THE CITY TRUST BILL DECISION BY THE SUPREME COUAT

ITS CONSTITUTIONALITY AFFIRMED

In the Supreme Court, this morning, Justices Read, Agnew, Sharswood and Williams upon the bench, the decision of the Court upon the constitutionality of the act of Assembly taking the control of the Girard Estate from the ciny, and vesting it in a Board of Uommissioners, was read by Justice Sharswood. The opinion, which thoroughly exhausts the subject, was in follows:

when the follows:

Olty of Philadelphia vs. Fox. Appeal from
the decree of the Court of Nisi Trius. In
equity. The city of Philadelphia is, beyond
all question, a municipal corporation; that is,
a public corporation created by the government for political purposes, and having subordinate and local powers of legislation. 2 Kent.,
Comm., 275—an incorporation of persons,
inhabitants, of a particular plan, or
connected with a particular district,
enabling them to conduct its social
civil government. (How. Max. Corp. 1.)
It is merely an agency initiated by the
sovereign for the purpose of carrying out in
detail the objects of governments—essentially
a movable agency, having no vested right to na follows: a movable agency, having no vested right to any of its powers or functions—the charter or any of its powers or functions—the charter or act of erection being in no sense a contract with the State, and therefore fully subject to the control of the Legislature, who may enlarge or diminish its territorial extent or its functions, may change or modify its internal arrangement, or destrey its very existence, with the mere breath of arbitrary discretion. Sie volo, with the sovereign authority sic jubeo—that is all the sovereign authority needs ay. This much is underlyable and has not been derived. That while it thus exists in subjection to the will of the sovereign, it enjoys the rights and is subject to the liabilities of any other corporation public or rejects. joys the rights and is subject to the liabilities of any other corporation, public or private, is equally undoubted. This was the very object of making it a body politic, giving it a legal entity and name, a seal by which to act in solemn form, a capacity to contract and he contracted with towards. by which to act in solemn form, a capacity to contract and be contracted with, to sue and be sued, a persona standi in judices, to hold and dispose of property, and thereby to acquire rights and incur responsibilities. These franchises were conferred upon it for the purpose of enabling it the better to effect the main destant of the heattripion the exercise of certain sign of its institution, the exercise of certain of the powers of government, subordinate to the Legislature, over a certain part of the territory of the State. But all this affects its relations to other persons, natural or artificial; it does not touch its relation to the State, its creator. It is nothing to the purpose, then, to show that a city may act in certain particulars pose, then, to show that a city may act in certain particulars as a private corporation—may make contracts as such, and that it cannot impair the obligation of a contract entered into by it in that capacity because it may deem it for the benefit of its of the province. of its citizens to do so; nor is it in the power of the Legislature, under the provisions of the Constitution, to authorize the violation of such a contract. Western Saving Fund Society vs. City of Philadelphia, 7 Casey, 175, 185. It is equally aside from any question respecting its essential nature and subjection to the saveraion will to diame.

any part of its territory. It cannot alienate any part of the Legislative power, which by the Constitution is vested in a General Assembly already convened. Parker vs. the Commonwealth, 6 Barr, 507. If the Legislature wish to attempt to erect a municipality with a special provision that its charter should be unchangeable or irrevocable, such provision would be a nullity; for acts of Parliament derogatory from the power of subsequent Parliaments bind not. Blackst. Com., 90. That such political institutions have not and That such political institutions have not and cannot have any vested rights as against the State is strikingly illustrated and exemplified in the Borough of Dunmore's Appeal, 2 P. F. Smith, 374, when it was held by this Court that municipal corporations, being creatures of legislation, have no constitutional guarantee of trial by jury, and such trial may be denied

he sovereign will to discuss its liabilities for the nots or neglects of its officers or agents,

or whether it can rightly be made or has been made responsible for such as are not appointed or selected by itself, but by the State,

or in some special mode provided by the State.
Mayor vs. Baily, 2 Dento. 433; Pruther vs.

Oity, 13 B. Mansor, 559; Alcorn vs. The City, S. Wright, 348. The sovereign may continue

its corporate existence, and yet assume or re-ceive the appointment of all its officers or agents

create and destroy can modify and change. Indeed, the Legislature of this Commonwealth, under the Constitution, could not by contract invest any municipal corporation with

an irrevocable franchise of government over any part of its territory. It cannot alienate

Such a municipal corporation may be a trustee under the grant or will of an individual or private corporation, but only as it seems for public purposes germane to its objects. The Mayor vs. Elliott, 3 Rawle, 170. Cresson's Appeal, 6 Casey, 437. Vidal vs. Mayor, 2 Howard, 127. I am aware that it has been said by high authority in England that it may take and hold in trust for purposes altogether private. The Mayor vs. Gloucester, 1 House of Lords, 285. But the administration of such trusts, and the consequent liabilities incurred are altogether inconsistent with the public duties imposed upon the municipality. It could hardly be pretended, I think, in this country that it could be a trustee for the separate use of a married woman, to educate the children of a donor or testator, or to accumulate for the benefit of particular persons. It certainly is not compellable to execute such trusts, does it seem competent to accept and adminis-ter them. The trusts held by the city of Philadelphia, which are enumerated in the bill before us, are germane to its objects. They are charities, and all charities are in some sense public. If a trust is for any particular persons, it is not a charity. Indefiniteness is of its essence. The objects to be benefited are strangers to the donor or testator. The widening and improvement of streets and avenues, planting them with ornamental and shade trees, the education of orphans, the building of schoolhouses, the assistance and encouragement of young mechanics, rewarding ingenuity in the useful arts, the establishment and support of hospitals, the distribution of soup, bread, and fuel to the necessitous, are objects within the general scope and purposes of the muni-cipality. The king himself may be a trustee, though he cannot be reached by the process of any court without his consent. Hill on Trustees, 49. And so may the State, though, as I take it, under the Constitution only, for objects germane to the purposes of government.
The Government of the United States has accepted and administered such a trust under the will of James accented accepted and administered such a trust under the will of James Smithson, "for the promotion of knowledge among men." When, therefore, the donors or testators of these charitable funds granted or devised them in trust to the municipality, or devised them in trust to the municipality, they must be held to have done so with the full knowledge that their trustee so selected was a mere creature of the State, an agent acting under a revocable power. Substantially they trusted the good faith of the sovereign. It is plain—too plain, indeed, for argument—that the correction by accepting such trusts could not poration, by accepting such trusts, could not thereby invest itself with any immunity from legislative action. Such an act could not change its essential nature. It is surely not competent for a mere municipal organization, which is made a trustee of charity, to set up a vested right in that character to maintain such organization in the form in which it existed when the trust was created, and thereby prevent the State from changing it as the public interests may require. Montpelier vs. East Montpelier, 20 Vermont, 31. This whole question that the state of the createst and the cre tion is put at rest, and that as to one of the tion is put at rest, and that as to one of the most important of these trusts, and as to this trustee, by the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in Girard vs. Philadelphia, 7 Wallace, 14: "It cannot admit of a doubt," says Mr. Justice Grier, "that where there is a valld devise to a corporation, in trust for charitable purposes, unaffected by any question as to its validity because of superstition, the sovereign may interpose to enforce the execution of the trusts, either by changing the administrator, if the corporation be dissolved, or, if not, by modifying or enlarging its franchises, pro-

vided the trust be not perverted, and no wrong done to the beneficiaries. Where the trustee is a corporation no modification of its functions or change in its name, while its identity remains, can affect its rights to hold property devised to it for any purpose. With equal plausibility might it be pretended that the acceptance by the government of the United States of the bequest of James Smithson limited the power of amendment contained in the Federal Constitution. If it could have such effect, the only copical consequence would be that the acceptance of the trust would be ultra viris, and void and so if the acceptance of a trust by a municipal corporation can operate to impair the power of the sovereign over it as such, the acceptance is a nullity.

over of the sovereign over it as such, the acceptance is a nullity.

In consistency with these views, for which I have forborne to cite cases, which might; however, be heaped up the nauseam, on what principle can the act of June 30, 1869 (Pamph. L., 1276), be declared unconstitutional? It provides merely that one class of the functions of the nunicipality shall be administered in a manner different from that which has been used heretofore. The head and front of its offending hath this extent—no more. It is a change in internal organization. It provides a separate body of citizens for the administration of the trusts vested in the city. It makes that body a permanent one—holding their office during good behavior. It imposes upon it all the duties devolved on the corporation itself as trustee. It nerverts no one of the trusts: it does wrong to none of the beneration itself as trustee. It nerverts no one of the trusts: it does wrong to none of the beneficiaries. We have nothing to do with the wisdom of the measure—with the policy of having such a board, dissociated from the general government of the city, or with the mode of its selection. Those are questions exclusively for the Legislature. No one, I think, can doubt that it was entirely competent for that authority to vest the entire management and control of all municipal affairs in just such a body as that constituted by this act. If they could do the greater, they can do the less. They could make a similar provision for any other department of the municipality. They might establish a board of police, of highways, of sewerage, of cleansing. They have often done so. The departments of the prison, of health, of the poor, sing. They have often done so. The departments of the prison, of health, of the poor, and of the public schools have been placed in and of the public schools have been placed in the hands of bodies of men constituted and appointed just as is "The Board of Directors of City Trusts," and no one has ever thought of questioning the constitutionality of these several acts of the Legislature. For if the Legislature, acting for the State, can resume all the franchises of the municipality into its own hands, which is a conceded premise, it can certainly resume any part. Onne majus continet in seminus. It is said, however, that as to some of the trusts under the will of Stephen Girard, there was a contract which the Legislature cannot

was a contract which the Legislature cannot constitutionally impair. If this were so, it constitutionally impair. If this were so, it would be no valid ground for declaring the act void as to all the other trusts. But there is no such contract impaired by this act. Mr. Girard left three hundred thousand dollars to the Commonwealth, to be applied to the purposes of internal navigation, on the condition that certain laws should be passed as to Delaware avenue, Water street and wooden or brick-paved buildings. The money was accepted and the laws were passed. They stand unchanged and unrepealed on the statute book. No alteration or modification of them by any of the provisions of this act has been by any of the provisions of this act has been or can be pointed out. It is a contract, if a contract at all, completely executed and fulcontract at all, completely executed and in-filled on both sides.

It remains to consider one more ground of objection to this act. It is seriously and earn-estly contended that it is in contravention of

the eleventh section of the ninth article of the Constitution, which declares "that all courts shall be open, and every man, for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person, or repu-tation, shall have remedy by the due course of law, and right and justice administered with-out sale, denial or delay." It is supposed, if I understand the argument aright, that because the Judges of this Court, and of the District Court and the Court of Common Pleas of Court and the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia are vested with the function of appointing the Directors of the City Trusts, of displacing them if unfaithful, and of filling vacancies, they are thereby rendered in-competent to decide any controversies which may arise out of the manage-ment of the Trusts by them: It is said they are thereby made judges in their own cause. Con-ceding it to be unconstitutional for the Legislature to make a man a judge in a case in which he is a party litigant, it is not easy to comprehend how it reaches this act. As well said in the argument, this very proceeding is a practical refutation of the idea that this Court or any other Court is not open to these plaintiffs, or anybody else who may have just cause of action at law or in equity against this Board of City Trusts. Nay, can any one doubt that this proceeding might have been anticipated in limine, and a bill filed against the Board of Appointment itself to injoin it from proceeding to obey the behests of the Legislature? A judge who is actually a trustee of a charity may from delicacy decline to sit in a case in which he is a party as such, but surely, as he has no pecuniary interest in the result, there is no moral or legal reason why he should not. If it is necessary. have just cause of action at law or in equity reason why he should not. If it is necessary it is his duty to do so. I have no doubt it ha it is his duty to do so. I have no doubt it has been often done, but I will mention one instance within my own experience. The city of Philadelphia in 1859 filed a claim for taxes against the building occupied by the American Philosophical Society, on Independence Square, under a grant from the Common thank is and issued a serie facilit thereon in the wealth, and issued a scire facias thereon in the District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, and it was necessary that the Court should decide upon the liability of the Court should decide upon the hability of the Society to pay those taxes. My brother Hare and myself were both members of the Society, and would gladly have excused ourselves from taking any part in the decision. But it was impossible. Without one of us at least, there could have been no Court. We heard and decided the case in favor of the Society, and that independ on the Court City of C judgment was affirmed by this Court. City of Philadelphia vs. the American Philosophical Society. 6 Wright 9. The true rule unquestionably is that whenever it becomes necessary for a judge to sit even where he has an interest, when no provision is made for calling another in, or when no one else can take his place, it is his duty to hear and decide, however disagreeable it may be. The rights of the other party require it. 2 Rail., Abr. 93 Drines vs. Grand Junction Railroad, 3 House of Lords' Cases, 759. The act of Assembly of of Lords' Cases, 759. The act of Assembly of April 14, 1834, section 37 (pamphlet L, 349), makes provision for special courts in four cases specified: When the President Judge is personally interested in the event of any cause depending; when the title of either party is derived from or through him, or when he looks under the same title; when any near relation of the

same title; when any near relation of the President shall be a party or interested; or wherever he has been attorney or counsel for wherever he has been attorney or counsel for either party in the case, or any other case touching the same subject matter. And by the eighth section of the act of April 4, 1843 (pamphlet L, 133), the provisions of the act of 1834, above referred to, are extended to the judges of the Orphans' Court, Register's Court, Quarter Sessions or Oyer and Terminer. It will be observed that the case of a judge being a nominal party is not specified as a dis-qualification, unless he is personally inter-ested. This Court has held that an objection ested. This Court has near that an objection to competency, under the act for the establishment of special courts, must be addressed to the discretion of the judge himself, and his decision is not reviewable on a writ of error. cision is not reviewable on a writ of error. Barrington vs. Bank of Washington, 14 S. and R., 405; Ellmaker vs. Buckley, 16 S. and R., 72; Philadelphia Librara Company vs. Ingham, 1 Wharton, 72. "This," said Gibson, C. J., "is conformably to the principle of the common law, which exempts a judge from challenge." That a judge is one of the trustees of a charity is no disqualification, much less when he merely appoints such trustees. No one ever heard before that he was disqualified to act in the case of a trustee of his own appointment. the case of a trustee of his own appointment. In the case directly before us there is nothing in the position of the judges as members of the board of appointment which could possibly influence their opinion, or prevent a fair and impartial consideration and decision of any cause which might grow out of their proceed. cause which might grow out of their proceed

ings.
Decree affirmed and appeal dismissed at the costs of the appellants.

A spiritual medium in this city doclares that "Shoo Fly" was composed by Ryron's ghost, and dedicated to Harriet Beecher Stowe.—N. Y. Com. Advertiser. AMUSEMENTS.

Mrs. E. N. Thayer, of the Arch Street Theatre Company, announces her benefit for Wednesday evening, the 23d inst., with a capital bill. Mrs. Thayer hardly needs to be recommended to the public, but we may say that as a most excellent, faithful and popular artist, she deserves to have a crowded house. —A performance will be given this evening at the Circus, Tenth and Callowhill streets. M'lle Heprietta, the famous equestrian, will appear with the company.

-At the Walnut Street Theatre, this evening, Mr. Edwin Adams will appear in The

—At the Arch, this evening, Little Em'ly will be presented. To morrow night Mr. A. B. Brady will have a benefitin Everybody's Friend. On Saturday night Mr. Sam. Hemple has a benefit in a first-rate bill.

- Mr. Frank Mayo will appear at the Chest nut this evening as "Badger," in the drama, The Streets of New York.

-A miscellaneous entertainment will be given at the American Theatre this evening —Messrs. Carneross & Dixey offer a first-rate bill at the Eleventh Street Opera House to-night. The Line Indian, "The Wonders of Electricity," and The Coopers are among the

—A series of pictures, representing scenes from the "Pilgrim's Progress," will be ex-hibited and explained at Concert Hall this evening. The entertainment promises to be evening. The enterta unusually interesting.

—Signor Blitz will give an exhibition of magic and legerdemain at Assembly Build-ings this evening and on Saturday after-

-A first-class minstrel entertainment will be given by Messrs. Duprez & Benedict, at the Seventh Street Opera House, this evening. -The Talma Dramatic Association give a dramatic entertainment to-morrow (Friday) evening, at the Amateurs' Drawing Room. Seventeenth street, above Chestnut, for the benefit of the University Hospital. See advertisement.

-Horace Greeley will lecture at the Acad emy on the 22d inst., on "The Woman Ques-

CITY BULLETIN.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

An Extensive Cotton Mill Partly Burned. This morning about a quarter past nine o'clock a fire broke out in the extensive cotton manufactory of James P. Bruner & Sors, a manufactory of James P. Bruner & Sors, at Twenty-fourth and Hamilton streets. The establishment occupies nearly the entire block bounded by Twenty-third, Hamilton, Twenty-fourth and Linn streets. There are what is known as the "Old Mill" and the "New Mill." The old mill is of stone, five stories in height, and is on the corner of Twenty-third and Hamilton sts., fronting on the latter. The new mill adjoins the old mill on Hamilton st. extending about half way to Twenty-fourth street. It then runs back to Linn street and

street. It then runs back to Linu street and along the latter to Twenty-third. A portion of this mill is five stories in height, and the western wing, near Linu street, is seven stories. The new mill is of pressed brick. The flames first made their appearance in the third story of the wing of the new mill nearest to Twenty-fourth street, and spread rapidly, owing to the inflammable character of the contents of the building.

The alarm was given and the Fire Department, was soon upon the ground: At first

The alarm was given and the Fire Department was soon upon the ground. At first there was some difficulty experienced in obtaining a sufficient supply of water, and in the meantime the flames were leaping from room to room and from story to story, shooting out of the windows high into the air, making a fearful scene. fearful scene.

The firemen, however, got to work in earnest. The building in which the fire originated could not well be saved, and attention was turned to the adjoining mills.

The fire burned furiously for nearly two The fire burned furious

hours, threatening the destruction of the en-tire establishment; but the firemen finally got the best of the matter, and succeeded in check-ing the devouring element when not more than about one-half of the place had been The stone or old mill was not damaged, ex-

cept slightly by water, on the Hamilton street side. The portion of the new mill on Twentythird and Linn streets was not injured. western wing, comprising the five-storied brick building on Hamilton street, and extend portion near to Linn street, were almost en-tirely destroyed. The machinery was ruined, and the stock of material and ready made goods was mostly burned.

West of the new mill, on Hamilton street, are two three-and-a-half storied stone struc-

tures, used for storage purposes. The eastern-most building had the roof partly destroyed, but otherwise only suffered from water. The western building, at the corner of Twenty fourth street, was uninjured. On Spring Mill court, running east from Twenty-fourth street, below Hamilton, is a

row of tenement houses. The buildings were not injured, but the furniture of the occupants was hastily removed, and was greatly

The Insurance Patrol under Capt. McCusker and a large force of policemen under Assistant Fire Marshal Randall, were upon the ground and succeeded in saving a considerable amount of stock from the burning buildings The mills were only partly in operation, and the number of hands employed at the present time did not exceed one hundred.

The establishment had been under seizure by the Sheriff, but by an arrangement between the plaintiffs in the suit and the Sheriff the deputy had been withdrawn from the premises previous to the breaking out of the fire.

[Oneon	3,000
Queen	2,500
MILEURS OF AND A CONTROL OF CONTR	2,500
Merchants', of Chicago. Union Mutual, Philadelphia.	2,500
Union Mutual, Pinnatelphia	
Merchants' and Mechanics', of Baltunore	2.500
National, of Baltimore	2,600
National, of Baltimore	2,500
Insurance Company of North America	5,000
RelianceStandard, of New York	5,000
Condard of Now York	5,000
Paralular of N V	5,000
Excelsior, of N. Y	5,000
Fullon, of M. L.	5,000
National, of hoston	5,000
Atlantic, of Providence	5,000
Arctic, of N. Y	5,000
City Fire, of Hartford	2,500
Cleveland	2,500
· -	
Total	
Total	998,500
ON STOCK.	998,500
ON STOCK.	998,500
North British	\$98,500 \$25,000 7 ,500
Aorth British	\$98,500 \$25,000 7,500 7,500
ON STOCK. North British	\$98,500 \$25,000 7,500 7,500 5,000
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ON STOCK. North British	\$98,500 7,500 7,500 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000
ON TOCK. North British Manbattan, of New York Springfield, of Massachusetts Ningara, of New York Lorillurd, of New York Linited States, of Baltimore. Phenix, of New York Narragansett, of Providence	\$98,500 7,500 7,500 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000
ON TOCK. North British	\$98,500 7,500 7,500 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000
ON TOCK. Manbattan, of New York. Springfield, of Massachusetts. Niagara, of New York. Lorillurd, of New York. Linited States, of Baltimore. Phenix, of New York. Narragansat, of Providence. Phenix, of Hartford.	\$25,000 7,500 7,500 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000
ON TOCK. Manbattan, of New York. Springfield, of Massachusetts. Niagara, of New York. Lorillurd, of New York. Linited States, of Baltimore. Phenix, of New York. Narragansat, of Providence. Phenix, of Hartford.	\$98,500 7,500 7,500 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000
ON TOCK. Manbattan, of New York. Springfield, of Massachusetts. Niagara, of New York. Lorillurd, of New York. Linited States, of Baltimore. Phenix, of New York. Narragansat, of Providence. Phenix, of Hartford.	\$25,000 7,500 7,500 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000
ON TOCK. North British	\$25,000 7,500 7,500 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000

4,000 1,000 10,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 2,500 5,000 10,000 Rojal. Union Mutual, of Philadelphia Farmer's Mutual, of New York

The entire establishment, buildings, machinery and fixtures, cost about \$650,000. Only about one-third of the place was destroyed,

Double Charge.—Washington Winters was arrested yesterday by Policemen Lukens and Bird, of the Eleventh District, upon the charge of assault and battery and highway robbery. It is alleged that on Tuesday night, at Fourth and Norris streets, he knocked down a man named Taylor, and stole his pocket-book. He will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

MARIHAGE OF MISS SUBAN GALTON.—The nuptials of Miss Susan Agnes Galton and Alfred Kelleher took place, this morning, at the Cathedral.—Mr. Kelleher was attended by Mr. Whiffin, and Miss, Galton by her sister Blanche. The Rev. Father Chell, acted as officiating clergyman. Miss Susan Galton was attired in a pearl-colored sitk dress, with panier skirt, and a hat of the same color. Her hair was loose and flowing down her back. Mr. Kelleher had on light pants, black coat and blue cravat. Mr. Michael H. Cross, the organist, performed the following fine seleccoat and blue crayat. Mr. Michael H. Cross, the organist, performed the following fine selections: "Hark! 'tis the Marriage Bell," "The Coronation March," from the Prophet; Laudate Puri Dominum; by Vogler; Vent Sanct, by Barnby; Alma Virgo, by Mommel. The muptial mass was then performed, and Mondelsobn's "Wedding March" was played by the organist, after which the bridal party left the church. Between two and three thousand persons were present in the cathedral during the ceremony.

No Explosion .- We have received a note No EXPLOSION.—We have received a note from Mf. Silas Faller, 924 Spring Garden street, denying the statement that there was an explosion at his place. Mr. Fuller says:

"I. No lamp exploded he my store or in any store containing Combination burning fluid; and further, I will give any one one thousand dollars to explode my Combination fluid in any lamp.

any lamp.

"2. Robert M. Evans, Coal Oil Inspector, had me arrested under the Coal Oil law, and my trial was before Judge Ludlow, and I was fully and entirely acquitted. I then brought suit against Robert M. Evans and his surcties for damages sustained from his unlawful act in the Supreme Court of this State, and that case I am pressing to trial that I may have ease I am pressing to trial that I may have

justice done me.
"Bilas Fuller and Sarting Garden street." LARCENIES.—A DOY, named Michael Craven, was arrested yesterday upon the charge of having been concerned in the larceny of brooms, from the store of Hartman & Dil-linger, Third street, above Arch. He will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

John May, a youth, charged with the lar-ceny of a box of goods from the front of a store at Front street and Elfreth's alley, will have a hearing this afternoon, at the Central

rine service, and was discharged about a mouth ago. Since that time he has been drinking freely, and yesterday was taken by Charles Hentage from Quigley's Hotel, on Front street, below South, to Robinson's place. The Coroner held an inquest, and the verdict of the jury was death from debility.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT,—Imp. morning, about half-past eleven o'clock, Mrs. Cuneo, residing N. W. corner Eighth and Christian streets, was caught in the machinery at Lagomarsino & Cuneo's mill, Eighth and Christian streets. She was caught by the hair and had her scalp torn off.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Thomas Simkins, a Jersey charcoal man, was arrested yesterday at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets for cruelty to animals. He had two horses, which were scarcely able to walk, and their shoulders were very sore. Sinkins was fined by Ald. Massey.

CHARGED WITH FORGERY.—George Roth, of Bethlehem, was before Ald. Tolaud yesterday upon the charge of forgery. It is alleged that he forged an endorsement on a note and pald it out for a horse. He was held in \$800 ail to answer.

ACCIDENT TO A POLICEMAN.-Joseph Ball, a Policeman of the Sixth District, was passing along Sixth street, near Shippen, on his way home yesterday, when his revolver was accidentally discharged in his pocket. The ball entered his thigh, causing a serious wound.

FELL FROM A LADDER.—James McCandless, esiding at 4710 Main street fell from a ladder, at Ninth and Walnut streets, this morning, and sprained his ankle. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

NEW BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—The Good Hope Building Association will hold a meeting this evening, at the northwest corner of Tenth and Spring Garden streets, for the purpose of ecciving subscriptions to the stock.

CITY NOTICES. SPRING-1870.-

CHARLES STOKES

has open for inspection the new style, Materials, for tient's wear for the coming season, at No. 824 CHESTNUT STREET. Prices greatly reduced.

TO CONSUMPTIVES .- MANY HAVE BEEN happy to give their testimony in favor of the use of "Wilbor's Pine Cod Liver Oil and Lime. Experience has proved it to be a valuable remedy for Consumption, Asthma, Diphtheria, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Manniactured only by A. B. Wilbon, Chemist, No. 166 Court street, Boston. Sold by druggists gene-

BURNETT'S FLORIMEL is distilled from the

HELMROLD'S EXTRACT BUOHU and IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures secret and delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no charge in diet, no inconvenience and no exposure. It is pieusant in taste and odor, immediate in itsaction, and free faces and little in the control of th rom all injurious properties.

OAKFORD'S stock of fine Hats and Caps are selling lower than any in the city.
Go and get a bargain.
Stores, under the Continental.

W. H. CARRYL (formerly of 719 Chestnut street) has resumed the Curtain business with his Sons-and invites attention to their new stock of Curtain Mate-rials and Railroad Bupplies, at 723 Chestnut street, doos above our old stand.

W. H. CARRYL & Sons. 723 Chestnut street.

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE of Urine, irritation, inflammation, or ulceration of the bladder, or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick-dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys and decontrol swellings. ical swellings, Use Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU gives health and yigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, in unity, or epileptic fits ensue.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success, by J. Isaacs, M. D., and Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear (his specially) in the Medical Collect of Pennsylvania, E years experience, No, 808 Arch street. Testimonials can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge for examination.

LADIES' HATS. MISSES' HATS.—The most exquisite styles. Selling at prices lower than elsewhere. OAMFORD's, Under the Continental.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is lessant in teste and odor. free from all injurious roperties, and immediate in its action. Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, skillfully treated by Dr. J. Davidson, No. 915 Chestnut street. Charges moderate.

tions of both sexes, use Helmbold's Extract Buchu. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well. ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITU

TAKE NO MORE UNPERASANT AND UNSAFE remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELBHOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH. JUDICIOUS MOTHERS and nurses use for children a safe and pleasant medicine in Bower's Infant Cordial.

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED BY THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—There-fore the nervous and debilitated should immediately uso HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT Is the Great Diuretic.

Helmbold's Concentrated Extract Sarsafa Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS and druggists' sun-

BROWDEN & BROTHER, 23 South Righth street. JUST RECEIVED AND IN STORE 1,000
cases of Champagne, sparking Catawba and California Wines, Port, Madeira, Sherry, Jamaics and Santa Orne Bum, fine old Brandles and Whiskies, Wholesale and Retail;
Below Third and Welent streets, and above Dock Front LADIES' DRESS GOODS.



Grand Opening of Spring Fashions IN IMPORTED PAPER PATTERNS,

Tuesday, March 1st, 1870.
The old established and only reliable Paper Pattern.
Dresses made to fit with ease and elegance in 24 hours notice. modice.
Mrs. M. A. BINDB'S recent visit to Paris enable her to receive Fashions, Trimmings and Yanoy Guods superior to anything in this country. New in design, moderate in wrice.

A perfect system of Dress Cutting taught.
Cutting, Basting, Pinking.
Fashion Books and Goffering Machines for sale.
Bets of Patterns for Morchauts and Dress Makers new ready at.
MRS. M. A. BINDER'S.

1101, N. W. cor. Eleventh and Chestnut Sts. Carefully note the name and number to avoid being my25 tf re

REMOVALS.

ALTEMUS & CO.. BOOK-BINDERS

Photograph Album Manufacturers,

Having removed their Storeroom and Office to No. 206 NORTH FOURTH STREET, (FIRST FLOOR),

Introduced Improved Steam Machinery Into their Bindery, are prepared to fill all orders in their line at the lowest rates consistent with good work, and at the shortest notice. They will have constantly on hand

A Full Stock of Blank Books, Commercial Stationery

And Photograph Albums, To which they invite the attention of buyers. Sole Manufacturers of the Patent Hinge Back Albums.

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ADIRONDACK

MINERAL SPRING WATER. Pamphlets giving analysis, certificates of eminent physicians and other gentiemen may be had of our Wholesale Agents,

JOHN WYETH & BRO., Druggiste,

1412 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. LAW AND PATENT OFFICES.

FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS,

Attorney-at-Law, SOLICITOR OF PATENTS. No. 418 WALNUT STREET.

PATENTS PROCURED FOR INVENTIONS And all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for Circular on Patents.
mh20-s to th lyros

FRED. SYLVESTER, REAL ESTATE BROKER,

205 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.. Cordage Manufacturers and Dealers in

Hemp,
23 N. Water Street and 22 N. Delaware Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER. CONRAD F. CLOTRIER

R. LEIGH'S IMPROVED HARD Rubber Truss never rusts, breaks or soils, used in bathing; Supporters, Elastic Beltse, Btockings, all kinds of Trussee and Braces. Ladies attended to by MES. LEIGH 1230 Chestnut, second 197 pt. 1980 Chestnut, second 198 nowly rps

HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS,
BRIDGES, SEWERS, &c.—OFFICE
OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NO. 104
SOUTH FIFTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, February 17, 1870.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received
at the office of the Chief Commissioner of
Highways until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY,
21st inst. for the construction of a Sewer on the
fine of Haines street, from Twelfth to the east
enrb-line of Thirteenth street, of two feet six enrb-line of Thirteenth street, of two feet six inches in diameter; on Hare street, from the sewer in Twenty-fourth street to Ringgold

street, thence on Ringgold street to within eighty feet of the south line of Brown street, of three feet diameter; on Thirty-eighth street, from Walnut to Locust streets, thence on Locust street to Thirty-ninth street, of 3 feet diameter. With such man-holes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the Sewers herein advertised, are to be completed on or bofore the 31st day of December, 1870. And the Contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said Sewers to the amount of one dollar and fifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as on much cash paid; the balance, as limited by Ordinance, to be paid by the City; and the Contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the Sewer shall be constructed along side of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the Contractor by the company using said track, as specified in act of Assembly approved May 8th, 1866. Each proposal will be accompanied by a cer-tificate that a Bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 25th, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not exe-

cute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder. Specifications may be had at the Depart ment of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to. The Department of Highways reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satis-

factory.
All bidders may be present at the time and place of opening the said Proposals. No allowance will be made for Rock excavation unless by special contract.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
fe17-3t6 | Chief Commissioner of Highways.

LEGAL NOTICES. NTHE ORPHANS COURT FOR THE

NTHE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE City and County of Philadelphia.—Estate of LOUISA STEVENS. dec'd.—The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, sottle and adjust the first and final account of ELIJAH THOMAS, Executor of LOUISA STEVENS, 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 MONDAY, February 28th. 1870, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 113 South Fifth street, in the City of Philadelphia.

10 DENTS

TO RENT. CHURCH ALLEY, NO. 217, FOUR-

story brick Storehouse, with cellur, to rent by
J. H. MORRIS,
617 61*
233 North Tenth street. TO LET—SECOND STORY FRONT Brom, 324 Chestrut street, about 20 x 23 feat, jails tf rp FARR & BROTHER.

MARKING WITH INDELIBLE INK, Embroidering, Braiding, Stamping &c., M. A. TORREY, 1200 Filbert atmost,

PINANULAL.

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

AT 95,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX. ISSUMD BY THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad Company,

First Mortgage and Convertible.

AND PROTECTED BY A LIBERAL SINKING FUND.

Interest Payable in Coin at New York or London. Principal Payable in Coin in Fifty Years.

TRUNTEES.

J. EDGAR THOMPSON, President Peum sylvania Railroad Company.

CHAS. L. FROST, President Toledo, Peoría and Warsaw Railroad Company.

These Bonds, at present price of gold, yield over 9 per cent, interest, and as an investment they are fully as secure as U. S. 5-20's, which now only pay & per cent.

They are only issued upon each section of the Road as as fast as the same is completed and in successful operation. Over two and a half millions of dollars have been expended on the Road. Eighty three miles are about completed and equipped, and already show large carnings; and the remainder of the line is rapidly progress ing toward completion.

The State of Iows, through which this road runs, is one of the richest agricultural sections in America. Its large population, extending with surprising rapidity, and its immense yield of grain, pork, wool and other agricultural products, create a pressing demand for the construction of this road, which affords the best possible guarantee for the bondholders, especially as the line runs through the wealthiest and most thickly populated section of the State

The road also runs through the rich and growing State of Minnesota. Reference to the map of the United States will show that it traverses the most enterprising and growing portion of the West, and forms one of the treat trunk lines in direct communication with New York, Chicago and St. Louis, being to the latter city ninety miles pearer from Northern Iowa and all por tions of the State of Minnesota than by any other road now built or projected, and also the nearest route from Central and Southern Iowa.

The road is opened for local traffic as rapidly as constructed, and thus RECEIVES EARNINGS ON ITS COMPLETED SECTIONS GREATLY IN EXCESS OF THE AMOUNT NEEDED TO PAY THE IN-TEREST UPON ITS BONDS BEFORE THE ROAD IS FINISHED. The buyer of these Bonds as therefore guaranteed, by a great business already in existence on the route of the road, as well as by more current earnings, and has not to risk any of the contingencies which alreads attend the opening of roads in a new and unsettled country.

A limited quantity only of these Bonds are now offered at 95.

After a thorough investigation of the above enter prise, we recommend these Bonds as a first-class investnent affording absolute safety, and paying an unusually liberal rate of interest. All marketable securities at their full price, free of commission and express charges. received in payment. Pamphlets and maps furnished n application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.

BANKERS, No. 32 Wall Street,

NO. 13 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

BOWEN & FOX,

A FIRST CLASS SECURITY.

WE OFFER FOR SALE \$1,000,000 LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE

RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SEVENS at 87 1-2 And Accrued Interest from Oct. I.

Length of Road 390 Miles. THE ROAD IS COMPLETED AND FULLY EQUIPPED AT AN ACTUAL COST OF OVER

AND HAS PAID FROM 7 TO 8 PER CENT. DIVI-DENDS ON ITS STOCK FOR THE PAST RIGHT

YEARS. The Bonds are Coupons of \$1,000 each, with right of Registration.

\$1,200,000 of the Bonds have been sold already (one party taking \$500,000 as a permanent investment), and we have but \$1,000,000 on hand, which we offer to investors as a first-class security.

DREXEL & CO., No. 34 South Third Street.

Seven Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE WEST JERSEY RAILROAD CO.

The undersigned offer for sale a limited amount of the Seven per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the West Jersey RAILROAD Com-PANY, being the balance unsold of the whole issue of One Million Dollars. These bonds are secured by a first mortgage upon the sixty-three miles of finished road, now in successful operation from Glassboro to Cape May, the stock of the Com pany paying dividends of ten per cent. annually

and selling at a large premium. We offer the bonds at ninety and accrue interest from October 1, 1869, to date of sale. C. & H. BOBIE

No. 3 Morchants' Exchange.

Drexel & Co.,

No. 34 South Third Street. W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN. s. E. Cor. Dock and Walnut Streets.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT
Rings of solid 18 karat fine Gold—a specialty; a full
assortment of sizes, and no charge for engraving names,
etc.
FARE & BROTHER, Materia
My4-rp ff
SM Obestnutstreet below Fourth,