Grening Telegraph

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PHILADELPHIA. The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1869.

THE NEW TRIPARTITE ALLIANCE. THE publication yesterday of the cable telegram from London announcing that the initial steps have been taken for the formation of an offensive and defensive alliance between England, France, and Spain against the United States, has created a profound sensation throughout the country. The New York Tribune, in whose columns the despatch first appeared, made the following editorial comments upon it:-

"We print, without entirely crediting, a cable despatch from a very well-informed correspondent, announcing that England, France, and Spain have begun negotiations for an offensive and defensive begun negotiations for an oriensive and detensive alliance against the United States, with Cuba and the Alabama claims for the pretext. The report looks so much like the rumor likely to be bred even in official circles by passionate anger, that there may be some reason for delaying a full belief in it."

This is the judgment which the whole country has passed upon the rumor, which has gained no credence whatever in official and diplomatic circles in Washington. There are many reasons which lead us to believe that it can be nothing more that an idle and unfounded sensation, started, perhaps, as is suggested in despatches from Washington, to test the state of public

opinion in this country. In the first place, such an alliance could inflict upon the United States no material injury. The civil war established the fact that this country is the first military nation on the face of the earth, and that it could maintain its territorial integrity against all who might assail it. It is entirely within the bounds of reason to assert that England, France, and Spain could not succeed in landing on our shores, or in their colonial dependencies contiguous to us, a military force which could seriously imperil us. In fact, the most formidable drawback under which we would labor would be the very fact that comparatively little of the fighting would be done on our own soil. Our seaboard cities would of course be open to the assaults of the enemy: but between the difficulties the latter would encounter in reaching our shores, and our present and possible appliances for defense, the whole line of our coast would be comparatively safe. An effective commercial blockade of all our principal ports might possibly ensue, with the certainty that our trading vessels would be driven from the seas for a time. But we have within the present decade been subjected, through foreign sympathy with the Rebellion, to just such an inconvenience, and despite it were still able to conduct to a successful issue a civil war of the most gigantic proportions. We can live within ourselves, without the fear of famine, and without sustaining such a prostration of our industries as to give rise to any considerable amount of suffering on the part of our laboring classes. Not an ounce of breadstuffs would be needed from any foreign country to feed our people; not a yard of fabrics from beyond the seas would be required to clothe them. Let the whole world unite to hem us in, and our resources will be

sure the evils and disasters which are usually incident to a state of war, the contest would be nothing more nor less than suicidal on the part of the declaration of war against us by Great Britain would be equivalent to the formal annexation of Canada and the British West Indies; as soon as Spain announced her intention of entering the lists, Cuba and Porto Rico would become part and parcel of our own territory. There would probably be some fighting on land necessary to maintain our hold upon these territories, but we could certainly throw into countries and islands at our very doors as much of the bone and sinew of war as nations removed by thousands of miles from the scene of the conflict. The real contest would be waged upon the high seas, and within a month from the declaration of hostile intentions these would be swarming with privateers. Our regular vessels of war would be required principally for sentinel duty along our shores, as being better adapted to defensive operations than vessels not constructed with a special view to warlike operations. But our whole vast mercantile marine, constantly increased by captures from the enemy, would be let loose upon the shipping of Great Britain and France, and in the twinkling of an eye it would vanish. A few small privateers sufficed to drive our own commerce from the ocean during the Rebellion: an indefinite multiplication of such craft would make the same havoc with the commerce of our enemies. France would not suffer to a very great extent in consequence, but ruin and consternation would stare England in the face. The latter country is dependent upon the outside world for a market for her manufactures, and to a considerable extent for her supplies of breadstuffs also. The destruction of her foreign commerce, even for a brief period, would cause the stoppage of her numberless mills, would take the food out of the very mouths of the most dangerous and discontented class of her population, and would bring together in the streets of London, Manchester, and Preston an uncontrollable mob that would dictate the terms of peace in our behalf.

While we should thus escape in a great mea-

Moreover, the Irish Republic would no longer be a merely disagreeable and disturbing dream. It would assume the proportions of a horrible nightmare, and if it should not eventually become an open-day reality, the supremacy of England would be maintained only by such a display of force and such a draft upon her resources as would materially and fatally weaken her in the contest abroad. A war with the United States would undoubtedly prove a godsend to the Tory party. The conservative leaders would arouse all the latent leglish pride and stubborn adherence to time-honored institutions, by pointing out the disastrous consequences of defeat in a contest with the great proselyting republic of the West. Mr. Gladstone and his liberal government would tumble into ruins if they should prove at all lukewarm in the prosecution of the war. But the destruction of English commerce, the prostration of lt all over the country, and by careering about English industries, the starvation of English the field at Bull Run on a fiery, untamed operatives, and the loosening of the English hold upon Ireland, would ultimately more then counteract all the bluster of the Tories and all the English hatred of republican institutions.

In France and Spain consequences almost

| would of course prevent any material amount of | chafed at the little reputation that his senssuffering or a suspension of the ordinary pursuits of their industrial classes. But the repub-Hean sentiment in both countries would be given a lasting impulse which would prevent the reestablishment of the monarchy in Spain, and seriously endanger the throne of the Bonapartes. In neither country would a war with the United States be more popular than was the attempt to set up an empire in Mexico; in neither country would the government receive the hearty support of the people; and in both countries would defeat abroad react with vital effect upon the government at home.

A survey of the whole field thus shows that neither England, France, nor Spain can afford to go to war with the United States for Imaginary grievances, either singly or together. The rumor of the contemplated alliance is nothing more than an idle dream, and if the designing politicians who started it desired to arrive at the state of public opinion in this country on the subject, they are likely to obtain full satisfaction.

PAUPERISM AND EMIGRATION. A MOVEMENT has been commenced in England to relieve the distresses of certain classes, and especially of skilled workmen who are unable to find employment, by the old remedy of emigration to various British colonies or the United States. The necessity of extending relief of some kind has become so manifest that it has attracted the attention of Parliament, as well as of charitable associations and trades unions. The discussions elicited by the various schemes proposed prove, however, that emigration which is not entirely voluntary and unaided continues to be attended with much difficulty, arising, in part, from the unwillingness of those whom Great Britain would most gladly expatriate to leave her shores, and in part from the disinclination of the British colonies to receive emigrants who are in the slightest degree tainted with pauperism. The question is also agitated whether there is not something radically wrong in the British poor law and social system, and whether forced emigration and expatriation from a country abounding in wealth are not a virtual confession of injustice or incapacity to discharge a pressing duty in an honorable manner. The richest nation on the globe is humiliated by the acknowledgment that she cannot maintain her own paupers, and that she has no better resource than to quarter them on other communities, especially in view of the fact that American cities are burdened not only with their own poor, but by a large number of the paupers and criminals of Europe. We are, therefore, not surprised that Lord Overstone declared in the House of Lords that "the true remedy was in a wise administration of the Poor law," and that Great Britain "must surely have resources for the employment of its able-bodied population." The traditional policy of England, in reference to pauperism and emigration, is based on a false theory of political economy. It is as foolish as it is brutal to assume that the population of the world increases more rapidly than the means of providing for their necessities, under a proper industrial organization. Of all the surface of the earth scarcely one acre out of a million is at this moment made as productive as it would be if it was cultivated in the most skilful manner. The fact is abundantly demonstrated that mechanical and manufacturing skill more than keeps pace with the increase of population in increasing the supply of clothing, houses, furniture, facilities for travel, and all articles essential to human comfort which can be constructed found sufficient to meet all our necessities for a from raw material. Modern science and experimuch longer period than the united nations of ment have shown that a still greater field for the earth could afford to maintain the blockade. expansion is to be found in the neglected fields, which, abandoned by rude and ignorant farmers because they would no longer yield continuous erops of corn, wheat, or tobacco, are rendered. under careful tillage, capable of producing imthe nations arrayed against us. The very fact of | mense quantities of fruits and vegetables. British agriculture has been immensely improved during the last half century, and notwithstanding the dense population of the British isles, there is little doubt that if all their available territory was as well cultivated as their best farms, and if their extensive parks were utilized, they would be under no necessity of importing

> Rapacity, ignorance, idleness, a false or fatal industrial system, pestilence, a fearful combination of national misfortunes, or a selfish desire to sacrifice the interests of the many for the benefit of the few, may oblige any nation which possesses a large number of inhabitants to seek relief in emigration. But this resource is not necessary in this age, under ordinary circumstances, if a wise and just governmental policy is combined with popular intelligence, industry, and patriotism.

food.

Portions of the State of Pennsylvania, from which, thirty years ago, hundreds of persons emigrated every year, because they believed such a resource was considered necessary, are now annually increasing in population; and, with the development of diversified industry, they are furnishing ample employment for all their native inhabitants as well as many new

So many sections of the United States are sparsely peopled at this time, that for years to come their numerous and cheap natural advantages will attract emigrants from other portions of America as well as from Europe, but meanwhile the fact should ever be borne in mind that, in thousands of cases, it is better to establish new industries at or near the old homestead than to seek them at random in distant parts of the earth.

In America, as well as in England, greater efforts should be made in every community to trust to the utilization of all the resources within reach, rather than to emigration, for the relief of the poorer classes as well as for the increase of the wealth of the rich. The natural treasures of the earth, even in this progressive age, are but imperfectly understood. New methods of utilizing them are constantly being devised, and at the present rate of progress in agriculture, engineering, mechanics, and manufactures, it will not be difficult hereafter for a population ten times as great as that now existing on the earth to acquire the means of subsistence with less proportionate difficulty than that encountered by the living generation,

BAD FOR SPRAGUE.

Sprague, of Rhode Island, known among his friends as Little Billy Sprague, distinguished himself during the early days of the Rebellion, before the hard fighting commenced, by putting on a bran new major-general's uniform, having his likeness taken in this guise, and distributing charger, cursing and swearing like a veteran trooper, and conducting a campaign on how hook. Sprague then went into the United States Senate on the strength of his "war record" and the money made by his family in the calico equally fraught with disaster would ensue, business, and subsided. Indeed, he was Their territorial connection with the continent almost fratter, but his proud spirit

torial career brought him, and he accordingly braced himself for one great effort which should place his name high upon the roll of the warrior statesmen of the country, and hand it down to an admiring posterity. With the assistance o needy quill-drivers who attend to that sort of business in Washington for illiterate Congressmen, he produced several speeches which, after exciting general curiosity by his dark hints at the terrible disclosures he was about to make, he finally gave to his anxiously awaiting countrymen in the columns of the Congressional Globe. Sprague's speeches certainly did make a sensation, but not exactly the kind of one he anticipated, and their immediate result was to rank him with those profound statesmen and diplomats, George Francis Train and Colorado

Rhode Island even, "Sprague's plantation, repudiated him, and, if we except the sardonic support of the New York Herald, there was none to do him reverence; but those who most heartily wished him well freely expressed the opinion that he ought to be spanked. Sprague evidently desired to make capital in his own little seven-by-nine State; but yesterday the municipal election was held in Providence, the home of the Spragues, and the anti-Sprague men were successful by a large majority, notwithstanding that the bellicose little Senator was present to press his own claims and to throw all the influence of his calico factory into the scale to defeat his opponents. So long as Sprague held his peace, he was safe on the strength of his "war record;" but as soon as he opened his mouth, the ass beneath the lion's skin was betrayed, and Sprague subsided to his natural level. "Faci ie descensus Averni," and Sprague having now got back to the normal state of insignificance from which he started, we hope that his talented wife will prevent him from making a fool of himself, and that she will spank him well with her slipper if he don't behave himself as a warrior-statesman should, by holding his peace about matters that he is not able to understand.

RAILWAY TAXATION IN GREAT BRITAIN,-The following table shows the amount of duty upon railway passenger traffic which has been collected in England and in the whole island of Great Britain

	ase ten years;-	
Fear.	Great Britisia.	England,
1859	£339,569	£310,854
1860	359,212	329,744
1861	366,231	337,079
1862		349,145
1863		353, 159
		871,441
1865	439,332	405,357
1866	463,023	427,925
1867	471,632	436,608
	486,142	448,153
	an increase in the pass	
England duri	ing the past ten years o	f 44 per cent.,

and in the entire kingdom of 43 per cent,

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER .- TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

—An appropriation (\$50,000) having been made
by Congress for purchasing

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS
of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the
service, applications may now be made, in person or by
letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and
who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to

Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist,

No. 1608 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
No. 578 BROADWAY, New York,
No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston.

5125 Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers.

Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers. Stockholders of the CLARION RIVER AND SPRING CREEK OIL COMPANY will be held at HOR-TICULTURAL HALL on WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. 5 12 13t*

DR. R. F. THOMAS, THE LATE OPErator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the ce to extracting teeth, absolutely without spain nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1927 WALNUT St. [1 KINGSLAND OIL COMPANY .- THE

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on MONDAY, 17th instant, at 12 M. at the Office of the Dalzell Company, No. 218 WALNUT, Street.

Philadelphia, May 6, 1869. *[57fmw4t] Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BLOOMSBURG IRON COMPANY will be held at the Office at IRON DALE, Columbia county, Pa., on WEDNESDAY, May 19, 1889, for the Election of Nine Directors, to serve the ensuing year, and for the transac-Directors, to serve the tion of other business. WILLIAM E. S. BAKER.

Secretary and Treasure No. 122 RACE Str Philadelphia, April 17, 1869. 429 COFFEES ROASTED ON A NEW

Principle, retaining all the aroma and true flavor, are No. 205 N. NINTH and

No. 1036 MARKET Street. "A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Rarned."—The time to save money is when you carn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chosnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock.

OYRUS CADWALLADER,
216

Treasurer.

BIBLE LECTURES.

HALL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,

No. 1210 CHESNUT Street.

Hon. JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN will Lecture THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

Subject—"The Truth of Christianity, as shown by Ancient Coins."

All are welcome. Young Men especially invited.
Union Prayer Meeting every Saturday Evening. It

BED" ELLIS IRON BITTERS. - "HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appe-tite and promoting digestion. I can unbesitatingly re-commend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferru-ginous tenie. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, Chas. S. Gaunt, M. D., Pro-fessor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery."

For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally. OFFICE CATAWISSA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 424 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, April 29, 1869.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., on ecount of the dividends due the Preferred Stockholders, payable on the 20th of May next, to those persons in whose name the stock stands at the close of the Transfer Books The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will be closed on the 10th and reopened on the 20th of May.

AT AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF the corporators named in the charter of incorporation of the Philadelphia Fountain Society, held at No. 1512 Walnut street, on the evening of the 8th of May, 1869, the following ladios and gentlemen were elected officers of the Society to serve for three years:—

PRESIDENT.

Treasurer

Wilson C. Swann, M. D.

VDE-PRESIDENTS.

George F. Tyler, A. J. Drexel.

SECRETARY.

George E. McLaughlin.

TREASURER. J. Edward Bazley.

T. W. Braidwood,
Henry Paul Beek,
Jacob M. Duncan,
George Plitt,
J. Brown Parker,
M. M. Reese,
Apvisony Collection
J. Edward Bazley,
M. Anagere,
L. P. Ashmead,
L. P. Ashmead,
R. Krumbhaar,
Robert M. Hooper,
Hichard Ladlow,
Joseph F. Tobias. M. M. Reose, Advisory COUNCIL.
E. Morwitz, M. D., Jonathan H. Pugt.
Mahlon H. Dickinson, Frederick Greeft,
Daniel M. Fox.
LADY PATRONESSES. Mrs. Robert M. Hooper. SPECIAL NOTICES

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. OFFICE, No. 518 WALNUT STREET. This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots, clear of all incumbrance, on REASONABLE TERMS. The ad-vantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be

equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Ceme We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars

To societies des'ring large tracts of land a liberal reduc-

ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. PHILADELPHIA, PENNA., April 2, 1869. TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PENNSYL

VANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. All Stockholders, as registered on the Books of this Company on the 30th day of April, 1869, will be entitled to subscribe for 25 Per Cent, of their respective interests in New Stook at Par, as follows :-

First, Fifty per cent, at the time of subscription, between the 15th day of May, 1869, and the 30th day of June, 1869.

Second. Fifty per cent. between the 15th day of November, 1869, and the Sist day of December, 1869; or, if Stockholders should prefer, the whole amount may be paid up at the time of subscription, and each instalment so paid shall be entitled to a pro rata of the Dividend that may be declared on full shares. Third. That every Stockholder holding less than

four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for one share; and those holding more than a multiple of four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for an additional share. Fourth. All shares upon which instalments are yet

to be paid under Resolution of May 13, 1868, will be entitled to their allotment of the 25 Per Cent, at par, as though they were paid in full. THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

JAMES M. SCOVEL COLLECTIONS MADE ANYWHERE IN NEW JERSEY. 51 lm*

DIVIDENDS, ETC. PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3d, 1869. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. 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 30,

1869. Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. Third street.

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M. from May 30 to June 5, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH, 5 3 60t1

NOTE.—The Third Instalment on New Stock of 868 is due and payable on or before June 15,

PIANOS, ETC.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

CHICKERING & SONS' GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

We this day issue a New Catalogue, in which we print our ery Lowest Prices, and from which we make no Di-Deviation whatever. Our object is to furnish to our Patrons the very best Planes which can be manufactured, and at the very lowest

Prices which will yield us a fair remuneration. Rosewood 7 Octave Square Pinnos, Agraffe Bridge, Carved Legs, and all Modern Improvements, at prices from \$475 to \$600.

It will be our aim, as it has been during the past Fortyeven Years, to make the very best possible Instrum every respect. Our rules are: Never to Work done to Economy of Manufacture, -Never to Sacrifice Quality of Rosewood 7 1-3 Octave Grand Pianes, from our Latest and Best Scales, from

\$1050 to \$1200. Our Prices are set as low as they possibly can be to insure the most perfect Workmanship, and the very best Quality of Materials used in every branch of the business Every Piano made by us is fully warranted, and satisfaction guaranteed to the purchaser.

CHICKERING & SONS. BOSTON AND NEW YORK. DUTTON'S.

NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET, 586t4p PHILADELPHIA.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 81tf BRADBURY'S PIANOS.—ONE AT White House. Seven First Premiums. Also, Taylor & Farley's Organs. WILLIAM G. FISCHER, No. 1018 ARCH Street. C H I C K E R I N G
Grand Square and Upright
PIANOS.

No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES. nll guarantee and moderate prices.
WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS.

PIANO FORTES,
AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND
METROPOLITAN ORGANS,
with the new and beautiful
VOX HUMANA.

Every inducement offered to purchasers.

43 stuth 3m No. 923 CHESNUT Street SUMMER RESORTS.

SUM MER RESORTS PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAIL-ROAD AND BRANCHES.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CAREON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county,
TUNCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill county,
MANSION HOUSE,
MANSION HOUSE,

MIS. M. I. SHISE, Tuscardia P. O., Schnylkill county.

MANSION HOUSE,
W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schnylkill county.

MOUNT CHAINEL HOUSE,
Charles Culp. Mount Carmel 'P. O., Northumberland co.
WHITE HOUSE,
E. A. Moss, Reading P. O.
ANDALUSIA,
Henry Weaver, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPHINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, LEBANON COUNTY.
William Lerch, Pino Grove P. O., Schnylkill county.
BOYLEKTOWN SEMINARY.
F. S. Stauffer, Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
LITE SPRINGS,
George F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
FPHRATA SPRINGS,
John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.

FPHRATA SPELYS,
John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county,
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL,
Davis Longaker, Freeland P. O., Montgomery county,
PROSPECT TERRAUE,

PROSPECT TERRACE,
Dr. James Palmer, Freeland P. O., Montgomery county,
SPRING MILL HEIGHTS,
Jacob H. Breish, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery co.
POUTY HOUSE,
Theodore Howell, Shamekin, Northumberland co. [5 4 2mrp EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, LANCASTER COUNTY, PA.

This popular and well-known SUMMER RESORT will be opened for the reception of guests on the lith of June, under the auspices of J. W. FREDERICK, the former rinder the auspiess to the TREDERICK, the former proprietor.

The entire establishment has been renovated and refitted with new and elegant furniture.

FOR CAPE MAY.—THROUGH EXPRESS

TRAIN. On SATURDAY, May 15, 1869. Leave Philadelphia, Market street, at 970 A. M. due 12°25 P. M. Returning train leaves Cape May at 500 P. M., due Philadelphia at 8°22. This train will be run every Saturday until further notice.

CAMDEN, May 12th, 1869.

V. J. SEWELL, Sup*t. 512.35.

OVER 100 PATTERNS FANCY TOILET WARE,

AT JOBBERS' PRICES.

TYNDALE & MITCHELL. No. 707 CHESNUT Stroot. OLOTHING.

Why do the Gentlemen go for Clothes to

ROCKHILL & WILSON?

BECAUSE Gentlemen know that they can get the best of everything there at the most reasonable prices.

BECAUSE it is a pleasure to go where you know that every garment is well made, and so durably put together that the seams will last as long as the fabric does, BECAUSE Rockhill & Wilson use none but the best

materials, and such as gentlemen enjoy wearing. BECAUSE Rockhill & Wilson employ none but the

best cutters, trimmers, sewers, and finishers. BECAUSE Rockhill & Wilson have so long enjoyed the patronage of the best men in Phila

delphia, that they can tell, at a giance. exactly what each man wants. BECAUSE you can get a dollar's worth for your dollar at Rockhill & Wilson's better than

at any other place in town. Now is your time, gentlemen. Embrace the present opportunity

To supply yourselves Economically

With some of the best SPRING CLOTHING

Ever offered to the public. Great Brown Hall,

NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET. ROCKHILL & WILSON.

HICKS'

SO CELEBRATED FOR FINE

TEMPLE OF FASHION.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.

No. 902 MARKET Street, PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 1, 1840. 5 1 stuthtm/p WESTON & BROTHER.

MERCHANT TAILORS. S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

DAILY RECEIVING

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.

A Superior Garment at a reasonable price. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 3 31 8mrp

SAFES! CHAMPION

UNSUCCESSFUL BURGLARY. LETTER OF MESSRS. DAVID DOWS & CO.

NEW YORK, April 10, 1869. HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, No. 251 Broadway.

Gents:-On the night of the 22d ultimo, our store, No. 20 South street, was entered, and a desperate attempt made by burglars upon one of your safes in our counting-room.

The key to the safe n which we kept our securities was locked inside of our fire-proof book safe, the doors of which were literally cut to pieces; from this they obtained the key to the other safe and opened it. Fortunately we had one of your Burglar-Proof Banker's Chests inside, in which our valuables were deposited. This they went to work at with a will, and evidently used up all their time and tools in vain attempts to force it. The night was dark and stormy, and the fact of their knowing where our key was kept shows that their plans were well matured. They tried wedging the door and body of the Chest, and the faithful safe bears evidence of the labor and skill devoted to the work. All was useless, and it is with great satisfaction we report that upon opening it we found our securities all safe, and can therefore cheerfully indorse the Burglar-Proof work recommended

You will please send the new safe purchased by us to our counting-house, and take the old one, to show that some safes are still manufactured worthy of the DAVID DOWS & CO. name.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

CHAMPION SAFES,

PHILADELPHIA. 4 17 4ptf DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES SEWERS, ETC.—OFFICE OF CHIEF COM-MISSIONER, No. 104 South FIFTH Street.

NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13, 1869.
PUBLIC NOTICE.—In accordance with the provisions of an ordinance of Councils, approved April 24, 1868, notice is hereby given that the final estimate for the construction of the sewer on Thirty-sixth Warren, and Thirty-seventh streets, from Market to Lancaster avenue, will be paid June 14th, 1869, All persons having claims for labor done or material furnished for said sewers, are requested to present the same for payment, on or before 12 o'clock M., of the 14th day of June, MAHLON H. DICKINSON, 5 13 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS. BRIDGES, SEWERS, ETC.—OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, No. 104 S. FIFTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13, 1869.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, May 17, for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Sixth street, from Water street, northward two hundred and sixty-seven feet, with a clear inside diameter of three feet, and with such man-holes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

The understanding to be that the contractor shall

take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and lifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street, as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city,

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger
Railroad track, the Sewer shall be constructed along-

Railroad track, the Sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct
or interfere with the safe 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 8, 1866.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and
place of opening the said proposals. Each proposal
will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has
been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall
not execute 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 highest bid. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys,
which will be strictly adhered to. which will be strictly adhered to.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,

Chief Commissioner of Highways.

N. B .- WATCHES REPAIRED IN THE BEST 3 11thatuş

RICH JEWELRY.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETO.

A. B. WARDEN,

IMPORTER OF

Watches, Diamonds, and Jewelry.

Has Removed from the S. E. corner of Firth and Chesnut Streets to

No. 1029 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

EMOVAL.

JOHN BRENNAN,

DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER, NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,

4 29 thstusmrp PHILADELPHIA. JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

E M

CLARK & BIDDLE

0

V A L

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,

HAVING REMOVED FROM

NO. 712 CHESNUT STREET,

THEIR NEW BUILDING.

No. 1124 Chesnut Street,

Are now opening a large and new assortment of DIAMOND and OTHER FINE JEWELRY, AMERI-CAN AND SWISS WATCHES, ENGLISH STER-LING SILVER-WARE, GORHAM ELECTRO-PLANED WARE, MANTEL CLOCKS, Etc. [8 11thms

WINES. CHAMPACNE.

JUST BECEIVED, AN INVOICE OF 200 Cases Geisler & Co.'s Champagne. "Verzenay" and "Gold Label," quarts and pints,

For sale by

JOS. T. TOBIAS & CO., 5 13 12trp Nos. 206 and 203 S. FRONT Street.

BENEDICTINE, Made by the Monks of the Abbey of Fecamp, France.

Established in 1510. This Liquor has not changed from the time of its first introduction in 1510, and the original recipe employed in its manufacture has been religiously observed. For sale by

A. MERINO. NO. 140 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

Agent for Pennsylvania. DIPER HEIDSIECK CHAMPAGNE

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE BY A. MERINO. NO. 140 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

Agent for Pennsylvania

5 12 6t

FOR SALE. COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the Farm and Country Mansion of the late William Richardson, Esq., situated near Linwood Station, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, eighteen miles south of the city of Philadelphia, and rather less than two miles back from the line of the Philadelphia and Wilmington Raifroad.

The buildings consist of a comparatively new double Three-story Stone Mansion, finished throughout in the most substantial manner, with a coach-house, stable, ice-house, etc. Also, a commodious stone frame Farm House, with large Barn. Wagen Houses, Sheds, and all conveniences for storing crops, Spring House, etc. The Farm contains about seventy-five acres, and has been greatly improved by the late proprietor, and brought to a high degree of fertility. Location high and perfectly healthy, and the surrounding country the most romantic and picturesque in the whole county. The almost houry communication with Philadelphia and other cities by the railroad and river affords every facility that could be desired. Terms very casy. Apply to the subscriber, one of the Executors of above estate.

1. B. OKIE, Linwood, Pennsylvania.

FOR SALE-VERY VALUABLE FOR SALE—VERY V A L U A B L E
Country Seat and Mansion, on account of
the owner's removal to another city.

The property consists of 8 acres of land at the corner of Oak lane and Jenkintown road, 7% miles
from the city of Philadelphia; 1½ miles from Oak
Lane station, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad
(in Cheltenham township, Montgomery county, just
beyond the city line. Splendid modern pointedstone Mansion, stone stable, carriage-house, etc.
Will be sold at Merchants' Exchange, May 28, by
M. THOMAS & SONS, Anctioneers.
Photograph may be seen at Auction Rooms, Nos.
139 and 141 S. FOU'RTH Street, and all particulars
learned from their advertisements.

5 13 tha 4t

learned from their advertisements. FOR SALE—THE LARGE AND ELEgant Residence, No. 2330 Green street. The house is 20 feet front, with side yard of 20 feet. The lot 147 feet deep to Pennsylvania avenue. It is in close vicinity to the Park, and the neighborhood is pleasant and good. Will be sold

upon accommodating terms. COLLADAY & SHEPHERD. No. 508 WALNUT Street. FOR SALE - FOUR-STORY BRICK House, with all modern conveniences, being No. 310
S. FIFTEENTH Street, first door below Sprites.

Apply to CLARK & EFFING,
No. 711 WALNUT Street.

Carpets fitted throughout will be sold with house of desired.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—THE CON-stitution House, Atlantic City, N. J., with the furniture. Immediate possession can be given. HUGH BARR, 5 10-6t* N. W. corner Front and Wharton sts., Phila. FOR SALE-THE HOUSE NO. 5236

MAIN Street, above Washington lane, Germantown, Twelve rooms and conservatory. Lot—say 40 by 450. All in perfect order. Will sell low. Inquire of JOHN B. LOVE. No. 18 S. FRONT Street, or on the premises. 422 thf t TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET .-GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—
A large, modern built house, tenant-house, coachhouse, and live acres of land, handsomely laid out walks
and garden; within two minutes walk of Duy's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG.
511 12t*

TO RENT IN GERMANTOWN-A walk of Church lane and Shoemaker's lane stations, or Germantown Railrosd. Has stabling for three horses and two cows; large pasture ground and vegetable garden good spring water and plonty of shade.

Apply to GEORGE W. FISS.

5 12 3t*

TO RENT-AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT FOR Six months, near BROAD and LOMBARD Streets. Rent. 8450. Address JONES, "Inquirer Office." | 5 11 St. FLOUR.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,

For the Trade or at Retall. EVERY BARREL WARRANTED. Reystone Flour Mills,

Nos. 19 and 21 GIRARD Avenue, East of Front street.