

Evening Telegraph

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THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1869.

GRANT AND NAPOLEON.

THE new ocean cable is formally opened by an exchange of communications between the Emperor of the French and the President of the United States. The brevity of this correspondence brings into prominence the official title used by Napoleon. Imitating Louis Philippe, he is not called Emperor of France, as other European monarchs are called Kings, Queens, Czars, or Emperors of their respective dominions, but styles himself "the Emperor of the French," in consonance with the idea that this phrase implies a recognition of the fact that he derives authority from the consent of the people, instead of the "divine right" upon which other thrones are theoretically based. Frenchmen, in losing the substance of self-government, are loth to part with the shadow; and Napoleon can well afford to amuse them with a name indicating that he is merely the embodiment of their will, at a moment when, after exercising absolute personal authority for years, he is devising plans to surrender, in compliance with the late demand for reform, the least possible amount of this authority consistent with the maintenance of his dynasty. Our Ulysses, following the example of his predecessors, calls himself "the President of the United States." The fact that Presidential power does emanate from the people is so palpable that nobody has ever seriously proposed the imitation of the French flummery which would be involved in a change of the official title of our Executive to the President of the Unionists, or the Americans, or the citizens of the United States. Having the reality here of creating, deposing, controlling, checking, and impeaching Presidents at will, we do not care for an empty and false verbal acknowledgment, which is valuable only as a specimen of Executive politeness.

The Emperor gracefully transmits the expression of his "good wishes" for the President and for "the prosperity of the United States." The depth and sincerity of this feeling may well be doubted. The English journals allege that in the most troublesome period of our national difficulties Napoleon zealously urged the British Government to unite with him in the formal and complete recognition of the Confederacy as an independent power, and he was as prompt as our English cousins in granting to the Rebels belligerent rights. His involvement in the visionary scheme of establishing a new empire in Mexico strengthened his desire to promote the dismemberment of the Union, and the great defeat of his imperial life followed close upon the heels of the suppression of the Rebellion. It is a part of the history of the country that Grant, after crushing treason in the South, was resolutely determined to put forth his best exertions to drive imperialism from our sister republic. He fully shared Sheridan's opinion that the invasion of Mexico grew out of, and formed part of, the secession movement, and that the work of the Union armies would not be completed until this extreme southwestern wing of the grand conspiracy against republican institutions was demolished. Napoleon can scarcely have forgotten Grant's influence in the agitation which compelled him to beat an ignominious retreat, and if it has been forgiven, the Emperor deserves more credit for capacity to ignore old injuries than he generally receives. It is his apparent interest, however, to cultivate friendly relations with this country, and he has perhaps made up his mind to adopt this policy. America is one of the best purchasers of French fashions, wines, and brandies, and American tourists are the most liberal patrons of the Parisian hotels, restaurants, theatres, and stores. Napoleon's subjects can easily grow rich by trading with us; and they have nothing to gain and everything to lose by a passage at arms. If he regards America from this point of view, he may, after all, desire our prosperity, in the confident expectation that a large percentage of the surplus cash of this country will find its way into French pockets.

The answer of the President is appropriate and diplomatic. Good wishes are reciprocated, an allusion is made to the friendship displayed by a Bourbon monarch in the Revolutionary era; but the delicate point raised by the construction of the new cable is pressed directly upon the attention of the Emperor, by the expression of the hope that "the liberal policy of the United States, pursuant to which this cable has been landed, may result in many such means of communication" between this country and France. As the matter now stands, the United States have been completely outwitted in the ocean cable business, and placed entirely at the mercy of rival foreign nations. France has followed the example of Great Britain in securing the control of both ends of the line of the new cable. An obscure island seems to have been left as a solitary relic of the French possessions on the North Atlantic coast for the express purpose of giving France advantages similar to those now enjoyed by her neighbor across the channel. America can use both lines just so long as foreign nations wish her to do so, but not one instant longer. Nor is this the worst of the arrangement. In case of war France and England could continue to enjoy the advantages of their cable telegrams, while we would be deprived of this privilege. Their Governments could be promptly informed of the movements occurring on our coast, while we would

be kept ignorant of the progress of events in Europe. Instead of the new cable furnishing a partial remedy for the advantages enjoyed by Great Britain, which she was so prompt to improve on a memorable occasion, the difficulty is now intensified, and we are at the mercy of both the leading nations of Western Europe. The new cable should have had no terminus on a well-known point on the American shore, instead of being landed on an adjacent island, and our authorities should earnestly endeavor to have this whole cable telegraph business reconstructed on equitable principles.

TWO HEATHEN BISHOPS.

IT is sometimes urged by persons connected with particular religious denominations that the outside world has nothing whatever to do with their internal affairs, their private quarrels, and the factional contests that bring them into disagreeable prominence before the public. They claim the right to fight it out among themselves, like the Kilkenny cats, and affect to consider the criticism of newspapers in particular as impertinent, more especially if such criticisms fail to see any great fundamental principles involved in these squabbles, but rather look upon them as exhibitions of bad temper, obstinacy, and unchristian illiberality, that are anything but creditable to the professed ministers of the Gospel of Peace. This is a very serious mistake. The public generally, Christian or infidel, Jew or Gentile, has an interest in every religious denomination, which cannot be set aside, and every religious denomination has a direct responsibility to the public. The various churches wield a moral influence in the community that they themselves are eager to take advantage of at all times; and even those who take no thought of religion for its own sake are willing to contribute to its support and to outwardly give it countenance, because of the benefits that are supposed to be conferred by churches, clergymen, and all the appliances of religious systems in restraining the evil tendencies of mankind, and in aiding the civil law by inculcating principles of obedience and rectitude. A church is a city set upon a hill, that cannot be hid; and every person who professes religion, and especially every clergyman who makes it the business of his life to teach and preach it, assumes responsibilities not only to God, but to mankind, at large that cannot be thrown off on occasion.

An exhibition of malice, or uncharitableness, or meanness, or bad temper on the part of a politician, a lawyer, or any other layman, exerts a bad influence only in a general way, and it generally finds plenty who are ready to reprove or denounce. When a clergyman, however, makes a discreditable exhibition of himself, a direct injury is done to the cause of religion and good morals; his example is made an excuse for the shortcomings of others who have not assumed his responsibilities, the enemies of Christianity are encouraged, the wicked rejoice, and the Church is brought into just contempt. A contest is now being carried on between two bishops of the Episcopal Church in this country that cannot fail to pain those who know what the influence of that Church might be if it was not destroyed by internal dissensions, oftentimes about matters of no practical importance, and that might easily be arranged if both factions were willing to exercise a little Christian forbearance and charity towards each other. It seems that Bishop Whitehouse, of Illinois, has a leaning towards ritualism which is not in accordance with the ideas of a goodly number of the flock of which he is shepherd. Not content, however, with holding the High-Church views which he does, he has commenced an active crusade against the Low-Church party, proposing to crush it out *vi et armis*. A Rev. Mr. Cheney, of Chicago, has been indicted and put on trial before an ecclesiastical court for omitting certain words in the church service which he, in company with a great number of others, believes to be unscriptural. Mr. Cheney believed or professed to believe that the Court was "packed" to ensure his conviction whether or no, and claiming that he was not allowed a fair trial, he appealed to the civil courts and obtained an injunction to stay proceedings, which leaves that matter in a situation that can scarcely be considered as satisfactory to either party.

The belligerent Whitehouse, not satisfied with supervising his own ecclesiastical dominions, has turned his attention to the adjoining diocese of Kentucky. Assistant Bishop Cummins, of that diocese, some time since preached a sermon in Trinity Church, Chicago, in which he alluded in severe terms to the ritualistic tendencies of the day. These remarks Bishop Whitehouse assumed to be personal, and he consequently issued an edict forbidding Cummins henceforth from preaching in Illinois. In defiance of this prohibition, Bishop Cummins accepted an invitation to preach a second time in Trinity Church, and this drew forth an indignant protest from Bishop Whitehouse, in which a great deal of what it would be putting it mild to call, bad language was used; and the epistle winds up, as is usual in such cases, with an asseveration of purity of motives, a desire for peace, and an appeal to the Almighty, which to a disinterested outsider must seem a little bordering on the blasphemous.

Now in what do these two Bishops differ from the heathens? in what are they superior to the ungodly multitudes that sneer at religion and revile at holiness? What kind of an example do these men who claim to be priests of the Most High God set to the young men and women under their spiritual guardianship, who ought to be able to look to them as examples of godly life? Whatever right there is in the case appears to be on the side of Cummins, as there is no law of the Church that permits Whitehouse to interdict his preaching in Illinois if he chooses to. At the same time there is no occasion for him to go there; and his determination to preach in spite of the injunction

put upon him seems to be for the mere purpose of setting Whitehouse at defiance. According to the direct letter of the law he has a right to do this, and if he were called by his duties as a Christian minister he would be justified in every respect; but if he goes merely to stir up dissension, he places himself immediately on the level of his antagonist.

These two church functionaries are not disputing about any essential principle of the Christian religion; but their heathenish squabble is based upon trivialities that are scarcely worth the serious consideration of sensible persons. A little gentlemanly good feeling, not to speak of Christian charity, patience, and long-suffering, which are inculcated in the book that both profess to take for their guide, might easily bring about a reconciliation; but the old Adam appears to have the ascendancy just at this moment, and the New Testament being thrown aside, they drop the courtesies of civilized life and put themselves on a level with the untutored savages, with whom revenge and hatred are virtues. When the bishops of the Christian Church fall by the ears, it is certainly time for impartial outsiders to make themselves heard in the way of protest, and the impartial lookers-on at this quarrel cannot but pronounce it disgraceful in every way to both parties.

THE CUBAN SUCCESSORS.

WHATEVER action the United States authorities may be compelled to take in suppressing filibustering expeditions, the Cuban revolutionists are assured of the sympathies and moral support of the nation. The recognition of the United States will undoubtedly be accorded to them as soon as it can be shown that they have an organized government, and that they have fairly broken the Spanish authority in the island. The news which is published to-day from Cuba is encouraging, as it shows that the patriots are steadily gaining upon their antagonists, and that there is a fair promise that ere long they will gain the upper hand. Several fights have taken place, in which the Cubans were victorious, and it is well known that the Spanish forces are seriously weakened by sickness and by dissensions in their own ranks. The Governor-General has as much as he can do to manage his volunteers, who threaten to turn upon him as they did upon Dulce, and who are incensed at the idea of being forced to take the field, where they will have less opportunity to dictate terms to their commanders. The troubles of Spain, too, will prevent reinforcements of any extent from being sent to Cuba at present, and every success of the patriots is therefore a permanent gain, while the victories of the Spaniards are often without any appreciable results. It has been observable of late that there has been less brag and bluster about the Spanish authorities, and the information that leaks out occasionally as to their real status represents their prospects in anything but promising. The great defect with the Cubans is that their forces are undisciplined, badly organized, and badly armed. If they could collect a respectable force in one place, under a competent leader, they might be able to win the day in one decisive battle. Any successes, however, are as encouraging to them as they are disheartening to their enemies, and unless something unlooked for turns up to defeat them, they will scarcely fail to win the day, although the struggle will be protracted and their beautiful island made desolate by a fierce and desperate conflict.

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 Almond Glycerine Talcum. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & C. A. WRIGHT, No. 245 CHESNUT STREET.

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—An appropriation (\$25,000) 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 the Agent, Dr. J. FRANKLIN HAMPER, Surgeon Artist, No. 1600 CHESTNUT STREET, Philadelphia, No. 675 BROADWAY, New York, No. 51 GREEN STREET, Boston.

JOSEPH POEY.—Medico-Chirurgo 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 mañana y de 3 a 6 de tarde.

DR. JOSEPH POEY, Graduate of the University of Havana (Cuba), has removed to No. 1817 Green street. Office Hours—7 to 9 A. M., 3 to 6 P. M.

JAMES M. S. COVELL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 613 19 1

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERATOR of the Cotton Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and energy to extracting teeth, absolutely painless, in a few minutes, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT ST. 1 29 2

VERY SUPERIOR COOLING TEAS (Black) in 5, 10, and 15 pound Handsome Caddies, at wholesale prices. FAIRTHORNE & CO., No. 305 N. NINTH and 13th streets. 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 promoting digestion. 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 you. Yours, respectively, CHAS. S. GAUPEY, M. D., Professor of Anatomy, University of Medicine and Surgery, 124 N. 2d Street, Philadelphia; and JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 62 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally."

\$25,000.—MOBILE, ALA.—A GENTLEMAN desirous of retiring from business will sell his interest in one of the 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. 7 22 12

PIANOS, ETC. STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS'. MASON HAMLIN'S CABINET AND METROPOLITAN ORGANS, VOX HUMANA. Every instrument offered to purchasers. J. E. GOULD, 7 24th St. No. 223 CHESTNUT STREET.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST CLASS PIANO-FORTES. Full guarantee and moderate prices. 121 N. 3d Street, No. 619 ARCH Street.

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office, No. 224 South 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, *flow of* from the profits of the six months ending June 30, 1869, payable on and after August 1 proximo, when the Transfer Books will be required. J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer. 7 21 11

THE DELAWARE AND MARITIME CANAL COMPANY AND THE CAMDEN AND AMBLY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—Philadelphia, July 21, 1869. On and after August 2, 1869, the Stockholders of the above Companies of July 15, 1869, are entitled to a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. payable at No. 111 LIBERTY Street, New York, or No. 205 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia. RICHARD STOKTON, Treasurer. 7 21 11

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1868. DIVIDEND NOTICE. The Transfer books of this company will be closed on Thursday, July 8, and reopened on FRIDAY, July 23. A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in common stock on and after the 23d 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 stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer. 7 1 20

TO VIRGINIA SPRINGS. THROUGH BY RAIL TO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS. The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company. Has now on sale at Office, No. 228 CHESTNUT Street, and at the Depot, Broad Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, THROUGH TICKETS via Washington and Gordonsville, and via Richmond and York River Line (steamer from Baltimore to West Point, thence by rail to Richmond), to

NATURAL BRIDGE, AUGUSTA, BATH ALUM, ROCKBRIDGE ALUM, HEALING, HOT, WARM, SWEET, AND WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS. EXCURSION TICKETS. To the above places, going via Washington and Gordonsville, and returning via Richmond and York River Line, are sold at No. 228 CHESTNUT Street. Passengers going via Washington leave Philadelphia daily at 11:30 P. M., arriving at White Sulphur Springs at 8:30 the following evening. Those going via Richmond and York River Line leave Philadelphia daily, except Sunday, at 12 noon, arriving at White Sulphur Springs at same time as via Washington. For further information, apply at Office, No. 228 CHESTNUT Street. H. F. KENNY, Superintendent. GEORGE A. DADMUN, General Ticket Agent. 7 20 12

LARGE SALE OF COTTAGE LOTS AT COTTAGE LOTS. The lot instant, at 4 P. M., I will sell twenty of the most desirable COTTAGE LOTS, with full ocean view situated ON GRANT STREET and BROADWAY. Also, ONE NEW COTTAGE (finished). For further information apply at office of West Jersey Railroad, CAMDEN, or to the undersigned. R. B. SWAIN, Agent, GAPE MAY. 7 29 2*

AGRICULTURAL. PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by T. S. & C. R. FLETCHER, 377 DELANCEY, N. J.

DRY GOODS. RICKEY, SHARP & CO., NO. 727 CHESTNUT STREET, ARE CLOSING OUT LAWNES, ORGANDIES, And Other Summer Dress Goods, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. (7 13 1)

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC. REMOVAL. A. B. WARDEN, IMPORTER OF Watches, Diamonds, and Jewelry, Has Removed from the S. E. corner of Fifth and Chestnut Streets to No. 1029 CHESTNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—WATCHES REPAIRED IN THE BEST MANNER. 3 11th St. NOTICE. DURING JULY AND AUGUST, OUR STORE WILL BE CLOSED SATURDAYS AT 3 O'CLOCK. JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO., 7 5th St. JEWELLERS.

RICH JEWELRY. JOHN BRENNAN, DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER, NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET, 4 29th St. PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

CLEARING OFF THE SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK!

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS! UNPARALLELED ATTRACTION! IMMENSE ABATEMENT! THE CASSIMERE SUITS ARE GOING! THE DRAP D'ETE SUITS ARE GOING! THE CHEVOT SUITS ARE GOING! THE TRAVELLING SUITS ARE TRAVELLING! THE DUSTERS ARE MAKING THE DUST FLY! THE DUCKS RUN OFF! THE LINEN PANTS TAKE LEGS TO THEMSELVES AND RUN AWAY! THE SUITS FOR THE SEA-SIDE GO TO THE SHORE! SEE THE PRICES AT WHICH WE CLOSE OUR GREAT BROWN HALL

OF ROCKHILL & WILSON, NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

INSTRUCTION. "WEST PENN SQUARE ACADEMY," S. W. corner of MARKET Street and WEST PENN SQUARE. 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 be apparent upon inspection. The Gymnasium will be under the immediate supervision of Dr. Janesen, and is being abundantly supplied with apparatus for the practice 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. Circulars containing full information respecting Primary Department, College Classes, the study of Vocal Music, Art, etc., may be obtained by addressing the Principal as above. 7 27th St.

RECTORY SCHOOL. HAMDEN, CONN. Rev. C. W. KYRRETT, 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 swimming in their local sea. Age of admission, from nine to fourteen. Terms, \$750 per annum. The fall session begins September 7. Reference—Dr. Rev. J. Williams, D. D. Hamden, July 15, 1869. 7 27 2m

ASSELL FEMALE SEMINARY (AT AU-BURNDALE, Mass., ten miles from Boston, on Boston and Albany Railroad). For seventeen years a leading New England Seminary. Not excelled in thorough English or artificial training, nor in highest accomplishments in Modern Languages, Painting, and Music. Location for health beauty, and refining influences, unsurpassed. Next year begins Sept. 30. Address CHARLES W. WASHINGTON. 7 27 2w

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution, so long and so favorably known, continues to furnish the best educational advantages, in connection with a pleasant Christian home. Catalogues, with terms, etc. furnished on application. College opens September 15. JOHN H. BRAKLEY, President. 7 27 2m

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH, HAVING REMOVED from No. 1234 to No. 1235 SPRUCE Street, will receive her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Circulars may be obtained from Lee & Walker, James W. Queen & Co., after August 25. AT THE SCHOOL. 7 27 2m

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL, a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY, MONDAY, September 6, 1869. For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL, Principal. 6 28 1f

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ENGLISH AND FRENCH, for Young Ladies and Misses, boarding and day pupils. No. 187 and 189 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, Pa. will RE-OPEN ON MONDAY, September 20, 1869. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute. MADAME DIHERVILLE Principal. 7 13 1st St.

RUGBY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal. Young men prepared for business or high standing in College. Circulars at No. 1226 CHESTNUT Street. 7 13 2m

FOR SALE. GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and a good family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, \$500 per annum. Apply to JACOB KAUFF, No. 7 WISTER Street, Germantown. Possession at once. 6 18 1f

FOR SALE—HANDSOME THREE story brick three-story double back building, No. 634 SIXTH Street, above Green; modern improvements, and in excellent order. Was owned and built by the late Henry Durringer, deceased, of the very best materials and workmanship. Immediate possession. Agent at house from 12 to 2 o'clock daily. 6 7 1f

TO RENT. GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large, modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden, in the "best" walk of Lud's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 6 21 2m*

GROCERIES, ETC.

FINE TEAS AT LOW PRICES. Thompson Black's Son & Co., BROAD and CHESTNUT Sts., PHILADELPHIA.

CLARET WINES. ONE THOUSAND DOZEN High and Medium Grade Clarets, OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION, IN WOOD, And bottled here at one-third less cost than same Wines imported in Glass.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE, IMPORTERS, S. W. CORNER BROAD AND WALNUT, 7 1st St. PHILADELPHIA.

NEW SPICED SALMON, FIRST OF THE SEASON. ALBERT C. ROBERTS, Dealer in Fine Groceries, 11 75 Corner ELEVANTH and VINE Streets.

PENNSYLVANIA AND New York Canal and Railroad Co.'s SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS. A limited amount of these Bonds, guaranteed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, is offered at NINETY AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.

THE Canal of this Company is 106 miles long. Their Railroad of the same length is fast approaching completion, and being principally owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, will open in connection therewith an immense and profitable trade northward from the coal regions to Western and Southern New York and the Great Lakes. Apply at Lehigh Valley Railroad Company's Office No. 308 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 OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe. Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge. DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., DREXEL, HARRIS & CO., New York. Paris. [3 10 4

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB FRANKLINITE BANKER'S CHEST. FERRYVILLE STATION, PENNSYLVANIA RR., June 15, 1869. MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 Chestnut 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 months 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, 6 15 4p J. BALSACK, Agent.

906. ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. JOHN MAYER informs the public that he has lately imported an immense lot of "HUMAN HAIR." He is the inventor of the best kind of Hair Work, and challenges the world to surpass it. N. B.—The public are hereby notified that goods can only be obtained at his establishment, No. 906 ARCH Street. He employs no travelling agents. All who use his name are impostors, and he deals with according to law. 7 14 164p

FLOUR. CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR. For the Trade or at Retail. EVERY BARREL WARRANTED. Keystone Flour Mills, Nos. 9 and 21 GIRARD AVENUE, East of Front street, 7 19 1p