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MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1869.

POLITICAL ASSASSINATIONS.

In Spain and Mexico villainous politicians have recently concocted plots for assassinating Serrano and Juarez, and the recollection of the brutal murder of the late Prince of Servia is revived by the reported refusal of the Emperor of Austria to prevent the proper tribunals from punishing one of the alleged assassins, Prince Karageorgewich. Thus it is evident that the wicked disposition to advance a desperate cause or promote an eager ambition by assassination is by no means extinct. We have still "Macbeths" upon the stage of action ready to slaughter sleeping "Duncans." The world yet contains more than one Brutus who would draw a dagger against a Cæsar, and more than one Booth bad enough to slay a Lincoln. The lessons of history are lost upon these desperadoes. They fail to see how rarely a cause dies with its leading official champion, and how futile is the effort to kill a principle by destroying a single life.

Political conspiracies based on the central idea of assassination appear to be equally disastrous whether success or failure attends the cowardly attempt to send the soul of a hated Emperor, King, Dictator, or President suddenly into the presence of its Maker. When they fail, they help to strengthen the power of the party attacked, and to give him a new hold upon his partisans. The schemes concocted to assassinate Oliver Cromwell, Napoleon Bonaparte, and Napoleon III were not merely abortive, but they gave new pretexts for increased power. Guy Fawkes' gunpowder plot to blow up the British Parliament inflicted an injury to the cause he wished to promote from which it never recovered, and for centuries the Catholies of the realm were compelled to pay a constant penalty for his rash scheme. The tendency of the baffled schemes to assassinate Juarez and Serano is of the same character. Politicians and statesmen are often strengthened much more by the injudicious or brutal attacks of their enemies than by laudations of their friends. If the popularity of the President of Mexico has been waning, nothing could have done more to revive it than the attempt to destroy him by means which make every manly and generous bosom despise and hate his despicable enemies. If Serrano's foothold in Spain is unsteady, the attempt to hurl him from his high post by insidious violence will rally to his support all doubtful and wavering spirits. It will give new zeal to his friends, and make all honorable enemies anxious to prove that they are in no way identified with the plots of his dastardly foes.

When the ruler against whom the dagger of the political assassin is aimed expires, the cause rarely or never dies with the man. The great Caesar fell only to be succeeded, after a brief interregnam, by a representative of his family and his ideas, and the base effort of Brutus and Cassius to rescue the Roman republic resulted in its total destruction. Booth in killing Abraham Lincoln gave the Presidency to an unworthy successor, but even his treachery did not prevent the triumph of the principles which Lincoln represented. Indeed, there is little doubt that the assassin struck a terribly injurious blow at the Southern interests he was most anxious to promote. After the triumph of the national armies, the martyred President was anxious to complete the work of reconstruction on a liberal and generous basis. His heart overflowed with charity for his vanquished foes, and he could have exercised an influence over Congress, in inclining it to adopt a lenient policy, which Johnson was wholly unable to acquire. All the harsher features of reconstruction are directly attributable to the assassination. Without it, the establishment of negro suffrage would have been extremely difficult, if not impossible. The South would not have been cut up into military districts and placed under the stern rule of the officers of the late war. The wishes of the leading Rebels would have been consulted, and their suggestions would have received a favorable consideration whenever it could have been justly granted. Booth's crime, followed closely by Johnson's stubborn treachery, inevitably led to the adoption of a widely different policy. Indignation was aroused in millions of patient Northern breasts that might easily have been moved by the gentle promptings of pity, and Congress faithfully represented public sentiment in insisting upon every restriction and every guarantee that the nature of the case enabled the wisest of radical statesmen to devise.

Thus in our own time and country has history repeated one of its most frequent and impressive lessons. A curse seems to accompany cowardly conspiracies. They earry with them their own condemnation. The only possible pretext for them is in those countries whose government is defined to be "a despotism tempered by assassination," but they rarely result in even seeming good in such nations; and in every land where there is a semblance of freedom left, or the slightest chance for promoting reforms by legitimate means, they are as suicidal in their conseinception.

DESTRUCT AND HIS DE. 1

Ir was not expected by the most thoughtful and judicious supporters of General Grant that he would prove what might be called a brilliant President, nor was it particularly desired, but it was thought that he would give us an able, honest, and economical administration. The expectations held out in this respect have not been disappointed. The President has not given satisfaction to his best friends in some few of the principal appointments that he has made, but no man could be expected not to make some mistakes in matters of this kind, and in judging the President it is only fair to take into consideration the difficulties under which he labors, and to remember that he has given an explicit promise to remove his own appointees with

much promptness as he did those of his predecessor, if they should prove incapable or dishonest. The very fact that he has made such an announcement as this, with a belief that he will certainly be as good as his word, will of itself have a good effect on the public service, and there are already evidences of a greatly increased efficiency in the various Government offices. The principal complaints against Grant have come from disappointed officehunters and from the Democratic newspapers that are eager to find an excuse for abusing him. As for the first, it is the most serious occasion for fault-finding with the President that he has allowed himself in some instances to be overcome by their clamor; and as for the last, he can well afford to despise them and to treat them with silent contempt—a line of policy that he has adopted heretofore, and that he is not likely to depart from in the

It is an evidence that the political enemies of the President have nothing that they can allege against him either personally or politically, and it is the highest compliment to the efficiency of his administration, that they have undertaken to dog his footsteps and employ impertinent correspondents to act the spy upon him at all hours. In the New York World, and other sheets of like character, all the movements of the President are detailed with sneering comments, with a view of belittling him in the eyes of the public; and the President, from his official position, is obliged endure insolence from these scampquill-drivers that, if he were private individual, they would not dare to attempt. The people of the United States are not to be deceived by such criticisms as these, and they look to the reduction of the public debt, the increase in the revenue receipts, the good order and security that prevail, the rapid reconstruction of the late rebellious States, and other material evidences of efficiency in the management of the Govment, as the proofs of Grant's real fitness for the position he holds.

As an example of the criticism, of the Democracy, we quote from the World of Saturday the following remarks about the recent fire in this city. The World, in the first place, overstates the loss, which was about 25,000 barrels of whisky, and not 40,000, to the total value of about \$1,000,000 and not \$11,000,000, and then, after explaining the occasion of the fire to be the falling of the wall from the immense weight of the whisky stored just over the engine-room, it says:-

"A risk so palpable might easily have been foreseen, and would never have been incurred by a superintendent conscious of jealons watchful-ness and devoted to the Interests of his superiors. But in this instance the deputy was a United States official, responsible only to a political administration which puts its pets in office not for the interests of the people, but of the party. When an official receives an appointment with: 'Stick there, friend, till you are wanted'—for instance, to help on the election in 1872!—naturally he may consider himself as satisfied regardless of anything more than the election in 1872:—naturally he may consider nimed as settled, regardless of anything more than the mere form of his duty. And thus it comes about that merchants goods in bonded warehouses, like the people's rights and interests generally, are no afer in the careless clutch of this government than they were legally subject to confiscation. As to the loss to the national treasury from the Philadel mation of our masters?

Now the real facts of the case were that the building in question ceased to be a bonded warehouse on the 30th of June: there was no United States official whatever in charge of the establishment, and President Grant had no more to do with the place than the editor of the World. The Government loss consisted of a small quantity of whisky, estimated at about 200 barrels, that had been seized for non-payment of the tax. It would be going a long way about to attempt to fix the responsibility of this fire on the shoulders of the President in any case, but as neither he nor any of his subordinates had anything whatever to do with the warehouse at the time of the fire, this precious specimen of Democratic criticism falls to the ground without further argument. The World had better try again, and perhaps within the next three years and a half it will be able to inform the public that the President puts on a clean shirt every day, or some other equally important item that will prove conclusively, at least to the "great unwashed" who read the World, that he is an aristocrat who sets himself up to being better and cleaner than the noble army of Democratic voters who never change their shirts at all.

FISK AGAIN IN THE FIELD. ADMIRAL FISK, Jr., is again before an admirng public as the chief mover in another grand railroad fight in New York. This time Erie is put in the background, and the Susquehanna Railroad is brought forward as the prize for which the gallant Fisk has undertaken to wage battle. Fisk, however, appears to have met his match this time, as a Mr. Van Valkenburg, who was put in charge of the office, not only refused to yield to Fisk, but when the latter attempted to take foreible possession, he was promptly expelled and put in charge of an officer, who conducted him forthwith to the station-house. This decisive action on the part of Van Valkenburg, so far from offending the gallant Fisk, excited his enthusiastic admiration, and he complimented his antagonist by telling him that he had been in twenty such scrapes, and that never before had he met a man who dared to face him and quences as they are base and wicked in their do his duty like Van Valkenburg, and he therefore expressed an ardent desire to take

Van Valkenberg into his own service at the earliest practicable moment, as he needed just such a man.

The case, we are told, has become so mixed up on account of the injunctions and counter-injunctions issued by different courts that it is impossible to tell how the contending parties stand, although it is presumed that Fisk has thus far rather got the worst of it.

We have no particular interest in this disgraceful squabble, and it is only worth alluding to as an inustration of the corruption of the judiciary in New York. The judges in New York city, and many of them throughout the State, are regularly in the employ of stock jobbers like this man Fisk, and all the powerful machinery of the law is put in motion whenever it is required to aid the schemes of their masters. The judges lend themselves in the most unblushing manner to the machinations of rival railroad speculators, and matters have come to such a pass that great corporations like the Pacific Railroad dare not locate themselves in New York, but have to seek safety and protection elsewhere. There is no telling what we may come to, but it is a satisfaction to know that the judiciary of Philadelphia has thus far kept itself above reproach: and this fact being known, the natural consequence of the demoralization in New York will be that an immense amount of business interests will be forced to take refuge in this city. The Fisks of New York seem to be fast killing the goose that lays the golden eggs, but it is a consolation to know that their loss is likely to be our gain.

THE GREAT SOLAR ECLIPSE fulfilled the programme laid down for it by the astronomers to the very second, and full reports of the observations of it in all sections of the country will be found elsewhere. It is a matter of sincere congratulation that the weather was generally very favorable for the operations of the astronomers and photographers, especially along the track of totality. The great number of scientific men engaged in observing the progress of the eclipse, and the exceedingly favorable circumstances under which they have been enabled to make their observations, insure the solution of many delicate and interesting problems which have hitherto defied the savans.

GENERAL ROSECBANS, luckily, has both creditors and a family, and the necessity for fulfilling duties which he deems sacred to them deters him from accepting the Democratic nomination for Governor of Ohio. He damaged his reputation immensely by indulging in the trip to the White Sulphur Springs last year, but his creditors and his family have united to preserve intact what is left of his military reputation.

THE committee of the French Senate appointed to examine the senatus consultum in which the reforms proposed by Louis Napoleon are set forth, has selected M. Rouher to preside over its deliberations. By the aid of this devoted and unscrupulous partisan of the Napoleonic regime and policy, the committee, it is to be hoped, will experience but little difficulty in arriving at "the will of the nation.

THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT has taken decisive action with respect to the priests who have engaged in the recent Carlist troubles, All who hereafter display hostility to the Government will be prohibited from preaching and presiding at the confessional. This was the only course left open to the regency. If the clergy were permitted to plot and counterplot, the country could never be at peace.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SEMMER .- TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycarine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by transparent, and has no equal as a totlet scap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. —An appropriation (\$50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing 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
who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to

Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist,
No. 1609 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
No. 678 BROADWAY, New York,
No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston.
5 125 Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVI SION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA,

No. 363 WALNUT Street. PHILADECPHIA, August 6, 1869. The Managers have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from State and United States taxes, payable on and after the 15th inst.

E. G. GILES, Treasurer, PUBLIC TEMPERANCE MEETING .-The Monthly Temperance Meeting of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION will be held TO MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING at 8 o'clock. Question for discussion—"Has the time come when total abstinence should be made a political issue?"

Vocal and Instrumental Music under the direction of E. M. Bruce, Esq.

The public arc invited.

YANKEE GREEN CORN CUTTERS. for table and kitchen use, give you the healthy pulp without the indigestible hull. Various styles and prices, from 25 cents up, for sale at all the house-furnish-

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVE-NUE, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, FOURTH DISTRICT PENNSYLVANIA, corner of ELEVENTH and RIDGE

Avenue. Philadelphia, August 5, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the annual income tax for 1808 will be due and payable at this office between August 10 and September 1, 1809; after which the legal isonalties will be added. No further notice will be given. Office hours between 8 A. M. and 3 P. M.

HORATIO G. SICKEL.

8 7smth3t Collector Fourth District, Pa.

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPErater 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 nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 260 BES MESSRS. STEWART & CO. Uphalsterers, Brooklyn, N. Y., state, in regard to Elastic Sponge, that they "turnished several churches with coshions to the entire satisfaction of the parties interested, after putting it to the thousand and one tests of Church Committees."

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. - THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the enly true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no rideutlous tints; remedies the ill effects of had dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. JOSE POEY.

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

Graduate of the University of Habana (Guba), has removed to No. 1817 Green street. Qmee Hours -7 to 9 A. M. 3 to 6 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE MONDAY

BEY OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA STATE EQUAL RIGHTS' LEAGUE, No. 716 LOMBARD

PHILADELPHIA, July 27, 1869.

The PEWNSYLVANIA STATE EQUAL RIGHTS LEAGUE again issues its call to the Leagues of this State, and to the citizens who are yet distranchised, earn-eatly urging them to attend the Annual Meeting of the League, which will convene in Huidekoper's Hall, MEAD-VII.LE, on TUESDAY, August 17, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M. The many startling events which have transpired an our last meeting make the approaching one, which will be the fifth annual session of the League, of more important than any we have ever held. The Great Republican Party is triumphant; the Great Military Chief of the Age is President of the Nation; the Constitution of the United States is amended, and its ratification by the requisits number of States so nearly completed that we may claim it as an accomplished fact; and black men are voters and

fift offices of trust, honor, and emolument. At the coming meeting of the League, the most vital issues must be met and fully discussed; the gravest subjects must be presented, subjects involving our present ice, political and social condition as well as our security for the tuture. Our destiny, by the will of God, appears to

be indissolubly bound to that of our native country. With it we will rise-with it we may fall. The unfolding of the broad platform of equal political rights, with equal political privileges, opens to us all the responsibilities and duties of the citizen which tyrants have long denied us, and to-day we constitute a part of the great governing power of the republic.

Not as in days past does the League now summon you not to aid the fleeing fugitive, nor to shield him from the gory grip of the inhuman kidnapper or the official clutch of the debased United States mercenary. Neither is it to petition Congress for rights denied, grievances to be redressed, person and property to be protected, or freedom and life to be secured. Nor is it to ask the Legislature of Pennsylvania to pass a bill to secure us in the right of un molested travel in railroad cars throughout this Common wealth; a right which was denied by reason of our color and which, through the instrumentality of a committee of the League, we now enjoy, in defiance of the prejudice of the dominant classes, and in defiance of others still more unmanly, who, being prompted by envy and personal malignity, lent their fruitless efforts, even at the jeopardy of this great right, to embarass the League in its endeavors to secure this just act of legislation. It is to the call of Men, Brothers, and American Oldizens that you are summoned. You are called to meet this living im crisis, which unparalleled events, the rending in twain of the "cord of caste," the overturning of oppression, and the judgment of God have forced upon the nation,

You are called upon to calmly consider and resolutely adopt some feasible, practical plan, by which we may mass the vote of our people to uphold and sustain intact the Republican party and those noble men, representatives of that courage and heroism which have saved the nation; men who in the Congress of the United States and in the State Legislatures unflinchingly met the question raised by the life-long enemies of our race and of the country, as to the right of the colored men throughout the North to wore, and to exercise all other rights enjoyed by virtue of citizenship.

Come from your workshops, from your fields of labor, from the factory, the school-house, and farm. Come from your homes and families. For this occasion let our ministers leave their pulpits, our working men their avocations and our professional men their duties,

Let our thoughtful, active, vigilant men come together nd so completely organize and combine that not a vote shall be lest, but that they may be polled to crush the memics of law and order-of Union and Liberty. To the great principles which an mate the Republican party we stand pledged by every tie of honor and grati-

To God, Liberty and our Country, over the broken chains and caushed manacles that bound the limbs of millions, we have written our deathless adherence. By order of the Executive Board,

WILLIAM NESBIT, President. WILLIAM D. FORTEN, Corresponding Sec'y.

Delegates and others who expect to attend the meeting re requested to forward their names to the Secretary without delay, that needful arrangements may be made for their accommodation. Return passes have been secured on the Cumberland

Valley, Pennsylvania Central, and Philadelphia and Pric Railroads, and excursion tickets will be issued by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad through to William port. Due notice will be given of other railroad arrange-

JAMES M. SCOVEL LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 612 t91 ELLIS' IRON BITTERS. - "HAVING nsed your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tenic properties for invigorating the appoint the and prometing digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspopsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to sil. Yours, respectfully, Chas. S. Gaunt, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery." For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally

WANTS.

WANTED-A GENERAL AGENT OF whill and integrity, in Philadelphia, to take charge of
the exclusive sale of the PERKINS & HOUSE NONEXPLOSIVE KEROSENE LAMP, by canvassing agents,
for the district of Southern New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania. This business has been very successful and will
be assigned with care to just the right man.

Address, with references.

VOTAW & MONTGOMERY.

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LOST.

OST, ON THE MORNING OF THE 4TH suitable reward will be paid by returning the same to R. ASHURST & SON, No. 16 S. THIRD street. The certificates are of no use to any one, as the company have been notified of the above.

S4wfm2t\*

PIANOS.

R E M O V A L.—
CHICKERING GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANOS,
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EXCURSIONS. SECOND GRAND EXCURSION AROUND NEW YORK BAY STATEN ISLAND,

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Leaving Philadelphia, Walnut street Wharf, On WEDNESDAY, August 11, at 7:30 A. M. FARE FOR THE EXCURSION: Single Tickets......\$3.00 Gentleman and Lady ...... Tickets can be procured at the offices, Nos. SII and 828 CHESTNUT street, United States Hotel, foot of Wainut street, and at the wharf on the morn-

## FIRST CRAND EXCURSION TO CAPE MAY.

Lodges and Encampments of the I.O. O.F. MEETING AT BROADWAY HALL, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,

ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1889. [8 6 9t. READING RAILROAD.—PARK ACCOMMO-DATION TRAIN—Between Philadelphia and Belment, commencing August 9, 1869. Starting frem station, SEVENTEENTH Street and PENNSYLVANIA Avenue. and stopping at Ceates street (Park entrance), Brown street (Park entrance), Thompson street, Mifflin Lane (Entrance to Engel & Wolf's Farm), and east end of Co lumbia Bridge (Entrance to Washington Retreat). (DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

as start from Seven Trains start from Belmont :-nth and Pennsylvania At 630 A. M.
710 A. M.
810 A. M.
1920 A. M.
1920 A. M.
1920 P. M.

ing of excursion.

Arrangements have been made with the Green and Coates Streets, Seventeenth and Nineteenth Streets, and Union Passenger Railways to sell exchange tickets in connection with above trains, good either way, for 12

Single fares, on Park Accommodation Train, 10 cents, Tickets in Packages-7 for 50 cents, 14 for \$1'00. For sale at offices, Seventeenth street, Coates street and Belmont.

J. LOWRIE BELL, Gonoral Agent. WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

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

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EVERY DAY, AND BEFORE LONG WILL BE

OUT OF SEASON ALTOGETHER

Both in season and out of season

ROCKHILL & WILSON

Are diligently pushing things in the great work of keeping the people supplied with

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A QUARTER OF A MILLION A QUARTER OF A MILLION A QUARTER OF A MILLION A QUARTER OF A MILLION

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DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB HERRING'S PATENT

FRANKLINITE BANKER'S CHEST.

PERRYVILLE STATION, PENNSYLVANIA RR. 1

MESSES. FARREL, HERRING & Co., No. 629 Chesnut street, Philadelphia

Gents:-A persistent but unsuccessful effort was made on the night of May 29, 1869, to drill the Banker's chest received from you a few 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 drift 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, Bur-

J. BALSBACK, Agent.

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AND

New York Canal and Railroad Co.'s SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS. GUARANTEED BY THE LEHIGH VALLEY

RAILROAD COMPANY.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THESE BONDS OFFERED AT

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The Canal of this Company is 105 miles long. Their

Ratiroad 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,

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Treasurer Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

LOOKING GLASSES,

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Dealer in Fine Groceries, Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LEGOLTRE RAZOR SCHSSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Outle Ground and
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Outle Ground and
Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street,
25 502

EDUCATIONAL. WEST PENN SQUARE ACADE

S. W. corner of MARKET Street and PENN SQUARE. T. BRANTLY LANGTON, having leased the upper of the Third National Bank Building, will reope School on MONDAY, September 13. The facilities of this building for school purposes

be apparent upon inspection. The Gymnasium wik under the immediate supervision of Dr. Jansen, and being abundantly supplied with apparatus for the pracof either light or heavy gymnastics. The course of instruction embraces all that is need to fit boys for College, Polytechnic Schools, or Commercial

Circulars containing full information respecting Prima Department, College Classes, the study of Vocal Mus Art, etc., may be obtained by addressing the Principal

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SELECT FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL
English, Classical, Mathematical, Schools An English, Classical, Mathematical, Scientist An English, Classical, Mathematical, Scientist An English, Classical, Mathematical, Scientist FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS!

At Pottstown, Menigomery County, Pattern Term of the Ninetcenth Annual Seminance on WEDNESDAY, the Sth day of Sect. Publis received at any time. For Circulars commence on WEDNESDAY, the Ser Circulars a next. Pupils received at any time. For Circulars a REV. GEORGE F. MILLER, A. Prince

REV. DRS.—Meigs. Schaefter, Mann. Krauth, 8
Muhlenberg, Stower, Hutter, Stork, Conrad, B
berger, Wylie, Sterret, Murphy, Cruiksbanks, etc.
HONS.—Judge Luidlow, Leonard Myers, M. Russ
Thayer, Benj. M. Boyer, Jacob S. Yost, Hiester Clym
John Killinger, etc.
ESQS.—James E. Caldwell, James I. Claghorn, C.
Grove, T. C. Wood, Harvey Bancroft, Theodogs G. Boss
C. F. Norton, L. L. Houpt, S. Gross Fry, Miller & Der
Charles Wannemacher, James, Kent, Santee & Go
etc.

LAUDERBACH'S H. CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMER-CIAL ACADEMY, ASSEMBLA BUILDINGS. Fall Term will commence MONDAY, September 13. Applicants for admission will be received, examined, and lassified on and after August 23, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Entrance No. 108 S. TENTH Street. Circulars at Mr. W.

F. WARBURTON'S, No. 430 CHESNUT St. 86 ftm R E C T O R Y S C H O O L,

Rev. C. W. EVERENT, Rector, nided by five resident
assistants. The school is closing its twenty-sixth year,
and refers to its old papits, found in all the professions,
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