# Grening Telegraph

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THURSDAY AUGUST 26, 1869.

THE NEW DOMINION. THE Young English prince has not gone to

the New Dominion one day too soon. The discontent of the people is rapidly increasing, and their loyalty is waning away so rapidly that the presence of half a dozen of Victoria's children may soon be necessary to quell the aspirations of the Kanucks for independence and annexation. The abrogation of the Reciprocity treaty has demonstrated the vital importance of free trade with the United States, and the conviction is rapidly growing that if it can be had on no other terms than incorporation in the Union, those terms should be submitted to. English aid to Canada is necessarily selfish and comparatively useless. Millions of English capital have been expended in the construction of Canadian railways, but the routes have been selected rather with a view to promote the military interests of Great Britain than with a desire to accommodate the people. Their welfare is made subordinate to ulterior designs, and if their affairs can be manipulated in a manner conducive to British interests, the home government cares but little how much they may suffer. The whole New Dominion scheme was founded on the false idea that a powerful confederation could be built up on our Northern frontier as a check to American progress; that eventually a railway route from the Atlantic to the Pacific could be opened to the British possessions, which would become a formidable rival of the continental railways of the United States, and that the bulk of British emigrants, hereafter, would pute. The fact that the alleged authoritative seek new homes in this new elysium. But these plans were completely thwarted by the abrogation of the Reciprocity treaty. It demonstrated that all the aid Great Britain could render was of no practical if American markets were not freely opened to Canadian products, Instead of attracting emigrants from Europe, the New Dominion has sent hundreds of thousands of her best citizens to the United States; and at a recent annexation meeting held in Quebec, one of the speakers said that 1,250,000 Canadians were now "prosperous, contented and happy" in this country, while those who remained behind were "miserable. and one-half of the year restricted to the bare necessaries of life." John Bull has made nearly as bad a failure in his New Dominion project as Napoleon made in his scheme to establish an empire in Mexico. Animated by to the character of that embassy, which, if the same motive, jealousy of the Republic, they have both been discomfited by the in- thing very different from what was supposed. herent impracticability of their plans, and | The rather vague despatch from Hong-Kong their folly would be laughable, if it had not | informs us that the Pekin Government refuses caused much misery to the immediate victims of their experiments. In striving to engirdle

The practical question in the New Dominion to-day is quaintly expressed by a writer in the J. Ross Browne, the late American Minis-Montreal press to be, "Shall we become a nation of marksmen, and the object-annexation?" And the general disposition to answer this question in the affirmative is only checked by the exaggerations of the burdens of the American debt which are published in possible at present. the Tory newspapers. A candid examination of the bugbear, however, results in the conviction that the existing debt of the New Dominion is more oppressive to the people, in their present impoverished condition, than their share of our debt would be, if their prosperity was restored by free trade with the United States. Sooner or later this agitation can have but one result. It must lead to annexation. But it is better for all parties that the subject should be thoroughly considered in all its bearings, and if our Government steadily refuses to re-establish the Reciprocity treaty the Canadians will inevitably learn the value of a close affiliation with the American people.

of our broad dominions.

# MOSES THE SECOND.

Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, some time President of the United States, has been both misapprehended and misrepresented. Some stupid or malicious Bohemian, in reporting his recent speeches, represented him as claiming to have set free the slaves of Tennessee, while acting as Military Governor of that State, by authority of President Lincoln: while a still more stupid or still more malicious Bohemian recorded him as claiming to have acted under the authority of the Constitution of the United States. The ardent admiration which Mr. Johnson has always expressed for that instrument, and the extreme devotion with which he guarded its integrity and inviolability for nearly four years, led us to credit the latter statement in the most unqualified manner. Mr. Johnson's profound knowledge of the fundamental law of the land most certainly qualified him for devising some constitutional manner of accomplishing his object, while his professions of sublime devotion to that immortal document should certainly have restrained him from going about the business in an unconstitutional way. With what astonishment, then, do we read an authoritative correction as to the course and motives of the Great Emancipator. recently published in a Tennessee paper! The Moses of Tennessee is made to develop a new and unlooked-for phase of his manysided character, to reconcile an unflinching devotion to the Constitution with an open defiance of its unmistakable provisions.

But this is not the most astonishing part of the business. Not only does Mr. Johnson explicitly deny that he claimed to act the part

of liberator by virtue of the Constitution, the of this has just been shown by the refusal of flag, and the thirty-seven stars; but he further declares that he did not claim to act by the authority and direction of Mr. Lincoln. who, as Commander-in-Chief of the military forces, proclaimed liberty throughout the land and to all the inhabitants thereof as a war measure, rendered necessary and justifiable only by the exigencies of the conflict at the period when emancipation was proclaimed. All the world knows that Mr. Johnson is the last man in the country to advocate the right of the military to override the civil power. But all the world knows equally well that Mr. Johnson acted for some time as Military Governor of Tennessee-an officer, to quote his own words, "unknown to the Constitution and the laws"-and, furthermore, that, during the dark days of the war, he gave a hearty support to all the war measures adopted by the Government for suppressing the Rebellion. It would be natural, therefore, to suppose that if Mr. Johnson were to deny that he went into the Moses business under warrant of the Constitution, he had done so by virtue of the military despotism of which he was the head and front in Yet even this assumption is denied by his

alleged desire, and he is represented as saying that he freed the slaves of Tennessee, not by authority of Mr. Lincoln, nor under or by authority of the Constitution, but that he did so "by the broad, inherent right which God gave to every man to own and control himself." Or, to use his own words in a speech delivered at Knoxville:—"I myself proclaimed that slavery no longer existed in Tennessee: that every man was free by the inherent principles in him." Now this whole story is utterly incredible, and unworthy of belief without further authentication. Besides being in conflict with the well-known constitutional views of Mr. Johnson, it is in conflict his well-known modesty, and with we hear more upon the subject we are forced to believe that it is merely a device of some enemy of the ex-President, who seeks to bring him into disrecorrection sees the light through the columns of the Knoxville Whig, which is owned by Parson Brownlow, lends weight to our position. Parson Brownlow's hatred of Andrew Johnson is so intensely bitter, and his character as a politician so unscrupulous, that he would cheerfully lend himself and his newspaper to such a dirty purpose as that of defaming the Great Emancipator of Tennessee, the stout defender of the Constitution, and the champion of the flag with the thirty-

THE BURLINGAME EMBASSY.

seeres of very remarkable rumors have reached us from China with regard to the rejection by the Pekin Government of the treaty concluded with the United States by Mr. Burlingame's embassy, and with regard the rumors be correct, turns out to be someto ratify the convention concluded by M Burlingame and his embassy with the United or crush us they have only depleted their own | States: that the Chinese text of Mr. Burlintreasuries and imposed unnecessary sufferings | game's credentials differs from the foreign upon the people to the north and southwest version-in the former he is appointed Envoy of China tributary nations - and, lastly, that ter to China, in reply to an address of the American and British residents at Shanghai, has denounced Burlingame's policy, and declares that the establishment of foreign relations with China on a basis of equality is im-

> There are a number of suspicious circumstances about all this which indicate that all the craft and duplicity is not on the side of the Chinese authorities. These disconnected and very unsatisfactory reports come to us from Hong-Kong, which is almost exclusively a British settlement, and the headquarters of British influence and intrigue in China. The selection of an American as the chief of the imposing embassy which was sent out with the ostensible purpose of demanding admission for China into the family of civilized nations, gave mortal offense to the English traders, who saw in this action an indication of American supremacy in the councils of the Empire, and the loss of their own influence, Both in China and at home they threw every possible obstacle in the way of Mr. Burlingame, and it was only by his fine tact and the obvious justice of his demands that he was able to overcome them. There is very little doubt that British intrigue has been at work upon the jealousies and fears of the Chinese Government, and that Mr. Burlingame and the work that he has been engaged in have been misrepresented in every conceivable manner. If the treaty is really rejected, therefore, the probabilities are very great that the English are really responsible for it.

As for Mr. J. Ross Browne, it is very likely that but little difficulty was found in getting him to take the position he does. His appointment to the delicate and responsible position of Minister to China was a matter of surprise with every one, and his prompt removal by President Grant was a matter of intense dissatisfaction with himself. Mr. Browne's denunciation of the Burlingame policy, therefore, is not difficult to account for on the grounds of jealousy and disap-

pointment. At the same time it must be acknowledged that the alleged course of the Chinese Goverament is fully in accordance with their established reputation for duplicity. They fe r the "outside barbarians," who can sweep their country, batter down their walls, and sack their cities with a handful of men, but they are not willing to dismiss their own pride and come down from the lofty height where they have placed themselves, so as to acknowledge the equality of other nations, or to recognize foreign princes, except as the inferiors of the "Brother of the sun and the first cousin of the moon." A singular instance

the Chinese court to receive the English Prince Alfred on terms of equality. Some years ago there was a similar difficulty with the English Minister upon a point of etiquette, and the Chinese Emperor refused to receive him unless he and his suite went through the ceremony of knocking their heads upon the ground a certain prescribed number of times. The capture of Pekin put an end to that sort of nonsense, but it is more than possible that the favorable accounts which have been sent home by Mr. Burlingame and the members of his embassy may have persuaded the Imperial Government that now all their difficulties were at an end; that there was no longer any danger that ships of war would batter down their cities whenever some Englishman or American had a real or fancied grievance to be redressed, and that they were consequently at full liberty to manage affairs in their own fashion without let or hindrance.

There is every reason to believe that Mr. Burlingame undertook the embassy with the purest motives, and the treaties which he has concluded are all more advantageous to China than to any one else. If the reports about the rejection of the treaty with the United States and the irregularity in Mr. Burlingame's credentials are true, that gentleman will be placed in a very embarrassing posi-We are very much inclined, however, to doubt the whole story until some more positive information is received, and if there is any trouble, there is very little doubt that an investigation of the case will show that British intrigue and jealousy are at the bottom of it.

STEPHENS ON SECESSION.

THE ex-Vice President of the Southern Confederacy, A. H. Stephens, continues from time to time to ventilate his theories about State rights, the rightfulness of secession, the justice of the Southern policy in originating the war, and other favorite Southern abstractions. It is scarcely worth while to fight over these old battles. If the bloody contest decided anything, it settled them. Even Stephens is now compelled to admit that the alleged right of secession "is not based on the Federal Constitution, but upon the authority that made that compact." In admitting this he admits everything that was ever seriously controverted. If people choose to rush into rebellion or revolution, they can and will do so whenever they feel that it is safe and desirable to encounter that fearful risk. A million of men can defy a national or State authority, if they please, just as a band of robbers may resist a sheriff's posse, or a burglar knock down a policeman. In either case they must take the consequences. The danger and deception of the favorite Southern doctrine consist in the pretense that a resort to secession is legal and lawful in the ordinary acceptation of the term, and that the American people have no right to coerce a State. Faith in this delusive idea precipitated the Rebellion, but the result proved that the nation will maintain itself intact at all hazards, and that the alleged right to defy the national authorities by State action is of no more value than the right to batter your head against a stone wall, to press your breast against a line of gleaming bayonets, or to attempt to ascend to the moon in a flyingmachine.

# PERSECUTION.

Outrages on the Jews of Moldavia.

Sir Francis Goldsmid sends to the London Telegraph the following translation of a letter from Moldavia, giving information respecting the persecution of the Jews in that princi-

"Families accustomed to every domestic com fort have been driven from their homes, and are obliged to wander about without knowing where to rest their weary limbs. exiles have not even been allowed time to collect the scanty remnants of their portable property. They have been despoiled, defrauded. and ill-treated, yet no one comes forward to procure for them the needful sympathy, and to out a stop to the infamous proceedings. the last festival of Pentecost the village Jews were thrown into wagons and removed from their domicils. Similar heinous practices were repeated on subsequent Sabbaths, so as to aggravate the offensiveness and mortifying effect of these persecutions. Women in the agonies of childbirth were dragged away from their couches In vain did they implore to have only one day's

respite granted them.
"Among the Jewish villagers was one who during the whole period of the famine of 1866, had relieved the laborers residing in the vicinity, and had thus afforded sustenance to no les than eighty families. The sum thus expended amounted to 7000 francs, as is proved by the papers he left behind and which bear the official eals of the sub-prefect, as also of the chief of the village. During the same period this bene-volent Jew caused a new bridge to be constructed at his expense, when the former one had been carried away by the overflowing of the river. In like manner this Jew had conferred many other benefits upon his fellow villa-gers. Scarcely, however, had the ministry the first rescript for the expulsion of the Jewish villagers when the sub-prefect and the chief of the village Sayme seized this same Jew, together with hi wife and children, threw them into wagons, and carried them away from their comfortable homes. His charitable works and the documen-tary evidence of his public usefulness obtained for him no consideration."

# PEACHES.

An Orchard Forty-five Miles Long.

George F. Akers, of Nashville, who is at present on a visit to Virginia, writes to a friend in Nashville from Petersburg that "the breastworks in front of Petersburg thrown up by the Confederates during the late war, extending to the left towards Richmond about twenty miles, and to the right about twenty-five miles, for the defense of the city, have grown up in a continuous line of peach trees of every variety, yielding an abundant crop the present year. This is the only legacy left by the Confederates who were on the advance line within one hundred yards of the enemy. Having eaten the fruit while on picket duty, they cast the seed aside, and now they appear in one continuous line of forty-five miles in beautiful trees, yielding the greatest variety of the finest fruit.

Shipments by Railroad. The quantity forwarded by railroad on Tuesday far exceeded any previous day's shipment this senson. One hundred and fifty-five car loads arrived in this city over the Delaware line, consigned to New York. signed to New York, seven to Phindelphia, and two for Wilmington, making in all one hundred and sixty-four car loads,—Wilmington Commercial.

A LIFE FOR A BALLOT.

Murder of an Inoffensive Citizen in Kentucky. Last Friday evening (August 20), not long be fore sundown, Captain W. L. Hathaway and Mr. Henry Frazier left Smithville for the house of a man named Bradford, about four miles distant. On the way, no hostile feeling was exhibited by Hathaway towards his companion, who was regarded as one of the quietest and most inoffen-sive citizens in De Kalb county. After reaching Bradford's a glass of cider was indulged in, when some remarks were made as to the result of the recent election. Hathaway, who supported Senter and the May Convention, but afterwards went went over to Stokes, soon became very intemperate in his language, and said that "any who voted for Senter was a -- rascal, and that he could whip any —— scoundrel who did vote for Senter." Mr. Frazier quietly who did vote for senter. Mr. Frazier quiety replied, "I don't believe you can." Hathaway immediately put his hand behind him, and was in the act of drawing his pistol, when he was seized by Barton, while James Williams, the Sheriff of the county, who was present, held Mr. Frazier, although the latter was unarmed and made no movement whatever. Just at this moment George Hathaway, a brother of Captain Hathaway, came up and pushed Barton radely aside, saying to his brother, "Now shoot the — rascal if you want to." Captain Hathaway at once fired on Mr. Frazier, who was still in the grasp of the Sheriff. Two shots took effect, one in Mr. Frazier's side and one in his heart. He fell to the earth and did not live more than two minutes. No effort was live more than two minutes. No effort was made by the Sheriff to arrest either of the murderers. George Hathaway was subsequently apprehended by a posse of citizens, but his still more guilty brother had not been found at last accounts, although a diligent search was being made for him. We devoutly hope that the dastardly and cold-blooded assassin will be brought to justice. His career of blood has asted long enough. A rufflan and a bully by instinct, he has kept around him since the war

### elected to enforce, the deed was easy of accom-SPECIAL NOTICES.

t band of desperadoes who have been the terror

of the peaceable and order-loving citizens among

whom they dwell. It has been a mystery to us how his murderous band could have ruled there

so long. Although ever armed to the teeth

Hathaway, like all cowards, has never sought to vent his infernal fury except on the unarmed

and defenseless. He knew that Mr. Frazier had

no weapon, and was not anticipating any colli-sion. Aided directly by his brother, who was of

the same stripe, and indirectly by the sheriff,

who thus wantonly violated the laws he had been

FOR THE SUMMER .- TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the akin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycorine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. 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 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.

5125 Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers. An appropriation (\$50,000) having been made by

1 J. E. GOULD, NO. 923 CHESNUT Street, is selling Steck & Co.'s and Haines Bros' Pianos and Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs near's a 8 25

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-

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPE-rator 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. 1 255

JOSE POEY, Medico-Cirujano de la Universidad de la Habana, recibe consultas de 9 a 11 de la manana y de 3½ a 6 de la tarde en su oficina calle Nueva (sud) No 755. Residencia n la calle de Green, No. 1817. DR. JOSEPH POEY.

Graduate of the University of Habana (Oubs), nas removed his office to No. 735 S. Ninth street. Residence No. 1817 Green street. Office Hours-9 to 11 A. M. 35 to 6 P. M. JAMES M. SCOVEL

LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 812 t91 ELLIS' IRON BITTERS. - "HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appe-tic and promoting digostion. I can unhesitatingly re-commend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the die of a ferru-ginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all Yours, respectfully, Chas. S. Gaunt, M. D., Pro-fessor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery." [24tath is] Surgery."

For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN No. 602 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally

THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE

REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES

GASKILL'S HALL. Corner FIFTH and BENSON Streets, Camden, N. J. on FRIDAY EVENING, 27th inst., at 8 P. M., sharp. All who believe in fair play in politics are invited to Addresses will be made by GEORGE BERGER, Esq., and JACOB MULFORD, Esq., By order of the President,

SAMUEL ARCHER. GROCERIES, ETO.

#### PRESERVING BRANDY

GENUINE AND PURE

French White Preserving Brandy

Imported direct, and for sale by

# SIMON COLTON & CLARKE S.W. CORNER BROAD AND WALNUT,

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NEW SPICED SALMON.

FIRST OF THE SEASON. ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

COAL.

IMPORTANT TO COAL CONSUMERS. Save 20 per cent. in the cost of your Fuel. Buy Broad Top SEMI-BITUMINOUS COAL at 86% to 87 perton, in stead of paying \$9 for Anthracite. In Europe no other than BITUMINOUS COALS are used, and in Pittsburg and the West soft coals are used exclusively. Then teky can't see do the same in Philadelphia? Broad Top Coal is a free burning SEMI-BITUMINOUS

COAL, and is admirably adapted for STEAM PUR. POSES, and for the GRATE, the FURNACE, the POSES, and for the GRATE, the FURNACE, the RANGE, and the STOVE. Is it not your duty, therefore, to lay saide projective with Anthracite at its present EX. ORBITAL RATE and TRV if you cannot use Broad Top and the similar good coals, and thus save at least \$2 per ton in the cost of your fuel! Buy the Lump size, and when necessary break it as required. Broad Top Coal can be had of the undersigned, and meat of the other Coal dealers. Be sure and ask for the Broad Top Coal.

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KEMBALL COAL & TRON CO.
No. 325 Walnut street.
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No. S13% Walnut street.

EXOURSIONS.

GREAT INSTITUTION.—MUNDY'S
MOONLIGHT EXCURSION to ATLANTIC
CITY, on SATURDAY EVENING, 28th instant. Reader

BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, NO. 1.

LAST GRAND EXCURSION AROUND NEW YORK BAY AND STATEN ISLAND.

Leaving Philadelphia, from WALNUT ST. WHARF, on Monday, August 30, 1869, at 7:30 A. M. FARE FOR THE EXCURSION-Single Tickets, \$200; Gentleman and Lady, 85 00.

Tickets can be procured at the Offices, Nos. 81i and 828 Chesnut street, Office of Beck's Band, No. 828 Market street, No. 601 Girard avenue; and at the wharf on the morning of the Excursion.

8 26 31\*

AST REGULAR UNITED AND AUGUST 28.—The steamer LADY OF THE LAKE will make or last regular trip to CAPE MAY on SATURDAY, aving AROH STREET WHARF at 8 A. M., and return LAST REGULAR TRIP TO CAPE a Monday. are, including carriage hire..... The Lady of the Lake will make an extra trip of THURSDAY, September 2, and return next day. 8 26 24 DON'T FORGET MUNDY'S MOONLIGHT EXCURSION to ATLANTIC CITY, SATURDAY SUSTING, 25th inst.

GRAND VISITATION OF THE

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR,

(IN FULL UNIFORM).

TO ATLANTIC CITY,

Leaving VINE STREET FERRY at 200 P M., remaining until MONDAY AFTERNOON.

ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 28,

Grand Review on Monday.

ON SATURDAY EVENING

A GRAND HOP

WILL BE GIVEN AT THE

SEA-VIEW HOUSE.

Preceded by a display of FIREWORKS, under the supervision of Professor JACKSON,

MASTER OF CEREMONIES. SIR WILLIAM WALLACE GOODWIN FLOOR MANAGERS. Sir John Thornley, Sir Harmanus Ned Sir J. L. Hutchinson.

ASSISTANT MANAGERS. Sir Chas, H. Kingston, Sir Nathan Smith Sir Nathan Smith, Sir Thomas Brown, Sir A. C. Ireland, Sir H. G. Clark, Sir John Hanold, Sir Chas, E. Meyer, Sir John L. Young, Sir Edward Masson, Sir E. S. Keeler, Sir W. C. Ewing, Sir F. L. Vinten, Robert Frazer, John W. Wallace, Sir John Woolverton, Sir John Woolverton, Sir James H. Bechtel, Sir James H. Stevens, Sir Sark Thomas Horace Whiteman, R. M. Mitcheson, John Lucas. Thomas Farley, Benjamin H. Brown, Jas. B. Dayton, John F. Starr, Sir J. Layton Register. Sir Seth Thomas, Sir J. L. De Cour, Sir W. B. F. Wood, Sir George Shattuck,

Complimentary Tickets, admitting a Gentleman and Ladies, may be obtained by Sir Knights and brethren of Eminent Commander Goodwin, No. 1117 Cherry street, Philadelphia, or of the Committee. Round Trip Tickets to Atlantic, good from Saturlay until Monday, \$3.00.

MUNDY'S

TWELFTH ANNUAL MOONLIGHT EXCURSION

TO ATLANTIC CITY

On Saturday Evening, August 28, 1869.

Last boat leaves Vine street wharf at 8 P. M.; will arrive in Philadelphia at 6 30 on

MONDAY MORNING FOLLOWING

EXCURSION TO CAMP HANCOCK.—
"PHILADELPHIA CITY GUARD."
AT WHITEHALL, LEHIGH COUNTY, PA.
EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to White
hall will be issued from offices of North Pennsylvania
Railroad Company, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street, and corner
BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, on August 21, 23, 24
2, 36, 37. Good to return until Avenue 22, 24, 24, 25, 25. AMERICAN Streets, on August 21, 23, 24, I to return until August 28 inclusive. Fare \$275 for round trip. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

OF COURSE EVERYBODY WHO CAN GET off will go on MUNDY'S MOONLIGHT ENCUR SION to ATLANTIC CITY, SATURDAY EVENING 28th inst.

READING RAILROAD.—PARK ACCOMMO-DATION TRAIN—Between Philadelphia and Belmont, 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, Millin Lane (Entrance to Engel & Wolf's Farm), and east end of Co lumbia Bridge (Entrance to Washington Retreat). (DAILY, BUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

Trains start from Seven-Trains start from Belmont-teenth and Pennsylvania At 630 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 56 cents, 14 for \$1 00. For sale at offices, Seventeenth street, Coates street J. LOWRIE BELL,

GET READY FOR MUNDY'S GREAT MOON-SATURDAY EVENING, 28th inst. E26 it

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

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Watches, Diamonds, and Jewelry Has Removed from the S. E. corner of Fifth and Chesnut Streets to

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YOU OUGHT TO SEE

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SHINES HOT, HOT, HOT, OH! FINE CLOTHES, CHEAP!

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WE ARE DETERMINED

THAT NOBODY SHALL GO WITHOUT GOOD SUMMER CLOTHES

WE ARE DETERMINED TO RUSH OFF

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REGAR ALESS OF PRICE! WE ARE DETERMINED

TO SATISFY ALL

GOOD FOLKS WHO WANT

GOOD CLOTHES! WE ARE DETERMINED

NOT TO BE

SO, COME! COME! COME! TO THE

BY ANYBODY AT ALL,

GREAT BROWN HALL

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PHILADELPHIA.

NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET.

DICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

DRY GOODS.

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

ARE CLOSING OUT

LAWNS,

ORGANDIES.

And Other Summer Dress Goods,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, 17 13 tf

THE GREAT FIRE AT YONKERS.

HERRING'S SAFES AGAIN TESTED!

YONKERS, N. Y., August 13, 1869. MESSES 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, ail 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

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

binding of the books. Respectfully yours,

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