Evening Telegraph

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheef); 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.

MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1869.

HOUSEMAN, STOKES, DAVIS, BUNN, ADAIRE, CLOUD, AND HONG.

THE Democratic journals are at last rallying to the support of "the ticket, the whole ticket, and nothing but the ticket." The Mercury, after clearly demonstrating that the worst men were nominated in the worst possible way, now announces its determination to support them on the ground that they are not inferior to the Republican nominees. Nothing pleases the p'undering politicians better than such servile submission. They rejoice in the opportunity of having their tricks forgiven and their crimes condoned on the ground that the welfare of a party requires their election. If, after the shameful spectacles which have disgusted the decent men of both organizations, this course is universally adopted, local politics will become more degraded and disreputable than ever, and future efforts to promote reform will be attended with increased difficulty. A beginning must be made somewhere. If the dissatisfaction produced by glaring partisan outrages of every description is to uniformly end in an endorsement of the men and things complained of, purification will be simply impossible, and party manipulations will go on from bad to worse, until not a vestige of honesty, decency, or justice is left.

The bulk of the Democratic ticket is so bad that it is beneath criticism. Every villainous expedient that wicked imaginations could suggest was resorted to by the victors in the Democratic Conventions, and the character of the nominees corresponds with the means they used to win their doubtful honors. Our especial business at this time, however, is with the Republican household. In it better things are expected. It cannot maintain its existence by blind traditions or unreasoning prejudices, and it must rely for success upon the cordial approval of its proceedings by the virtue, intelligence, and patriotism of the

We have received a number of communications from the friends of Mr. Houseman, urging us to refrain from further opposition to his pretensions, and expatiating upon his personal virtues. It will be remembered that we have made no attacks upon his private character, nor is it our intention do so hereafter. We have charged against him that he was the favorite of the "Gas Ring," which has exercised such an obnoxious influence upon the Republican organization in this city, and that his friends in the convention resorted to unfair means to procure his nomination. believe these charges to be strictly true. They are pertinent to the issue. They should be remembered and acted upon at the polls. It is a general principle of law that fraud vitiates all contracts. By fraud Mr. Houseman procured his nomination, and the implied obligation of Republican voters to support him in October next is thoroughly cancelled by this fact. We believe that if he should be defeated for the reasons stated, more good than harm would thereby result to the Republican party, because another needed lesson would be given of the necessity of just dealing in its partisan councils.

As to the six renominated Republican members of the last Legislature, Messrs, Stokes, Davis, Bunn, Adaire, Cloud, and Hong, every man of them should be defeated. If your enemy cheats you once it is his fault. If you give him a chance to cheat you a second time the fault is your own. These faithless members have clearly shown, by their legislative record, that they care nothing for the welfare of their constituents, and that they wish to return to Harrisburg only to make further betrayals. They stand condemned by their own votes and speeches. Since they insist upon an appeal to the people, in spite of their delinquencies, we hope no Republican will be restrained by partisan considerations from passing upon them the sentence of condemnation which they so richly deserve. If we are ever to have creditable legislators we must begin by refusing to extend the official term of those who are known to be unfaithful.

MODERN IDEAS IN JAPAN.

THE account furnished by Lieutenant-Commander Bradford, of the United States steamer Aroostook, of the naval battle near Hakodadi last May, is a curious instance of the progress that has been made by the Japanese in modern ideas. It was but a few years ago that Japan was practically an unknown country. American enterprise and diplomacy succeeded in breaking down the barriers of exclusiveness, and revealed to the world a people of remarkable intelligence and of a peculiar but undoubtedly high grade of civilization. Both the Japanese and Chinese appear to have felt that the preservation of their cherished systems could only be accomplished bo non-intercourse with the outside world; but, unlike the Chinese, the people of Japan, or at least a very large proportion of them, showed an eagerness to learn and to profit by the example of the new races with whom they were brought in contact. All observers unite in the opinion that the Japanese are, as a nation, far more civilized, enlightened, and intelligent than the Chinese, and one proof of this is their anxiety to avail themselves of all the great improvements and inventions of modern European and American culture. In the naval fight referred to several American-built and armed vessels were engaged, including the famous Rebel iron-clad Stonewall, which was

fight each other after the American fashion, with iron-clad steamers and eleven-inch guns, they have already taken a huge step towards reaching the American ideal of progressive civilization.

But it is not in their warfare alone that the Japanese have shown their willingness to learn something. They are steadily making improvements in their method of government and in their internal affairs generally. Many of their troops are armed and uniformed and drilled after the Western fashion, but so far from being mere imitators, as the Chinese frequently are, they appear to adopt improvements with judgment, and with a discriminating knowledge of their actual requirements. There are now evidences of a general disposition among the most intelligent men of the empire to throw down all the restrictions to intercommunication, and to endeavor to place themselves on a level with the most advanced nations. Considering the jealousy with which the Japanese for centuries withthemselves from all interwith the outside world, these changes are certainly wonderful as well as gratifying. With the opening of the Pacific Railroad, and the rapid increase of population on our Pacific coast, the intercoarse between the people of the United States and those of Japan will become more intimate every year; and it especially becomes us to promote a friendly feeling with them, and to offer all due aid and encouragement to those who are laboring to raise this ancient and most interesting people to a moral and intellectual level with ourselves. There is no doubt that both China and Japan are destined to exert a great influence on the future of this country; and a cordial sympathy with them in their efforts to catch up with us in the race of civilization will have its proper effect in promoting good feeling and harmony hereafter.

THE DANGERS OF SEA BATHING. In recording the first fatal mishap of the season at the seashore, it is our duty to renew the warning so often made against recklessness and foolhardiness while enjoying the pleasures and benefits of our seaside wateringplaces. Last year the drowning cases were numerous, and they had the effect of exciting an undue prejudice against surf-bathing, even among persons who were not constitutionally timid. It has been a matter for sincere congratulation that hitherto during the present bathing season no unfortunate occurrences have marred the pleasure of the visitors at either Cape May or Atlantic City. It would seem to be impossible, however, notwithstanding all precautions, to get through a season without loss of life, and we accordingly have intelligence from Cape May that a gentleman was drowned yesterday, in spite of every effort to save him, This terrible misfortune was due to the same cause that has produced a very large majority, if not all, of the drowning cases at the seashore. The bather ventured beyond his depth and was unable to control himself in the surf, and before aid could reach him he was overwhelmed by the waves. The oldest habitues of Cape May and Atlantic City assert positively that there is no danger at either place to bathers if they will only exercise common prudence. It is hard to teach some persons what this is, however, and nothing but an unfortunate occurrence like that of vesterday will prevent them from recklessly exposing their lives. How far the unfortunate man who was drowned vesterday was to blame it is impossible for us to tell He in all probability did not know what his danger was, having in the excitement of bathing allowed himself to be carried out further than was prudent. The exemption from any such fatalities that our wateringplaces have enjoyed hitherto this season must in a great measure, be attributed to the sad warnings of last year; but it suggests whether still further precautions and safeguards might not be provided at the bathing places, so as to reduce the chances of drowning to a minimum. In any case, however, much will depend upon the bathers themselves, and life-boats, lifelines, and other means of preventing accidents will avail nothing if persons will persist in unnecessarily exposing themselves to peril.

TWO SOUTHERN ELECTIONS.

During the present week elections are held in three of the Southern States, Kentucky, Alabama, and Tennessee. The contest in Kentucky takes place to-day, and is of about as much significance and consequence to the country at large as an election in the State of Vermont. Members of both houses of the State Legislature are to be chosen, and a State Treasurer also. The Republican candidate for the latter position is Rumsey Wing, his Democratic opponent being J. W. Tate, the present incumbent of the office. The vote for President last November stood 39,566 for Grant to 115,889 for Seymour-a majority of 76,313 for the latter. The Democratic majority being so overwhelming, and no great issue at stake, there will probably be a light vote polled, but sufficiently large, doubtless, to give Mr. Tate a majority of 50,000 or 60,000, with an overwhelming majority in both houses of the Legislature. In the last Legislature the party division was as fol-

Republicans	Senate, 8 50	House, 9 91	Joint Ballot, 17 121
Democratic majority		82	104
Totals,	38	100	138

It may be taken for granted that in the next Legislature the two parties will secure about the same comparative numerical strength, and that Kentucky will continue to be for some time in the future, as it has been in the past, the great stronghold of pure and undiluted Democratic doctrine.

To-morrow the State election in Alabama will take place, the officers to be chosen being members of Congress and of the Legislature. In this State the distinct lines of the two sold to the Japanese a few years ago by our great national parties are still preserved, there

Government. When the Japanese begin to | being no such anomaly as opposing candidates occupying practically the same platform and equally anxious to secure the colored vote, as was presented by the recent contest in Virginia. As some indication of the result of the legislative contest, we give the status of the last Legislature, which was as fol-

lows:-			
Republicans	Senαte. 32 1	Honse. 82 13	Thtale, 114 14
Republican n	najority 31	69	100
White Colored	32	74 91	106 22
White majori	Total Control of the	68	84
Total		95	128

But the State is not so overwhelmingly Republican as this showing would seem to indicate. The registration made previous to the voting upon the new Constitution, last year, footed up 77,250 whites and 93,434 blacks, a total of 170,684. The old Rebel element stood entirely aloof, as they had done on the question of a convention for framing a constitution, in 1867, and while 80,318 votes were given for the new constitution, there were only about 500 against it, 130 of these being cast by eccentric freedmen. At the election for State officers and members of Congress, in the early part of 1868, the same stand was taken by the majority of the whites, William H. Smith being elected Governor by a vote of 66,021, with no opposition. When it came to the Presidential election, however, there was a lively contest, Grant receiving 76,366 and Seymour 72,086-a majority of only 4280 for

At the Congressional election of last year here was no opposition whatever to the regular Republican candidates in the first four districts, while in the Fifth district the regular nominee had two opponents, and in the Sixth three, but in neither of these did the opposition vote amount to much. Consequently it is impossible to give figures which will throw any light upon the possible result, but the success of all the Republican candidates is probable. The rival nominations for Congress are as follows:-

Alfred E. Buck. Charles W. Buckley. Robert S. Hettin. Charles Hayes. William J. Haralson. William D. Mann. A. N. Worthy. J. C. Parkinson. Peter M. Dox.

John J. Hinds. William C. Sherrod. In the Fourth district, where the Republican candidate last year received the large vote of 19,634, without any opposition, the Democracy at first regarded their cause as hopeless, and their convention adjourned without making a nomination. General Dustan, an independent Republican candidate, had the prospect of the Democratic support until quite recently, when Dr. John B. Reed was announced as an independent Democratic candidate. It is said, however, that he has failed to rally his entire party to his support. Charles W. Buckley, the candidate in the Second district, is the only member of the Fortieth Congress who has secured a renomination.

Sr. Louis is working herself up into a state of very great excitement on the subject of the removal of the national capital. A preliminary meeting has been held, and a monster mass meeting is in contemplation, and ways and means for securing the great object upon which her heart is now fixed are suggested by the score. We regret that we cannot join hands with the disinterested patriots who are moving in this matter. If the capital is to be removed from Washington, Philadelphia is the place for it. The Penn Squares would be just the site for the principal building, and if they are too small, it will be an easy matter to clear away the space surrounding them to the distance of half a mile or more. The White House could be erected on Logan or Rittenhouse Square, while Smith's Island would be the most delightful spot in the wide wide world for a President's summer residence. The different buildings required for the departments could be strung along Broad street, and that grand thoroughfare could then be paved, from end to end, with the Nicolson blocks, at the expense of the National Government. And within a month after the permanent removal to this city of all the paraphernalia and personnel of government, New York would sink to the dead level of Marcus Hook and other abandoned seaport towns.

GENERAL SICKLES has presented his credentials to Marshal Serrano, the Spanish Regent, and been received in the most flattering manner. It was freely predicted that our new minister's past record would render his appointment to this diplomatic post distasteful to the society of the Spanish capital, and that he would be tendered anything but a cordial reception. But it would seem that the Spaniards are either ignorant of his career, or regard his shortcomings as of no material consequence, for the Regent was so gracious as to pay him a high personal tribute concluding with the assurance that President Grant could not have made a selection that would have been more gratifying to the Spanish people. While all this does not cause us to believe that the appointment of General Sickles was a judicious one, it is still a matter of gratification to learn that there is to be no grand scandal resulting from it. The American legation in Spain has been the occasion of quite enough unfavorable comment of late, and if General Sickles is permitted to reside in Madrid without giving rise to another instalment, the blunder made by his appointment will not result so seriously as it might have done.

THE CHINESE QUESTION is about receiving a practical solution at Omaha. The men employed in constructing the railroad bridge over the Missouri river at that point are on a strike, and the contractor has despatched an agent to San Francisco to secure the services of a gang of pig-tailed and squint-eyed laborers. The advent of John Chinaman at this comparatively Eastern point will mark an epoch in the history of the country, and the successful introduction of Chinese labor east

of the Rocky Mountain range in this single instance will prove but the beginning of a grand invasion of the flowery celestials. The chances are, however, that the attempt to finish the Omaha bridge with Chinese labor will result in a conflict between the new comers and the strikers.

PERILS OF THE SEA.

Wreck of the Haya-Maro Near Yokohama-Loss of Life-A Heroic Commander. The Japan Gazette gives the following account of a disastrous occurrence in Japanese waters:-

The steamer Haya-maro was wrecked on a rock, some seventy miles from Yokohama, June 17, and went down. She was steaming at a speed of about fourteen knots, and when about two hundred yards to the eastward of the Plymouth rocks she struck violently on a sunken rock. After striking, the vessel grated, surged to and fro, and suddenly stopped—but for an instant—from the shock. Captain Hill then gave orders to run her in shore, but the moment she was clear of the rock—or three revolutions afterwards the stem took the water, and she went down bodily in about forty fathoms.

At the moment she struck nearly all hands were on deck, but perfect coolness and discipline were maintained, there being only a rush to the boats on the part of the Chinese. Captain Hill was calmly giving further orders in the hope of saving his passengers and cargo, when he was ccosted by the chief officer, who said: had better look after yourself, Captain Hill; it is all over with the vessel," to which the brave man replied:—"Never mind me—look after yourself; and a few moments later was engulfed with his ship. One boat was lowered and got away in safety from the wreck, picking up those of the survivors whom they could find, and then making for the shore, their progress being, however,

slow, as they were pulling but two oars.
Some went overboard with the violence of the shock. One of the survivors was seated on the deck with Mr. Wainwright, and went down with the vessel, but fortunately came up unharmed. and managed to swim clear of the wreck; he then endeavored to make for the shore, but the current setting out rendered it impossible. So reserving his strength he kept himself affoat for some time on an oar that had been given him in the water by one of the officers. At one time he was pulled under the water by some poor soul struggling for life. The other passenger who was saved was also pulled under water in the same manner, and twice nearly drowned They remained in the water upwards of an hour, and at the moment when exhaustion was over powering them, were picked up by the boat which had put off again from the shore to the

The survivors being now all afloat, search was made on the beach for anything that might have washed up from the wreck, but nothing was found except a bale of cotton yarn, by means of which the chief officer had floated for a conside rable time towards the shore, when he was picked up. Two large native boats were procured, and the coast searched for three or four miles on either side of the bay, but without any result. A landing was not made, as the senode did not like to take their boat into the surf, but a Yacouin who was sent to make inquiries, reported that the villagers knew nothing of the wreck, nor had they seen anything wash up on the beach. About 4 o'clock the Olago weighed anchor, and being joined by those who had been engaged in the search along the coast, headed for Yokohama, where, with colors at half-mast, she arrived about 6 o'clock. The following is a list of those who are miss-

Crew-Captain Hill; Mr. Watt, Second Engineer; two Japanese firemen; one Chinese fireman; two cooks; one carpenter; one steward. Passengers—Messrs. Marrison, Wainwright, Kalle, Muller, Jachimek, a pianist; one China-

man; six Japanese. The rock on which the vessel struck was found to be about six feet below water, and about 200 yards to the eastward of the Plymouth Rocks, with deep soundings all around it; the same account is given of it by the native fishermen, who added that at high tide it is covered by twelve feet of water. It is supposed to be the spot where the Nepaul struck two or three years ago. We believe its position is not defined on the charts, there being merely "shoal" marked in the vicinity of the Plymouth Rocks. When examined vesterday, there were marks where the steamer had struck and shattered the rock The Japanese Times gives the following additional particulars:-

The disaster appears to be due, as in the case of the Nepaul in 1865, to skirting the well-known "Plymouth Rock" too closely. A little after 8 when dinner was over, and passengers and officers on deck enjoying the hour after their meal, while the vessel was going fourteen knots, her engines making ninety-eight revolutions per minute, she struck upon the same danger as the Nepaul. Apparently she went right over the rock, and went down almost immediately according to the best information we can get, in seven minutes. Had the engines been at once reversed, so that the ship could have been retained in her position on the rock, she might have remained suspended there long enough to have enabled all in her to have got away from her at leisure; but it would seem that Captain Hill hoped to be able to run her ashore, after clearing the point on which she was hanging, and directed his efforts to that end. Slightly built, however (she was originally constructed for a blockade-runner in the American civil war), her bottom was literally torn out of her, and she sank as soon as she got over into deep water, and has left not a rack behind.

One solitary bale of cotton is all that remains of her cargo; this must have come up through her side, and was of some service in supporting the first mate, until finding it rolling too much he abandoned it for a floating spar.

The way in which the European passengers met their death was pitiable. All, except M. Jachimek, who would not leave his cabin, were being lowered from the side of the sinking vessel, in one of the boats, and fully content with their position, the sea being smooth and shore within three miles of them, when one of the falls was cut or let go, slipped through the block at the davit, and the boat, instantly perpendicular, shot them all out into sea. M. le Conde de Mouton, a strong swimmer, struck out at once for shore, which he reached after being nearly two hours in the water, and Mr. Cream was picked up by the Quartermaster's boat which, after landing her freight of Chinamen and Japa-nese, returned to look for survivors from the Those of the crew who were saved had mostly reached the land in another boat.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER .- TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soan. For sale by onegists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 634 (HESNUT Street. 24)

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

—An appropriation (\$59,000) 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

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JOSE POEY, Medico-Cirujeno de la Facultad de la Habana, ha donde recibe consultas de 7 a 9 de la manana y de 3 a 6 de tarde, trasiadade su domicilio a la calle de Green, No. 1817.

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

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CAMDEN, N. J.
Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 6 12 to 1

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPErator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrons oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 265 SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD The Certificates for the new stock subscribed for under resolution of February 34 Jare now ready, and will be delivered on return of the receipt.

THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer. A GRAND REGATTA WILL TAKE place from POINT AIRY ISLAND TO MORROW for a superb SILVER PITCHER. Entrance free to all open boats under twenty feet. Steamer GENERAL McCALL leaves lower side SOUTH Street Whar fevery five minutes.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the ABBOTT IRON COMPANY, beld this day, the resignation of ALEX ERVIN Eq., as President was accepted, and HORACE ABBOTT, Esq., elected to fill the vacancy.

JULY 17, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD AND DIVINE BOAR

CHEMISTS STATE THAT THE PROcess which gives to sponge its superior elasticity is incapable of minring the sponge, but on the contrary protects it from decay. This is the undisputed testimony of the hundreds of thousands now using the Klastic Sauwto

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. - THIS BATCHELOUS HAR DIE. — THIS
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true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no
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Perfuners; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York.

427mwff

DIVIDENDS, ETO.

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

Nos. 4 and 5 EXCHANGE BUILDING.

PHILADELPHIA, August 2, 1893.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a somiannual dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable to the
stockholders on demand, free of all tax.

8 2 3 t. J. H. HOLLINSHEAD, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office, No. 224 South DELAWARE Avenue, PRILADELPHIA, 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 months ending June 30, 1889, payable on and after August 2 proximo, when the Transfer Books will be reopened.

721 lit. J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

THE DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL COMPANY, AND THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
On and after August 2, 1869, the Stockholders of the above Companies of July 15, 1869, are entitled to a dividend of Five (5) PER CENT, payable at No. 111 LIBERTY Street, New York, or No. 2068, DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

RICHARD STOCK FON. RICHARD STOCK FON,

Trenton, July 19, 1869.

OLOTHING.

CLEARING OFF THE SPRING

AND

SUMMER STOCK!

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS!

UNPARALLELED ATTRACTION

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THE DUCKS

THE CHEVIOT SUITS

THE LINEN PANTS TAKE LEGS TO THEMSELVES

RUN AWAY!

THE SUITS FOR THE SEA-SIDE

GO TO THE SHORE

SEE THE PRICES

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WE CLOSE OUR

BIG STOCK.

RUN OFF

BROWN HALL GREAT

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GUARANTEED BY THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY. A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THESE BONDS

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NINETY-ONE PER CENT.

The Canal of this Company is 105 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. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [8 2 1mrp CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,

Treasurer Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

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California, Hock, Claret and Sparkling. for Table Use.

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For sale in Philadelphia by SIMON COLTON & CLARKE, JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN. CRIPPEN & MADDOCK.

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JAMES P. WERR By A. H. HAYWARD, Germantown, EWEN & BRO., Camden, New Jersey.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23, 1859.

Messrs. Perkins, Stern & Co.—The Wines furnished us from time to time by your house have given entire satisfaction to customers, and are now a staple article in our trade. We are pleased to be able to say that we consider them entirely pure. Truly yours, SIMON COLTON & CLARRE.

Philadelphia, July 23, 1869.

Messrs. Perkins, Stern & Co.—Your Wines have become a staple article of merchandise with us, and give our customers universal satisfaction. From such examination as we have given them, and the reports we hear of them, we have no doubt of their strict purity. Respectfully,

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 23, 1980. Messrs, Perkins, Stern & Co.—Our experience with our Wines and Brandies reaches back almost to the your Wines and Brandies reaches back almost to the introduction of the goods to the people of the Atlantic States. We have taken pains, at different times, to submit them to scientific men for examination, and, from their reports, and the growing demand, we believe them pure and know them to give satisfaction. Yours, very truly,

8 2 mwf 2m EWEN & BROTHER.

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.

Genta:-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 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 ratiroad men replacing a defective

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, Bur-

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

of the drills, were left. It is evident that they were

glar-Proof. Respectfully yours, J. BALSBACK, Agent. 6 15 4p

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Patent Alum and Dry Plaster FIRE-PROOF SAFES

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SPHERICAL BURGLAR SAFES Cannot be Sledged!

Cannot be Wedged! Cannot be Drilled Please send for a catalogue to

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No. 265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, NO. 108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, OHIO. SECOND-HAND SAFES OF ALL MAKES FOR (6 12 mwf4p SAFES AND MACHINERY MOVED,

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mests through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge. DREXEL, WINTER OF & CO., DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,

New York. Pa is. [3 10 4 906.

906. ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. JOHN MAYEE 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. 205 AROH street.
He employs no travelli agents. All who use his name are impostors, and be dealt with according to

be dealt with according to EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 2126 CHRSNUT Street. I Liwins