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FRIDAY AUGUST 27, 1869.

THE BOAT RACE TO-DAY.

THE race between the Harvard and Oxford crews will come off to-day if no untoward accident should cause a delay, and thanks to the Atlantic cable, which annihilates the oldfashioned notions of time and space, we will probably receive the news of the result about 2 or half-past 2 o'clock this afternoon, although the race itself will not take place until 5 o'clock, London time. But we are accustomed to these things nowadays, and have ceased to wonder at them. This friendly contest of strength and skill between two little bands of college students has awakened an interest on both sides of the Atlantic out of all proportion to its real merits and importance, and yet as the race is looked upon, not unnaturally, as a contest between America and England, the excitement on the subject is scarcely to be wondered at. The Americans, since they have been in England, have steadily grown in the appreciation of their entertainers, and the confidence which was at one time felt in an easy victory for Oxford has been materially diminished, and it is now anticipated that the race will be a close one whichever party wins. On this side of the Atlantic there does not exist the most thorough regard for the muchvaunted British fair play, and grave fears are entertained that the Americans will not be permitted to win under any circumstances. One great point has been gained, however, by the selection of Mr. Thomas Hughes, M. P., for referee, for his decisions will readily be acquiesced in on both sides of the Atlantic with hearty good-will, no matter which side he awards the victory to. The Pall Mall Gazette, in commenting on the prospects of the race, is specially indignant at the want of confidence displayed by the American press, and it demonstrates to its own satisfaction at least that there is a vast difference between a contest like this between gentlemen, and a prizefight between such men as Heenan and Sayers. Sad to say, our opinion of some of the English gentry, particularly those who are interested in sporting matters, is not so high, and the reports that reach us from time to through exclusively English time channels is not likely to increase our regard for them. Thus far, however, it appears that every reasonable effort has been made to give the Harvard crew a clear course, and to allow the race to be decided upon its merits. If there is any suspicion of unfairness, or any attempt whatever made to impede the American boat, we believe that Mr. Hughes will promptly interfere and see that exact and impartial justice is done. In his letter accepting the unthankful post of referee he says:--"I should lie if I said I hope you will win, but I do hope that at the finish the bow of Harvard's boat will be at the stroke oar of Oxford.'

On our first page we give a full description of the preliminaries of the race, and also a map of the course on the river Thames, which will enable our readers to understand the whole affair. The Harvard crew, it should be remembered, labor under a number of disadvantages; and if they should win, as there appears to be a fair chance of their doing, the victory will be so much the more to their credit.

"THE EMPIRE IS PEACE!"

THE committee entrusted with the examina tion of the Senatus Consultum have completed their labors, having made but few alterations in the original draft, the most important being those which give the Senate power to reject a law without assigning any reasons therefor, the government power to appoint a commission to report upon votes of confidence or want of confidence, and provision for an imperial decree establishing the regulations rendered necessary by the Senatus Consultura, and defining the constitutional relations of the great powers of State. On the first of September the Senate will begin its discussion of the original document and the proposed amendments, and the end will be reached nobody knows when.

The report presented by the Senate committee contains several characteristic passages which show how strongly all their deliberations have been tinctured with imperialism, and especially with the false and fatal spirit of the Continental theory of government. The committee point to "the tranquillity, development of education, and increase of wealth" which have flowed from the coup d'état, and then assert that France is supported by 1,400,000 soldiers ready to proceed to the frontier." According to the views entertained by M. Rouher's committee, this is the result of the legislation under the empire which has gained France the respect of the great powers of the earth, and transformed her from a dictatorship to the perfection of liberty! If anything were needed beyond the fact that the so-called reforms originated in the mind of Louis Napoleon, to show how hollow and empty they are likely to prove, a perusal of the outline of the report of the committee, as given by the cable, will surely suffice. This grand army of 1,400,000. "ready to proceed to the frontier," is a fearful commentary upon the imperial boast that "the Empire is peace." The tranquillity of France, the development of education, and the increase of wealth, all find in this immense array of glittering bayonets an almost insurmountable obstacle, by which the prosperity of the country is retarded at every point that does not coincide with the personal aggrandizement and profit of the Bonaparte

family. The alleged transformation of France

from a dictatorship to complete liberty, in | ment of the humanitarian sentiment of the view of all the facts of the case, is one of the choicest bits of unintentional sarcasm with which we have been favored of late.

Yet the theory of government which under-

lies the Napoleonic system coincides entirely

with that which prevails throughout the continent of Europe-the theory of force [as essential to the stability of governments which are not based upon the wishes and affections of the people. Von Beust, the Austrian Prime Minister, in a recent pronunciamento, declared that "the maintenance of peace will be easier if the military force of Austria is not diminished." Napoleon bases his hopes of peace upon the ready command of an overwhelming military force; Bismark comes to the rescue of the nations from the devastation and suffering of war by holding at his beck another grand array of bayonets; and so with every other Continental power, whether great or small. Five millions of men are kept constantly under arms to preserve the peace which is threatened by themselves, and maintain them in readiness for the constantly impending conflict, the resources of the different nations are kept upon a steady strain, the burdens of taxation and monopoly are made to weigh with crushing effect upon the people, the peace of the world is kept in unceasing peril, and five millions of sturdy men are withdrawn from the productive classes and added to the consumers. Whatever may be the defects of our own system, however rampant corruption and incompetency may be, it is infinitely preferable to

that which makes the personal whims, ani-

mosities, and ambitions of a few "sovereigns

by divine right' paramount to the best in-

terests of the mass of the people. THE CHINESE TREATY. THE suspicions which we entertained of the truthfulness of the statements contained in the cable despatches of yesterday announcing the rejection of Mr. Burlingame's treaty with the United States Government, are confirmed by the extract from the letter of the Paris correspondent of the New York Times which we published yesterday. The writer takes substantially the same view that we did, and he shows how the British and French Chinese residents have been laboring to undermine Mr. Burlingame with the Chinese Government, and to discredit his embassy with the foreign powers to whom he is accredited. Mr. J. Ross Browne's singular conduct is explained by the fact that he is inspired by the California prejudices against the Chinese and by a jealousy of Mr. Burlingame, and he appears to himself to allowed won over entirely to the interests and opinions of the Hong Kong and Shanghai traders. A despatch from Washington this morning states that the whole story is discredited by our Government, and that it is believed to be "a weak invention of the enemy." The absurdity of the assertion that Mr. Burlingame's credentials were different from what was commonly supposed, is shown by the fact that the translation was made by the Hon. Wells Williams, Secretary of our Embassy to Pekin, and by Professor Martin, translator into Chinese of "Wheaton's International Law." and now a professor in the nev seminary established in the Chinese capital, both of whom are thorough Chinese scholars. Besides, both of Mr. Burlingame's secretaries, Messrs. Brown and De Camp, are well acquainted with the Chinese language, so that any such deception as has been charged is practically impossible.

By the cable despatches of this morning, however, it would seem that the report is believed in England, and the failure of the treaty is attributed to the intrigues of the traders, who have from the first been bitterly hostile to Mr. Burlingame, and who fear that their gains will be diminished if a more enlightened policy should prevail hereafter in the management of Chinese affairs. Heretofore brute force has been the only influence brought to bear upon the Government and people of the Flowery Empire, and their dislike to foreigners is not a thing to be wondered at: but the readiness they have shown of late to adopt modern ideas and to enter the family of civilized nations was a gratifying augury of a better state of things in the future. It is barely possible that the treaty has been rejected, although the reports to that effect are open to grave doubt, but if this piece of folly has been perpetrated, it will be none the less to Mr. Burlingame's credit that he has exerted himself to make the Chinese better known and respected. The rejection of this treaty will of course be a deep mortification, but the Chinese themselves will be the only

PRISON DISCIPLINE IN NEW YORK. It is said that one of the former State Prison officials of Sing Sing was so much horrified with the mismanagement and corruption prevailing among his fellow-officials and the deficiencies of the present system, that he declared that the Almighty would speedily destroy the whole structure, as he destroyed Sodom and Gomorrah, if it were not for the virtue of the convicts. A recent meeting of the New York Prison Association and the Inspectors of State Prisons, at Albany, in the presence of Governor Hoffman, clearly indicates some of the reasons for this exaggerated expression. It seems that heretofore discipline has been only partially maintained by cruel punishments, but as they were abolished at the last session of the Legislature, the prison-keepers declare that they are unable to preserve order, that they are "afraid of their lives," and that the old system should be

An inkling of the character of that system is given by the statements of the officials who advocate its re-establishment. Mr. Nelson, agent and warden of Sing Sing, has great faith in the shower-bath. "If it had been continued," he alleges, "the recent revolt would have been averted," for, "in many cases, the convict would relent before" he was subjected to this injurious and excruciating torture. This same amiable embodi-

nineteenth century also defended the comparatively mild punishment of "hanging convicts on hooks." "I have seen," said he, "a case where a man had been on the hooks for six hours, and would then sing and dance." If he was well read in Indian lore, he might have known that it is not uncommon for captives tied to the stake to taunt their barbarian torturers, and to wear a smile on their features while their bodies are writhing with agony, and it is not at all astonishing that history should repeat itself in the New York State Prisons.

After the old barbarian tortures had been continued for years, the Legislature at the last session became suddenly conscious of their iniquity, and abolished them, substituting solitary confinement as the sole punishment, but failing to make proper architectural arrangements for a fair trial of the proposed new system. Sing Sing is said to be radically defective, being badly located, badly constructed, overcrowded, near a railroad and near a river, and having damp walls and small cells, so that the great Empire State crowds her convicts in a structure unfit for the confinement of human beings, which is unhealthy as well as unsafe.

The idea of the legislators was to imitate the Pennsylvania system, but they tried to play Hamlet with the part of "Hamlet" left out, when they failed to provide apartments of the proper description for separate confinement. Thrusting men into damp, dark, and poorly ventilated cells, where one inspector tells us that "he could tell from the bad air in the cell how long a man had been locked up," is only another relic of barbarism, and the disclosures at Albany show that if Delaware does not look to her laurels, New York will be able to boast of even more disgraceful savagery than that which is typified by the whipping-post.

THE CRACOW NUN. -An attempt has at last been made to palliate the story of the sufferings endured by Barbara Ubryk, the imprisoned nun of Cracow, but it appears in a journal which, says the London Pall Mall Gazette, does not command implicit faith. The palliation amounts to nothing more than a flat contradiction of the whole story, without any array of facts to uphold it, and is therefore entitled to no weight, except as the opinion of a partisan writer who has never seen either Barbara Ubryk or the dismal cell in which she was confined. The animus of the writer is fully shown in his assertion that "the Carmelite sisters of Cracow have been made the victims of an abominable combination of intriguing Jews, Protestants, and Freethinkers, with the complicity, if not under the direct inspiration, of the Austrian ministry." The unfairness of this apology is so manifest that it will tend to damage, rather than advance, the interests of the Carmelite

OHIO POLITICS. More About Rosecrans' Declination.

General Rosecrans gives some very good reasons for declining to run as a candidate for Governor of Ohio. In a telegram to Senator Thurman, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, he says:—
"After the war I resigned a very desirable position in the army, and left my State to secure least the possibility of fulfilling duties deem

sacred to my creditors and family. Those duties forbid me the honor of leading the Democracy of Ohio in the pending canvass for Governor."

The great State of Ohio pays its Governor \$1800 a year in currency—equal to, say \$1350 in gold. A poor man cannot afford to hold the office. Besides, General Rosecrans had previously held the office of Minister to Mexico, with \$12,000 a year salary, in aninster to Mexico, with \$12,000 a year saiary, in gold. The two places, in the matter of emoluments, were too much in contrast. Then, the General has a good thing in California. He has been let in to the golden circle of first-class operators, of which there are hardly more than twenty in this State, not one of whom writes his prospective fortune down at less than \$5,000,000. The General has hold of the big end of the Southern Pacific Kailroad land scheme, and keeps the ball rolling pretty lively. One hundred and lifteen mil-lion acres, with a large line of incidentals, has a more promising aspect than a fight with Valiandigham, in which the latter would settle old scores, with a strong prospect of being defeated in the

canvass.

It is reported that the declining candidate wrote a letter to the Central Committee well calculated to make Vallandigham howl. The latter has a way of frothing at the mouth when exceedingly mad. The letter indorsed the patriotic efforts so successfully made to put down the Rebellion, enjoined thorough loyalty, progress, and a square payment of the na by conferring the nomination on Pendleton, the pioneer repudiationist, and Vallandigham's bosom friend. tional debt in coin. The counsel was sadly improved

CHEERFUL.

What is in Store for our English Cousins. The London Telegraph prints this alarming

"Sir:-The Irish Church is disestablished and dis-"Sir:—The Irish Church is disestablished and disendowed. A 'liberal' policy has triumphed. Now, in this your hour of victory, listen to a warning voice. I am persuaded that the hand of Almighty God will descend in chastisement upon our land for the guilt of national apostacy. England is now utterly faithless to the deposit of Protestant truth confided to her at the Reformation. The whole course of God's providential dealings with England since the Reformation shows that we have only been great and prosperous as we have maintained the since the Reformation shows that we have only been great and prosperous as we have maintained the Protestant religion and kept Popery down. If we look to the Bible, and examine the fourteenth of Ezekiel, we find that God's four sore judgments upon a land blessed with the oracles of God, but lapsing into idolatry, are famine, pestilence, the sword, and noisome beasts. I say, therefore, solemnly, that we may look, in the near future, for all or many of the following events:—
"1. Famine.

Pestilence.
The sword, in the form of violent civil tumults and commotion, and, perhaps, civil war.

4. Naval and military disaster.

5. National degradation and loss of prestige.

6. The overthrow of the Established Churches of England and Society.

England and Scotland.

17. The subversion of the dynasty.

18. The overthrow of the House of Lords.

19. The separation of Ireland from England.

10. The shivering to pieces of the British empire, upon which we have boasted that the sun never sets, and which was won for us by our Protestant fore-fathers. England and Scotland.

fathers.

"These are gloomy vaticinations, but they are based upon the word of Him who has specially declared His abhorrence of idolatry, 'who will not give his glory to another, nor His praise to graven images, and who has said, 'Them that honor Me I will nonor, but they that despise Me shall be highly esteemed.' Popery is a predicted and a foredoomed apostacy, and it is rumous to England to pet, and foster, and caress that worst form of idolatry. She cannot do it with impunity.

Your obedient servant, CHARLES STIRLING, M. A.,
"Vicar of New Malden and Coombe, Surrey, S. W.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES. A L E X A N D E R PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NINETEENTH and GREEN Streets.

Rev. Dr. J ACOHUS, Moderator of the General Assembly, will preach in this Church on next Sabbath morning and evening. Service commencing at 10% o'clock A. M. and 7% P. M. 827 21*

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TO LET-A COMPLETE NEW HOUSE

OLOTHING.

READY FOR THE FALL.

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To-day make their bow to an appreciative public in view of the

CLOSING SUMMER AND THE OPEN. ING FALL.

TO-DAY WE BEGIN TO REALIZE that though the AUGUST SUNstill shines POWERFULLY in the daytime, the pleasant influence of his beams IS A THING OF THE PAST, when NIGHTFALL comes on, and the DEWS OF EVENING are upon US.

LIGHT FALL OVERCOATS,

To keep off rheumatism.

FINE CHEVIOT FALL SACKS,

To defend against the dews of night.

Let us, therefore, put on our

BEAUTIFUL CASSIMERE SUITS OF GORGEOUS COLORS,

OF RARE STYLES OF FINISH, OF EXQUISITE WORKMANSHIP.

The Gentlemen of Philadelphia,

And their Boys, Boys, Boys, Are respectfully welcomed

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WATSON'S SAFES.

82 Hours in the Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18, 1869.

OFFICE BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA) SALT FISH COMPANY.

MESSES, J. WATSON & SON:-Gents:-We had one of your large and well-known Inside Door Fire-Froof Safes in the great conflagration at Fifth and Columbia avenue, which occurred on Sunday morning, at 2 o'clock. The Safe was exposed to a furiously intense heat for over 82 hours, and when taken out on Wednesday noon, the books, papers, and money were all found thoroughly preserved. We feel that your Safes deserve the entire confidence and patronage of every business man. Your Safes are fully what they represent to be, thoroughly Fire-Proof. We shall want another of the same size. Yours respectfully, BOSTON AND PEILADELPHIA

SALT FISH COMPANY, AND PHILADELPHIA AND BAST INDIA

COCOANUT COMPANY.

STILL ANOTHER VICTORY

FROM THE LATE FIRE AT NINTH AND WAL LACE STREETS.

PHILADELPHIA, August 26, 1869.

MESSES, J. WATSON & SON :-In the destructive fire that occurred at Ninth and

Wallace streets, on Tuesday noon, we had one of your celebrated Fire-Proof Safes. It was exposed to an intense heat for about twenty-four hours. The building was large and filled with much combustible material. On opening the safe we found all our books and valuable papers completely preserved and as bright and fresh as when put in the safe. The heat-resisting qualities of your safes are really wonderful, and we think great advantage is derived from your inside door improvement. We shall want another of your safes. D. & W. RING.

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MOONLIGHT EXOURSION to ATLANTIC
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LAST GRAND EXCURSION AROUND NEW YORK BAY AND

STATEN ISLAND. Leaving Philadelphia, from WALNUT ST. WHARF, oz Monday, August 30, 1869, at 7'30 A. M. FARE FOR THE EXCURSION—Single Tickets, 8500; Gentleman and Lady, 85'00.
Tickets can be procured at the Offices, Nos. 811 and 821
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.

826'34"

LAST REGULAR TRIP TO CAPE
MAY ON SATURDAY August 28.—The
ner last regular trip to CAPE MAY ON SATURDAY,
leaving ARCH STREET WHARF at 9 A. M., and return
on Monday. on Monday.
Fare, including carriage hire. \$225
Excursion tickets. 200
The Lady of the Lake will make an extra trip on
THURSDAY, September 2, and return next day. 8 26 24 DON'T FORGET MUNDY'S MOONLIGHT EVENING, 28th inst.

CRAND VISITATION KNIGHTS TEMPLAR,

ON FULL UNIFORM),

TO ATLANTIC CITY, ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 28,

Leaving VINE STREET FERRY at 200 P. M., remaining until MONDAY AFTERNOON. Grand Review on Monday.

ON SATURDAY EVENING

A GRAND HOP

WILL BE GIVEN AT THE

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

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MUNDY'S

TWELFTH ANNUAL MOONLIGHT EXCURSION

TO ATLANTIC CITY

On Saturday Evening, August 28, 1869.

Last boat leaves Vine street wharf at S P. M.; will arrive in Philadelphia at 6 50 on.

MONDAY MORNING FOLLOWING.

Tickets, \$150.

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"PHILADELPHIA CITY GUARD."
AT WHITEHALL, LEHIGH COUNTY, PA.
EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to Whitehall will be issued from offices of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 165 S. FIFTH Streets, and corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, on August 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27. Good to return until August 25 inclusive.
Fare \$2.75 for round trip.
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ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

OF COURSE EVERYBODY WHO CAN GET off will go on MUNDY'S MOONLIGHT EXCUR STON to ATLANTIC CITY, SATURDAY EVENING

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lumbia Bridge (Entrance to Washington Retreat). (DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

17ains start fro 4 6 30 A. M. 8 00 A. M. 10 00 A. M. 12 20 P. M. 4 100 P. M. 6 25 P. M. 7 10 P. M. 6'80 P. M. 7'40 P. 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

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