Evening Telegraph

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THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1869.

THE REGISTRY LAW.

THE decision of the Supreme Court yesterday, affirming the constitutionality of the Registry law, secures important new safeguards to the legal voters of this city. It requires no argument to prove that the existing system has afforded so many dangerous opportunities for fraud that general elections were rapidly becoming rather a test of the ingenuity and desperation of unscrupulous partisans than a reliable method of ascertaining the wishes of a majority of bonn fide citizens. For years past every exciting election has been succeeded by a series of contests before the courts, the Legislature, or Congress, in which many frauds and irregularities have been proven; and after the return from the Fourth ward, last November, of between three and four thousand majority for Seymour and Blair, no man can tell what majorities may be manufactured out of raw material, or how many men in buckram may be made to do double Democratic duty.

As the Government is based on the idea that the majority shall govern, it is vitally necessary to prevent minorities from usurping power by fraud; and the growth of crime and population in the great cities, accompanied by the development of special talent for cheating at elections, has rendered the regulations which preserve the purity of the ballot-box in the rural districts, where every man knows his neighbors and fellow-voters, totally inefficient in the swarming hives of humanity. Every good citizen feels the necessity of establishing additional barriers against the incursions of the "vicious vagrants, the wandering mobs, the Tartar hordes" who are ready, on occasion, to claim citizenship in New York, Baltimore, or Philadelphia, and to vote "early and often" at every precinct where election officers can be induced to tolerate them.

Whatever may be the merits or demerits of the new Registry law, it undoubtedly furnishes superior facilities for excluding from the polls men who have no legal right to appear there; and every year supplies so many new illustrations of the imperfections of the present system, that its improvement has become vitally necessary. Mr. Meredith well said, at the close of his argument before the Supreme Court, that "we are gradually but rapidly losing the enjoyment of the right of self-government, and we are losing it by the interference in our elections of persons who have no interest in our public welfare, no homes among us, no right to meddle in

our affairs." The Democratic party, through their ablest lawyers and judges, have made a vigorous and ingenious opposition to this law on the ground that it is unconstitutional. Judge Sharswood summed up the argument, on their side of the question, with his usual ability, in the opinion he delivered a few weeks ago, embodying his reasons for granting an injunction against further proceedings by the Board of Aldermen. The subsequent discussion, however, has shown that he gave to the clause in the Constitution which requires that elections throughout the Commonwealth shall be free and equal a false and forced meaning,

and the demonstration of this fact sweeps all his reasoning away. If the Constitution had required that the mode of conducting elections should invariably be uniform in every district of the State, his opinion would have been correct, but he erred in assuming that equality implied uniformity: and the web of the Democratic argument is woven, principally, on the woof of this error. The Constitutional Convention of 1837-8 defeated, by a vote of 69 to 42, a proposition to make election laws uniform; and it has been the constant practice of the Legislature to vary the details of the mode of conducting elections by special regulations applicable to special districts. The word "equal," as applied to elections, has a meaning entirely different from that imparted to it by Judge Sharswood, for it was evidently designed to secure a fair apportionment of representation, instead of the lesser object of uniformity in election regulations, which has never existed in this State, never been desired, and which,

in reality, is incompatible with equality, even

if the word is used in the sense ascribed to it

by Judge Sharswood, on account of the

diversified social and industrial conditions of

the citizens of various portions of the Com-

monwealth. The legal battle over the Registry law has been well fought on both sides, but the arguments of its champions, combined with Judge Agnew's opinion, prove that the victory has been justly won, and that there are no sufficient reasons for pronouncing it unconstitutional. The next step will be to set the new machinery in motion. In doing this, we hope that the Board of Aldermen will discharge their important duties honestly and faithfully. The great end to be gained is a fair election. We want no cheating on either side, and no partisan victories acquired by disgraceful and illegal expedients. Let every bona fide citizen be enrolled, every honest voter afforded a convenient opportunity to enjoy his political privileges, and let the purity of every ballot-box be sacredly maintained. General elections only possess their true meaning when every man who has the of public opinion.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION. THE fears of the defeat of Governor Wells to

which we gave expression on Tuesday have

been fully realized, the Walker party having carried the State by a majority of about 40,000, and secured a majority of about fifty on joint ballot in the Legislature. The leader of the successful faction, however, claim that the result is an endorsement of the President's policy, and the chairman of the Walker State Executive Committee even goes so far as to congratulate the President on the victory which they have achieved. If this is to be taken as a true index to the sentiment of the dominant party, the defeat of Governor Wells, combined with the ratification of the new Constitution, is not a subject for serious regret. The defeat of the Constitution itself would have been nothing less than a misfortune for Virginia. Its ratification, although the disability and test-oath, clauses have been stricken out, shows that the people of the Old Dominion are willing and anxious to resume their normal relations to the Union. If the successful party steers clear of the folly in which Georgia indulged, and makes no attempt to deprive the colored men who have been legally elected to office of their positions, all will be well, and Virginia will once more enter upon a career of prosperity.

PARTY GOVERNMENT.

PARTY government, as we see it in the United States and England, is the natural outgrowth of modern free ideas. Indeed, political partisanship is a practical impossibility in any country that has not at least a semblance of free institutions, and it consequently has reached its fullest development among the people that have approached most nearly to the ideal of perfect liberty. Modern parties, however, are very different things from the factions of olden times, that represented the interests of particular leaders rather than political ideas; and whatever may be the weaknesses of our own system, it only needs an appeal to the record of history to prove its superiority to anything that has gone before. A recent article in the London Quarterly Review makes party government responsible for most of the greatest difficulties of English politics, and figures it up as the most costly system that could be adopted. The efforts of the ins to keep in, and the outs to get in necessitate abuses that would not be endured were the best men in the nation united to carry out measures intended only for the public benefit and not for political aggrandizement. The Review thinks that party government brings into power orators instead of statesmen, that superficiality is engendered; whereas what is needed at the present juncture is a ministry strong and secure in its position; for no man can do firstrate work who lives from hand to mouth, and who is always fighting for his life. Men in power under a party government are obliged to keep an eye to the movements of their opponents, and to adopt a line of policy that will appeal rather to the popular ideas of the moment than to abstract justice; great ideas and great questions that ought to receive the earnest attention of statesmen are given the go-by, and minor questions, which happen to be uppermost in the public mind for the moment, are pressed with undue vehemence, merely to gain popular favor. Party government, too, is expensive, for it induces men to seek office solely for the sake of its emoluments, and the liability of being ousted at any time makes them more anxious to improve their oppor-

There is a certain amount of truth in all of these objections, but the question is how are we to obtain anything better? Perhaps the ideal republic of Plato, if it were possible to put it into practice, would be the best government that could be devised. But Plato acknowledges himself that the thing is impracticable; it does not take into consideration human nature as it really is. A philosopher may construct such a commonwealth on paper, but the practical statesman has to adapt himself to the exigencies of his times, the peculiarities of his country and its people; and his problem is reduced down to getting the best thing that is to be had, and his motto must be equal rights for all in the sight of the law, and the greatest good for the greatest number.

A despotic government-for such only could fulfil the conditions that the Quarterly Review puts forth as preferable to the superficiality, the scrambling for office, and all the other weaknesses of political parties-has been sufficiently proved by experience to be no cheaper and no stronger in practical statesmanship than those where the largest liberty is allowed. On the contrary, the direct opposite is the case; and it is probably safe to say that there is more peculation by office-holders in Russia, Austria, and France than there is in the United States, extensive as are the performances of some of our officials in that

The fact is that political parties are necessities in a free country. They counterbalance each other, and prevent any one man or set of men from obtaining undue influence or power. It is the people, after all, who carry on such a government as that of the United States; and however outrageous may be the conduct of the professional politicians who manage to get into office, the remedy for the ills they perpetrate is always in the hands of the people, if they choose to apply it. Indeed, the people themselves are to blame for the evil deeds of partisan managers; and such performances as those of our late State Legislature, for instance, are the result of a criminal indifference on the part of those who put such men in positions of trust and responsibility. While under all free governments the people will be divided on most questions between the two great parties, there are always a number of conservatives, who maintain a balance of power, who think for themselves, who refuse to be bound by party rules, right of suffrage is allowed to vote, and every and who do not hesitate to scratch a ticket if illegal claimant of a freeman's privilege is it is objectionable. It is this class-conserprevented from falsifying the official record vative in the only true sense of the word-I that practically decides the elections, and it is

gratifying to believe that it is largely on the increase at the present time. Let the independent voters be increased until they become a power in the land that politicians will be bound to respect, and then many of the evils of party government will easily be corrected. There is now a fine opportunity for this class of voters to distinguish themselves. Both the Republican and Democratic conventions have put up men who never ought to be elected to any offices whatever. These men have been nominated in utter defiance of public opinion; and if the people who have the decision of the matter in their own hands prefer to be swindled by such scamps, the fault is with themselves and not with the system of government. THE CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.

THE Chinese merchants have made an appeal to the Ways and Means Committee, now in San Francisco, which is a temperate and moderate expression of the disabilities under which they and their countrymen labor, and a request for justice, which ought to receive the candid consideration of all fair-minded men. These merchants claim that the Chinese are faithful, honest, and industrious; and that, whether as laborers or men of business, they are useful in developing the resources of the country, and in promoting more intimate commercial relations between the United States and Asia. They ask, therefore, that they shall have the same protection for life and property, and the same rights before the law, as other men. The treaty which has been concluded between this country and China is satisfactory to them, and it is special matter for congratulation that an American citizen was placed at the head of the Chinese embassy; but the protecfion promised under the treaty has not yet been accorded, and under existing circumstances they cannot advise the wealthy merchants and bankers of China to invest their money in America, when their agents are not permitted to testify in the courts, and are otherwise placed outside of the pale of the law and made liable to outrages of every description. The special tax collected only from Chinese miners they think is not in accordance with the treaty, and while they are willing to pay taxes cheerfully when taxed equally with others, they think the tax of five dollars from each Chinaman for coming into the State of California is not right, if this is a free country. Fung Tang, the spokesman of the Chinese merchants, said:-

"As a people, we wish to do right and treat all men well. If you will converse with my countrymen here to-day, they will answer any questions you wish to ask, and we hope, on your return to Washington, you will speak favorably of us to the United States Government."

The Chinese question is rapidly looming up as a future source of trouble; and it is, perhaps, well that the intelligent Chinese merchants of San Francisco have had this opportunity to meet the Ways and Means Committee face to face and to explain their position, and it is to be hoped that Congress will take some action towards according them their rights. It is useless for civilized nations to complain of the barbarous policy of the Chinese Government towards outsiders when their own conduct is no better; and the only sound and statesmanlike course that can be adopted is to give them the equal and impartial justice that is accorded to other men. Much trouble hereafter can be avoided if we do right now; and as the Chinese have asked for nothing but what seems just and proper-just what our merchants in China have been asking for all along-there is no reason why their requests should not be met in a proper spirit. It was by temporizing with slavery that all our former troubles arose; and the experiences of the past should teach us that a broad and liberal policy, in accordance with the principles upon which the Government professes to be founded, is the only course

that can be safely adopted in this instance. JEFF. DAVIS has written to a friend in Montreal that his health is in such a shaky condition as to render his return to the United States at any time hereafter a matter of doubt. We think, however, that the country will survive the infliction of his absence.

THE FINANCES OF BRAZIL. - The Brazilian Minister of Finance has submitted his budget for the year 1870-71. According to it the estimated revenue would be 73,056,000,000 reis, or, at present rate of exchange, £5,620,000, and the ordinary expenditure 83,435,464,000 reis, or £6,418,100, leaving a deficit, irrespective of any further charges for interest and differences of exchange, of 10,379,464,090 reis, or nearly #800,000. This deficit the minister proposes to meet by increased import duties, and in accordance with his views the House Committee has reported a bill adding 40 per cent, to the present duties on foreign goods entered for consumption (abolishing the colection of 15 per cent. in gold), and raising the dues on free goods to 5 per cent., the additional duties of 2 per cent. to 5 per cent., and placing 5 per cent. of additional duties on the goods not chargeable with such: which charges are estimated to produce about 12,200,000,000 reis, but which will be lessened 1,000,-000,000 reis by abolishing the duties on re-export and reloading, the municipality tithes, the half per cent, on national produce, and the three per cent, on foreign products cleared for consumption and shipped with duty-paid certificates,

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 Giverine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 634 OHESNUT Street.

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 matilated in the sorvice, 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. 1609 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston.

125 Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers.

BOD CUSHIONS AND MATTRESSES stuffed with finest hair or feathers are subject to moth, smell, and dirt. Elastic Sponge is not only a more economical substitute, but is subject to none of these inconveniences, is indestructible, and its purity almost immaculate.

8 3mwfg

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPErator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting testh, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 26 ELLIS' IRON BITTERS. - "HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and premeting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspopsis, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferrugineus 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."

For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & OOWDEN, No. 392 ARUst Street, and by Drughists generally SPECIAL NOT LES.

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it woeldy in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 1368. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 8, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock.

OYRUS OADWALLADER, DEF OFFICE AMERICAN INSURANCE

A general meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Office of the Company on July 14, 1893, at 12 o'clock. 7 6 7t* ROBERT J. MEE, Scoretary.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COM-PANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6, 1869.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Com-pany, held this day, Mr. JOSEPH H. HOLLINSHEAD was unanimously elected Secretary, in place of Mr. Wil-liam Harner, deceased. liam Harper, deceased. 77 32* HENRY D. SHERRERD, President. VERY SUPERIOR COLONG TEAS

(Black) in 5, 10, and 15 pound Handsome Caddies, at

FAIRTHORNE & CO., No. 205 N. NINTH and NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE made to the Highway Department for a contract to pave Penn street, between Orthodox street and Arrot street, in the Twenty-third ward. All persons interested will be in attendance on July 19, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the office of the Highway Department, FIFTH Street, below Chesnut, Philadelphia. The following persons have signed a contract for the same:—Edward G. Lee, Thomas D. Webster, Charles Comly, Jr., William Keas, Harry T. Garsed, H. Rowland, Jr., John Shalloross, Join Cocker, Thomas Caster, Joseph Shock, Benjamin Hoopes Jacob Smedley, William Frederick, James England, John Roberts, Wilson Milnor, William H. Hobson.

McManus & O'ROARK, 76 tuthsst* 76 tuthset*

DE JAMES M. SCOVEL LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. everywhere in New Jersey. 6 12 to 1 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 Ceme-

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 land a liberal reduc-

ALFRED O. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISHET, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS, ETC. THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COM-

PANY OF PHILADELPHIA.—Company's Building, No. 400 WALNUT Street. The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT, on the capital stock of the Company for the last six months, payable on and after the lith inst, free of all taxes.

ALEX. W. WISTER,

EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COM lolphia.

A Dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of State axes, has been declared upon the capital stock of this Jompany, payable in cash on and after the 15th instant.

767t RICHARD COE, Treasurer. DIVIDEND .- OFFICE OF THE FAME

INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 809 CHESNUT TREET.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of 3½ PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of all axes.

W. I. BLANCHARD,

THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA. PHILADELPHIA, July 3, 1869.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend for the last six months of TEN PER CENT., clear of tax, payable on and after the 8th instant.

763t

JOHN H. WATT, Cashier. PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1869. DIVIDEND NOTICE. The Transfer books of this company will 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,

Treasurer. PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3d, 1969.

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. 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.

B 3 60t]

THOMAS T. FIRTH,

Treasurer.

Note.—The Third Instalment on New Stock of 1868 is due and payable on o before June 15.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPARISON.

Advantages of the MUTUAL Plan over the Return Premium Plan of STOCK COMPANIES.

RATES.

| Return Prem. Mutual | Plan. Plan. | Plan. | Plan. | Plan. | S40 65 | \$32 00 | 54 20 | 37 30 | 75.50 499 50

On the ages named the rates of the STOCK Company are from 25 to 84 per cent, higher than the MU-TUAL rates. RESULTS.

POLICY for \$5000, at age of \$2, on the Return Pro-Company, same age, half mium plan of Stock Comp. Cash, half Note, for \$10,-panies, Annual Premium, all Cash, \$139.50, and no years, in Cash, including Dividend to be made. In I at erest on Notes, case of death at end of 10 \$1505.00. But the Mupears, the Stock Company TUAL Company will pay the

Amount of Policy. \$5000 Amount of Policy. \$10,000 Return Premium. 1395 Less Prem. Notes. 500 Cash \$9,500 and 4 dividends. in Cash.

Showing that for only \$110 more Cash Premium, the gain on the MUTUAL plan to the insured member's family is Fifty Per Cent. Should death occur at the end of 5 years, the comparison would be:-Cash paid to St'k Co., \$697.50—Paid to family, \$5697.50 Mutual, \$785.00— " " \$3500.00 and dividend.

At the age of 40, the MUTUAL plan for \$1916 40, Cash Premium, will yield \$9360.00; while the Stock plan for \$3032.to, Cash Premium, yields \$7032.to. Showing a gain on the MUTUAL plan of \$2397 50, and dividend. These calculations are based upon many years' past experience of MUTUAL plan.

Insure your Life in the

PENN MUTUAL.

NO. 921 CHESNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA. IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY
AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA
The estate of CHARLES W. CHURCHMAN. deceased.
The Auditors appointed by the Court to audit, settle,
and adjust the account of Elica Churchman, John Welsh,
William Rotch Wistar, and Charles J. Churchman, Rrecutors of the last Will and Testament of CHARLES W.
CHURCHMAN, deceased, and to report distribution of
the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the
parties interested for the purpose of his appointment
on TUESDAY, the 20th day of July instant, at 11 o'clock
A. M., at his office, No. 118 S. SIXTH Street, second
story, in the city of Philadelphia.
78 mbt

EXTERNAL E. NICHOLS, Auditor, OLOTHING.

WHERE WILL YOU RUSTICATE?

Cin to Cape May?

Go to Atlantic City? Go to Saratogaf

Go to the White Mountains? Go to Ningara Falls? Go a.fishing?

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Go climb a treet

Wherever you go, neighbor, you need first to go to

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S

GREAT BROWN STONE HALL

To refresh yourself with an elegant travelling suit which you can get at a ridiculously low erice. Linen Dusters,

> Travelling Sacks, Summer Overalls,

Hunting Jackets, Fishing Rigs, Airy Pantaloons,

Snow White Duck Coats,

Shaded Linen Suits. Together with an immensely varied assortment of all things needed for the comfort and adornment of the outer man, whether at home or abroad.

Your attention, gentlemen, is respectfully and

cointedly called to the

AT WHICH EVERYTHING IN THE

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GREAT BROWN HALL

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PHILADELPHIA. BROTHER,

WESTON &

MERCHANT TAILORS,

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DAILY RECEIVING

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS. A Superior Garment at a reasonable price.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 8 31 3mrp DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB

HERRING'S PATENT

FRANKLINITE BANKER'S CHEST.

PERRYVILLE STATION, PENNSYLVANIA RR.,

MESSES, FARREL, HERRING & Co., No. 629 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

Gents:-A persistent but unsuccessful effort was made on the night of May 29, 1869, to drill the Banker's chest received from you a few menth ago. From facts that have come to our knowledge, it is evident that the attempt to open it was renewed on Sunday evening following. Finding all efforts to drill it useless, the effort was then made to break the lock. The hammering was heard by parties in the neighborhood for several hours, but supposing it to arise from the railroad men replacing a defective rail, excited no alarm. The tools, with the exception of the drills, were left. It is evident that they were not only prepared, but perfectly familiar with the construction of your Chest.

That they failed is another evidence that your Banker's Chesta are what you claim for them, Burgiar-Proof. Respectfully yours. 6 15 4p J. BALSBACK, Agent.

CLARETS! CLARETS!

ONE THOUSAND CASES OF HIGH AND

MEDIUM GRADE CLARETS.

Imported in wood, and bottled here at a much lower

price than the same imported in cases.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE

IMPORTERS OF FINE WINES,

S.W. CORNER BROAD AND WALNUT, PHILADELPHIA.

FINE TEAS

LOW PRICES.

BROAD and CHESNUT Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA. 4 8 stuth3mrp

PIANOS, ETO. ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT,

FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES. Fall guarantee and moderate prices.

8 9 8 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.
J. E. GOULD.

No. 923 CHESNUT Street,

CHEVIOTS! CHEVIOTS

FANCY AND PLAIN,

For Gentlemen's Travelling Suits.

DUCKS AND DRILL

IN GREAT VARIETY.

COMPLETE STOCE

COATINGS. BATISTES, REPELLANT

ALL SHADES, For Ladies Walking Suits.

FANCY, PLAIN WHITE, and SCARLE

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DELICATE AND BEAUTIFUL PLAIN COLOR

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COMBINATION BUTTON-HOL

SEWING MACHINE Is now universally admitted to be superior to others as a Family Machine. THE SIMPLICITY EASE, AND CERTAINTY with which it operate as well as the uniform excellence of its wor

throughout the entire range of sewing, in Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering, and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beauti-ful Button-Hole and

Eyelet Hole Werk, PLACE IT UNQUESTIONABLY FAR IN A VANCE OF ANY OTHER SIMILAR INVENTION.

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PHILADELPHIA.

PENNSYLVANI

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New York Canal and Railroad Co. SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS. A limited amount of these Bonds, guaranteed t

the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, is offered at

NINETY AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. The Canal of this Company is 105 miles long. The Railroad of the same length is fast approaching con pletion, and being principally owned by the Lehig

Valley Railroad Company, will open in connecti

therewith an immense and profitable trade nort

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ward from the coal regions to Western and Southe New York and the Great Lakes. Apply at Lebigh Valley Railroad Company's Ome

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,

Treasurer Lehigh Valley Railroad Compa DREXEL &

NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET. American and Foreign

BANKERS. ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS CREDIT available on presentation in any part

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Travellers can make all their financial arrang ments through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge. DERKEL, WINTHROP & CO., | DREKEL, HARJES & Co.

New York.

HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK, WALTER S. GRIFFITH, President.

Paris. [8 10

A solid, safe, and reliable Company. Assets over two million dollars (\$2,000,000), most secure nvested, and rapidly increasing. A MEMBERSHIP OF OVER 10,000.

Persons contemplating assurance on their lives are vited to examine the literature of the Company, which may be had at the Philadelphia office, Southwest corner of FOURTH and LIBRARY Street

63 thstu3m B. K. ESLER, General Agent. INSTRUCTION.

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

be examined on MONDAY, June 21, or on FRIDA August 27. Apply to HENRY COPPRE, LL. D., 6 17 1m THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL

a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its ner session in the new Academy Building at MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY,

MONDAY, September 6, 1869. rs apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL, For circulars apply to FOR SALE.

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