Evening Telegraph

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TRLEGRAPH 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.

THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1869.

THE TROUBLES OF SPAIN. For weeks past we have been in the daily receipt of a melancholy budget of news from Spain. The revolution is an accomplished fact, Isabella II has no possible chance or hope of ever again wielding the sceptre, and there would seem to be a general acceptance, by the majority of the people, of the new constitution and of the peculiar form of government which it establishes. But the monarchical idea is still in abeyance. Serrano, who has fairly earned the highest position in the gift of his countrymen by the prominent and effective part which he has taken in the overthrow of the old regime, now presides over the destinies of the country, nominally as regent or monarch pro tem. Practically, however, he is simply the President of the Spanish republic, for, although the Cortes have adjourned, they have left behind them in Madrid a commission selected from among themselves, to whom they have entrusted a general supervision of affairs and a special watch upon the movements of the Regent. This state of things is calculated to satisfy neither party. The Republicans are not content with a republic under the name of a regency, with a fullblown king in prospective; the monarchists are anything but content with the promise of a king and the practical existence of a republie. Therefore, while the great majority of the people appear to be satisfied with the constitution and its fundamental provisions, the extremists on both sides are prompted by the uncertainties of the situation to resort to violent expedients for promoting their particular interests. Grand republican demonstrations are of frequent occurrence in the larger cities, and bands of adventurers who have espoused the cause of the different aspirants to the throne are hovering on the frontiers. And now we receive rumors that a plot of the most desperate and fiendish character has been brought to the light in the capital, embreeing for its object the assassination of Serrano, the Regent, Prim, the leader of the Government party in the Cortes, and Rivero, the President of that body.

Whatever may be the merits or demerits of these three men, and whatever form of government may be most acceptable to a majority of the people, it is clearly the duty of the present Government to crush this diabolical conspiracy with an iron hand. If the assassination of political adversaries be once inaugurated in Spain, the country will be given over to anarchy of the type which has so long prevailed in the Spanish-American brought to a summary stand-still. Political assassinations are the meanest, most cowardly, and most dastardly resorts of desperate and reckless demagogues, and when a country is once threatened with their inauguration, its fate for years is sealed. The true friends of Spain, and the most ardent dovotees of a Spanish republic especially, would have good cause for despair if such a villanous scheme as this triple assassination, in whatever interest it might nominally be perpetrated, should succeed. The work of the revolution would be effectually undone by it for years, and anarchy would take the place of the comparative good order and security for person and property which have thus far prevailed.

There is but one way for Spain out of all

her troubles, and that is the definite and final settlement of her government. If she is to become a monarchy in fact, as well as in name, let the decision be made, and the king enthroned, without any further delay. All the disappointed rivals for the crown will then be driven to the wall, and such of their adherents as may still be disposed to make trouble will do so with the odium and penalties of treason hanging over their heads. If, on the contrary, she is to assume the semblance, as well as the substance, of a republic, the sooner the empty mockery of a throne is hidden out of sight the better. At the time when the elections for the Constituent Cortes were held, a vast majority of the people were undeniably in favor of a constitutional monarchy. Months, however, have elapsed since then, and during these months the Spanish people have been shown that their existence as a nation, without a monarch at their head, is not only possible, but endurable. If the question were to be again submitted to a popular vote, the result would be involved in considerable doubt, with the chances between a monarchy and a republic almost evenly divided. In view of this fact, it would appear to be the duty of the de facto Government to again appeal to the people, and there could be no doubt that the voice of the majority would be accepted by the minority as the final settlement, for years to come, of the question which now shakes the country from the capital to the frontiers. Delays are always dangerous, and when a high-tempered and chivalrous people like those of Spain are involved in as much uncertainty and doubt as at present, the danger of delay is apt to be fraught with disaster.

THE CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

ENGLAND is now passing through a revolution, the ultimate results of which cannot now be foretold, but which promises to accomplish radical changes in the well-worn system that still remains as a badge of the Norman conquest. Ever since the battle of Hastings, when the liberties of the British people were overturned by a band of Norman adventurers, there has been a struggle between the conquerors and the conquered. The heels of the Norman were fixed firmly on the neck of the

Saxon, and the efforts of the latter to free | himself make up the record of English history from William the Conqueror to Victoria, For a time the Norman ascendancy was undisputed, and the contest for freedom was carried on between the lords and the king. In the course of years, however, the common people began to be a power, but it is not until our day that they have seriously threatened to overturn the long-enduring vestiges of serfdom, and practically as well as theoretically take the administration of the entire powers of the government in their own hands. It has been tacitly consented on all sides that the House of Lords is a political nullity, an ornamental, appendage, like the throne; and so long as it did not attempt to run counter to the will of the people as expressed by their elected representatives, it would probably have been permitted to exist for an indefinite period, until the absurdity of such a body in a free State should have impressed itself upon the average British mind. It now seems as if the time was near at hand when the House of Lords was to be swept away, with other incumbrances that are neither ornamental nor useful, and for the existence of which no good reason can be alleged. Indeed, the Lords may be said to have committed hari-kari, and if they are abolished it will practically be by their own act.

The Irish Church bill is the rock upon which they have split. By refusing to accede to this measure as it came from the House of Commons, they placed themselves in a peculiarly unpleasant predicament. They can scarcely consent to the original conditions of the measure and avoid bringing themselves into ridicule and contempt; whereas if they refuse, they are themselves seriously threatened with a deprivation of the hereditary privileges they have hitherto enjoyed, and of being placed politically on a level with all

The Commons lost no time, when the Irish Church bill was returned to them with the disabling amendments of the Lords, and the Government achieved a decisive victory by the prompt rejection of all the encumbrances imposed by the other House. Last night the bill came up again in the Lords, and the cable despatches of this morning give us a full and interesting statement of the proceedings. Mr. Gladstone was accused of not having respectfully considered the amendments of the Lords, and there was a general flutter of indignation all around among the conservative peers. They then, with characteristic Tory obstinacy, refused to recede from the position they had assumed, and on a test motion to restore the preamble the Government was defeated by a vote of 95 to 173, a majority

In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone was received with cheers on entering, and Mr. Melbank asked the significant question whether it was competent for the House of Commons to demand an apology from the House of Peers for the language used by their lordships-insolent to the Premier and insulting to the dignity of the House of Commons. The Speaker decided that the House of republics, and her onward career will be Commons was not cognizant of what passed in the other house; but that such a query should be made is significant of the temper of the lower house, and it bodes no good for the peers.

All the influential newspapers, including the Times, unite in condemning the House of Lords in the most emphatic manner; and they are held directly responsible for any disturbances that may occur through their opposition to the plainly expressed will of the nation. It seems to be conceded that the fate of the Irish Church bill has been settled for this session, and we are given a significant rumor that Mr. Gladstone will withdraw it, and as soon as supplies have been voted will prorogue Parliament, in order to introduce the bill at the autumn session under circumstances which will cause the Lords to hesitate before they reject it. There seems to be scarcely any doubt that the ultimate result of this difficulty will be the downfall of the hereditary House of Lords, and its reconstruction on a different and more practical basis. Mr. Gladstone may accomplish his immediate object by packing the House with a batch of new peers; but the most statesmanlike course, considering the present popular feeling, would be to make a decisive movement against the House itself, and sweep away, at once and forever, this relic of feudalism.

MIDDIES TO THE RESCUE!

The greatest trouble at the watering places arises from the difficulty the young ladies experience in finding suitable partners at hopsand balls. Every belle can dance. It is a part of her education, as indispensable as the art of thrumming on the piano, or the power of following the fashions through the mazes of the Grecian bend. Many of the beaux, on the other hand, are either ignorant of the Terpsichorean mysteries, or stubbornly averse to tripping the light fantastic toe. This amusement often grows insipid to the masters of Young America before they have emerged from their teens, while the girl of the period is naturally reluctant to surrender the opportunities afforded by the ball-room for forming desirable acquaintances and displaying her charms. It is, therefore, one of the most arduous tasks of the day to secure a sufficient supply of male participants in a city sociable or a sea-side hop. The visit of the Grey Reserves to Cape May has solved this important social problem, temporarily, for that important locality, and the charms of the season have been heightened to an amazing extent by the readiness of the valiant sons of Mars to do full duty as gallant knights in the saloons of the Stockton House, Congress Hall, and the Columbia House. But, alas our soldiers are about to return Philadelphia, and then chaos will come again! In this dilemma, why cannot Admiral Porter come to the rescue? He has in the Naval Academy at Annapolis the finest body of trained young male dancers in | things as we have paid for with no end of the country. They are as familiar with the movements involved in a skilful execution of ! looks down.

quadrilles, polkas, mazourkas, and waltzes as with their drill; and it seems a sheer waste of raw material to confine the display of their rare talents to an occasional ball at Annapolis, It appears to be understood that when they go abroad on practice ships, they are expected to charm the belles of foreign lands with their superior skill. Why should they be less complaisant to the charming young ladies of their native land? A trip could be arranged, without much trouble or expense, by which the school could be transported during the summer along the coast, dividing its time between Cape May, Atlantic City, Long Branch, and Newport, If Admiral Porter wants to be a future President, he has a glorious opportunity to win in advance the votes which are to be created when the woman's rights movement prevails. If he enrols the embryo midshipmen in the summer service of beauty and fashion, he will need no other claim to the sweet voices of the future female rulers of

THE KENWIGS AT LONG BRANCH. Ir seems to be rather the fashion nowadays to decry or patronize Mr. Dickens. Mr. Justin McCarthy lately dealt the somewhat distinguished novelist a very genteel wipe, and he is but one of a large and growing class, Nevertheless, Dickens has written some things that will be remembered. Mr. Kenwigs, for example, may be considered very nearly immortal. The "Mill on the Floss" may, as Mr. McCarthy says, show a finer humor than the best of Dickens' books, but nothing short of the eternal smash predicted by the preachers can dethrone Kenwigs. He is the Prince of Vulgarians. His strength is in meekness. So long as a prototype of the collector of water rates exists, an individual who has a little money to leave to a large family of poor relations, so long is it probable a Kenwigs will be found to boast of the ale and oysters with which he has regale i the great man, and to threaten to disown his patron if he determines to spend his money as he pleases. To return to Kenwigs: who does not recollect that gentleman's mysterious but highly decorous proceedings on a certain interesting occasion? The fashion of enveloping the knocker or bellpull of a house in a white kid glove when the lady of the mansion has made her bosom's lord peculiarly happy. may not be known outside of England, but it is one that appeals to the feminine heart everywhere. "As long as it's a boy, too," said Kenwigs, "I don't know but what I won't have it in the papers." One touch of nature makes the whole world kin. We all involuntarily strike hands with Kenwigs, and say that it certainly should have gone in the papers, as it no doubt did, although the historian has no more to say upon the subject. Then, in addition, we have the pleasurable excitement in Kenwigs' neighborhood; the rush of old ladies to the Presence; their praise of the doctor: their gracious recognition of Kenwigs as a man-all surely going to make up as grotesquely true a picture as was ever drawn. And to see that Kenwigs is like the king,

the phoenix, and the earth, that is to say, that he never dies, that he arises from his ashes, and that he endureth for ever-all that is necessary the reader should do is to throw his eagle glance towards Long Branch at the present moment. He will there behold an entire regiment of Kenwigses. The front doorknob of the Stetson House may not be covered with white kid, but for all that the house has the highest attraction it has ever had in its short but brilliant career. General Grant is there, and, as too often happens, the Ameri can public scarcely knows how to behave itself. Like Mrs. Kenwigs (our old friend's congenial helpmate), it is "playful," but, unlike that illustrious female, it is not "sewerely proper." We do not think enough attention, enough honor, can be paid the man who, under God, preserved this nation. All we can do but hints at what we feel we owe him, but at the same time we hate to see these honors paid snobbishly and with a want of dignity and decorum. Republican simplicity is one thing and want of tact and high breeding is another. We do not desire to see the knee in suppliance bent nor its pregnant hinges crooked before any man, but when we honor let it be as gentlemen. Holding this view, when we read of the performances of the committee of the whole assembled at the Stetson House to devise ways and means of showing the President the rather limited collection of Long Branch lions, we were forced to admit painfully that its members were as like the original Kenwigs as ever was. When these well-meaning individuals convened ontside the General's parlor, and there voted means and supplies, the likeness became startling. "As long as it's the President we've got," said the committee, "we don't know but what we won't give him a ball"-the analogy is perfect. Now we want to know why these arrangements could not have been made without the whole country being advised of them, and, beyond all, without the distinguished guest being taken into the conference? The President's intention of visiting Long Branch was known days ago. It is not pleasant (at least we imagine it is not, for we have never had the hard luck to be placed in such a predicament), but it certainly cannot be a pleasant thing, upon going out to dine, to hear your host and hostess, in whispered conversation, on the landing outside the drawing-room, complaining that the wine was so dear or wondering if there will be ice-cream and jelly enough. Yet in just such a plight did the poor President find himself at Mr. Kenwigs' house.

But we presume the ball will go on. After this scathing rebuke the directors would doubtless back out if they could, but it is now too late. It will go on, and, having by that time recovered their dashed spirits, the Kenwigs will parade around the room with their thumbs in the armholes of their waistcoats. saying:-"When we behold this man as has stood in the batteries' fire and rode a horseback through the Wilderness; when we behold him a dancing the polks in plain clothes, and not a putting on no airs, but eating the good money, it is a sight at which Evans hisself

A MODEL DEMOCRATIC ALDERMAN. Our citizens have recently witnessed the extraordinary spectacle of two reckless villains, Robert M. Lee and Vincent Mooney by name, being turned loose upon the community by reason of John A. Hurley, a Democratic alderman of the Sixth ward, entering bail for their appearance when wanted. Mooney has twice failed to present himself, and now the model Alderman, who was solely responsible for their being set at liberty, is writhing and squirming under the prospective forfeiture of the recognizance. Lee, however, for some unaccountable reason, put in an appearance yesterday afternoon, and then another remarkable spectacle was presented, that of a demand by his counsel that his own bond be accepted as security for his future appearance. Alderman Hurley doubtless desired to retire from the business of bailing such desperadoes, having had a surfeit of it in the case of Mooney, but Alderman Kerr, we are happy to state, refused to lend his official sanction to such an unblushing attempt at cheating justice. The course of Alderman Hurley, a man who is charged under oath with the duty of preserving the public peace and the lives and property of the people, in going bail for a notorious rascal who has twice been an inmate of the Eastern Penitentiary and once of the Illinois State Prison, cannot be condemued in terms of too great severity. He has proven himself unfit to hold any position of honor, trust, or profit in this, or any other respectable and lawabiding community. The fact that he is a Democrat has nothing whatever to do with the case, and has not in any degree prompted what we have written. If a Republican alderman had been guilty of a similar course, he would have merited and received an equal condemnation.

THE Cincinnati Inquirer makes the following comparison between the candidates for the Governorship of Pennsylvania:-

"Mr. Packer is an energetic, experienced, and practical business man, who, commencing with little or nothing, has raised himself by his ablity into the position of one of the greatest capitalists of the country. The success with which he has managed his own business affairs affords good evidence of his fitness to take charge of those of Pennsylvania. Who and what is Geavy? One of the smallest and most incompetent politicians who, by the vicissitudes of human events and by the workings of our demo-cratic institutions, was ever elected to a high place. Like a miserable scum, he has come to the surface of our politics. When Governor of Kansas he showed how illiterate he was by plagiarizing his Thanksgiving Proclamation from a well-known writer, thus exposing himself and his party to laughter and ridicule. He is a weak, vain man, with not a tithe of the brains or political sugarity of Packer But the contest in Pennsylvania cannot be degraded into a mere personal one, although from that the Democrats would have every advantage. Great and momentous political questions are to be decided that will involve the welfare of the country for years to come. It is but of little consequence whether Packer is rich, old and infirm, or whether Geary is an illterate and miserable demagogue, compared to the issue of whether the old Keystone State will give her assent to that party and that policy which, under the lead of the radicals, propose to subvert our institu-tions, and establish a consolidated despotism in their

THE NEW THEATRE AND THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.

WE publish below a communication in relation to the proposed new theatre on the site of the Academy of Fine Arts, and we are able to lay before our readers the following information in regard to the subject. The lot and building of the Academy of the Academy of Fine Arts has been purchased for the sum of \$140,000. The lot has a front of 58 feet and a depth of 180 feet. The present walls of the Academy will be used, and W is intended to make the most elegant and commodious theatre in the city, capable of holding from 1800 to 2300 people. A handsome front will be erected upon Chesnut street, with a wide entrance hall in the middle, and handsome stores on either side of it. Above there will be a fine concert room, the rental of which, with the stores, will bring in a considerable income independently of the receipts of the theatre. There is certainly room for such a theatre as this is proposed to be, and if it is well managed, it ought to be a profitable invest ment as well as a handsome ornament to the city. The following is the communication referred to:-

Editors of The Evening Telegraph:-Having noticed in your article of last evening on "The New Chesnut Street Theatre" a reference to "The New Chesnut Street Theatre" a reference to an advertisement which lately appeared in sever all of the city papers, we would state in regard to it that, thinking it bore on its face the obvious marks of forgery, we determined to pass it by in silence. But as its artful wording seems to have deceived the community, we pronounce it entirely unauthorized and desirate of truth. It is intended to erect on the site of the Academy of the Fine Arts a theatre in every respect first-class, which we hope will not be two years in establishing itself in the favor of the years in establishing itself in the favor of the city, to which we hope to make it an ornament and an attraction. Believing that our enterprise will meet with the approval of our fellow-citizens as soon as we are enabled to lay it before them, we beg their indulgence till that time, with the assurance that we shall bring it to their notice through other channels than anonymous advertisements or mali-cious rumors. Respectfully, THE PURCHASERS OF THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS. Philadelphia, July 22.

In this connection we would remark that we understand the directors of the Academy of Fine Arts propose to suspend the operations of that institution for two years, and they anticipate that by that time the necessity for an Academy will be felt so severely that they will be entreated to commence operations again on any terms. They need not wait so long, however, as the ciamor for a new Academy has begun already, and we hope that there will be no more delay than is absolutely necessary in giving us one, We are not sorry that the old building has been sold and that the directors have concluded that it is best for them to suspend business. The dissatisfaction with the institution under its present organization is wide spread, and there is now an excellent opportunity to do away with the superannuated ideas that have clung around the present building, and to make a fresh start with some hope of success. So long as the Academy of Fine Arts exists under its old organization it stands directly in the road of something better; and it is best that it should be swept out of existence. The collection of works of art will make an excellent nucleus for a new Academy; and if the matter is prosecuted with energy and enlightened enterprise, there is probably enough wealth and art culture in Philadelphia to endow a genuine Academy of the Fine Arts in the most liberal manner. This is a consummation devoutly to be wished; and a thoroughly organized art school in this city will give an impetus to the study of art throughout the whole country, and bring about results that can only be disaly estimated at the present time.

THE New York World this morning says; "Ex-Senator Buckalew's pocket was picked of \$200 by & radical attendant at the Harrisburg Convention.

—A really curious piece of musical patchwork will be the Grand Requiem now being written at the proposal of Verdi by no less than thirteen composers, as a monument to the memory of Rossini. The performance of this work is not to take more than one hour and a half, thus allowing about seven minutes to each composer. No restriction of key or time is laid on any one of them beyond the obligation of beginning and ending in the initial key. The following are the names of the contributors to this strange work which is expected to be terminated on the 15th of September:—Bazzala, Bazzini, Pedrotti, Cag-nonia, Ricci, Nini, Boucheron. Coccia, Gaspari, Platancia, Petrella, Mabellini, and Yerdi.

Foreign Items.

-The accounts of the Peabody fund have lately been published, and it is evident that the lonor's intentions are being carried out faithfully, and the expenditure regulated with care and economy. But there is one way in which the charity may ruin its purpose; and while this contingency is clearly perceived, it seems very difficult to guard against it. It has been found that buildings such as those now being erected do not benefit the class for which they were intended, but are occupied by artisans who can afford to pay a higher rent, and who previously lived comfortably enough elsewhere, giving a shilling more for rooms perhaps not quite In this way, we are afraid, the charity is diverted for the benefit of people for whom it was never intended. But the difficulty of the trust does not only lie in the above fact, but in its converse. To exclude is easy enough, but the problem is how to persuade those dwellers among the tombs, the inhabitants of cellars and attics, to come forth and cleanly and comfortably, and at the same time, as they necessarily must, to submit to some control. They prefer to dwell by families in the dirt and independence of the miserable dens they call their homes, and have the same aversion to the surveillance of a model lodging house that wild creatures lurking in a swampy forest have to the sunlight of an open country. They prefer huddling together on damp earth to living in rooms they are obliged to keep clean, and broken victuals whenever they can get them to good meals cooked for them at stated hours. It is not easy to say how they are to be got at, but this is certain, that wretchedness and filth mean vice and crime, and although it may be much easier and more respectable to fill the Peabody buildings with artisans and mechanics, the trustees are bound to look for their tenants in crowded courts and alleys rather than merely to transplant a certain number of sufficiently thriving families -The reported determination of the Prussian Government not to renew the convention with

Russia for the extradition of political offenders has given rise to much hostile comment in the Russian press. This famous convention, which created so much indignation in Europe in 1863, has repeatedly been made the subject of interpellations from Liberal deputies in the Prussian Chamber, and it is now generally understood that when the period for which it was made ex-pires, which will be in a few months, Count Bismark will allow it to lapse altogether. The Russian papers point out that this is one of the many disadvantages for Russia created by the events of 1866; and that the independent tone which has since then been assumed by the Ber lin Cabinet, and especially by Count Bismark shows that Prussia, instead of being a sure ally as formerly, may now become on occasion even a formidable enemy. They add that the conven tion is one of the most important guarantees of the preservation of peace in Poland, and accord ingly urge their Government at once to open ne gotiations for its renewal.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER .- TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mesquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycorine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 524 CHESNUT 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 mutilated in the service, application 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. 678 BROADWAY, New York,
No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston.

5127 Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers.

JAMES M. SCOVEL LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 612 t9 1 FOR REPRESENTATIVE,

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT,

R. KNOX MILLER.

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPEonly one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, I fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 285 VERY SUPERIOR COLONG TEAS

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

FAIRTHORNE & CO., No. 205 N. NINTH and No. 1036 MARKET Street 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 digection. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility 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, Chas. S. Gaunt, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery." feasor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery." [24 tu th f as For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & OOWDEN, No. 682 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally

NOTICE. - APPLICATION WILL BE made to the Highway Department by McManus & O'Rourk for a contract to pare CHURCH Street, from PENN Street to TACONY Road, in the Twenty-third ward. All persons interested will attend, AUGUST 3, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the office of the Highway Department, the following persons having signed a contract for the same:—

the following persons naving signed a constant to same:

B. Rowland, Jr., & Bro.; Stone, Garseed & Stone; John McGovern; William McKelvey; Hannah H. Williamson; S. P. Faunce; J. Cooper, E. S. Castor; J. Linehan; R. Lewis; E. V. O'Neil; R. Wilson; James Dungan; J. McMullen; C. T. Ayre; J. W. Brown, E. Ayre; H. M. Hunter; J. Clabby; J. J. Bray; J. Hodgeson; L. Mabery; R. Caress; S. Gorton; M. McConnell; E. Bromley; A. K. Hubbs; C. Shields Est; W. Gilmour; N. Breslen; E. Crosson; B. Coyle; B. Waters; J. Tolbert; C. H. Shaw; T. L. Vanhorn; T. Harris; C. Harris; E. O. Shaw; J. McCormick; O. C. Phillip; J. Quinn; A. McCormick; P. T. Buckes; P. McAvoy.

DIVIDENDS, ETC. PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON

DELAWARE Avenue. PHILADELPHIA, July 21, 1869. The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, upon the capital stock of the company, clear of taxes, from the profits of the six menths ending June 39, 1888, payable on and after August 2 proximo, when the Transfer Rocks will be reopened.

7.21 11t

J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

THE DELAWARE AND RARITAN
CANAL COMPANY, AND THE CAMBEN AND
AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION
COMPANY,
On and after August 2, 1869, the Stockholders of the
above Companies of July 15, 1868, are entitled to a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT, payable at No. 111
LIBERTY Street, New York, or No. 26 S. DELAWARE
Avenue, Philadelphia.
RICHARD STOCKTON. RICHARD STOCKTON.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COM-PANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 222 WALNUT The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT. payable to the stockholders on demand, free of all tax. MATTHIAS MARIS,

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

DIVIDEND NOTICE. The Transfer books of this company will be closed 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 at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and S. BRADFORD,

\$25.000 MOBILE, ALA.—A GENTLEman desirous of retiring from business
will sell his interest in one of largest and oldest established
hardware houses in Mobile, comprising one-third of the
whole business. To a person wishing to engage in a lucrative business in the South, this offers an excellent opportunity, Address HARDWARE, "Evening Telegraph"
office.

PIANOS, ETO.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDTA MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES, WAREBOOMS, No. 010 ABOH Street, OLOTHING.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND PEOPLE

OUT OF TOWN!

A voice from the ocean Comes up to the tows, "Ho! folks in the city! You'd better come down!

"Come down and be merry, Come down, for it's grand, How we're frisking about In the surf and the sand !"

See the thousands and thousands Of folks at the shore, But there's room in abundance For some thousands more

Ye jolly folks all?

WE'VE PURCHASED OUR CLOTHING AT GREAT BROWN HALL."

That's enough to make a man

Why look ye so happy,

HAPPY.

Whether he goes to the sea side, or stays at

HOME.

To be happy, either at home or abroad,

BUY SUMMER CLOTHING

ROCKHILL & WILSON.

GREAT BROWN HALL,

NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

DEREMPTORY SALE AUGUST 27.

VERY ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT

POINTED STONE MANSION. STONE CARRIAGE HOUSE, BARN, RTC. ETC.,

CORNER OF OAK LANE AND JENKIN-TOWN ROAD. This place is on'y seven m'les from the cfty, near Oak Lane Station, contains 8 acres of land, fruit and ornamen tal trees, and is well-known as one of the most elegant residences near Philadelphia. Terms Cash. Billiard Table, Pictures by foreign masters, etc., at

Photograph and all particulars in catalogue at

M. THOMAS & SON', A 7 22 thsm3t Nos. 129 and 141 South FOURTH Street.

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On and After Monday, JULY 5,

WE WILL CLOSE OUR STORE

AT 5 P. M.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

CLARK & BIDDLE,

No. 1124 Chesnut Street. 3 11 thm PHILADELPHIA.

INSTRUCTION. THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL,

a Bearding 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 Bev. T. W. CATTELL,

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ENGLISH AND FRENCH, for Young Ladies and Misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1827 and 1829 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, Pa., will French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.

7 15 thetu 2m MADAME D'HERVILLY Principal. RUGBY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH,

Young men prepared forthwiness or high standing in College. Circulars at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street. 7 17 3m

906.

ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. JOHN MAYER informs the public that he has lately mported an immense lot of

'HUMAN HAIR." He is the inventor of the best kind of Hair Work, and

hallenges the world to surpass it.

N. B.—The public are hereby notified that goods can only

be obtained at his establishment, No. 906 AROH street. He employs no travelli agents. All who use his name be dealt with according to are impostors, and

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR. For the Trade or at Retail.

EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.

Reystone Flour Mills, Nos. 19 and 21 GIRARD Avenue.

East of Front street.

ACRIOULTURAL.

TURNIP SEEDS—CROP 1869—GROWN
by us from pure stock and warranted.

ROBERT BUIST, JR.,
Seed Warehouse,

7 22 St] Nos. 922 and 924 MARKET Street, above Night

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUN-DA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER. Deiguço, N. J.