(BUNDAYS SECRETED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING.

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET. PHILADRIPHIA

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FRIDAY, JELY 9, 1869.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTS.

Born branches of City Councils yester lay adopted resolutions authorizing the employment of counsel to test the validity of the new bill creating the Board of Trusts, and directing the officials who have city trusts under their control to refuse to surrender books, records, or real estate to unauthorized

The whole question will, therefore, we presume, be thrown into the courts; and as it is desirable that it should be examined in all its bearings, the contemplated legal investigation cannot result in any serious harm, and may do much good. The donor of the principal trust, the Girard estate, manifestly desired to place the control of that valuable property exclusively in the hands of "the Mayor, Aldermen, and citizens of Philadelphia, their successors and assigns;" and in referring to the organization of the college, he said, in his will, that he hoped that the nature and benefits of his bequests, coupled with the fact that they would be subject to the management of the municipal government, would induce the citizens of Philadelphia to "observe and evince especial care and anxiety in selecting members for their City Councils. and other agents."

The new law provides for an entirely different system of management. The Mayor and Councils will have but three votes out of fifteen in the proposed Board of Directors. The remaining twelve directors are to be appointed in part by the Judges of the Supreme Court, some of whom are not citizens of Philadelphia. They are to serve during good behavior, being subject to removal only by the concurrent vote of two-thirds of the members of the Board of Appointment; and they will necessarily possess, for an indefinite period, a controlling power, which cannot be seriously affected by the views or wishes of the Mayor, Councils, or citizens of Philadelphia. The courts, instead of the citizens, will, in the first instance, designate who are to control the trust; but after the new board is once appointed, it will be so far beyond the reach of public opinion that its authority will be well-nigh perpetual and absolute.

It is quite possible, and not improbable. that the proposed Board of Appointment would select men of superior character, and that their administration would be eminently skilful and honest, but if by any mischance a serious mistake should be made in their selection, it would be difficult and almost impossible to correct it.

The main questions, however, will relate rather to the legality of the proposed change than to the influence it will exert on the management of the Girard estate and other trusts. Has the Legislature a right to transfer to the courts the control of property left, in trust, to the Mayor, Aldermen, and citizens? and, if it has such a right, will not the surviving relations of Stephen Girard be furnished with new ammunition for the eternal war they are disposed to wage against the orphans whom he selected as his principal heirs? A legal investigation may speedily decide the first of these questions in the affirmative, and the second in the negative, but Councils have acted prudently and properly in resolving to have the validity of the new bill thoroughly tested.

#### WAX WORKS.

SLOANAKER-A. B. Sloanaker-"Judge" A. B. Sloanaker-has turned up again, and in the wax works line, as usual. Let not our readers think, however, that he has attempted to wax himself into the favor of President Grant, or of anybody else in these United States. 'The "judge" is pretty well known in these parts; so well known, in fact, that his waxy effusions are not held in very high esteem. But abroad the "judge," we regret to say, has not yet made his mark. Nay; we are incorrect in going so far. To be exactly truthful, we should say that the "judge" has just commenced to make his mark-upon wax, of course-in foreign lands. The Count Von Bismark, a man who resembles the "judge" in every respect as much as an oyster shell is like unto the flabby mollusk which it incases, has been selected as the first recipient of one of A. B.'s waxy favors. This is in the shape of a letter addressed to the Man of Iron and Blood by the Man of Wax, in the capacity of "Resident Virginia Agent of the American and North German States Immigration Society."

The New York Tribune, to which we are indebted for the resurrection of the "judge," strangely regards the letter as an "interesting" one, and, while laboring under this hallucination, prints half a column of extracts from it. These extracts serve to display, in all their richness, the eccentricities and idiosyncracies of the "judge." He starts out with the marvellous announcement that "the Virginia agency of our corporation"-whether the "judge" regards himself as a plural, and therefore refers in this sentence to his individual rotundity, or not, we are in doubt-"is an entire new field of operation for the development of the enterprise." Not deigning to advise the Count of the nature of this enterprise, the "judge" here drops a semi-colon, and plunges forward thus:-"But I hazard nothing"-here one of the "judge's" wellknown characteristics crops out-"in the assertion in declaring that of all the corporated States of the American republic"-corporated States, we submit, are excessively good-"none present a more healthy and

Evening Telegraph fruitful feld in the "serest of immigration than does Virginia. At this point the eloquent in his waxy fashion. "Its soil," he continues, "climate, and resources, as well as its prop'e and labor properly controlled under Lealthful laws"-healthful laws are cortainly good-"make it the equal of all, if not the superior of many of the sister States of the Republic." After meekly requesting the Count to "please bear to his liege, his Majesty King William, the assurance that his kind offices are duly appreciated, extended by him in our"-the "judge's"-"interests, and that his kingly concession will be honestly and legitimately executed by our"-the "judge's"-"corporation;" theu comes something rather rough upon "the exceptional fools as a class,"-the "judge," of course, excluded—and finally a grand eulogy upon "one of the specific elements of Southern society—the negro, or black man." As to "them" the "judge" hardly knows what to say, "except it be to their praise," and he 'fears not that they will prove themselves a valuable and useful element of society." We might spin these elegant extracts out to the length of a column, but a surfeit of wax came near killing off the "judge" once upon a time, and we forbear to afflict our readers to the death agony.

### THE HOUSE OF LORDS AND THE

IRISH CHURCH BILL. As was anticipated, the conservative members of the House of Lords, having been frightened out of their original intention to kill the Irish Church bill outright, have fallen back upon the old parliamentary trick of amending it in such a manner that all its essential features will be obliterated, and it will be practically a nullity. The debate on this bill has brought the House of Lords more prominently before the public than anything that has occurred for many years; exceedingly able speeches have been made on both sides, and the conservatives have put forth their whole strength, without, however, convincing anybody but themselves as to the justice, expediency, or propriety of their course. The emphatic manner in which the newspapers of every degree condemned the Tory peers when their caucus determined to defeat the bill, succeeded in driving them from their purpose; and the very plainly-worded letter of Mr. Bright undoubtedly expressed the popular feeling as to the fate that would be meted out to their lordships if they persisted in their opposition to the will of the nation in this matter. The papers have not been less severe in their remarks on the subjects of the amendments, and even the Times, which, as a general rule, displays a genuine John Bullish love for a lord, says very decidedly that "the bill must become a law; this session of Parliament must destroy Protestant supremacy, and establish religious equality in Ireland, but not attempt to set up a multiplicity of establishments." And the more radical Morning Star declares that "the British people have no right to indulge peers who would deprive them of the right to be just." It is evident that the Lords have succeeded in placing themselves in a very unpleasant predicament; they can scarcely recede now from the amendments that have been adopted, and it is almost certain that the Commons, with the press and public to support them, will not consent to any material alteration in the bill, and that the Lords will be obliged finally to pass it in its original shape. The quarrel is a very pretty one as it stands, and the upshot of the matter will probably be that the House of

NAPOLEON'S EFFORTS TO REGAIN

Lords, as it is now constituted, will be done

away with, and the peers deprived of their

hereditary privileges. As the House seldom

distinguishes itself in these times except on

occasions like this, by an obstinate opposition

to some important reform movement, such a

consummation would cause but few regrets

outside the limited circle of the peers them-

POPULARITY. THE elections in France have evidently impressed the astute mind of Napoleon III with the necessity of resorting to desperate expedients to regain his popularity. Despot as he is, he is not insensible to the power of public opinion, and the past history of France admonishes him that if he cannot partially regain the confidence of the inhabitants of Paris and other large cities, he cannot hope to establish his dynasty on a permanent foundation. A short time ago he threw a tub to the whale by discharging the official who had superintended the vast improvements which have been made in the capital. Now, it is rumored that he contemplates a change of the form of government from "personal" to "constitutional." A letter is published in which he expresses regret that he acted on a recent occasion "without previous concert with the majority" of the Corps Legislatif; and his minister announces that "the Government and the Chambers will always agree in opposition to revolution." The Emperor evidently feels the weakness of his position, and he is doubtless ready to surrender a large share of the autocratic power he has heretofore exer-

THE ARMIES OF EUROPE.-A recent number of one of the English magazines had a lengthy article on the organization of the armies of the principal European powers, which presents some interesting in-

The population of North Ger nany is about 20,000, 000, which supplies a military force of 300,000 regulars, 250,000 reserves, and 370,000 landwehr, or drilled militia, making a total of 1,020,000 men. An annual conscription is made of 100,000 men of about twenty years of age, who serve for three years as regulars then four years as reserves, and finelly five years in the landwehr, after which they are discharged. In event of war, each battalion of 500 men is strength. ened by the same number drawn from the reserves. and upon the landwehr devolves the reserve duty of garrisoning fortresses, keeping up communications, etc., thus allowing the whole regular force to be

brought into the field. Austria, with a population of 36,000,000, has a force of 1,053,000, made up of 255,000 regulars, 545,000 reserves, 53,000 frontier troops, and 200,000 militia. 97,000 conscripts are drawn every year to serve three years in the regular army, seven in the reserves, and two in the landwehr. Most of the young men be-

tween twenty and twenty-one who are not conscripted are assigned to the landwehr for tweive years' service. In event of war, each regiment of regulars is recruited from the reserves, and the landwehr do garrison duty, as in North Germany.

The Russian army has recently been reorganized n the North German system. An army of 700,000 is drawn from a population of 67,000,000; and in case of war this force is augmented to 1,200,000 by the revocation of furloughs. All men between twentyone and thirty years of age are liable to military duty, and 100,000 are conscripted annually. These are enlisted for fifteen years, but for one-half of the time they are furloughed,

France has a population of 37,500,030, from which an army of 1,088,000 is drawn, of which 400,000 are regulars, 100,000 foot, 228,000 second reserves, and a Garde Mobile of 330,000. Every year 100,000 men of about twenty-one years of age are conscripted, of whom 70,000 are drafted into the ranks for five years, after which they serve for four years in the second reserve. The second portion of the conscription, to the number of 30,000, are allowed to go home again, but they are drilled for five months during the first two years, and constitute the first reserve. They remain enrolled for peace duty, however, ten years in all. All the young men not conscripted are enlisted in the Garde Mobile, which, in event of war, does garrison duty. The entire armed force of Great Britain, including that of India, numbers about 188,000 regulars, 130,000 regular reserves, and 184,030 second reserves. The first reserves, with the exception of 2000 regulars, is made up of pensioners and militia, while the second reserve is made up of 14,000 yeomanry and 170,000 volunteers. Frem a population of 29,000,000 there are annually recruited 14,000 men for tweive years' service in the regular force. With the exception of the pensioners, the reserves are

mostly volunteer organizations. In North Germany about one in every 300 of the population is conscripted, and the regular army of \$00,000 is maintained at an expense of \$48,000,000. Austria conscripts one in every 370, and her regular army of 308,000 costs \$41,000,000 per annum. In Russia one in every 660 is conscripted, and it costs her \$105,000,000 per annum to maintain a regular torce of 700,000. France draws one in 600, and maintains her regular force of 400,000 at as annual cost of \$70,000,000; while Great Britain draws but one in every 2000, and keeps a force of 188,000 regu-

lars at a cost of \$71,000,000 each year. The writer of the article from which these statistics are drawn flatters himself that the comparatively small force of Great Britain would be more effective than the larger Continental armies, from the fact that they are better trained in the use of improved weapons; and to prove that the Continental troops do not fire as accurately, with the more effective weapons of our day, as the troops of the early part of the century, he recites the number of killed and wounded in proportion to the forces engaged in the following battles:-At Prague a sixth, at Marengo a fourth, at Eylau a third, at Borodino a third, with the old-fashioned musket while at Magenta only one-cleventh fell, at Solferino an eleventh, and at Sadowa a thirteenth, with the

JOURNALISTIC .- The American Journal of Mining has been enlarged, improved, and renamed as The Engineering and Mining Journal. It is a handsome sixteen-page journal, printed on good paper, and it presents an unusually attractive appearance. The editors express a desire to represent the subjects of which they make a specialty fairly and without exaggeration, and they promise that the high character which the Journal of Mining has obtained shall be maintained in the new series. The number before us is well illustrated, and it gives a number of interesting and well-considered articles on engineering and mining subjects, and its merits will doubtless be fully appreciated by the class of readers for whom it is specially designed. Published by Western & Co., No. 37 Park Row, New York.

Hearth and Home-which has, we are pleased to notice, been a brilliant success from the commencement-will in its next number commence a new story entitled "The Romance of a Rich Young Girl," by Octave Feuillet, the author of "The Romance of a Poor Young Man." This story will be illustrated by illustrations designed and engraved in Paris expressly for Hearth and Home. In addition to this story, the paper will as usual present an interesting variety of reading matter suitable for the farm and fireside, and with good fiction it will combine practical articles which will give a positive value to each number. Hearth and Home has been exceeddingly well managed, and it goes far towards realizing the ideal of a first-class rural journal.

"HUMPTY DUMPTY."-This pantomime is drawing excellent houses at the Arch Street Theatre, and as it is now performed, it is a good entertainment for the hot weather. The funny tricks and practica jokes are particularly amusing to the children, who enjoy the mishaps of "Clown" and "Pantaloon" amazingly.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

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

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS
of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the
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. 1648 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
No. 678 BROADWAY, New York,
No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston.

125 Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers.

BOY NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made, at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the incorporation of a company, in accordance with the laws of the Common wealth, to be entitled "The Philadelphia Banking and Savings Deposit Company," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dollars, with the right to in-crease the same to three millions of dollars. 7 9636t\*

CAMDEN, N. J.

Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 612 t9 1 BED CUSHIONS AND MATTRESSES stuffed with finest hair or feathers are subject to moth, smell, and dirt. Flastic Sponge is not only a more economical substitute, but is subject to none of these inconveniences, is indestructible, and its purity almost immaculate.

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPErater of the Colton Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his outire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1264 BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. - THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the enly true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of had dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and heautiful, black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York.

used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and prometing digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debliity and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, Char. S. Gauvr, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery."

[34 ta th f s] ELLIS' IRON BITTERS. - "HAVING For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 603 ARCH Street, and by Druggiets generally

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 997 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28, 1869 NOTICE.—In accordance with the terms of the lease and contract between the East Pennsylvania Bailroad and contract between the East Pennsylvania Bailroad Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, dated May 13, 1829, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will pay at their office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, on and after the 29th day of July, 1869, a DIVIDEND of \$150 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 1st day of July, 1869. lst day of July, 1869.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co

NOTE. The transfer books of the EAST PENNSYL-VANIA RAILROAD COMPANY will be closed on July 1 and reopened on July 11, 1869.

HENRY C. JONES. 6 30 wim't Treasurer Fast Pennsylvania Railroad Qu. SPECIAL NOTICES.

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Rema d."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a nection of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 138 S. FOURTH Street, below Cheanut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. Interest allowed. Onen daily from 2 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 colock.

GYRUS OADWALLADER, 216

OFFICE AMERICAN INSURANCE A reneral meeting of the Stockholders will by held at the free of the Company on July 14, 1889, at 29 o'clock. 767k\* ROBERT J. MEE, Secretary.

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

PHILADELPHIA, July 8, 1899.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Com-plets, held this day, Mr. JOSEPH H. HOLLINSHEAD

was unanimously elected. Secretary, in place of Mr. Wil-ling Harper, deceased. tin Harper, decrased.
7.7 St. HENRY D. SHERRERD, President.

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 To societies desiring large tracts of land a liberal reduc-

ALFRED O. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Transurer.
MICHAEL NIBBET, Socretary.

1 II dm

DIVIDENDS, ETO.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD Road,

PHILADELPHIA, July 7, 1839. The Board of Directors have this day declared a divi dend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock, pay able on and after the 15th inst., clear of tax, to which date the transfer books will be closed. E. MITCHELL CORNELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA
AND GRAY'S FERRY (SPRUCE AND PINE
STREETS) PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.
TWENTY-SECOND Street, below Spruce.
PHILADELPHIA, July 8, 1859.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE, clear of taxes, payable on and after the 19th inst.

7.9fmwt19

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COM-PANY OF PHILADELPHIA.—Company's Build-ing, 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, psyable on and after the last in st., free of all taxes.

ALEX, W. WISTER,

EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COM PANY, Office No. 247 S. FOURTH Street, Phila-PANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia.
A Dividend of THREE PER CENT, free of State taxes, has been declared upon the capital stock of this Company, payable in cash on and after the light instant, 75% RICHARD COE, Treasurer. DIVIDEND .- OFFICE OF THE FAME

INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 809 CHESNUP The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of 3) PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of all axes.

W. I. BLANCHARD,

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD AND BROWN STREETS.

BROWN STREETS.

PHILADRIPHIA, July 8, 1889.

The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share, payable at this effice (between the kours of 9 and 1 o'clock) on and after THURSDAY, July 16, 1869, until which time the transfer book will be closed.

78 6t WILLIAM H. KEMBLE, Treasurer. OFFICE OF THE THIRTEENTH AND

THE TERNTH STREET PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 1011 S. BROAD STREET.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARK out of the nate armings of the six months ending June 33, 1893, clear of all taxes, payable on and after the 12th instant. Transfer Books will be closed until that time.

7 8 thatu 6t

D. B. BROWN, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1869. DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer books of th's 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,

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. 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 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH, 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. Mutual

Fearly on \$10,000, \$86.50 169.00 Return Prem. Difference ##an. \$32.00 \$7.30 \$8.65 16.90 ......\$40°65 64°20 75.50 47:00 On the ages named the rates of the STOCK Company are from 25 to \$4 per cent. higher than the MU-

TUAL rates. RESULTS.

POLICY for \$5000, at age | POLICY in the MUTUAL of 32, on the Return Pre-Company, same age, half mium plan of STOCK Com-Cash, half Note, for \$10,-panies, Annual Premium, 000, will cost in 19 panies, Annual Premium, 000, will cost in 10 all Cash, \$139.50, and no years, in Cash, including Dividend to be made. In Interest on Notes, case of death at end of 10 \$1505.00. But the Muyears, the Stock Company TUAL Company will pay the

Amount of Policy .. \$5000 Amount of Policy.\$10,000 Return Premium.. 1395 Less Prem. Notes. \$6395 in Cash. and 4 dividends

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 b years, the comparison would be :--Cash paid to St'k Co., \$697.50—Paid to family, \$5697.50 Mutual, \$735.90— " \$9500.00 and dividend,

At the age of 40, the MUTUAL plan for \$1916 40, Cash Premium, will yield \$2360.00; while the Stock plan for \$2032.50, Cash Premium, yields \$7032.50. 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,

TO LET-THE SPLENDID SECOND and OHESNUT Streets, with all the modern convenience of the streets o

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terma PETERSON & CARPENTER

GENERAL AGENTS. No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

OLOTHING. THE EFFECT

CF THE SUMMER WEATHER

AT THE

GREAT BROWN HALL

ROCI HILL & WILSON'S VIEWS

ON THE NEED OF THIN CLOTHES. Hot! Hot! Hot! to-day! Hotter now than ever! Don't you need thinner clothes? Need them now, or never!

ROCKBILL & WILSON'S VIEWS ON WHAT FOLKS ARE DOING.

Toss saide your thick coat, Come and get a thin 'un: Piles of coats at Great Brown Hall, Made of finest linen.

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S VIEWS ON THE SUMMER STOCK.

Off goes the summer stock! Down go the prices! Now's the time to get your clothes! Mighty sacrifices!!!!

#### ROCKHILL & WILSON

Would respectfully state that the going off of the Spring and Summer Stock affords rare opportunities to the gentlemen of Philadelphia and the surrounding territory to equip themselves with comfort and elegance with the best of clothes either for the journeys of the hot and dusty summer, or for the quiet pleasures of staying at home.

ROCKHILL & WILSON

Will stay at home all summer, just for the sake of keeping the people comfortably supplied with their Clothing at such prices as to keep them in a continual state of astonishment.

COME TO THE

GREAT EROWN MALL

ROCKHILL & WILSON.

NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. 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. 609 CHESNUT St., above Sixth. MARVIN'S Patent Alum and Dry Plaster FIRE-PROOF SAFES

ARE THE MOST DESIRABLE FOR QUALITY, FINISH, AND PRICE.

MARVIN'S CHROME IRON SPHERICAL BURGLAR SAFES Cannot be Sledged! Cannot be Wedged!

Cannot be Drilled

Please send for a catalogue to MARVIN & CO.,

NO. 721 CHESNUT STREET,

(MASONIC HALL), PHILADELPHIA, No. 265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

No. 108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, OHIO. SECOND-HAND SAFES OF ALL MAKES FOR SALE LOW. . SAFES AND MACHINERY MOVED.

## 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 month 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

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 Chests are what you claim for them, Burglar-Proof.

rail, excited no alarm. The tools, with the exception

Respectfully yours, J. BALSBACE, Agent, DRY GOODS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.

NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

Will offer, from to-day, the balance of their

SILK POPLIMETTES.

JAPANESE SILKS

Great Reduction from Former Prices.

THEY CONSIST OF

FIGURES, STRIPES.

CHENE.

CORDED, and

PLAIDS.

SUMMER SILKS

CLOSING OUT LOW.

CHEVIOTS! CHEVIOTS!

FANCY AND PLAIN,

For Gentlemen's Travelling Suits.

DUCKS AND DRILLS IN GREAT VARIETY.

COMPLETE STOCK

COATINGS, BATISTES, REPELLANTS,

ALL SHADES,

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