichtons and Immortal Sidneys *ready for her calling* she will most likely remain without a husband. She can only hope for an approximation to the ideal; but she is true-hearted, sincere to the core, unselfish and lovely in her own life, she will be sure to make the dear one for whom she allows to be head of the republic at home, not only a happy man, but a contented one, so folly, a light that these goings forth of the heart would be too sacred ever to be revealed; they would be too solemn for jest, too deeply real for gossip. They would be laid away, shrouded like many a human hope, dead but beautiful, in the lone chambers of the soul, to be looked upon reverently, just as one turns of an garret in some secret receptacle a leaf, a lud, a lock of hair, whose history is known only to its sole keeper.

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It might have been better if he had said in the Kalamazoological Gardens until he got his disease, perhaps. Still, if his friends would like to have the opinion of a stranger concerning him, I think he will make a success here, in one way or another. He has spirit and persistence. The only trouble is, that he has too much "heller shakelty."

Bold Escape of a Thief—He Deliberately Walks out of Court.

Even in Chestnut street, Feb. 14th!

One of the most remarkable occurrences, in the way of unofficial escapes, took place yesterday, in room No. 3 of the Common Pleas Court. John Morgan's name was noised in so loud a key, that it will go on as an instance of remarkable shrewdness in dodging the demands of justice. The way to do it now is to dodge the law, and then placidly walk out of the court-room.

It is fresh in the memory of our readers that Morgan, who, otherwise George Morris, December last, by causing suit into the eyes of a clerk at Dubois & Co.'s jewelry establishment, seizing a tray of diamond rings and running away with them. He was caught on Fourth street, and taken to Moyamensing House Building.

The thief was at once locked up. Waiving an examination before the Police Court, he was indicted by the Grand Jury for robbery and grand larceny.

Yesterday morning he was brought up from jail to be arraigned. He passed a letter to Judge Cox, and was allowed to enter a plea, and he was willing to plead guilty to the charge of grand larceny. The Judge, he remarked, was on the prosecutor's bench, while some other routine business was being transacted. The courtroom was crowded with men, as it nearly always is in these days of scarcity of work, and the Judge, therefore, had a full docket on business or leaving.

Taking advantage of a moment's inattention on the part of the Judge, Morgan walked with a visitor on the bench, and when there was a momentary kind of disorder in the room, Morgan came quietly and walked toward the Sheriff's desk, where he was arrested by a man who looks like a wicked dollar rately out through the crowd toward the door.

Just before he got out of the door, Doyle, the messenger boy saw him, and calling to Deputy Sheriff Samuel Ashton, the latter ran after him and immediately followed. But by the time he got to the door Marshal Ashton was in the middle of a hoop lost sight of him in the crowd. He passed through the door in the direction of the residence of Judge Cox at the outer door, went to South Fourth street, and to St. Clair alley, and nothing of the use of him was seen. Those who saw him at the Court-House say he walked out of the door as if he knew that he was escaping.

There was a general rush of the excited crowd out of the room, and down the stairway, but to no effect. Word was telegraphed immediately to the Chief of Police, and such precautions as could be were taken to effect a recapture.

It is said, on good authority, that one of the jurors saw a man standing at the gate of the railing in the court room, who beckoned to Morgan to come out, and it is stated the gate this man turned to the crowd and said, "make way for the prisoner!" and then, and not before, him—the jurors and the crowd supposing this accomplice to be a deputy sheriff.

MEDICAL.

DANIEL H. BROWN'S

CELEBRATED OINTMENT

A Certain Cure for

Scalds, Burns, Cuts, Wounds, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1866.

FRIEND BROWN: It gives me great pleasure to say to you, that your celebrated Ointment has been used in my family for the last three years, and I do not hesitate to say it is the best salve I ever saw. I have used it on my children for Scalds, Burns, Cuts, Wounds, &c., and it has never failed to cure in a short time. I cannot speak too highly of it. Some time ago I had a child so badly scalded in both legs, that the skin came off at least one-half inch in thickness; I had the advice of one of the best physicians in the city, who said the child could not live; it was nearly two weeks I was entirely restless, and she cried nearly all the time; I then thought I would try your Ointment, and it soon eased the child, and in a very little time it was entirely healed up, and she is now as well as ever. I have used your Ointment in my family for a long time, and have never found any thing to equal it. I think it should be in every family, as it is so good for Scalds, Burns, Cuts, Wounds, &c. I cannot speak too highly of it. Some time ago I had a child so badly scalded in both legs, that the skin came off at least one-half inch in thickness; I had the advice of one of the best physicians in the city, who said the child could not live; it was nearly two weeks I was entirely restless, and she cried nearly all the time; I then thought I would try your Ointment, and it soon eased the child, and in a very little time it was entirely healed up, and she is now as well as ever. I have used your Ointment in my family for a long time, and have never found any thing to equal it. I think it should be in every family, as it is so good for Scalds, Burns, Cuts, Wounds, &c. I cannot speak too highly of it.

Yours, &c., JAMES P. LEVEY,
Of the firm of Keasey, Nesbitt & Co., Steam Engine Works.

Testimonials, Certificates and References
Can show any number.

DANIEL H. BROWN, Proprietor,
No. 1 Dock street, Philadelphia.

Sole Agent for the United States,

M. C. McCluskey,

SOLE AGENT.

109 North Seventh street, Philada.

For visiting patients, and dressing Scalds, Burns, or Wounds, an extra charge will be made. feb 15 w6m

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

Tried it, know that it cured them. Have seen it tried in families for years, and know that it never failed to cure. Know it to be the best cathartic we ever saw. Know it to be a sure antidote for all those ailments for which it is recommended. Know it to be a safe cathartic, as this mild but all-powerful medicine is taken by children with the same confidence as candy. Know it to be a more reliable and far more agreeable cathartic than any other. These we have known and have proved to be facts. Facts which we know to be as we state them, we publish. Facts which we know to be facts, we can not but believe others will find to be the same as we do. These we have published year after year, and the world know that it cures. Know that we do not publish a single one of the hundreds we have thousands upon thousands of certificates of the cures performed by this, our best pill, but we do know that it is the best cathartic we know of, and we know it to be a safe and reliable one to all who need a cathartic medicine. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates, it is the cathartic for use when one wants a cathartic medicine. Its sugar coating keeps it from injuring the most delicate stomach, and it is free from any injurious drug, they may be taken with safety by any one. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

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D. S. MARSH & CO., Phila., Wholesale Agents. ed only

OYL DENTALIUM.—A PERFECT ARTICLE FOR cleaning the teeth, destroying animalcula which infest the mouth, and imparting a delightful fragrance and perfect cleanliness in the mouth. It may be used daily, and will last a lifetime. Ask your druggist for it. Price only 25 cents. Prepared only by JOHN L. CUTTER & CO., Practical Chemists, Lowell, Mass. For sale by all druggists everywhere. feb 15 w3m

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

WHITE GOODS, ETC.

The dissolution of our firm on the 1st of January, required a settlement at heavy reduction of our Stock we have decided to offer, on and after

Monday Next, Feb. 3.

OUR ENTIRE ASSORTMENT OF

White Goods,

Linens,

Laces,

Embroideries,

House-Furnishing Articles,

Etc., Etc.

At a Very Heavy Reduction in Price, Insure Speedy Sales.

Ladies will find it to their advantage to lay in that SPRING SUPPLIES in

WHITE GOODS, ETC., NOW,

As they will be able to purchase them at about ANTI-WAR PRICES.

Extra Salesmanship not be offered to those purchasing by the piece.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

Eleventh and Chestnut Sts.

GIRARD ROW.

feb 1868. 1868.

EYRE & LANDELL

Fourth and Arch

GOOD MUSLINS BY THE PIECE.
GOOD, WELL-WOVEN FLANNELS.
TAPESTRY TRIMMED SHAWLS.
LARGE BLANKETS AND QUILTS.
BLACK SILKS AND PLAIN COLD POLKA DE SOIES
BEIGE AND WOOLEN SHAWLS, CLOSING LOW.
dsh m w f 1 8

Life at Sea.

Meals are punctual, the hands are always pretty much the same each day, and on each day they do the same duty much the same hour. The soup and the *entrée* and the joint, are all perfectly alike, especially the soup. They have served to supply the Commander's table since the cooking is not as good as at a first-rate London club; because the ale is cloudy, as if a ship could ever be without cloudy ale, because the salad is not fresh, as if the sea grew lettuce and radishes, because the meat may have its evils, but they are trifling compared with the evils of a peevish unreason, at least for a reigned hypocrite, who, by pretending to delude himself finds a certain relief in his grimming, but he secures it at the expense of his fellows.

One of the most curious things, by the way, about life at sea, is the very great number of which deadly antipathies spring up in one' Bosom. Nobody who has been long on board days at sea has failed to conceive a hearty dislike for one or two of his fellow passengers. He generally conceals it, and is quite politable. We hate one man because he has a cough, and another because he sneezes, because he is so implacably hearty and hilarious. No possible line of conduct protects anybody from the antipathies of others of this kind. Accidentally we make up our minds that some one whom we meet daily in the hear-like promenades on deck is a snob, or a puppy, or a dolt. Everything that he does or does not do, we find a fresh confirmation of. We fully believe him capable of any atrocity or folly—until at last the pilot comes on board, to take the ship into the harbor, and then, in an instant, the sea-scales fall from our eyes, and we are ready to believe all good things of all men.

Concerning Cigars and their Prices.

A correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* writes:

"Mr. Parton, in the *Atlantic Monthly* for February, laments that "The Life of Josiah Quincy' does not meet with the sale it merits. 'Young men,' he says, 'can not waste their hard-earned money for a dull biography.' But it is the price of a bundle of cigars." Mr. Parton does not give a single number of cigars in his bundle, but it can not be very large, since he elsewhere puts the price of a single cigar at "ten cents in gold."

"I have lying in a box before me a bundle containing fifty cigars, which, at ten dollars in gold, which would have bought five copies of the noble old biography of Mr. Quincy.

"I did not buy these cigars—no—and I do not mean to smoke them. They were given to me by one of the cleverest fellows in the world, who won them on a wager, and I am going to give them to another clever fellow, who is about to give a dinner party to some more clever fellows, and we may share the pleasure and extravagance among them.

"'Extravagance!' It is enormous, that's a fact, the money we have to pay for cigars. Let me take a leaf out of an old book and go back to the time, when, in a little town, that is, according to Horace Greeley, when I began to be a 'hog.' Don't start, neighbor Dutton, but, except your worthy self, I doubt if there are many persons under the roof of the *Transcript* publishing who were born when I was first led to indulge in the 'filthy weed.' As long ago as when the *town* of Boston gave Commodore Perry the dinner he so gallantly earned for whipping John Bull on Lake Erie, I was there with my cigar, then spelt with an *s*. I forget who provided the dinner, but John Pierpont and four *yours* respectfully were present. He was fitly called the *odes*, and sat at the festive table side by side, a copper-cent-ferfet Beaumont and Fletcher. How little it took in those days to make a poet!

"Well, about the price of cigars in the far-distant date. I not only smoke them, but sold them, and many and many a dozen have I rolled up for Washington Allston and Joseph Stevens Buckminster, and a host of other men of no less beauty persons, who little dreamed that they were thus training themselves to become 'hogs.' The tax imposed upon them, amounted to, I think, twenty-five cents for a cigar, twenty-five cents for a dozen (thirteen to a dozen) and fourteen to sixteen dollars for a thousand. These were the rates for the best imported Havana cigars, which, I dare, if, yet unfortunates of modern days—better than you can now procure for ten times the money. Shade of Sir Walter Raleigh!

"I must stop. My cigar is out, and I can not afford light another. I will, however, add one remark. When I conclude to leave off smoking, I hardly think I shall venture upon Mr. James Parton's remedy, which he says he found so efficacious—for the first two days four cents worth of whisky and water.' I might become so infatuated with my new medicine as to be obliged, one of these days, to cumber the pages of some popular monthly with a shambling diatribe on the grievances of the cigar tax."

XLIII Congress—Second Session.

HOUSE.—The Speaker presented communications from the Secretary of the Treasury, with a report of the Director of the Mint, in relation to the erection of a branch mint at Long Beach bar. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Chanler (N. Y.) presented a petition of citizens of New York, for the passage of a law for the repeal of the income tax.

Mr. Hooper (Mass.) from the joint Committee of the Houses on the state of the Union, Mr. Morrill (Vt.) in the chair, then, on the joint order and diplomatic appropriation bill. In appropriations for the support of the Army, for the salaries of secretaries, interpreters, &c., $52,000; for contingent expenses of the Department, $24,000; for contingent expenses for foreign intercourse, $70,000; for relief of American seamen in foreign countries, $30,000; for stationery and miscellaneous expenses, $10,000; for expenses of the Mexican commission, $10,000; for expenses under the neutrality laws, $20,000; for expenses incident to the installation of the Schenck chair, $50,534, and other expenses, $1,000; for the barbary powers, $1,000.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, in explaining the bill, said that it was the same as last year, and had undergone no new subject. The amount appropriated by it will remain about the same, perhaps less than the amount appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, which was $1,000,000.

Mr. Wood, of New York, inquired whether the estimate in the bill was for gold or currency.

Mr. Washburne said they were gold.

The consular and diplomatic was so much provided in the bill.

In reply to a remark of Mr. Holman, Mr. Blaine said that the consular system of the United States was very far superior to that of Great Britain, and saved more money than it then was appropriated by this bill.

Mr. Hunt, of Louisiana, offered an amendment to the minister to Portugal, and Mr. Chanler inquired if the amendment was in order, and was decided in Greece.

Mr. Washburne, in reply to the latter, said that when the bill was prepared, the committee had no information of the appointment of a Minister to Greece, and therefore no item for that mission had been inserted in the bill. The amendment offered by (Mr. Butler) had been instructed, by the committee to report against the amendment.

Mr. Butler moved to amend by striking out Zurich, and inserting Greece.

Mr. Chanler, after a few remarks, withdrew his amendment, and Mr. Butler's amendment was agreed, against the admission of Ecuador.

Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, then rose to insert the word Greece.

Without disposing of the question, the Committee rose, and the House, at 4 o'clock, adjourned.

LUMBER.

1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1868.
FLORIDA FLOORING.
SPANISH CEDAR FOR PATTERNS.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
DELAWARE FLOORING.
WALNUT BOARDS.
CAROLINA SCANTLING.
FLORIDA STEPPING.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1868. FLORIDA FLOORING. 1868.
FLORIDA STEPPING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
CAROLINA SCANTLING.
DELAWARE FLOORING.
WALNUT BOARDS.
CLEAR PINE.
FLORIDA FIRE BOARDS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. 1868.
CLEAR PINE BOARDS.
WALNUT SHAKES.
CEDAR SHINGLES.
LARGE STOCK—SEASONED.

1868. CARTAGENA FLOORING. 1868.
UNDERTAKERS LUMBER.
WALNUT AND PINE.

1868. CEDAR SHINGLES. 1868.
SEASONED TIMBER.

1868. WHITE OAK FOR BOX BDS. 1868.
HICKORY.
WALNUT BOARDS.
CAROLINA SCANTLING.
CAROLINA H. CEDAR.
CAROLINA SHINGLES.
LARGE ASSORTMENT.

1868. CEDAR SHINGLES. 1868.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
RED CEDAR POSTS.
CHESTNUT POSTS.
CHESTNUT RAILS.
CHESTNUT BOARDS.

1868. SPRUCE JOIST. 1868.
SPRUCE JOIST.
PLASTERING LATH.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

EDWIN HALL & CO., 24 SOUTH SECOND STREET.
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50,000 FEET CHOICE WALNUT BOARDS, 1 AND 2 inch thick, for Cabinet Parts and Legs for bureaus, from stock, 4 inch Yellow Pine Sills, cheap Boxing Boards, Walnut and Pine Plank, Walnut Scantling, Spruce Joist, low prices. NICHOLSONS, Screens and Lumber Yard, 24th and Lehigh avenue. jal 5 2m

LONG BOARDS, 1 AND 2 INCH, FIRST AND second quality, Cedar Posts, Rails, Boards for sale low. NICHOLSON, Seventh and Carpenter sts. jal 5 2m

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c.

TAYLOR & LEE, MERCHANT TAILORING OUT THEIR entire stock of Winter Goods at very low prices, comprising every variety of Seasonable Goods for Men's and Boys' wear.

OVERCOAT CLOTHS.

Dahlgren Mixtures,
Colored Cloth Beaver,
Black and Colored Kentucky,
Black and Colored Beaver,
Black and Blue Coatings.

COATINGS.

Black French Cloth,
Colored Cloth,
Black Cloth,
Fancy Cloth,
Fancy Cloth and Striped Cassimeres.

PANTALOON STUFFS.

Black French Cassimeres,
Black Tricots, Satins and Satinets.

Also, a large assortment of Cords, Beaverteens, and Velvets, Velvet and Satin Vestings, Silk Vestings, Satin Vestings, Silk Vestings, Satin Vestings.

Nos. 11 North Second st., Sign of the Golden Lamb.

COAL AND WOOD.

FIRST QUALITY LEHIGH COAL, FOR FAMILY USE, DELIVERED FREE OF DRAYAGE.

LOWER PRICES THAN OTHERS.

COOPERATIVE COAL YARD.

Office and Yard, Twenty-fourth and Market Streets above Wood, East Side. Orders by Mail. feb 12 3m

THE UNDERSIGNED INVITE ATTENTION TO THE fact that our Coal is all prepared by screening, and is free from all slate and dirt, which is not the case with many who advertise lump coal for sale, we think cannot be prepared for the trade except by screening.

Office, Franklin Institute Building, No. 15 South Seventh street.

ARCH STREET WHARF, SCHUYLKILL.

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DR. JOHN M. TINES DENTAL ROOMS, No. 216 Vine street. Thirty years' practice, and the best of references. Artificial teeth, $8 per set. Teeth extracted without pain. Teeth filled and warranted for years. Gas administered for the extraction of teeth. Office hours from 8 to 6 o'clock. Gas for sale, $1 per hundred cubic feet, and best and substantial work our price are the lowest. Gold, $1 per dwt. Silver, 50 cents per oz. Gold and silver bought, and exchanged for new metal. Diamond Dies and Solder always on hand. To serve the public better, we keep a full set of Dentists' Tools for sale, at the lowest cash prices. No charge unless satisfied. Best of references.

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GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.

New Salad Oil, French Peas, Green Corn, Fresh Peaches, Tomatoes, &c., &c.

New Messina and Havana Oranges.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

Corner Eleventh and Vine Streets

FRESH RASPBERRIES,
PEACHES AND PEARS,
TOMATOES, in Glass and Cans, at

JAMES P. WEBB'S,

WALNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

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DAVIS' CELEBRATED DIAMOND BRAND ENGLISH Dinner Ham, first consignment of the season, just received and for sale by JAMES DAVIS, Grocer, No. 1018 South Second street.

NEW CROP FRENCH PLUMS, PRUNES CHERRIES, VIRginia Prime Hams, Cheese, Pickles, Sardines, &c., for sale at COUSTY'S East End Grocery, No. 15 South Second Street.

NEW BONELESS MACKEREL, SMOKED SALMON, Smoked Halibut, Smoked Herring, and No. 1 Mackerel in half barrels, for sale at COUSTY'S East End Grocery, No. 15 South Second Street.

FRESH PEACHES FOR PIES, IN 3lb. CANS AT 25 cents per can. Green Corn, Tomatoes, Peas, also French Peas and Mushrooms, for sale cheap and for sale at COUSTY'S East End Grocery, No. 15 South Second Street.

CHOICE OLIVE OIL, 1lb. CANS, OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, for sale at COUSTY'S East End Grocery, No. 15 South Second Street.

AMERIA GRAPES.—NEW CROP ALMERIA GRAPES, in half barrels, of superior quality, in store and for sale at COUSTY'S East End Grocery, No. 15 South Second Street.

PRESERVED ALMONDS.—NEW CROP PRINCESS PAPER shell Almonds just received and for sale by M. F. SCHMIDT, 1024 Vine street.

RAISINS! RAISINS!!—50 WHOLE, HALF AND Quarter Boxes Muscatel Raisins, just received and for sale in market, for sale by M. F. SCHMIDT, 1024 Vine street.

LOOKING GLASSES AND PAINTINGS.

A. S. ROBINSON,

910 CHESTNUT STREET,

LOOKING GLASSES,

PAINTINGS,

Engravings and Photographs.

Plain and Ornamental Gilt Frames.
CARVING AND GILDING TO ORDER.

PERFUMERY.

White's New Perfume,

"PERFECTION."

An exquisite perfume for the Handkerchief, combining the delicacy of the Violet with the perpetuity of Musk. Sold everywhere.

DEPOT, 728 ARCH STREET, PHILADA.

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SADDLES, HARNESS, &c.

HORSE COVERS,

Buffalo, Fur and Carriage Robes,

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST, AT

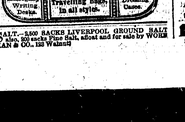
KNEASS'S,

631 Market Street,

Where the large Horse stands at the door.

jsh 15 1

POCKET BOOKS, PORTEMONNIES, &c.



SALT.—5,000 SACKS LIVERPOOL GROUND SALT, 5 to 50 sacks Fine Table salt and for sale by HENRY HALL & SONS, Delaware avenue and Walnut st.

DYES.

DYES! DYES! DYES!

WARRANTED TO DYE ANY COLOR IN THE WORLD, ONE CENT A PACKAGE. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Dyes everywhere.

DIAMOND DYES FOR SILK AND WOOL, 10 CENTS A PACKAGE.

DIAMOND DYES FOR ALL KINDS OF FAMILY DYEING, 10 CENTS A PACKAGE.

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