

# THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1869.

# Evening Telegraph

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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.

#### TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1869.

#### THE PARDONING POWER.

It is a just and merciful provision of the law that permits the highest executive officer to extend to a condemned criminal, in behalf of the commonwealth, a full and free pardon for his offenses, and to restore him again to society relieved of all legal disabilities on account of crime, to start again in life with inducements to do better in future, knowing that the rigors of the law may be tempered with mercy to those who deserve it. It is not only proper, but it is necessary, that the authority to grant pardons should be placed somewhere; and by almost unanimous custom throughout the world, and in all ages, it has been placed in the hands of the chief executive. It is the duty of the courts to judge according to the law, to condemn if an offense against the law is proven -whether the law is just or unjust-and to impose such penalties as the law requires. The discretion of the courts is limited: their proper functions are hearing and judging the cases brought before them, without regard to the abstract questions involved; and, as the power of revising their sentences and extending pardon to the condemned, if circumstances should seem to warrant it, is in other hands, they are able to act with greater freedom and impartiality in the performance of their legitimate functions.

There are thousands of cases where it is essential for the good of society that an offender should be tried and sentenced, but where there are circumstances connected with the commission of the offense that mitigate the guilt of the criminal, and give assurance that, if permitted to escape from the full penalties of the law, he will offend no more. In such cases the ends of justice are fully met by the sentence of the judge, and pardon granted by the executive, in consideration of the moral rather than the legal justice of the case, exerts a beneficial effect, not only on the recipient of the executive elemency, but upon society at large. Cases do occur sometimes when the courts make mistakes, the wrong person is condemned and sentenced, or a sentence is imposed out of all proportion with the actual magnitude of the offense. In all such instances, the pardoning power comes in to remedy the wrong and rectify the mistakes of the judiciary.

If we could always rely upon having pure and incorruptible men in the highest offices of the government, the power to grant pardons might with the greatest propriety and safety be left entirely to the executive; but, unfortunately, the class of men who generally aspire to the offices of the government, even

well-being of society demands that it shall be controlled. In New Jersey the pardoning power is in the hands of the Governor and certain of the Judges. This at least throws a safeguard around it, and, to a certain extent, prevents that brokerage of pardons which was almost openly carried

on at Washington during Andrew Johnson's residence in the White House, and which is as effective, if more secret, in other localities. The pardoning power ought not to be done away with, but it can and ought to be regulated; its abuse has grown to be an evil of gigantic magnitude, preventing the punishment of the most dangerous class of criminals, and practically turning justice into a farce. The New Jersey system appears to be as advantageous as any that could be adopted, and it or something similar ought to be substituted for the present arrangement, so as to remove from our national and State Executives the power as well as the temptation to do wrong.

### THE COOLIE SYSTEM.

THE Secretary of the Treasury, in his late letter to the Collector of New Orleans, shows that the Government has already adopted precautions against a repetition of the worst sbuses of the Coolie system on American soil, or in connection with the importation of the Chinese to this country. Our consuls are requested to prevent involuntary emigration from the land of the Flowery Kingdom to the land of the Starry Banner, and we presume that John Chinaman will be at least tolerably well protected against the grosser forms of oppression. If this shield against slavery is afforded, we see no good reason why hundreds of these active, industrious laborers should not be welcomed to our soil. They are especially necessary in the Southern States, where hundreds of millions of acres of fertile land which would richly reward careful culture is now lying idle. There is but a slight prospect of its speedy development if the Chinese do not come to the rescue. There are now two or three hundred acres to every effective Southern laborer, and if some new influence is not called into action this gap will not be filled up for centuries. The course of emigration, as a rule, follows isothermal lines, and comparatively few of the people born in the Northern States, or in the northern portions of Europe, will ever become active field laborers in our Sunny South. The planters are debarred from their old resource of importing slaves from Africa, and as it is difficult, if not impossible, to induce a large immigration from Southern Europe, China is their most available recruiting ground; and if their present difficulties and past troubles have inspired them with an earnest and sincere desire to give a fair trial to the children of overcrowded Asia, they may furnish a much broader and safer basis of Southern prosperity than negro slavery. In many respects the Chinese are the best agricultural laborers in the world. For countless centuries all classes have felt a deep pride in this most ancient and most useful of all arts. Of one of their emperors it is recorded that he gave the' best energies of his life to an improvement of the cultivation of the tea-plant, and that his intelligent and continuous exertions were finally rewarded by wonderful success in extending the domain in which that useful product could be grown. The bulk of the lower classes have been animated by a similar desire to achieve the great end of "making two blades of 'grass grow where but one grew before," until the whole nation teems with garden-like fertility. The Southern States, above all other sections of the world, need such laborers. Their old agricultural system was to the last degree careless and wasteful, and there are doubtless millions of Chinese laborers who could give them useful lessons in the culture of two of their most important staples, rice and cotton. Rice, the favorite food of the Chinaman, can be grown not merely upon the famous rice plantations near the seaboard, but in many upland districts, and Chinese laborers would have little difficulty in raising the Southern cotton crop to the old standard, and in extracting from the soil at the same time, by a little extra exertion, enough food to sustain life. They would not necessarily become the industrial rivals of the freedmen. Under proper conditions, they would prove effective coadjutors. The great danger in the South is, not that too much work will be done by either white men, negroes, or Chinese, but that indolence will continue to prevail, and that the aggregate of productive labor will be infinitely smaller than the amount required for the rapid promotion of Southern as well as Northern interests. The great need of the nation is millions and myriads of laborers to do the work which should be done for the common good of all; and if the Chinese can reclaim Southern wastes, and at the same time improve their own condition, let them be welcomed. FROM MANAYUNK TO VESUVIUS. The semi-annual edition of the "Navy Register" has at last made its appearance, burdened with the list of new names which the late Secretary saw fit to bestow upon a large number of our vessels of war. The list of changes in titles embraces fifty-nine ships, and yesterday we gave the old names and the new side by side. A glance over the list shows that Mr. Borie, in inaugurating this system of confusion, had no thought of himself: for if such had been the case, he would surely have rechristened one of his boats the Dolphin, even if modesty had forbidden the use of the plain and simple Adolph. The fact, however, that one of the new names used is that of the burly Philistine, Goliath, leads us to the belief that the Vice-Admiral. who is generally supposed to have been at the bottom of this ridiculous piece of business, had in mind the achievements of his namesake, David of old, and sought to give his own vanity a slight touch of consolation. being prevented, by the eternal fitness of things, from saddling any of our men-of-war with the unique and euphonious name of

A careful perusal of the list of changes does | not reveal any striking instance of originality, even in the adaption of classical terms to things quite the reverse of classical. We search in vain for such popular and easilyremembered names as the Jimcrack, the Pollywog, the Whangdoodle, the Boomerang, the Nick-Nax, and the like; but in their place find such worn-out words as Achilles, Ajax, Amphitrite, Charybdis, Cyclops, Erebus, Hercules, Medusa, Scylla, and Vesuvius, And having exhausted "Tooke's Pantheon," our worthy ex-Secretary, or, more properly speaking, his right-hand man David, has fallen afoul John Bull's threadbare category, and laid violent hands on the Fury, the Harpy, the Spitfire, the Tartar, the Tempest, the Terror, the Thunderer, the Tornado, and, finally, to put a climax on the string, the very old Vixen herself. Why a pause should have been made here, without including the Bulldog, the Pantaloon, and the Trowsers, we are at a loss to divine. In the entire list of fiftynine vessels the names of which have been changed, we discover but half a dozen instances in which there is a shadow of an excuse for such change; and if such titles as the Koka, the Squando, the Wampanoag, the Umpqua, the Klamath, and the Waxsaw are inappropriate, unpronouncable, or ridiculous, we doubt if half a dozen men in the whole country can be found who will pronounce the change to the Argos, the Erebus, the Florida, the Fury, the Harpy, and the Niobe, an improvement. Among the more glaring instances of a change from well-known and euphonious Indian names to mythological absurdities may be noticed that of the Manavunk to the Ajax, the Tonawanda to the Amphitrite, the Marietta to the Circe, the Kalamazoo to the Colossus, the Shawnee to the Eolus, the Shackamaxon to the Hecla, the Manhattan to the Neptune, the Canonicus to the Scylla, and the Tippecanoe to the Vesuvius. Mr. Secretary Robeson, being a genuine Jerseyman, has refused to interfere and put an end to this rechristening business; and it will therefore become the duty of Congress to take the matter in hand, and settle it as it should be, in common with several other little affairs pertaining to the Navy Department.

THE political contest in Tennessee is decidedly interesting. Stokes is endorsed by several members of the Cabinet as the simonpure representative of Republicanism; while Parson Brownlow, on the other hand, warns the faithful that if they do not follow the banner of Senter they will not only encounter certain defeat in the election, but lose status in the party. Meanwhile, the Democrats, encouraged by the hope of a speedy removal of the ban of disfranchisement from the participants in the Rebellion, give a cordial support to Senter's pretensions, and force Stokes to seek votes exclusively among the most radical of the radicals and the blackest of the blacks. Aside from the personal issues involved, the principle at stakeof a removal of the restrictions upon the exercise of the right of suffrage by the masses who participated in the Rebellion-is one that must speedily triumph not only in Tennessee but in every other Southern State. It will be

OUR COUNTRY'S PROGRESS. -In 1860 the population of the United States was 31,443,331. Its area was then 3,579,393 square miles, or 2,930,170,880 acres. At a dollar per acre, this would cover the national debt. At the mean annual increase of three per cent., the United States in 1870 will have 42,323,432 inhabitants; in 1880, 56,450,941; in 1890, 77,966,959; in 1990, 100,355,802. The young man, now nineteen years old, who reaches the age of fifty, will doubtless see the latter population reached. It will then exceed the number of the present inhabitants of Great Britsin, France, and Prussia combined; yet it will only require an average of twenty-eight to the square mile about one-third of the present density of Pennsylvania. Should the United States be as closely settled as Massachusetts, 173 persons to each square mile, it will have 619,000,000 inhabitants. In 1776, the population was only 3,000,000; and the census of 1870 will increase that fourteen times.

#### SPECIAL NOTICES.

BOY FOR THE SUMMER .- TO PREVENT eunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or ether insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tailet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a tollet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 534 CHIESNUT Nireet. 245

DOP" U.S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. tion (\$50,000) having been made b

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS 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

b) officers entried to the benefit of the act, and 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.
 Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers.

5 125

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 26, 1869. RED" MESSES. EDITORS - We desire to correct an ion made to some extent by the publication of real's card in your issue of Saturday last.

We recognize among the 161 names published (including our own) many of Mr. Fry's warmest and best friends-men who went into the convention for him, voted for him and who we are confident will do so again if the coaven tion is reconvened. Many of them signed, as we did. Mr Peirsol's call for reassombling the convention distribution shed (including sirrol's call for reassembling the convention, simply to this him and his friends that Mr. Fry really had a ma-rity of the delegates in the convention. It was never for moment supposed that our action would be construed as endorsement of Mr. Peirsol, much less that we should error action to the second delegates that we should FREDERICK WEIHENMAYER, Delegate, Fifth di

sion. Thirdeento ward, JOHN H. DALTON, Delegate, Seventh division, Twen-

CHARLES C. CARMAN, Delegate, Thirteenth divion, Twentieth ward. JACOB AICHER, Delegate, Eighth division, Sixth

IOSEPH T. KEELOR, Delegate, Third division, Twon-

tieth ward, A. CAMPBELL, Delegate, Seventh division, Eighth JAMES P. ROBBINS, Delegate, Fifteenth division,

I wentieth ward. And many others.

No. 306 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, July 25, 1869. Messrs. Editors: —As my name appears in the list of dele-pates published in THE TELECHAPH of the 21th int, as disapproving of the proceedings of the Democratic City Convention, I want it understood that I do not consent to any other use of my name than for the purposes soft forth in the paper I signed, viz. —The reassembling of the convention, and a fair ballot for the candidates." Its publication in the newspapers as part of the grievances of Mr. Peirsol is unauthorized.

JAMES REYNOLDS, Delegate,

No. 1217 POPLAR STREET, PHILA, July 36, 1860. TO THE EDITORS OF THE TELEGUAPH. I desire to state that my object in signing Mr. Peirsol's protest was to have the convention reconvened, as there were many things done then of which I could not approve. I went there as a triend of Mr. Fry's, and am so still. The publication of my name in the manner in which it was done was entirely unwarranted. NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,

"WEST PENN SQUARE ACADEMY," Pursuant to a call issued July 8, 1869, and exten sively signed by the citizens of Philadelphia, a Meeting of PENN SQUARE.

CONCERT HALL, August 4, 1869, at 10 A. M.,

and nominating Candidates for the City Offices, to be submitted to the votors of Philadelphia at the ensuing

be apparent upon inspection. The Gymnasium will be under the immediate supervision of Dr. Jausen, and is being abundantly supplied with apparatus for the practice I. Newton Peirce, Amos Briggs, J. C. Garrigues, Enoch

of either light or heavy gymnastics. The course of instruction embraces all that is needed to fit boys for College, Polytechnic Schools, or Commercial Life.

OLOT HING.

PEOPLE

Comes up to the town,

You'd better come down!

Come down, for it's grand,

In the surf and the sand !"

For some thousands more.

AT GREAT BROWN HALL.

Of folks at the shore,

Ye jolly folks all?

"WE'VE PURCHASED OUR CLOTHING

HAPPY.

HOME.

BUY SUMMER CLOTHING

01

ROCKHILL & WILSON.

GREAT BROWN HALL,

INSTRUCTION.

T. BRANTLY LANGTON, having leased the upper part

of the Third National Bank Building, will reopen his

School on MONDAY, September 13. The facilities of this building for school purposes will

S. W. corner of MARKET Street and WEST

Whether he goes to the sea-side, or stays at

To be happy, either at home or abroad,

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND

A voice from the ocean

"Ho! folks in the city!

"Come down and be merry,

How we're frisking about

See the thousands and thousands

But there's room in abundance

That's enough to make a man

Why look ye so happy,

Circulars containing full information respecting Primary Department, College Classes, the study of Vocal Music

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PHILADELPHIA.

### AND New York Canal and Railroad Co. SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

PENNSYLVANI

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

**OUT OF TOWN!** NINETY AND ONE-HALF PER CENT

> The Canal of this Company is 105 miles long. The Railroad of the same length is fast approaching com-pletion, and being principally owned by the Lehi Valley Rallroad Company, will open in connects therewith an immense and profitable trade nort ward from the coal regions to Western and Southe New York and the Great Lakes.

> Apply at Lehigh Valley Railroad Company's Offe No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [7 1 1m

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

DREXEL & CO. NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET. American and Foreign

## BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS O CHEDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe. Travellers can make all their financial arrange ments through us, and we will collect their intere and dividends without charge. DREXEL, WINTHAOP & CO., DREXEL, HARJES & CO.

New York. Patis. (3 10 4

#### DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB

## HERRING'S PATENT

FRANKLINITE BANKER'S CHEST

PERRYVILLE STATION, PENNSYLVANIA RR., June 12, 1869.

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

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

# MARVIN'S Patent Alum and Dry Plaster FIRE-PROOF SAFES

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

CHROME IRON

MARVIN'S

ny name in the unwarranted. FREDERICK G. KRAFT, City Delegate, Eighth division, Fourteenth ward. BOT A NEW POLITICAL PARTY .-Delegates from the several wards will be held at for the purpose of completing the organization of the PROHIBITORY PARTY,

JOSE POEY.

election.

C. Hendry, George Gabel, George H. Hick, William S. Stiles, E. W. Smitheman, George S. Ferguson, and S. S.

Ketcham, Committee of Arrangements. lt

Medico-Cirujano de la Facultad de la Habana, ha

the highest of them, are, as a rule, neither pure nor incorruptible. They are for the most part persons who make a regular trade of politics,' who put their principles into the market to be knocked down to the highest bidder; and all their energies are devoted to the obtaining and holding offices, and to making as much out of them as is possible with the opportunities afforded. It is a defect of our political system that it places an immense amount of political power in the hands of the lowest and most debased classes: many of the most active political workers are men stained by every crime, but who continually manage to escape unwhipped of justice, because they are found useful as wire-pullers and as bullies to terrify decent citizens from enjoying the rights of franchise at the polls. It is next to impossible to procure the conviction of such men in the courts; and if by any chance one of them should be convicted, he is almost certain to be returned to society to pursue his evil course, by means of an executive pardon. There is scarcely a criminal convicted in our courts that does not begin, often before sentence is passed, to importune the Governor for a pardon. The law requires that in such cases notice of the intention to apply for a pardon shall be made in the newspapers, and we consequently find continually such announcements as this:---

"PARDON.—Application will be made to the Gover-nor for the pardon of Young Parr, convicted of re-ceiving stolen goods, at the Court of Quarter Ses-sions for the county of Philadelphia, April 7, 1869."

If the applicant has but a limited political influence, or can command but little wealth, he may not be able to compass his desires, but there are few men so totally destitute of friends that their good will is not worth something to a greedy official who desires to maintain his hold on power.

The abuse of the pardoning power was one of the greatest scandals of Andrew Johnson's administration, and the manner in which he released counterfeiters and other criminals of the worst class brought him into contempt with many men who were disposed to look with leniency on his political backslidings. In spite of protests on every side, he deliberately abused the great power entrusted to him to the basest purposes, and in most shameless manner set decency and the good of society at defiance.

The present Governor of Pennsylvania has scarcely been behind the "greatest criminal of the age" in this respect; he has used the pardoning power not for the rectifying of mistakes made by the courts, not for doing justice when the law had been too severe, but to make himself popular with a class that makes it a business to prey upon the com-'munity. In other States the same complaints are made as to the abuse of the pardoning power, and it is a matter for serious consideration whether something cannot be done to check the evil. It is apparent that under our system of government this is too great a power to be entrusted to any one man, and Forter.

impracticable to permanently impose the penalty of disfranchisement, and the time cannot be far distant when the work of reconstruction will be completed on the basis of universal amnesty and universal suffrage. The negro will vote side by side with his former master, neither being excluded by law from the polls, and both parties may as well prepare for the continued existence of this mixed constituency.

ALTHOUGH the summer watering-places are visited by many people, a marked change is coming over the character of the social arrangements at these resorts. Temporary cottage homes and mere excursion trips are rapidly rising in public favor. Men of means, who go to spend the whole summer by the sea-side, endeavor to take with them the comfort and convenience of the domestic fire-side. The children of toil, on the other hand, patronize the excursion system, and manage to crowd into a day's holiday not only a trip to and from Cape May or Atlantic City, but a bath in old ocean, a hop, and lots of fun besides, making the day of recreation the busiest of the season. There is still a goodly number of transient guests left for the hotels and boarding-houses, but the day of their glory seems to have in a great measure departed: and if they want to revive it, they should either change the condition of the money market or revise their tariffs.

THE BOUNTIFUL HABVESTS of the present season can scarcely fail to exercise a beneficial influence upon the business of the country, and especially upon the inhabitants of cities, who have so long been victimized by the high price of food. The reduction has already been felt in the reduced cost of the minor products, vegetables, fruits, berries, etc. The next tumble will be in the price of cotton, corn, and wheat, and finally it is to be hoped that even "horse feed" will fall low enough to enable the passenger railway companies to reduce their fares to the old standard. Large crops will increase the demand for merchandise in many rural districts, and the gross amount of business will be so great that a fair margin for moderate profits will be afforded in spite of the prevalence of comparatively low prices for manu-factures as well as agricultural products.

EVEN a terrapin can be made to move when red-hot coal of fire is placed on his back. And the Democracy of Philadelphia, under the pressure of the overwhelming exposures of fraud and violence in their conventions, are beginning to discover that authority can be found for a revision of the action of their double-fisted delegates. The Republicans should profit by this significant example. The corrupt legislators who have been renominated should no longer be suffered to disgrace the Republican ticket. Since the objectionable candidates have not prudence enough to withdraw, means should be devised for forcing them into obscurity. The party organiza-tion must relieve itself of the odium of a committal to these miscreants, if \_it wishes to regain the confidence of the community.

Medico-Cirujano de la Facultad de la Habana, ha trasladado su domicilio a la calle de Green, No. 1817, donde recibe consultas de 7 a 9 de la manana y de 3 a 6 de	Department, College Classes, the study of Vocal Music, Art, etc., may be obtained by addressing the Principal as above. 7 27tuthstf
tarde, DR. JOSEPH POEY, Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has re- moved to No. 1817 Green street. Office Hours-7 to 9 A. M., 3 to 6 P. M. 723tf FOR REPRESENTATIVE, FOURTEENTH DISTRICT,	R E C T O R Y S C H O O L, HAMDEN, CONN. Rev. C. W. EVERENT, Rector, aided by five resident assistants. The school is closing its twenty-sixth year, and refers to its old pupils, found in all the professions, and every department of business. Thorough physical education, including military drill, boating, and swim ming in their season. Age of admission, from nine to fourteen. Terms, \$750 per annum. The fall session begins September 7. Reference-Rt, Rev. J. Williams, D. D. Hamden, July 15, 1880. 727 2m
R. KNOX MILLER.	T ASELL FEMALE SEMINARY (AT ALL
7 14 12t T 14 1	ASELL FEMALE SEMINARY (AT AU- BORDALE, Mass., ten miles from Boston, or Boston and Albany Railroad). For seventeen years a lead ing New England Sominary. Not excelled in thorough English or artificial training, nor in highest accomplish ments in Modern Languages, Painting, and Music. Loca tion for health beauty, and refining influences, unsur- passed. Next year begins Sept. 30. Address 727 6w CHARLES W. CUSHING.
rator 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 oride gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 283 WWW VERY SUPERIOR OOLONG TEAS (Black) in 5, 10, and 15 pound Handsome Caddies, at wholesale prices. FAIRTHORNE & CO., No. 205 N. NINTH and 1 30stuthem No. 1636 MARKET Street. FLLIS' IRON BITTERS. — "HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify	FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. JThis institution, so long and so favorably known, continues to furnish the best educational advantages in connection with a pleasant Christian home. Oata logues, with terms, etc., furnished on application. Col lege opens September 16. 727 am JOHN H. BRAKELEY, President.
	MISS ELIZA W. SMITH, HAVING RE- moved from No. 1324 to No. 1312 SPRUCE Street will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young La dies on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Circulars may be obtained from Lee & Walker, James W. Queen & Co., and after August 25. AT THE SCHOOL 727 3m
tite and promoting digestion. I can unnesitatingly re-	THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL
In conditions of the spreaches favor must recommend it to ginous tonis. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, CHAS. S. GAUNT, M. D., Pro- fessor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery. For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally	a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY, MONDAY, September 6, 1869. For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL, 6 28 tf Principal.
DIVIDENDS, ETO.	CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ENGLISH AND
PHILADELPHIA AND T R E N T O N RAHROAD COMPANYOffice, No. 224 South DELAWARK 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 profiles of the six months ending June 20, 1869, parable on and after August 2 proximo, when the Transfer Books will be reopened. 7 21 lit	<ul> <li>FRENCH, for Young Ladies and Misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, Phila delphia, Pa., will</li> <li>RE-OPEN ON MONDAY, September 30.</li> <li>Fronch is the language of the family, and is con- stantly spoken in the institute.</li> <li>7 Ib their 2m MADAME D'HERVILLY Principal.</li> </ul>
THE DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL COMPANY, AND THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION	RCCOUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal, Young men prepared for business or high standing in Col- lege. Circulars at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street. 7 17 3m
COMPANY. On and after August 2, 1889, the Stockholders of the above Companies of July 15, 1899, are entitled to a divi- dend of FIVE (5) PER CENT, payable at No. 111 LIEERTY Street, New York, or No. 206 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia. RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer. Trenton, July 19, 1899. Treasurer. Trenton, July 19, 1899. THILADELPHIA A N D READING RAILEOAD COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1869. DIVIDEND NOTICE. The Transfer books of this company will be closed on Truisday, July 8, and reopened on FRIDAY, July 32. 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	SOFABED. HOVER'S PATEN 7 COMBINATION SOFABED
	is decidedly the best Sofa Bed ever invented. It can be extended from a Sofa into a handsome French Bedstead, with hair spring mattress, in ten seconds of time. It requires no unscrewing or detaching, has no separation between back and seat, no cords to break, and no hinged foot attached to the top of the back to support it when down, which is unsafe and liable to get out of repair. It has the conveniences of a bureau for holding clothing, is easily managed and it is impossible for it to get out of order. Price about the same as an ordinary sofa. H. F. HOVER, OWNER AND SOLE MANUFACTURER.
the close of business on the cir of only next. All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and	1 26 tuths6m No 230 South SECOND Stree
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