Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (BUNDAYS 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.

FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1869.

THE PROGRESS OF POLITICAL "RE-FORM."

SCANDALOUS as were the proceedings of the last Legislature of this State, one good result flowed from them. The attention of the public was generally attracted to the prevailing rascality in political management, and from all sides came protests against the corruption of the present system and appeals for a change in the future. The press of this city, especially, were thoroughly aroused to the necessity for a radical change, and were almost, if not quite, unanimous in their demand for a thorough and sweeping reform. The only manner in which this reform could possibly be inaugurated was clearly seen to be by a repudiation on the part of the people of the shameless and reckless plunderers who had contrived to install themselves in positions of honor, trust, and profit. The essential principles of the two great political parties of the country were not connected in any way with the corruptions and abuses which had crept into the management of public affairs by the so-called representatives of either of these parties. The evil of the system consisted, not in the principles professed by place-holders, but in the character of the place-holders themselves; and the only hope of a reform lay in the future selection of men who were not utterly lost to all sense of shame, who were not entirely deficient in the elements of decency, capacity, and honesty.

With the powerful incentive of public opinion at their back, the Republican managers a few weeks ago presented a city and county ticket which was unexceptionable from first to last, except in the case of one name placed upon it. Through the agency of the most unblushing roguery, John A. Houseman was declared the candidate of the party for the office of Recorder of Deeds. The manner in which he secured his so-called nomination, and the general disrepute attaching to his political affiliations, render him entirely unworthy of the support of decent and respectable citizens who have the welfare of the community and the strength and purity of the Republican party at heart. In respect to the nominations for the State Legislature, the result was not so fortunate. The districts are comparatively small, and were therefore much more easily manipulated. By reason of this, the ring which secured the pretended nomination of Houseman succeeded in splitting one of the Representative conventions and in gaining for William Elliott, one of its servile tools, the shadow of a nomination. Six of the old members likewise managed things so adroitly that they were enabled to claim a "regular" nomination, by which they expect to counteract the disreputable records left behind them when the den of thieves at Harrisburg was broken up for the season. With the exception of these eight men-Houseman. Elliott, Stokes, Davis, Bunn, Adaire, Cloud, and Hong-the general and legislative tickets of the Republican party come before the people with the strongest claims upon their hearty support, in the cause of the new reform.

But the Democracy! Last night the last of their conventions adjourned, and the results of their labors as a whole are now before the people. For the lower house of the State Legislature, two of their old members, Sam Josephs and Samuel D. Dailey, secured uncontested renominations, while in two of the other districts controlled by them the conventions were rent asunder through the determination of the old members, John I. Rogers and Michael Mullin, to secure a renomination at all hazards. John McGinnis, the other Democratic member, for some reason did not turn up on Tuesday, but still another split presented two candidates, while in the Eleventh district, which is neither one thing nor the other, there are also two candidates. From this showing, it appears that, in their Legislative conventions, the reform movement in the Democratic ranks was knocked in the head, and either fell dead at the outset, or lingers on the brink of the

The Democratic conventions at large witnessed the same melancholy result. The claims of such men as Joseph N. Peirsol, Major J. R. Coxe, Colonel A. H. Reynolds, Dr. F. F. Burmeister, and Dr. H. R. Linderman, were utterly ignored, in deference to the aspirations of such unterrified specimens as John P. Ahern, James Stewart, and Charles M. Hurley. On the entire ticket we find the names of but two men who have any claims on the support of the decent law-abiding, and order-loving portion of the community. Mr. S. Gross Fry secured the nomination for City Treasurer, but this result was achieved only by the most flagrant violations of the rules of the party, and amidst a scene of riotous disorder which fully warranted Mr. Peirsol in requesting his friends to withdraw from the convention. Mr. William F. Scheible, who is announced as the candidate for Prothonotary of the District Court, is well known as a decent and honorable gentleman. But that consummation of chaos and climax of Fourth ward rowdyism, the County Convention, which placed him in nomination, dealt a severe blow at his reputation and standing in the community by honoring him with their endorsement, while the character of his associates on the ticket effectually robs

him of all the respectability that was left, During the past two or three years the De-

mocracy of Philadelphia have been on their good behavior. The incontestable fact that they were in the minority led them to present very respectable tickets, while the overweening confidence of the Republicans resulted in the selection of candidates who, to say the least, were lacking in the element of strength. The result was a general resuscitation of the city Democracy, until they have at last secured a fair share of the city and county offices. Then came the reaction, and this week the Democracy steered their shaky craft against the rock on which the staunch Republican ship has sustained so many serious shocks. And down she went-down to the bottom. Peirsol, and Coxe, Reynolds, and Burmeister. and Linderman were unable to grasp even a straw as the dark, slimy waters of corruption and violence closed over them, and their dead bodies have not yet been fished out of the deep. Such burly tars as Ahern and Stewart, and such adroit political swimmers as Hurley and Duncan, secured each a stout plank, while Fry and Scheible, weaker, because more respectable, are hugging desperately to a couple of treacherous spars, now with their heels and ears out of water, and now completely submerged. The unhappy fate of the whole crew it will be our melancholy duty to record on the 13th of October next. But we do not, by any means, bid them adieu till then

NAVAL NOMENCLATURE. Some of the jaw-breaking Indian names affixed to our national vessels of war by that "old man of the sea," Mr. Gideon Welles, were criticized rather freely. It was felt, however, that there was a certain propriety in choosing Indian names for this purpose, especially as they represented mountains, lakes, rivers, towns, etc. of our own land, which gave them a distinctively national character; the sailors, too, who generally like highsounding titles for men-of-war, took kindly to the nomenclature adopted by the Navy Department; and if we except a little good, natured banter at the expense of the queer old gentleman who for eight long years figured as Secretary of the Navy, there was no serious objection to them.

Under the administration of Mr. Borie, however, all this was changed; and instead of renaming the vessels as the law directs, the nomenclature of the British service, which, by-the-way, savors strangely the prize ring, was adopted. This change, it is understood, was adopted at the instance of Admiral Porter, who may be a very good officer to command a fleet, but who, while managing the Navy Department for Mr. Borie, showed a singular aptitude for creating dissatisfaction in all quarters, and who certainly displayed neither taste nor judgment in this particular instance. It is rumored that our new Secretary, Gen. Robeson, notwithstanding the fact that he is a Jerseyman, has determined to send Porter back to Annapolis to resume the duties of schoolmaster. and that he will run the Navy Department after his own ideas. It is to be hoped that his ideas are good ones, and that he will not run the navy into the ground. Rumor has it that Gen. Robeson is about to abolish the new names given to our ships of war and restore those originally given. This is what he should do, for the name of a vessel ought not to be changed except for very decided reasons, and there does not appear to be any necessity for altering the nomenclature adopted by Mr. Welles. It has been suggested that, if a change must be made, it would be preferable to adopt such as "Billy Bowlegs," or "Tall Bear," or "Jumping Bear," or "Hole in the Sky," or "Squinting Eyes," or others equally expressive, rather than to borrow from classic mythology, which has been used up long ago for such purposes, or the even more objectionable names of the British navy, which savor strongly of blackguardism, which is sufficient to condemn them even if there was nothing else to urge against them. Those we have indicated are expressive if not elegant, and they have the advantage of being genuinely American.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

THE Pall Mall Gazette recently referred to the interest that was felt in the statements of the national debt as a curious phase of the American character. The English have long since ceased to regard their debt as anything but a permanent institution: they are satisfied to pay the interest regularly, and all hope of ever reducing the principal has long since been abandoned. Every American, however, has a personal interest in the debt incurred to defeat the Rebellion: it is considered a nuisance of the first magnitude, that must be abated as soon as possible. To the amazement of the well-disciplined British tax-payer, the exact standing of our debt is a matter of solicitude. The Secretary of the Treasury is expected to publish frequent statements of the exact condition of the debt, and its increase or decrease is a matter for congratulation or

The British subject has become so accustomed to being taxed, that he is supposed to rather like it; but on this side of the Atlantic it is an object of the first moment to reduce taxation to a minimum, and there is a determination to get rid of the burden imposed upon us by the Rebellion as soon as it can

possibly be done. It is expected of President Grant's administration that the public expenditures will be conducted with economy, and that a material reduction of the debt will be made within the next four years. A good beginning has been made, and Secretary Boutwell appears to have managed the Treasury with excellent judgment. It was estimated that during the month of June there would be a reduction of the national debt to the amount of \$9,000,000. The statement of the debt, however, which has been published by the Treasury Department, shows that the actual reduction has been \$16,410,132.54, at which rate the whole debt could be paid off in about fifteen years. It cannot, however, be expected that so large a reduction will be made every month, but with discreet management the debt could probably be liquidated within the time specified, and a material reduction of the taxes be made at the same time.

THE DEMOCRATIC RESOLUTIONS. AFTER the roughs and rowdies of the Democracy had for three days swayed their County Convention, making the most disgraceful nominations that were ever presented to the citizens of Philadelphia, the performances were not considered complete without the adoption of a string of resolutions. The first of the series announces that "upon the actual issues of the day the best guide will be found in the principles upon which our Government is founded, as declared by the fathers of the republic." The "actual issues of the day" immediately connected with the proceedings of this convention relate to the question whether its nominees should be endorsed at the polls, and we think the fathers of the republic would be much better pleased by their overwhelming defeat than by their election. The success of popular government depends upon the dominance of virtue, intelligence, and patriotism in the organizations which wield ruling power. The Democratic Convention was notoriously controlled by the worst influences of that party; its ticket is the offspring of knavery, violence, terrorism, and corruption; and the election of men of the grade of its champions is the very last thing the fathers of the republic could ever have desired. Other resolutions express solicitude for the "rights of the States" and antagonism to colored suffrage. The people have learned by bitter experience what mischiefs flow from Democratic State Rights doctrines, and they have no inclination to endorse any modified form of rebellion or secession. As to colored suffrage. the negroes must indeed be sorry specimens of humanity if they do not make a better use of citizenship than the members of the late Democratic County Convention. The foes of the colored race can predict or fear nothing worse than that they will prove as bad as the men who have recently controlled the movements of the Democracy of Philadelphia. The last two resolutions commend the new candidates as "men entitled to the confidence of the community," and pledge the party to retrenchment, and "the reform of every abuse that can give occasion for complaint." Impudence could no farther go. The assemblage at Eighth and Spring Garden streets was as unpromising a body of reformers as ever met on the continent, gangs of convicts not excepted. The sort of reform that would best suit their tastes would be the destruction of every shield of public and private virtue, the abrogation of every restraint upon vice and lawlessness, and the establishment of the rule of ruffianism and rascality.

DRAWING IT MILD .- The Age this morning devotes twenty-seven lines to an endorsement of the Democratic ticket, in the course of which it says:--"We do not consider the ticket as popular as if might have been, and as we labored zealously and honestly to make it." In this dilemma it takes the bull by both horns, with the lamentation that "fidelity to organization is the only safeguard of a party.' We think the Age is about correct, when a party saddles itself with such millstones as Ahern, Stewart, and Hurley.

RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES, THE importance of railroad facilities in the United States is perhaps better appreciated now than at any former time in the history of the country. We have such an immense extent of country yet undeveloped, and the boundaries of our dominion are so widely separated, that without numerous railroads intersecting and connecting with one another it would probably be impossible to maintain a political union between people so widely separated as are those of some of the States. The first railroad for passengers was opened in 1831, and since then the progress of railroad building has been as follows: Year. 1831. 23 miles, 1855. 18,374 miles.

66	1860 30,630			1836.
-44	186535,090	- 14		1840.
.64	1867	a		1845.
- 11	1868 42,250	66.	9020	
forty opera g fou rank nearl ollow	e present time over ilroad are in actual all the States, havin fred miles; Illinois York, which have is, come next. The is that have over 100	t at the sof raileads a hund in New miles	housand mile. Pennsylvania nd and four i, and Ohio an ne number of	three tion. thous secon the si ing ta
herry.		Miles, I		

	Miller,	Mile
Pennsylvania	. 4400 Missouri	140
Illinois	. 3450 Virginia	148
Ohio	3400 Tennessee	144
New York	. 3400 Wisconsin	125
Indiana	. 2600 Michigan	120
Iowa	. 1550 North Carolina	110
	. 1580 South Carolina	
Massachusetts		*******
The amount of cap	pital invested in the	e roads i
of course immense	e, and a compariso	n between

them and the banks will show the importance of the railroad interests :-Banks, national, 1686; capital, 1869.....

Total, United States . Total, United States \$493,000,000
Railroad, \$3,000 miles in operation in the United States, cost \$1,870,000,000
The earnings of the banks may be estimated at from fifty to sixty millions of dollars, or from ten to

twelve per cent, on their capital, while the earnings of the railroads in the United States amounted to \$400,000,000, as follows:-From freight..., \$280,000,000 From passengers..., 120,000,000

a sum exceeding largely the entire yearly revenues of the Government. The number of miles and the capital invested in railroads in this country, as compared with Great

\$1,870,000,000 Great Britain. 14,500 2,510,000,000

According to the most reliable information on the subject, there are in the whole of Europe about 56,700 miles of railroad, which cost about \$7,500,000,000, The increase in the number of miles of railroad onstructed in the United States at different periods,

Britain, are very nearly as follows :--

presents some interesting figures.

From 1840 to 1850 the increase was over two huddred per cent.; from 1850 to 1860 the increase was about in the same ratio; from 1860 to 1870 it is estimated that the increase will be about fifty per cent., or from 30,000 miles in 1860 to 45,000 miles in 1870. In Pennsylvania, New York, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, and in many of the Western States, great exertions are being made to increase the railroad faci lities for the development of internal resources; and now that the Pacific Railroad is completed, what is now a wilderness will probably soon be covered with a network of iron rails, which will open up the waste places of our empire for cultivation and civilization.

THE PANTOMIME AT THE ARCH. THE Arch Street Theatre has, by a long course of excellent management, obtained a reputation as a place of amusement of the highest class, where decent people can go, with themselves and their families, without fear of being offended by blackguard exhibitions of any kind on the stage. Such a reputation as this ought not to be imperilled, and it is therefore with sincere regret that we alluded yesterday to certain excessively disgusting features that have been introduced into the pantomime of Humpty Dumpty, now being performed

there. In a matter of this kind, it is of importance

to fix the responsibility on the proper persons; and on

the authority of the managers of the pantomime, we are able to state that the entire stage business is in the hands of Mr. Denier. Anything of an improper nature that is introduced is at the instance of this performer, and he alone is responsible for the black-guardism to which we have referred. Indeed, Mr. Denier's colleagues have remonstrated with him but he has disregarded them and his preferred to run the risk of driving all decent people from the theatre for the sake of creating laughter among such congenial spirits as may be in the audience. The fun in a pantomime is always of a hather rough kind, but it is not open to censure on that account, if it does not overstep the bounds of propriety. There is no reason why such a performance cannot be decent as well as funny, and at such an establishment as the Arch it will have to be decent, or it will not succeed. Such an exhibition as we alluded to yesterday is a disgrace to any place of amusement, and the decent people in the audience should show their displeasure by hissingly it heartily and then leaving the house. A lesson of this kind would probably bring Mr. Denier to his senses, and teach him that such mastiness is not to be endured in a place of amusement where gentlemen expect to be able to take their wives and children without baving the hands of Mr. Denier. Anything of an improper a place of amusement where gentlemen expect to be able to take their wives and children without having them shocked by vileness that would be disgraceful in the lowest slums of the city. We advise the theatre-going public to shun the theatre until the evils of which we speak are abated, upon which we will give due notice.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER .- TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the akin, bites of mosquitoes or other inaects, use Wright's Alcoasted Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragraut, transparent, and has no equal as a tollet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 634 UHISNUT Street.

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. 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. 578 BROADWAY, New York,
No. 51 GREKN Street, Philadelphia,
No. 57 GREKN Street, Boston.

125 Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers.

Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 612 to 1 DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPE-

rator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by freeh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. [512] CHEMISTS STATE THAT THE PROcess which gives to sponge its superior elasticity is incapable of injuring the sponge, but on the contrary protects it from decay. This is the undisputed testimony of the hundreds of thousands now using the Elastic Sponge.

splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous kints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 15 BOND Street, New York. NINETY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE. THE STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI OF PENNSYLVANIA. The annual meeting of this Society will be held at AU-

GUSTIN'S, No. 1105 WALNUT Street, on MONDAY, Members of other State Societies who may be in the city on that day are invited to dine with this Society at the above-named place at 6 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE W. HARRIS, Secretary,
Philadelphia, June 26, 1869. 6 28 smwfa5t* ELLIS' IRON BITTERS. - "HAVING

used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and prometing digestion. I can unbesitatingly recommend it in cases of general dobility and dyspepsis, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, CHAS. S. GAUNT, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery, the Surgery." [24 tu th fa]

For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No. 602 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD .-

OFFICE OF GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT,
NOTICE—The rates for the transportation of coal t take effect July 1, 1869, can be obtained upon application at this office. BRANCH OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE IN-SURANCE COMPANY OF CHICAGO, N. E. corner FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

A semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been

ared, and is now payable at this Office.
SABINE & ALLEN,
Managers,
716t Cash Assets June 1, \$1,400,000. DOF OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER

BROWN Streets. PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1869.

The Coupons for interest on the Bonds of this Company, due July 1, 1879, will be paid (free of tax) on presentation at the office of JACOE E. RIDGWAY, No. 57 South THIRD Strest, on and after Thursday, July 1.

6 29 6t

WM. H. KEMBLE, Treasurer. "A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO

Rarned."—The time to save money is when you earn 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 Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 2, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock.

O'Clock.

O'RUS CADWALLADER,

116

Tressurer. 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 advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Geme-

We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. To societies desiring large tracts of I land a liberal reduction will be made.

ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1869. DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer books of this company wift be closed on Thursday, July 8, and reopened on FRIDAY, July 23.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in common stock on and after the 22d of July next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the company at the close of business on the 8th of July next. All payable

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and S. BRADFORD, DO OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, NO.

227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1869. NOTICE. - In accordance with the terms of the lease and contract between the East Pennsylvania Bailroad Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad pany, dated May 19, 1869, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will pay at their office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, on and after the 20th day of July, 1869, a DIVIDEND of \$1 50 per share, clear of all taxes, to the stockholders of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as they stand registered on the books of the said East Pennsylvania Railroad Company on the lat day of July, 1809.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co. NOTE.-The transfer books of the EAST PENNSYL-VANIA RAILROAD COMPANY will be closed on

HENRY C. JONES. 6 30wfm9t Treasurer East Pennsylvania Raffroad Co. PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

July I and reopened on July 11, 1869.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 8d, 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,

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 288 S. Third street. The Office will be opened at S A. M. and closed at P. M. from May 30 to June 5, for the payment of

dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer. Norg.-The Third Instalment on New Stock of 1969 is due and payable on o before June 15.

WHEELER & WILSON'S E. W. CLARK &C SEWING MACHINES

Are the Best, and are Sold on the Essiest Terms. PETERSON & CARPENTER

GENERAL AGENTS. No. 914 CHESNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA

OLOTHING. THE PEOPLE

ACCEPT THE INVITATION.

Complete satisfaction For the people who call; Such courteous attention, Delightful to mention, AT GREAT BROWN HALL,

The sales are stupendous; The stock is tremendous, For clever folks all So wondrous inviting, Each caller delighting. AT GREAT BROWN HALL

When, freely perspiring, The thin clothes admiring Polks eagerly call. Each happy new comer Finds thin clothes for summer AT GREAT BROWN HALL

Every sort of fine clothes you want, gentlemen! Thru! Thinner!! Thinnest!!! Come yourselves,

> And bring your boys TO THE

Great Brown Stone Hall

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. 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

THE STAR. THE LARGEST ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE.

No advantage taken of a want of knowledge of goods. FINE GOODS AT THE LOWEST RATES. STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

PERRY & CO., No. 809 OHESNUT St., above Sixth.

DENNSYLVANIA

New York Canal and Railroad Co.'s

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

A limited amount of these Bonds, guaranteed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, is offered at

NINETY AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.

The Canal of this Company is 105 miles long. Their Railroad of the same length is fast approaching completion, and being principally owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, will open in connection therewith an immense and profitable trade northward from the coal regions to Western and Southern New York and the Great Lakes.

Apply at Lehigh Valley Railroad Company's Office No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [7 1 1214p

> CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH. Treasurer Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

DREXEL & NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

American and Foreign BANKERS.

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS Surope, Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge,

BREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., DREXEL, HARJES & CO., New York. Paris. INSTRUCTION.

THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA. Applicants for admission on SEPTEMBER 1, 1869, will

be examined on MONDAY, June 21, or on FRIDAY, August 27. Apply to HENRY COPPEE, LL. D.,

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY, MONDAY, September 6, 1869.

For circulars apply to

NEW SPICED SALMON,

FIRST OF THE SEASON. ALBERT C. ROBERTS.

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

Rev. T. W. CATTELL,

Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

NEW SPICED SALMON - FIVE CASES 7 just arrived. For sale by O. P. KNIGHT & BROS. No. 114 SOUTH WHARVES.

BANKERS,

No. 35 South THIRD Se

PHILADELPHIA DEALERS IN

Covernment Securitie

Stock, Gold and Note Bro Accounts of Banks, Firms, and Individuals subject to check at sight.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON BALANOW CENERAL ACENTS

PENNSYLVAN

SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE

UNITED STATES OF AMERI THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMP a corporation chartered by special Act of Gonge proved July 25, 1888, with a

CASH CAPITAL OF \$1,000,000, FULL. Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, invited to apply at our office.

Pull particulars to be had on application at our located in the second story of our Hanking House.

Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the adv.

> E. W. CLARK & CO. No. 35 South THIRD S

MARVIN'S

Patent Alum and Dry Plaste FIRE-PROOF SAF

ARE THE MOST DESIRABLE FOR QUA FINISH, AND PRICE.

MARVIN'S CHROME IRON SPHERICAL BURGLAR SAFE

Cannot be Sledged! Cannot be Wedged! Cannot be Dri

Please send for a catalogue to MARVIN & CO.,

NO. 721 CHESNUT STREE

(MASONIC HALL), PHILADELPHIA No. 265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, No. 108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, O

SECOND-HAND SAFES OF ALL MAKER ALE LOW. [6 12 nd SAFES AND MACHINERY MOVED.

HERRING'S PATENT

DARING ATTEMPT TO R

FRANKLINITE BANKER'S CHI

PERRYVILLE STATION, PENNSYLVANIA RP. June 12, 1869.

MESSRS. FABREL, HERRING & Co., No. 629 Chesnut street, Philadelphi Gents:-A persistent but unsuccessful effor made on the night of May 29, 1969, to dri Banker's chest received from you a few menth From facts that have come to our knowledge evident that the attempt to open it was renewed Sunday evening following. Finding all efforts to it useless, the effort was then made to brea lock. The hammering was heard by parties ! neighborhood for several hours, but supposing arise from the railroad men replacing a defe rail, excited no alarm. The tools, with the exce of the drills, were left. It is evident that they

not only prepared, but perfectly familiar with construction of your Chest. That they failed is another evidence that Banker's Chests are what you claim for them, giar-Proof.

Respectfully yours, 6 15 4p J. BALSBACK, Ager

STEAMBOAT LINES. FOR CAPE MA
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, A
SATURDAYS,
On and after SATURDAY, June 86, the new and sp
did steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain
THOMPSON, will commence running regularly to OA
MAY, leaving ARCH STREET WHARF on TUESD
THURSDAY, and SATURDAY MORNINGS at 3 o'cle
and covurning fleave the landing at Cape Mayon M6
DAYS, WEDDESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 8 o'cle
Fare, including Carriage hire.

Fare, including Carriage hire.... Children Servants " " Serson Tickets \$10—Carriage hire extra.

The LADY OF THE LAKE is a fine sea boat, handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted with everything necessary for the safety and comfort Passengers.
Freight received until % o'clock. For further part lare inquire at the Office, No. 38 North DELAWA Avenue.
624 tf GALVIN TAGGAR

FOR CAPE MAY ON SATURDA

The steamer Lady OF THE LA

MORNING, July 3, at 9 o'clock, and returning leav
Cape May on MONDAY, at 8 A. M.

Fare, \$725, including carriage hire. Excursion ticks
good to return by boat on Monday, \$3, including carria
irre. Tickets will also be soldfon the boar, good to return
by cars leaving Cape May Sunday afternoon, or by 6 A.

train, Monday morning, for \$4.

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AN WILMINGTON.
The ateamer ARIEL will leave CHESNI Street wharf every morning (except Sunday) at 8% o'clock, Fare Chester or Hook, 16 cents; Wilmington, 30 cents. 716

GLOUCESTER POINT.—GO YOU self and take the family to this cool, delig ful spot.

New steamers, with every comfort, leave SOUTH Sin Slip daily, every few minutes.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE LATEST AND BEST THE PARHAM

NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Combining all the good qualities of the best machines the market, with many new and adirirable features found in any other. Is adapted for every description family sewing and for light manufacturing purposes; decidedly the most perfect, simple, and reliable FAMIL SEWING MACHINE ever invented. It is elegant style and finish; simple in construction; noiseless operation; makes perfect work on every description material; is perfectly free in all its movements; is relight running, and is a pleasure for the operator to use

THE PARHAM SEWING MACHINE CO-PHILADELPHIA