Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
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.

SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1869.

THE LAIRDS AND THE ALABAMA.

THE voluminous discussions of the Alabama question in England have resulted in the development of a new theory. Alarmed by the discovery that a paltry bribe could not induce the American people to forget and forgive the wrongs they have suffered, British journalists have been busily racking their brains for plausible arguments to resist our just demand, and for a true explanation of the causes which have led them into the present difficulty. The theory which has hitherto been generally accepted was that the British Ministry was to blame for not having exercised due diligence in preventing the departure of the Alabama from the shores of England. The friends of the Ministry, finding this imputation odious, have endeavored to shift the responsibility upon the Messrs. Laird, the shipbuilders. They, in turn, being unwilling to be made scapegoats, have recently published a letter, in which they claim that they violated no law of Great Britain in constructing the Alabama; that they made no attempt to conceal the fact that she was intended for the use of the Confederacy; and that the customs authorities did not attempt to detain her after they were notified that she was about to be sent to sea, notwithstanding their knowledge of the existence of affidavits setting forth that a crew had been enlisted to serve the Confederacy on her decks. Several of the British journals, in commenting on this letter, insist that its positions are correct, and that the whole responsibility is thus thrust back upon the British Parliament, for its neglect in providing appropriate neutrality laws. This view may or may not be strictly correct. Englishmen are more competent to form a correct judgment in regard to the character of their own legislation than Americans. They can best decide whether the Lairds, the government for the time being, or Parliament are most to blame But the theory which the *Times* now sets up, that "the question of liability between the States for the incompleteness of the law is a doubtful one," deeply concerns the American people; and if we are to be told that we can have no redress because our wrongs were caused by a neglect of the whole British nation, insult will be added to injury. If the fault was in truth a national one, the propriety and justice of a national reparation are rather increased than diminished; and if Great Britain is responsible for the acts of her Ministers, she is doubly responsible for the acts or omissions of the omnipotent Parliament before which kings as well as ministers must bow. We know that Great Britain, after due notice by the American Minister, permitted a vessel constructed in her own shipyards to set forth to prey upon American commerce, and that this was only one of many ways in which British energies assisted the enemies of the Republic. We know that British gold, British arms, British powder, ammunition, equipments, clothing, and armed ships—every aid, in fact, that Great Britain could render—was as freely given to the Confederacy as if Jeff. Davis and Queen Victoria had been sworn allies. We were forced to fight not merely the Confederates, but the Confederates armed, protected, encouraged, and strengthened by Great Britain. As we triumphed over both, we can afford to be merciful; but if Great Britain wishes to allay the rancorous feeling caused by her treacherous hostility, and to prevent us from following her example, she must not attempt to evade responsibility by the plea that there was nothing in her laws to prevent her citizens from making common cause with our enemies. If this plea is valid, she will have no just cause of complaint if we repeal our neutrality laws so far as they apply to revolutions in the dominions of Great Britain, and discard all obligations to prevent the departure of Fenian expeditions rom our shores.

THE SITUATION IN NOVA SCOTIA.

WHILE every true, born Briton has been getting into a rampageous state over Mr. Sumner's speech, and the regular old orthodox Tories are declaring that a war with the United States is a thing to be wished for rather than otherwise, England has several little difficulties of her own to contend with in the way of dissatisfied dependencies, which, in the event of a contest with this nation, would be likely to give her trouble. Ireland is in a ferment, and the proposed disestablishment of the National Church does not appear to have done much yet towards producing a better state of feeling in the Hibernian bosom towards the governing country, and Nova Scotia is protesting with considerable vigor against the state of affairs which was forced upon her by the New Dominion of Canada, and there are indications of a decided leaning towards annexation with the United States by the Blue Noses.

On Wednesday last a preamble and resolution were offered in the House of Assembly at Halifax, which read considerably like the respectful protests which were addressed to the British Government by the American Colonies previous to the Revolution. The document admits that the Imperial Government has a right to withdraw its protection, but that it has not a right to force a free people into complications without their consent; and then it recites that the constitutions of the local provinces have been changed without the consent of the people, and in opposition to their wishes; that petitions of the people have been treated with contempt by the British government; that inquiry into grievances has been refused; that, in addition to being deprived of their inherent rights as freemen, the union has imposed upon them financial disaster and oppressive taxation; that the principal commercial trade of Nova Scotia has been, and from its geographical position always will be, naturally with the United States; and that, believing that the Imperial Parliament has been imposed upon by false representations, the resolution proposes an address to the Queen asking either that their beloved institutions may be restored to them or that they be absolved from their allegiance to the British throne.

This resolution will come up for discussion on Wednesday next, but there is very little likelihood, notwithstanding all the discontent that prevails, that it will be adopted; at least in its present shape. It is a significant fact, however, that such a paper should even be considered in a British colonial legislature, by men who are usually considered to be more British than the British themselves.

Of late years Englishmen have been eager to declare that no opposition would be made to the North American colonies if they desired to sever their connection with the mother country. In the event of the Nova Scotia Assembly voting for the proposed address, it will be interesting to note its reception in England, and to see whether the province will be allowed either to sever its connection with the Dominion or the British crown without vigorous opposition.

Mr. Murray, the mover of the resolution, denied that it mean, annexation with the United States, but this result would certainly follow if the independence of Nova Scotia was declared; and there is very little doubt that this is what a large proportion of the people secretly desire, although they may find it difficult at first to break away from their old affiliations. This trouble in Nova Scotia is unpleasant for England at this particular time, and it is worth taking into consideration by those fire-eating Britons who swear that they will fight rather than pay our little bill for damages.

THE VULTURES AND THEIR PREY.—The details of the very remarkable Orphans' Court case which are published elsewhere, show how great is the necessity for our judicial authorities to keep a sharp eye on the estates of dead persons. A little connivance between interested persons would have made the St. Joseph's Hospital a sufferer to the extent of several thousands of dollars, for the benefit of two or three reckless and conscienceless persons. In this case, fortunately, there was no chance for connivance; but the bold-faced attempts at swindling which were made are not without a lesson to the community.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, May 29, 1869.

Oh! this dreadfully changeable weather! I don't wonder that foreigners abuse our climate. I don't wonder they talk of "sunny France" and the "blue skies of Italy," when they contrast those natural luxuries of air and light with the fickle phenomena of the American climate. Being an optimist, and not a pessimist, I am inclined to believe that, taking all things into consideration, our climate is probably the best for us, and that foreigners must take care of themselves.

I suppose the parsons would say that it is familiarity with simulated crime that occasionally betrays actors and actresses into peccadilloes, and acts less venial than peccadilloes; but whether it be this or not, the smaller fry of the profession do occasionally put their foot in it in a most inexplicable manner. Miss Kate Fisher, the well-known impersonatrix of "Mazeppa," is said to have lately distinguished herself in this respect, and, without stopping to inquire too curiously whether the transition is easy from clap-trap to kleptomania, I would simply state that yesterday afternoon she was surrounded by a large and enthusiastic audience on the occasion of her appearance (her first, I presume) in the Jefferson Market Police Court. The occasion was a charge brought against her by a woman named Bevins of having stolen the plaintiff's watch. As an equestrienne actress Miss Fisher may be said to know what's the time of day as well as any of her compeers. Consequently, her affection for the time-piece in question, on the assumption that the charge is true, is incomprehensible. The hearing has been delayed for a day or two; so let us charitably believe that the only thief in the matter is procrastination, who has the poetical reputation of having committed numerous larcenies upon time, and who, in the present case, has as yet prevented my arriving at the truth.

Mrs. Caroline Cox has been fined ten dollars for assaulting and battering a tender pupil, a little girl aged eleven years. School teachers do not carry their outrages to quite such an extent here as they do in Massachusetts, for flagellation has been done away with in the public schools, and it is only the parish schools teachers who have any opportunity of gratifying their proclivities in "flogging for fun." Mrs. Cox's case was an aggravated one, far beyond the power of a ten dollar greenback to assuage, and, in my opinion, a personal experience of the whipping-post and pillory, as those institutions are preserved in Delaware, would do her no harm.

Possibly you remember a Monsieur Chevalier, who came to this country some months ago with the intention of interesting some scientific gentlemen (when he could find them) in the balloon question. He has spent most of his life "up in a balloon," having experienced the "ups and downs" of life as illustrated in that aeronautic instrument since he was fifteen years old. He is shortly going to attempt an air passage to Europe, and meanwhile is exhibiting the inflation of his balloon (and himself at the prospect) at the Hamilton Park, Third avenue and Sixty-ninth Street. He is sanguine about this airy voyage, which has been a cherished dream of his for many years.

The Friends have been here at work, but have done little or no business. Their rendezvous is the meeting-house at the intersection of Stuyvesant Square and Fifteenth street, and the sessions have been so strictly private that even the reporters have been shut out.

The *Revolution* has created a column which might be called "Womanisms," for want of a better title. It consists of paragraphic intelligence about the achievements of women all the world over. Every other article in the paper has the initials "E. C. S." appended, from which it may be gathered that "Mother Stanton" is as voluminous an editorialist as "Micawber" became in his Australian home. I will give her a theme for a paragraph in her next number:—At an election held on Thursday evening at the John Street Methodist Church, for trustees to take charge of the great camp meeting to be held at Sing Sing next August, *the women voted.*

The reunion between the Old and the New School of the Presbyterian Church is confidently expected to take place. On Thursday the two Assemblies adopted the report of their Conference Committees in regard to that matter. There were some negative votes in the Old School, but the New School were unanimous, the basis of reunion being the acceptance of the Westminister Catechism and the Confession of the Assembly of Divines. The report of the Presbyteries to which the ratification of the plan has been submitted is expected to be received by the first of November. Dr. Musgrave is very sanguine, and considers the thing as settled.

All the wise men are not dead yet. Neither is Count Joannes. He has been writing a rambling letter to the *Evening Express* of this city, about actors and actressess, Mr. James Lewis, Madame Rachel, Mr. Harry Wall, Owen Marlowe, Wallack's, the Waverley, and histrionic art heteregeneously considered. It is a long time since the Count has come out of his retirement, into which he plunged at the time of the death of his daughter, Avonia Jones.

Miss Kellogg has decided to make another last appearance "previous to her departure for Europe." She has already made three to my certain knowledge, and Mr. Strakosh has advertised her in the terms of a concert-saloon singer rather than an opera *artiste.* This last appearance—I don't know how many more there are—is to take place at the Academy of Music. The performance is called a concert, and a portion of the entertainment will consist of the fourth act of *Hamlet*, and then we are given to understand that the fair singer will positively sail for Europe. If I wished to be scandalous, which it is unnecessary for me to say I do *not* wish to be, I might refer to certain fears that are hinted in knowing circles in regard to the genuineness of Miss Kellogg's success abroad, and of the chances of an engagement she will enjoy when she finds herself again in London. That she has been puffed amazingly, and far beyond her deserts, after all's said and done about the "exposition of American art," is but too true, and that some one's money has been lavishly spent in bribing transatlantic opinions is obscurely but forcibly insinuated. Nevertheless, I think of the young lady as I have always thought of her, and esteem her a noble singer and a refined actress of fair powers. If it be true that but little success awaits her abroad, where Patti is supreme, and Titien and Nilsson are scarcely able to hold their own beside her, she at least has the satisfaction of having had her day, and a very joyous, dazzling day it has been.

Bonfanti's ma is ill, can't stand the climate, they say, and her daughter is going to take her back to Europe immediately. Fechter is expected in this country about the middle of July, and will make his first appearance in this country at Fisk's Opera House in *Hamlet. Sinbad* is to be produced to-night. The most remarkable scenic effort in it is a complete miniature city, with upwards of seven thousand figures in motion, not quite as large as life indeed, but a good deal more unnatural.

The religious community have been making great efforts to have "desecration day," as they call it, changed from Sunday, and a general holiday given to the people to-day. But their efforts have been unsuccessful, and we shall probably have a European Sabbath to-morrow.

The friends of the late Mr. Rushmore, the President of the Brooklyn Atlantic Bank, are greatly exercised over the fraudulent transactions of which he has been found guilty. His defalcations amount to between one and two hundred thousand dollars. The grave had scarcely closed over him, or the pulpit done sounding his praises, when it was discovered that he had been applying the bank funds to his own private ends, and had, in fact, accumulated by that means a very snug amount of property.

ALI BABA.

THE ST. CLAIR PAPERS.

Interesting Historical Documents of Revolutionary Heroes.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Herald.

We have already referred to the St. Clair papers, for the purchase of which a resolution appropriating money passed the State Senate, but failed in the House for want of time. We have obtained some additional facts in regard to these documents, which are of too great importance to be left unpublished.

General St. Clair died in August, 1818, near Greensburg, Pennsylvania, aged 84 years. His papers, which filled three large chests, were left to his daughter, Mrs. Graham, upon whose decease they went into the possession of her son, whose recent death brought the existence of the papers to public knowledge. During the lifetime of Mrs. Graham and her son, these papers were never allowed to be disturbed, or even examined by any one, no matter for what purpose; hence the little that has been known relative to the life of St. Clair and the early history of Ohio.

One of the three chests referred to contains the Revolutionary correspondence of St. Clair, consisting of more than three thousand valuable letters from the most distinguished generals and patriots of the Revolution. Among them are said to be more than one hundred letters from General Washington. The other two chests are even more valuable in a historical point of view. There is not a single scrap of paper in the State archives at Columbus relating to the Northwest Territory from 1787 to 1802, when Ohio was admitted as a State. The two chests of papers are the archives of the Territory, and are said to contain nearly twenty thousand manuscripts of the greatest value and importance.

We learn that the descendants of St. Clair, being very poor and in needy circumstances, are unable to hold the papers longer, and the failure of the Legislature to purchase the manuscripts has determined the owners of the papers to submit them to sale wherever a purchaser can be found. We understand that if the papers are not otherwise disposed of soon they will be taken to Cincinnati and sold at auction.

There may be a question as to the right of the holders to so dispose of papers of which many are probably the property of the General Government or of the State of Ohio. But whatever the right of possession may be, there is no question that the dispersion of such a collection of papers would be a serious loss, and should not be permitted. If no other course is open, a few men of capital might unite to purchase the collection intact, present it to the State, or keep it in trust until the Legislature makes an appropriation to reimburse the outlay.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. JAMES NEILL To-morrow at 10½ A. M.; Rev. Mr. SMITH at 7¾ P. M. Strangers invited. *

SECOND REFORMED CHURCH, SEVENTH Street, above Brown.—Rev. SANFORD H. SMITH will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P.M.*

REV. E. E. ADAMS, D. D., WILL PREACH in the WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and FILBERT, Sabbath, 10½ and 3½. *

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race.—Rev. R. W. HUMPHRISS, Pastor, 10½; Rev. C. T. FRAME, of Ohio, 7¾. Strangers invited. *

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON Square.—Rev. ALBERT BARNES will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and Rev. J. HENRY SHARPE, of Pittsburg, at 8 P. M. *

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, THIRD STREET, below Walnut.—Services To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Prayer meeting every Saturday evening at quarter to 8. Strangers cordially invited. *

LUTHERBAUM ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH, TWELFTH and OXFORD Streets. Rev. NOAH M. PRICE, Pastor. 10½—"Christian Union and its Beauty." 7¾—"Life—What is your Life?" Pews free. *

FIRST REFORMED CHURCH, SEVENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets.—Rev. THOMAS X. ORR, Pastor, will preach To-morrow (Sunday) Morning at 10½ and Evening at 7¾ o'clock. *

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, Chesnut street, west of Eighteenth street. REV. GEORGE A. PELTZ will preach to-morrow Morning and Evening. Services commence at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. An interesting Sabbath School service at 3½ P. M.

REV. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., PASTOR of the WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner EIGHTEENTH Street, preaches 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Bible class 9½ A. M. Prayer meeting 7½ P. M. Strangers always welcome. *

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets.—Rev. WALLACE RADCLIFFE will preach To-morrow (Sabbath) Morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 4 o'clock. *

"THE LESSON OF LITTLE THINGS."—Rev. Dr. MARCH will preach on this subject To-morrow (Sunday) evening at 8 o'clock, in CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce. All are cordially invited. *

THIRD UNITARIAN CHURCH, CORner of ELEVENTH and WOOD Streets.—Usual services To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Mr. FARRINGTON, of Germantown, preaches in the Morning; the Pastor, Rev. WILLIAM H. THORNE, in the Evening. Public cordially invited. Seats free. *

BUTTONWOOD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Service To-morrow at 10½ A. M. Sermon by Rev. Samuel H. Hall; of Brooklyn. The Sabbath School will celebrate their fifty-fourth anniversary at 3 o'clock. Addresses by Rev. Thomas X. Orr, Rev. Samuel H. Hall, and Rev. Thomas Brown. Evening services omitted. *

IN AID OF THE MISSION SCHOOL at the S. W. corner of TENTH and SOUTH Streets.—Rev. JUSTIN D. FULTON, of Boston, will lecture at CONCERT HALL, Chesnut street, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 2, in aid of the Spruce Street Baptist Mission, at Tenth and South streets. Subject:—"Whom shall we trust?" Tickets can be had at the Baptist Publication Rooms, No. 530 Arch street, and at Gould's Music Store. 5 22 29 J2

SPECIAL NOTICES.

JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. COLLECTIONS MADE ANYWHERE IN NEW JERSEY. 5 1 1m*

HEADQUARTERS POST 8, G. A. R.—Members of the Post will assemble at Spring Garden Hall, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, May 30, at 1½ o'clock, to proceed to Glenwood Cemetery and there decorate the graves of deceased comrades. Soldiers and sailors generally invited to attend. Contributions of flowers and money thankfully received at the hall on Saturday.
W. A. ALLISON, Commander Post 8.
DAVID GINTHER, Adjutant. 1t*

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF HOSIERY.—Messrs. COOK & BROTHER, Importers of Hosiery, No. 53 North EIGHTH Street, claim to be the only firm in Philadelphia, keeping all grades of Hosiery at retail, who import their own goods. They feel assured—
First. That by avoiding the profits and commissions imposed in the ordinary course of trade they save their customers at least 25 per cent.
Second. That they have the quality of their goods under complete control, using the best yarns and employing the best workmen in their manufacture.
Third. That having direct access to European markets, they can keep a more complete stock than if dependent upon purchases made here of foreign goods.
A call from the reader is solicited at their store, No. 53 North EIGHTH Street. 5 5 ws4p3m

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE,
MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON,
ON MONDAY EVENING, MAY 31st.
SUBJECT—NOTHING UNREASONABLE.

RESERVED SEATS, 50 Cents. ADMISSION, 25 Cents.
Private boxes in balcony, $3.
Proscenium boxes, $5.
Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8 o'clock.
Tickets for sale at GOULD'S Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street; also at the Box Office, on the evening of the lecture. my26 5t

WINDOW GLASS.

The subscribers are manufacturing daily, 10,000 feet of best quality of
AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS.
They are also constantly receiving importations of
FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.
Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled, Stained, Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at lowest market rates.
EVANS, SHARP & WESTCOATT.
5 29 3m No. 613 MARKET Street, Philada.

S P E C I A L T Y.
CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
No. 115 S. THIRD Street,
BELOW CHESNUT.
GREEN AND BLACK TEAS,
FINEST QUALITY.
AFRICAN, MOCHA, EAST INDIA, AND JAVA COFFEE.
W. G. FAMILY FLOUR,
The finest in the country, always on hand.
Families leaving for the country or seashore can have their goods neatly packed, and delivered, free of charge, to any of the depots or wharves. 1t

CLOTHING.
QUESTION AND ANSWER.
? ? ? ? ? ? ?

WHO sell the finest clothes in town?
Who keep that Hall so Big and Brown?
Who make the prices all go down?
We answer,
ROCKHILL & WILSON!

WHO make such clothes for boys and men
That those who buy come back again,
And bring yet other boys and men?
We answer,
ROCKHILL & WILSON!

WHO cut their clothes of faultless fit,
Neither too long or short, a bit,
But always make a perfect hit?
We answer,
ROCKHILL & WILSON!

WHO keep the most enormous piles
Of splendid goods, of richest styles,
Which seem to reach for miles and miles?
We answer,
ROCKHILL & WILSON!

WHO keep the people's favorite store,
Which, though we've sung them oft before,
We sing the songs of, more and more?
We answer,
ROCKHILL & WILSON!

WHO make us happy, while we sing
Of fine, cheap clothing, made for spring,
And summer clothing, just the thing?
We answer,
ROCKHILL & WILSON!

WHO, at the mammoth Brown Stone Hall
Are ready, at the people's call,
To furnish splendid clothes for all?
We answer,
ROCKHILL & WILSON!

603 603 603 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 605 605 605

HICKS'
TEMPLE OF FASHION,
SO CELEBRATED
FOR FINE
FASHIONABLE
CLOTHING,
No. 902 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
ESTABLISHED AUGUST 1, 1840. 5 1 stuth1m4p

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 3mrp

WINES, ETC.
LONDON
FANCY BISCUITS.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
AGENTS FOR
The Only Genuine and Original
ALBERT, and EUGENIA,
And a Large Variety of Fine Biscuits,
FROM
PEAK, FREAN & CO., London,
The largest Biscuit Manufacturers in Europe.

CHOICE WINES.
We offer to our Trade one of the most choice lots of
VERY FINE AMONTILLADO
AND
RICH HIGH-GRADE SHERRIES
To be found in the country.
THEY ARE RARE WINES,
Imported Direct from Xeres,
For our own local trade, and which we offer by the cask, demijohn, gallon, dozen, or bottle, at the lowest cash prices.
An examination of these WINES is all we ask to insure the most perfect satisfaction to the customer.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
IMPORTERS,
S. W. CORNER BROAD AND WALNUT,
stuth PHILADELPHIA.

MEDICAL.
GUILFORD SPRING WATER
NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY FOR
DYSPEPSIA, KIDNEY COMPLAINTS
RHEUMATISM, and NEURALGIA.
This is the oldest and most powerful Medicinal Spring in Vermont, and has been endorsed and prescribed by the Medical Faculty since 1817.
In diseases requiring an alterative, its action is speedy and permanent.
A descriptive pamphlet of the Spring, its cures, and the analysis of the water, can be procured gratis of the
WHOLESALE AGENTS,
JOHN WYETH & BRO.,
No. 1412 WALNUT Street.
Also for sale by CHAS. ELLIS, SON & CO., No. 1000 MARKET Street.
W. WALTER MULLEN, Chesnut Hill.
FREDERICK BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts.
JAMES T. SHINN, BROAD and SPRUCE Streets.
O. S. HURBELL, No. 1410 CHESNUT Street.
PECK & CO., No. 1228 CHESNUT Street.
A. B. TAALOR, No. 1015 CHESNUT St. 4 21s3wmrp

TYNDALE & MITCHELL,
NO. 707 CHESNUT STREET,
HAVE JUST OPENED A LARGE INVOICE OF BOHEMIAN COLOGNE SETS.
A VARIETY OF PATTERNS,
at $1 50 and $1 75 PER SET. 3 20 stuth3mrp

$15,000, $12,000, AND $10,000 TO LOAN on Mortgage. Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER, No. 731 WALNUT Street.
5 27 3t

OLD WHISKIES.
HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.'S
LIST OF
PURE RYE, WHEAT and BOURBON WHISKIES

FINE OLD RYES—FREE.

12	bbls.	Stauffer	1848	103 bbls.	Moore (Westmoreland county, Pa.), November (In heat since manufacture.) 1867
52	"	Robinson	1848	100 "	Moore (Westmoreland county, Pa.), November (In heat since December, 1868.) 1867
40	"	Robinson	1854	50 "	Moore (Westmoreland county, Pa.), July 1867
35	"	Stauffer	1854	100 "	J. A. Bowen, March (In heat since April, 1867.) 1867
50	"	Bushong	1855	112 "	Houch, January (In heat since April, 1867.) 1867
20	"	Johnson	1856	164 "	Monticello, December, 1867, to January 1868
15	"	Baker	1857	75 "	Monticello, July 1867
30	"	Moore	1857	70 "	Mountain Rye, August and September 1867
58	"	Corbett	1859	55 "	Mount Carmel, January to May 1867
25	"	Moore	1858	14 "	Mount Summit, January 1867
15	"	Moore	1860	67 "	Mount Vernon, May 1867
22	"	Taylor (Kentucky)	1861	100 "	" " June 1867
100	"	Corbett	1860	50 "	" " July 1867
45	"	Young	1861	48 "	" " September 1867
125	"	Bell	1861	150 "	" " December 1867
27	"	Poindexter (Kentucky)	1861		(All above Mount Vernon in heat since date of manufacture.)
30	"	Wellshontsz	1862	100 "	Hugus & Co., May 1867
50	"	Moss	1862	15 "	Bortner, April 1867
36	"	Kifer	1863	99 "	Dougherty, August 1867
75	"	Ballou	1864	84 "	" August and September 1867
25	"	Finch	1865	260 "	" October 1867
170	"	Finch, October (In heat since April, 1867.)	1866	240 "	" November 1867
50	"	Finch, October	1866	33 "	Mountain Rye, June and July (In heat since October, 1867.) 1867
100	"	Finch, November and December	1866	10	bbls. Hicks, June and July (In heat since November, 1867.) 1867
200	"	Finch, December (In heat since May, 1868.)	1866	49 "	Fox, June 1867
5	"	Young, July (In heat since April, 1867.)	1866	40 "	J. E. Foust & Bro., June, July, and August 1867
85	"	Mears, June to August (In heat since April, 1867.)	1866	100 "	Cold Spring, July 1867
95	"	Gerke, October (In heat since April, 1867.)	1866	80 "	A. Overholt & Co., July (In heat since manufacture.) 1866
10	"	Marshall, April (In heat since April, 1867.)	1866		Mount Vernon, January 1866
40	"	Fortune, April and May (In heat since April, 1867.)	1866	50 "	" " March 1866
225	"	Murdock, Spring (In heat since April, 1867.)	1866	40 "	" " April 1866
100	"	Bell, May (In heat since April, 1867.)	1866	100 "	" " May 1866
318	"	Finch, January (In heat since April, 1867.)	1867	200½ "	" " May 1866
200	"	Finch, February (In heat since April, 1867.)	1867	25 "	" " June 1866
200	"	Finch, March (In heat since April, 1867.)	1867	200½ "	" " June 1866
199	"	Finch, April (In heat since manufacture.)	1867	190½ "	" " August 1866
100	"	Finch, May (In heat since manufacture.)	1867	150 "	Dougherty, June 1866
135	"	Finch, July (In heat since manufacture.)	1867	75 "	Gibson, February (In heat since manufacture.) 1866
130	"	Finch, October (In heat since manufacture.)	1867	100 "	Gibson, March (In heat since manufacture.) 1866
100	"	Moore (Westmoreland county, Pa.), April (In heat since manufacture.)	1867	100 "	Gibson, May (In heat since manufacture.) 1866
88	"	Moore (Westmoreland county, Pa.), April and May (In heat since manufacture.)	1867	174 "	L. & S. Leonard, Nov., 1867, to June 1866
				50 "	Thompson & Emory, April to July 1866
				173 "	W. H. Horn, fall, 1867, to July 1866
				160 "	S. Yerty, Dec., 1867, to May 1866
				50 "	T. Moore & Son, Buffalo, October 1866
				100 "	A. Overholt & Co., March 1866

FINE BOURBONS—FREE.

5	bbls.	J. Strawhan	1856	275 bbls.	T. J. Megibben, May to August 1867
5	"	Z. Ward	1859	50 "	Gray, Fall 1866
25	"	O. O. O.	1860	110 "	S. Gray, November and December 1867
30	"	P. Haley	1861	175 "	C. B. Cook, Spring 1866
58	"	R. P. Pepper	1861	300 "	Ashland, Spring 1866
140	"	T. J. Megibben, April	1866	400 "	Hobson, Spring 1866

FINE OLD WHEAT, ETC.—FREE.

50	bbls.	Young	1861	25 bbls.	Moore 1861
105	"	Y. P. M.	1864		

FINE PURE RYES—IN BOND.

200	bbls.	Mount Vernon, November	1868	200 bbls.	Mount Vernon, April 1869
275	"	" " December	1868	100½ "	" " April 1869
3 5½	"	" " December	1868	300 "	" " May 1868
60	"	" " January	1869	700 "	Dougherty, November 1868
200½	"	" " January	1869	500 "	A. Overholt & Co., March 1869
150	"	" " February	1869	400 "	" " April 1869
2 0½	"	" " February	1869	500 "	" " May 1869
400	"	" " March	1869		

FINE WHEAT—IN BOND.

130 bbls. Dougherty, November 1868

VIRGINIA MOUNTAIN PURE RYE.

Having disposed of our entire product of Pure Rye at Hannisville Distillery up to June 1, we are hence prepared to make engagements for the future. Our Distillery Bonded Warehouse having a capacity of 18,000 barrels, and being heated to a temperature of 85 degrees, or more—all the year round—renders great advantages to parties who wish to store for improve ment.

H. S. HANNIS & CO.,
218 and 220 South FRONT Street.....Philadelphia.
48 BROADWAY.....New York.
72 and 74 BROAD and 1 CUSTOM HOUSE Streets.....Boston.
Distillery and Flour Mills, HANNISVILLE, Berkeley County, West Va.

ECONOMICAL
Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Providence, R. I.
SIMON S. BUCKLIN, President. C. G. McKNIGHT, Vice-President. WILLIAM Y. POTTER, Secretar
HON. ELIZUR WRIGHT, ACTUARY.
Among the Directors, all of whom ar men of tried ability as financiers, are
EX-GOVERNOR WILLIAM SPRAGUE, EARL P. MASON, ESQ., MAJOR-GENERAL A. E. BURNSIDE, JOHN CARTER BROWN, ESQ., and MOSES B. LOCKWOOD, ESQ.
Rates Lower than other Mutual Companies with Equal Safety and Soundness.
Premiums Non-forfeitable from the First Payment.
ANNUAL CASH DIVIDENDS.
Assets January 1, 1869 - - - $500,886.18
$182 of Assets for every $100 of Liabilities.
Every guarantee that is essential to the honest administration of a LIFE INSURANCE TRUST, and tha tends to promote economy, frugality, and integrity, will be found in the "ECONOMICAL."
FRANCIS S. BELDEN, General Agent,
15 ws ROOMS 26 AND 27, NO. 430 WALNUT STREET, PHILA.

R E M O V A L
D. MERSHON'S SONS'
RUSSIAN HEATER
TO
N. W. Cor. TWELFTH and FILBERT.
Ranges, Grates, Slate Mantels, etc. Orders received for all kinds of Brick Work.
A. L. MERSHON. [4 7rptf] GEO. B. MERSHON

BUY THE BEST.
QUINTON TOMATOES
FULL NATURAL FLAVOR RETAINED.
Families and Restaurateurs pronounce them superior in flavor, solidity and quantity to any heretofore produced.
For sale by all First-class Grocers.
Dealers in Canned Fruits are requested to enter their orders early, for the coming season's supply, at Sole Agency,
No. 45 N. WATER Street, Philadelphia.
QUINTON PACKING COMPANY, EXCLUSIVE PACKERS OF QUINTON TOMATOES.
Factory, Cumberland co., New Jersey. 5 21 1mrp

FINANCIAL.
DREXEL & CO.,
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris. [3 10 4p

FLOUR.
CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,
For the Trade or at Retail.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
Keystone Flour Mills,
Nos. 19 and 21 GIRARD Avenue,
5 19 1mrp East of Front street.