Evening Telegraph

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two. months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1869.

THE GETTYSBURG REUNION. It is by no means improbable that the project for assembling the surviving officers of the battle of Gettysburg had its origin in a desire to secure a gigantic gratis advertisement for the new watering place. But private interests are often so inextricably mingled with public affairs that it is impossible to draw a strict line of demarcation, and the programme arranged for next week, in view of its peculiar character and historic interest, is worthy of general consideration.

It is announced that a large number of the Union officers have positively promised to be present. The list includes Major-General Meade, Commander-in-Chief; General Newton, General Hancock, General Butterfield, General Howard, and many of their leading military associates. It is proposed, we believe, that the old lines of battle shall be designated, and that doubtful or disputed points shall be cleared up, as far as possible, by a consultation between the men who can give invaluable testimony in regard to the various details of the eventful three days fight. Historical investigators and the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War have already thrown much light on this fearful struggle, but there are still many events connected with it which are imperfectly understood, and which can only be fully explained by an addition to the existing stores of information.

Additional interest is given to the proposed reunion by the fact that a number of Rebel officers are also expected to be present, and to supplement any defect in the recollection of the Union officers by a statement of the positions and movements of the various Rebel corps. It is even alleged now that Lee, the Rebel Commander-in-Chief, will make a second appearance upon the scene of his terrible defeat. We notice that some of the Southern journals are urging him to be present, and the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer takes the ground that he can not only decide authoritatively the prevailing differences of opinion in regard to the movement of Rebel troops, but by fixing their location, "contribute a measure of justice to them, of which they may otherwise be shorn," and that the "spectacle of the officers of the two armies" meeting on their old battle-ground, for the purpose already mentioned, "would do more to heal the bitterness between the two sections than perhaps any other event that could possibly occur.

Viewed from this standpoint, the proposed reunion would be an event of immediate national utility. It is gratifying to know that the work of pacification has already progressed far enough to make it probable that the old foes of 1863 will assemble together to fight their battles over, theoretically, on friendly terms, in 1869, and to hear no explosions more formidable than the popping of champagne bottles on the scene of the terrific cannonades which swept thousands of human beings into eternity.

This great change is wrought in six years after the battle-four years after the termination of the war. It looks as if Grant's wish-"Let us have peace"-was realized. The impossibility of a peaceful assemblage of the survivors of Waterloo within a short time after that battle is indicated by Napoleon's legacy to the soldier who attempted to assassinate Wellington; and the bad feeling engendered by other wars has often been maintained for centuries. Here the breach is healing up with unparalleled rapidity, and the Union will soon be as fully restored as if the banner of secession had never been raised.

THE CHASE MOVEMENT IN MARY. LAND.

JUDGE BOND and several other prominent Maryland politicians have united in subscribing to a card, in which they repudiate the charge, so frequently brought against them of late, that they are laboring in the interest of Chief Justice Chase, and seeking to pave the way to his nomination for the Presidency in 1872, even at the risk of utterly destroying the Republican party of the State. They say that the charge is prompted by the malice of persons who, while clamoring for harmony, are engaged in sowing discord by attempting to ostracize and drive out of the party a large number of true and earnest Republicans. They claim that they are thoroughly identified with the Republican party, that they heartily support the administration, and that they are not in any way or to any extent mixed up with the Chase movement It is to be hoped that all this is true, and that the dissensions which have recently disturbed the Republican party of Maryland will soon cease to exist.

In no State in the Union can the Republi cans less afford an indulgence in an internal squabble than in Maryland. Through the treachery of Swann and his followers the entire governmental machinery of the State, as well as that of the city of Baltimore, has been thrown into the hands of the Secession Democracy, and only by presenting a united front can the State ever be redeemed, even after the ballot has been placed in the hands of the colored people through the agency of the fifteenth amendment. The Maryland Democrats are about on a par with those of Kentucky. They are just as bitter in their enmity to the Union now as they were in April, 1861, when the loyal troops which were hastening to the defense of the national capital were ruthlessly and cowardly assaulted in the streets of Baltimore. Maryland did not secede, simply because she could not. If she had hap-

| pily been situated south of the Potomac, a systematic attempt would assuredly have been made, and then the spirit of treason, which is still rampant within her borders, would have been crushed out by the loyal army, and the present status of the State would have been quite the reverse of what

The primary cause of the trouble in Maryland is to be traced to the machinations of Chief Justice Chase, who yearns and longs and pants for a Presidential nomination as impatiently as a child does for the contents of a confectioner's window. This Presidential bauble is the very bane of his existence, the eagerness and recklessness with which he pursues it the disgrace of his judicial career. Having labored and schemed for years to secure a nomination, and having encountered defeat on all sides and at the hands each party, he is not content with a lifetenure in the most dignified and most responsible judicial position in the gift of the country, but still labors and schemes for an opportunity to control and dispense the patronage of the executive. As there is no hope in either the Republican or Democratic party, his intrigues are at present all directed towards the formation of a new political organization, and the only possibility of accomplishing this object is by sowing discord in the ranks of the Republican party. If the Maryland Republicans are wise they will avoid all complicity with the Chase movement. under whatever guise it may approach them.

THAT DELAWARE MARRIAGE LAW. Our comments on several occasions about the queer Delaware law which requires a man before getting married to one of the fair daughters of that State to give bonds for good behavior, has elicited a statement of the facts of the case from a Delawarean point of view, and an appeal for justice from a Delaware lady. Our correspondent states in the most polite and complimentary terms that she is a constant reader of THE TELEGRAPH, and that although a "genuine Delaware Democrat and a firm believer in the usefulness of convict jackets and the whipping-post," she nevertheless has a high appreciation of our general good intentions and our desire to do justice in all cases. Of course an appeal like this from lady, especially from a Democratic lady, and more especially from a Delaware Democratic lady, will receive at our hands the most respectful consideration, and we cannot refrain from expressing our gratification at finding that at least one Democratic lady of Delaware reads The Telegraph with appreciative interest. This shows that the labor we have undertaken of regenerating the little State just south of us has not been without its results, and as our correspondent acknowledges that she reads our paper with interest, we have hopes that she and many more will ere long believe in the doctrines that we preach, so that the peculiar institution known as Delaware Democracy will no more be known on the face of the earth.

But the subject to which our correspondent invites our consideration is the law referred to above, and which she contends we have misinterpreted. She quotes on this point the Revised Code of Delaware, sec. 16, chap 9, which reads thus:-

"The clerk or justice dispensing a marriage license shall take from the party applying for it bond to the State with good security in the pen sum of two hundred dollars, with condition that if and—may lawfully unite themselves in marriage, and if there be no legal objection to celebrating the rites of marriage between them, then the aid obligation shall be void, otherwise in force.

In referring to this law we gave the interpretation usually put upon it by impatient bridegrooms, who are at a loss to know what the meaning of this singular marriage custom is. Our correspondent insists that it is only designed to put an impediment in the way of illegal marriages. This may be so, but it appears to us to be one of those obsolete provisions that have descended to us from the dark ages, and that are entirely out of date in the nineteenth century. That this is so is shown from the fact that the law is practically a dead letter, and that in the majority of cases the execution of the bond is considered a mere formality. It may be, and sometimes it is revived, however, as a means of annoyance, and to throw an impediment in the way of certain parties contracting marriage. If the Delaware people are satisfied with it, we have no particular right to complain, but it serves as one illustration out of many of the behind-the-age way of doing business in

AN APOLOGY FOR A TRAITOR. Reference to our article of yesterday about John Mitchel, the Age this morning says:-There is no man who has no right to justice. and to seek it, too, in the courts established to administer it." We do not dispute this proposition, and that it is a proof not only of the magnanimity of the Government, but of its respect for the abstract rights of such a scamp as Mitchel that he is permitted to enter the courts with a suit such as he has brought against General Dix. This does not alter the fact that it is a brazenly impudent thing for Mitchel to do, or that, if he had received his dues at the hands of justice, his worthless carcass would have been suspended from the gallows long ago That the Age should enter a defense for Mitchel is perfectly natural. It was established to apologize for the Rebellion, and it has faithfully fulfilled its mission. It, of course, considers this professional traitor a deeply injured individual, and General Dix a scoundrel of the deepest dye, who will only get off too cheaply if he merely has to pay \$25,000 damages to the victim of his tyranny.

PENDLETON improves the occasion offered by the chance of writing a letter of acceptance, to ventilate his exploded greenback theory and to denounce Secretary Boutwell for buying the Government bonds instead of paying them off in currency at their face value. The Democracy of Ohio, now that they are foiled in the scheme to secure Rosecrans as a leader, have fallen back upon their old entrenchments, and they are fighting out the campaign on the favorite line of Vallandigham, Brick Pomeroy, and Pendleton.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

JUDGE DENT, in the course of his ferocious assault upon Secretary Boutwell, declares that the New York Sun is the Secretary's organ, whereupon the Sun turns the full glare of its scorching beams upon Dent, and comes within a hair's breadth of utterly obliterating him. The Sun's article, to which we give place elsewhere, concludes with this para-

"It has been suggested that it would be lucky for General Grant if his brothers-in-law could all be struck by lightning. If such an event is to happen at all, it would be an advantage to the General if the lightning would be very prompt and very effectual in the case of Judge Dent."

There may be a little malice in this, but the force of the point made is very plain, and there can be no doubt that the President would have good cause to rejoice at a wholesale bereavement of the sort suggested. The very worst incumbrance wherewith a man holding a high official position can be afflicted is a brother-in-law, and ranking next after brothers-in-law come brothers-in-blood, sons, nephews, uncles, and cousins, near and remote. The fewer personal ties a man has the better off is he when he has entered upon political life. If President Grant had not been encumbered with a father, the gross abuse which has been heaped upon him by the Copperhead papers because he has not turned the old gentleman out of the Covington post office would have been diverted into another and a more reasonable channel. If all his near relatives, and all the near relatives of his wife, had been consigned to the grave in their infancy, the ridiculous twaddle in which the Copperhead sheets indulge from day to day on the subject of his nepotism would have been averted. As long as the President has been blessed or cursed with half a dozen kinsmen, not all of whom are capable of cutting such sorry figures as "Judge" Dent, it is entirely proper for him to appoint them to such official positions as they are fitted for holding, and the only just ground for assailing his motives in so doing would be a fair show of proof that they are all either imbecile or corrupt. Yet it must be acknowledged that it would be a great relief to him, and a sore tribulation to his enemies, if the great thunder-shower which is to relieve Philadelphia from its present thirsty dilemma should at the same time play the mischief with the Grant and the Dent families, leaving the President and his wife solitary and alone in the world, the last of their race.

HARVARD VS. OXFORD.

THE race between the Harvard and Oxford boat clubs will come off in a few days, and if the Americans do not win it will not be for want of advice and criticism from the English papers of every degree. Their size, weight, build, and general appearance have been minutely described for the benefit of an admiring public, and their style of rowing has been analyzed and compared with the English in a manner advantageous to the latter. The Harvard crew appear to have made a more favorable impression since they have gone into regular training, and the consequence is that the odds have increased in their favor. Thus far they have had nothing to complain in the way of entertainment. Every facility for training has been afforded them, and they have been treated with the most open-hearted hospitality, and thus far there are no indications of jealousy or desire to have anything but a fair trial of skill and strength. English fair play, however, has become proverbial for meaning exactly opposite what it professes; and if the Harvard crew should win in this contest, it will be in every way a remarkable occurrence. In the first place, they labor under the disadvantage of rowing on a narrow, tortuous course, different from what they are accustomed to, but with which their opponents are perfectly familiar; they are obliged to carry the dead weight of a coxswain; the boat they carried across the Atlantic proved not adapted to the narrow river where the race is to come off, and it has been necessary to have a new one built; and last, but not least, the betting odds and national pride are both against them to such a degree that, were all other things equal, they would scarcely be permitted to win. Nothing but a fair, square victory on either side will satisfy the public in this contest, and if the Harvard crew is defeated by any trick, or suspicion of a trick, it will be a warning that ought to last American sportsmen for all coming time. The greatest interest in the race exists both in this country and in Europe, and the cable man, true to his instincts, gives us detailed accounts every day of the progress of the crews, and the state of the betting-books, as if the future prosperity of the two countries depended upon the race. The news in this instance is of course interesting, but if the press agent exhibited the same amount of enterprise in collecting information about events of real value, he would fulfil the functions of his office much more satisfactorily to the readers of American newspapers.

THE FIRE PATROL rendered very offective service at the fire last night, in the large store on Chesnut street, between Second and Third. By a prompt and skilful use of oil-cloth coverings, they saved many valuable goods from damage or destruction by water, which, at many fires, is only less injurious in its effects that the devouring flames. The Fire Patrol promises to effect a useful reform in the practical management of fires, and to greatly diminish their destructiveness, as well as to impose a needed check upon the operations of fire-thieves.

THE SEPTEMBER MAGAZINES. TURNER BROTHERS & Co. and Porter & Coates send us the September number of Lippincott's. The table

of contents is as follows:-"The Vicar of Bullhampton." By Anthony Troiiope. III. "Sonnets." "Grouse-Shooting." "Myra's
Mirror." "Land Monopoly." "The Unheard Repliea." "Beyond the Breakers." IX. "A Week in
an Aquarium." "The National Debt." "Magdalena." II. By the author of "Old Mam'selle's Secret."
"Snow upon the Waters." "That Man." "An Embassage. "Our Monthly Gossip." "Literature of
the Day."

There are two illustrations to Mr. Trollope's story, one by an English artist and the other by Mr. E. B. Bensell, of this city. Of these, Mr. Bensell's is 1

decidedly the best, and it is in some respects superior to any of his designs for this magazine. It is an admirable character sketch, and it has been admirably engraved by Lauderbach, also a Philadelphia

From Turner Brothers-& Co. we have received the Atlantic Monthly for September, the contents of which are as follows :--

"Why Henry Jones Did Not go to Canada;" "Was Reichenbach Right?" "The Foe in the Household," VII; "The True Story of Lady Byron's Life:" "Jacob Flint's Journey;" "My Comrade and I;" "A Lone Woman's Trip to Omaha and Beyond;" "Confuctus and the Chinese, or the Prose of Asia;" "The First Cricket;" "Gabrielle de Bergerac," III; "Log-Rolling at Washington;" "The Genius of Dore;" "A Poetical Lot,"

The feature of the magazine is of course Mrs. Stowe's paper on the Byron scandal, which is gene raily condemned as injudicious and substantially untrue. No one doubts Mrs. Stowe's veracity, but the evidences against Lady Byron's statements are so conclusive that she must have made it under a hallucination, and Mrs. Stowe certainly ought to have sifted the facts with exceeding care before venturing to give it to the world. The more this paper is read and thought about, the more improbable and impossible the story appears.

The same house send us Our Young Folks for September, which has a pleasant variety of attractive reading for the young folks, and it is embellished with a number of good engravings.

From Turner Brothers & Co. we have also reeived Frank Leslie's Lady's Magazine for September, which has a number of fine fashion plates and fashion articles, with a variety of interesting read-

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 scap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 634 CHESNUT Street.

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service, application may now be made, in person or by
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BO CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, AU GUST 17, 1869. City Warrants registering to 44,000 will be paid on preser tation, interest ceasing from this date.

JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a application will be made, at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the incorporation of a company, in accordance with the laws of the Common wealth, to be entitled "The Philadelphia Banking and Savings Deposit Company," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dollars, with the right to in-crease the same to three millions of dellars. 7 9736t*

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For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY, A CONSTANT. For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN No. 6:2 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally

JOSE POEY. Medico-Cirujano de la Facultad de la Habana, ha adado su domicilio a la calla de G donde recibe consultas de 7 a 9 de la manana y de 3 a 6 de

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

No. 181 EIGHTEENTH, ABOVE WAL NUT Street, near Rittenhouse Square. The most complete and elegant medium size DWELLING in west part of city; lower floor solid walnut finish; every convenience; for sale, with possession. J. F. LIST, No. 628 WALNUT Street. FURNISHED ROOMS FOR SEVERAL C Gentlemen, without Table Board. Best of reference equired. No. 929 RACE Street. 8 20 2t

EXCURSIONS.

RECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, NO. 1.

THIRD GRAND EXCURSION AROUND NEW YORK BAY AND STATEN ISLAND.

Leaving Philadelphia, from WALNUT ST. WHARF, on Tuesday, August 24, 1869, at 7'30 A. M. FARE FOR THE EXCURSION—Single Tickets, \$3'00; Gentleman and Lady, \$5'00. Tickets can be procured at the Offices, Nos. 811 and 825 Chesnut street, Office of Beck's Band, No. 828 Market street, No. 501 Girard avenue; and at the wharf on the morning of the Excursion.

SPLENDID MOONLIGHT TRIP UP THE DELAWARE.

The commodious steamer EDWIN FORREST will leave ARCH STREET WHARF on SATURDAY EVEN. ING. Aug. 21, 1869, at half-past 7 e'clock, touching at Water-works Wharf, Kennington, and Bridesburg. An opportunity is offered to the citizens of Bridesburg, White Hall, and Frankford for a delightful Moonlight Trip up the Delaware.

Music will accompany the Excursion.
Fare for the Excursion, 50 cents.

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READING RAILROAD.—PARK ACCOMMO-DATION TRAIN-Between Philadelphia and Bel nont, commencing August 9, 1869. Starting from station, SEVENTEENTH Street and PENNSYLVANIA Avenue. and stopping at Coates 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.) Trains start from Seven Trains start from Belmont-teenth and Pennsylvania At 670 A. M.

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.

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YONKERS, N. Y., August 13, 1869. MESSRS. HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New York-Gentlemen :- At the great fire here on Sunday night last (8th inst.), which covered an area of two blocks, we had two of your Safes in our building, which passed safely through the ordeal. When first discovered they were surrounded by burning lumber. and bear evidence of having had a severe test, as our place of business occupied seven lots, all covered with buildings and lumber, all of which were entirely consumed, and to this heat the Safes were exposed. It was with great satisfaction that we found, upon cutting into our Safes, as they were so warped and swollen they could be opened in no other way, that our books and papers and money were all saved; indeed, the bills came out of the Safe without a singe, and nothing is discolored but the

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the most reliable protection from are now known. HER-RING'S NEW PATENT BANKERS' SAFES, combining hardened steel and iron with the Patent Frankinite or SPIEGEL EISEN, furnishes a resistant against boring and cutting tools to an extent heretofore unknown.

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DAY Sentence of Page 1981. DAY, September 6. For circulars apply to C. V. MAYS, A. M., Principal,

Germantown, Philadelphia. 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. Oatalogues, with terms, etc., furnished on application. Oollege epens September 16, 7273m. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, President. RUGBY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH,

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MISS ELIZA W. SMITH, HAVING RE-moved from No. 1324 to No. 1212 SPRUCE Street, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young La-dies on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Circulars may be obtained from Lee & Walker, James W. Queen & Co., and after August 25. AT THE SCHOOL. 727 3m. TEVENS DALE INSTITUTE, SOUTH
AMBOY, N. J.—A Family Boarding School for Boyswill commence on September 6, 1869. Location unsurpassed in everything desirable for a school. The instruction will be thorough and practical, embracing a careful
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French is the language of the family, and is or

French is the language of the family, and is estantly spoken in the institute.

7 l5 thstu 2m MADAME D'HERVILLY Princips HAMILTON INSTITUTE, DAY Boarding School for young ladies, No. 3810 ONUT Street, will re-open MONDAY, September 9 circulars, containing terms, etc., apply at the school, s accessible to all parts of the city by the horse cars.

P. A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal. ASELL FEMALE SEMINARY (AT AUBURNDALE, Mass., ten miles from Boston, on
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Reference—Rt. Rev. J. Williams, D. D.
Hamden, July 15, 1869.

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