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SATURDAY AUGUST 28, 1869.

THE END OF THE RACE. THE agony of the season is over and two nations breathe freer to-day than they did yesterday morning. The great boat-race has been lost and won, and the result, if not as satisfactory as it might be to the dwellers on this side of the Atlantic, cannot be said to be a disappointment. The Harvard crew, although they failed to win the victory, have done themselves credit from first to last, and their pluck in meeting the Oxford erew on their own ground, and in yielding all the preliminary points which were insisted upon by their opponents, thus placing themselves at a disadvantage in the beginning, are points to be considered in their favor when estimating the value of the work done by the two boats. If the crews were about fairly matched in the beginning, the disabilities under which the Harvards labored rendered it almost impossible that they should win, and while every American hoped that they would come in ahead, there were very few, if any, who expected that they would; and it is safe to say that no very large sums of money will change hands on account of the Oxford victory. It is gratifying to believe that the race was a fair one in every respect, and that it was what such affairs ought always to be, an honorable contest of strength, science, and skill between gentlemen.

THE GETTYSBURG REUNION. THE proceedings at Gettysburg have been completed without any important end being served. One correspondent states that by travelling over the battle-field with a number of officers, he learned a great deal more of the fight than he could glean from books, and this view is doubtless correct, but it was scarcely worth while to summon all the generals of the two armies for the purpose of giving oral instruction to the comparatively few persons assembled to meet them. Some positions have also been ascertained, and more than two hundred and fifty stakes have been driven on the battle-field to mark the exact spots where certain events of real or imaginary importance occurred: and all the tangible work of the reunion seems to be summed up in this statement. That this task was necessarily performed in an imperfect manner, however, is evident from the fact that "not a Rebel line or locality of interest has been marked, owing to the absence of Confederate officers competent to give them," and that, while a comparatively large number of Union soldiers were present, the leading spirits of the conflict on the patriotic as well as the Rebel side did not participate in the

proceedings. Meade was absent, as well as Lee; Hancock remained in the far West, while Longstreet attended to the duties of his office in New Orleans; Sickles was dickering for the purchase of Cuba, while Edward Johnson was regretting that a "private engagement prevented his attendance." Reynolds, Sedgwick, Buford, and Zook, on the Union side, as well as several of the most important Rebel commanders, are numbered with the dead: and it they are to fight the battle over again, we must call on the spirit mediums for the transmission of their statements to this mundane

Enough officers were present to prevent the reunion from being a total failure, but not enough to make an authoritative and conclusive history for the enlightenment of future generations, or to place the leading issues controverted in a sufficiently clear light to suppress all future cavil.

Some time ago news was telegraphed over the country of a new battle of Gettysburg for the possession and ownership of the springs located near the scene of conflict; and one of the most clearly perceptible results of the late proceedings is the fact that "the efficacy of the catalysine water" has been well tested and well advertised. The ball given on Thursday night should have been omitted from the programme. It was in shocking bad taste. It might have been well enough to precede the battle of Waterloo with "a sound of revelry by night," and a commingling of fair women and brave men; but the memories suggested by Gettysburg should have inspired men especially charged with their perpetuation, with sad and sacred thoughts rather than with feelings of levity.

The failure of the Southern officers (with two exceptions) to attend was perhaps inevitable. They would probably rather unite with the Union survivors of Bull Run, or of Chancellorsville, on the scenes of those terrible disasters, than with the victors of Gettysburg; and our soldiers, if summoned to the scene of any of their Southern defeats, would be not more ready to respond than Lee and his Confederates were on the recent occasion.

#### A POETICAL VIEW OF THE WO. MAN'S QUESTION.

WHITTIER has gone into the woman's rights business, as was manifested by a letter, published by us a day or two ago, which he addressed to the convention of termagants now in session at Newport. The great Quaker poet thinks that "it is always safe to do right," and that "the truest expediency is simple justice." From all of which he infers that "when the vote drops from woman's hand into the ballot-box, the beauty and sentiment, the bloom and sweetness of womanhood," will not go with it. This is about the truth of the matter, albeit in a different sense from that conceived by the poet. If woman could drop into the ballot-box, along with her vote, somewhat of the beauty and sentiment of Omaha on "Mormons, Gentiles, and Chinese.

Evening Telegraph | womanhood, if she could inspire the politics of the country with a measure of her bloom and sweetness it would be supported by the experiment of female suffrage would be well worth the trial. But the great danger lies just here: when our wives, mothers, sisters, and daughters start for the polls, there is great danger that they will follow the example of their husbands, fathers, brothers, and sons, and leave their beauty and sentiment, their bloom and sweetness, behind them, and that the eternal order and fitness of things will not remain undisturbed, save by the episodical apparition, here and there, of an equivocal, unsexed Chevalier Deon.

But, after all, the whole problem of the justice and expediency of placing the ballot in the hands of woman, viewed from the womanly standpoint, is happily summed up by the Quaker poet in the following sentence: "It is her right, as well as mine; and when she asks for it, it is something less than manhood to withhold it." Whenever the true women of the country, the thinking and reasoning women, demand the ballot, they will stand a fair chance of getting it. But as long as the agitation of the question is confined to the ranks of the Anthonys, Stantons, Dickinsons, and others of that ilk, we are not disposed to follow Whittier when he goes over to the enemy.

One more noticeable point is made by the poet, and that is contained in these lines:-"Unsupported by a more practical education, higher aims, and a deeper sense of the responsibility of life and duty, it is not likely to prove a blessing in her hands any more than in minors'." The female suffragists here have their full duty presented. Let them turn their present attention to remedying the educational, social, and moral deficiencies of the mass of their fellow-women, and when they have accomplished something substantial in this direction, they will be at liberty to agitate the suffrage question with a show of reason and a prospect of ultimate success.

THE NEW SOUTHERN TACTICS. The Louisville Courier-Journal, which is one of the ablest, as well as one of the most earnest of the organs of the Democracy, and intensely anxious to reconstruct a triumphant semi-Rebel Democratic party, warns its Southern readers of the dangers of a premature display of the old banners of the organization. It plainly tells them that it is their duty to fight as bushwhackers, creeping behind stone fences, and skulking through the woods, clad in such a questionable garb that no man can tell positively what cause they desire to serve, or whether they are really seeking anything more substantial than a quiet day's shooting. They are to be conservatives or national Republians, Walker men in Virginia, Senterites in Tennessee, Dent-ists in Mississippi, Hamiltonians in Texas, and lovers of "equal rights" and "impartial suffrage" everywhere, until "they are safe at 'home' beyond the reach of the Congressional body-snatchers." Then after the Southern Republican organizations are thoroughly disintegrated, and the freedmen bewildered, the gray uniforms can be donned once more, and the bushwackers can again take rank as "the pride and glory of national Democracy." So runs the new book of party tactics. Some of the recruits are efractory, and the force of habit instinctively compels them to shoulder arms and discharge their muskets in the old way; but discipline will be maintained, nevertheless, and if the Republicans hope for future ascendancy in the South, they must prepare to counteract the new system of operations.

### SOUTHERN ORPHANS.

New York Men Helping Them. The Jackson (Miss.) Clarion has the fol-

"On the 17th ult. we published a series of resolutions adopted by the Board of Trustees of the Orphans' Home, expressing their disap-proval of the efforts of certain parties in New York to secure a certain lottery franchise by the payment of \$5000 into the State Treasury for the benefit of the Orphans' Home. Just prior to the time mentioned a representative of the New York parties had made a formal tender of the money to the State Treasurer, who deto receive it. under instructions from General Ames—the latter emphatically endorsing on the application his disapproval of lottery schemes, even when conducted ostensibly in the interest of orphans. The New Yorkers, however, were not to be foiled in their benevolent efforts in behalf of the children at Lauderdale Springs, and have actually secured from General Sherman an order directing our State Treasurer to receive the money when tendered. This order, with the money, is now at Columbus, and will be here in a few days. In this attitude of the case the trustees will, of course, accept the \$5000 for the benefit of the Home. It will be paid into the State Treasury for that purpose, and can be applied only in that behalf,"

### DESPERATE.

Fearful Jump by a Convict.

Yesterday afternoon Officer Hale started from Fitchburg with a fellow named Frank Francis in charge, who had just been sentenced to the State Prison for four years for pocket picking. The convict was handcuffed, and sat in the smoking car two seats from the door, the officer sitting in the seat opposite him, and talking with the conductor. All of a sudden Francis started from his seat, rushed to the door, opened it, and jumped from the platform while the cars were going at the rate of forty miles an hour. The officer started and grabbed him by the coat just as he jumped, but his hold failed and the fellow got away. The cars were at once stopped and parties started in pursuit. They found the bushes, and a telegraph pole where he jumped off, covered with blood, but though they searched for hours they could not find the prisoner. The place where he jumped was near Lincoln, in the woods where there is a thick growth of underbush, in which he probably secreted himself. The impression of those who searched for him, judging from the blood spilled, was that he was so badly injured that he would not live. Warden Haynes offers \$50 reward for his arrest.—Boston Journal.

## Personalities.

-Verdi is to visit Paris. -Marfori is to turn monk

-Herve has a real name, which is Ronge. -Rosa Bonheur has refused another offer.

-Louis A. Godey is in Norway, among the —General Beauregard is interested in the patent right of a new kind of skate.

-A Minnesota paper says it is a "hideous possibility" that Weston may visit that State.

-Hon. Aaron Loveland, of Norwich, Conn.

was a college chum of Daniel Webster. -Imeavluckieywon drew \$140,000 in Petersburg lottery. Poorwiski drew a blank.

Ned Buntline has just been lecturing at

#### SCIENCE NONPLUSSED.

Remarkable Effect of Lightning.

The case of Mrs. Birney, near Tippecanoe, Harrison co., Ohio, is a remarkable one. At the age of eighteen, while pitching a load of hay from a wagon into a mow, she was struck by lightning, which paralyzed the right half of her body from the crown of her head down. She was entirely insensible for the space of two hours, She recovered from the effects of the stroke, and at the age of twenty-three years married her husband. About twenty-three years ago she was suddenly taken ill, as was supposed, and while in an unconscious state delivered a religional discourse. gious discourse.

From that time until the present these spells have come upon her regularly every two weeks At first they occurred on week days, but for the past twenty years they have invariably happened on Sunday at 10 o'clock A. M., when, rain or shine, summer or winter, whether there be a crowd or only her family present, she regularly passes into an unconscious state, and delivers a religious discourse always one hour to an hour and thirty minutes in duration, and of the truest orthodox stamp. She always feels unwell for hours before and after the delivery of a sermon. She says she feels a painful, pricking sen-sation in the right half of her body, which begins several hours before, and lasts until unconscious-ness takes place. Between the spells she feels perfectly well, and performs her household labors as vigorously as if she were many years younger than she really is, being now in her nighty-second year. eighty-second year.

#### SINGULAR WILL CASE.

A Daughter Disinherited for Embracing the Roman Catholic Faith. The London Daily News has the following ac-

count of a will case in Ireland:—

"On this side of St. George's channel the Esmonde will case is interesting orlincipally as a picture of the religious animosities with which Ireland is cursed. That Lady Esmonde, an old lady possessing an income of nearly £9000 a year, should leave her property away from her daughter, is not a matter of much moment to the British public; but when we learn that the daughter was disinherited because she became a Roman Cotholic, and that her cause is adopted as their own by a large part of the population, the affair assumes a new and serious aspect. Lady Esmonde was twice married, and the wealth which she derived from her first husband was so settled upon her that she was able to bestow it by will, notwithstanding her subsequent marriage to Sir Thomas Esmonde, who survived her. It also appears that if count of a will case in Ireland:withstanding her subsequent marriage to Sir Thomas Esmonde, who survived her. It also appears that if she had died intestate the Countess of Granard, her daughter by the first husband, would have been entitled to a large property. But the young lady changed her religion; and it is suggested that her mother, offended by the circumstance, bequeathed her wealth to found a college in Wexford to educate young men for the Protestant ministry.

"Of course the bequest would not be invalidated by the mere circumstance that the testatrix had conceived an unreasonable ill-will to her daughter, or had exercised her testamentary powers capriciously. Unjust and fantastic wills are made every day of the

Unjust and fantastic wills are made every day of the week, but injustice and folly do not, according to our law, disable men and women from doing what our law, disable men and women from doing what they like with their own. It was said in the present case that more serious causes invalidated the testamentary dispositions—that when they were made the old lady was of unsound mind, and that she was overpowered by undue influence. In substance, the issue before the jury at Carlow was that which a Dublin jury, several months ago, unsuccessfully endeavored to decide—whether a certain paper, bearing date the 5th of August, 1867, was duly executed, and was the last will and testament of Lady Esmonde.

"As the will was drawn up originally when she was in health, Lady Esmonde left certain furniture to her daughter, Lady Granard. In the subsequent docu-ment that gift was omitted. The amount of property affected by the alteration was comparatively small; affected by the alteration was comparatively small; and yet that is the most serious discrepancy between the earlier and later documents which the defendants can discover. The inference is unavoidable that the occasion of her last illness was not the time at which Lady Esmonde resolved to leave the bulk of her property away from her daughter, and that the will of Aug. 5, 1867, was in the main the execution of a purpose entertained long before. It differed somewhat from the previous draft; it was more severe to the disinherited daughter, but the difference was confined to minor particulars; and difference was confined to minor particulars; and, looking at all the circumstances, we have no reason to doubt that the jury came to a sound conclusion in

upholding the will.

"At the same time, the defendants had some reasonable grounds of complaint, and were amply justified in demanding inquiry. From Lady Granard's evidence, it seems that she was treated with extraordinary harshness and suspicion by the family during har mother's illness and that she was him. during her mother's illness, and that she was hin dered from communicating with her. The Countes dered from communicating with her. The Countes states that she was summoned from London by tele gram when the paralytic seizure occurred; that she remained at Johnstown Castle, where her mother was living, from the 6th of August to the 17th of was hving, from the sen of Angust to the trin of september, a period of six weeks, and during the whole of that time she was never allowed to be alone with Lady Esmonde, or to have uninterrupted conversation with her. The impression left by her evidence is that the young lady was watched with great jealousy, and was not permitted to have that undisturbed communication with her dying parent to which, as a daughter, she was cer-

"But, however much that circumstance is to be regretted, it has really no effect on the main que tion—the validity of the will. The real public in portance of the case is unhappily derived from the religious strife imported into it. The charge of priestly domination over the mind of Lady Esmonde not distinctly disproved, and it is not disputed that more than one clergyman conferred with her on the subject of the bequests. The whole story is a lively but far from agreeable illustration of the war creeds in Ireland.

"Dr. Bail summed up for the defendants. He abandoned the charge of undue influence and fraud. Mr. Macdonough replied for the plaintiffs. Judge Lawson charged the jury, contining their attention to the question of capacity at the time of the execution of the will. The jury, after twelve minutes' consideration, found a verdict establishing

### RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASRINGTON SQUARE. Preaching To-morrow at 10% A. M.

CHURCH.-Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. W. J STEVENSON, To morrow at 10% A. M. GRACE CHURCH, TWELFTH AND

SPRING GARDEN STREET M. E

A. M., and 4 P. M.

REV. E. R. BEADLE WILL PREACH Tomorrow at the SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, S. E. corner of TWENTY-FIRST and WALNUT Streets, at 10% A. M. and 8 P. M.

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth. Preaching To morrow at 10% A. M. by Rev. JAMES T. HYDE, of Con-necticut.

FREE CHURCH OF THE INTERCES. SOR, SPRING GARDEN Street, below Broad.
The Rector, Rev. J. W. BONHAM, will preach Sunday
Morning. No service in the evening.

FIRST REFORMED CHURCH, corner SEVENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets

Rev. THOMAS X. ORR, Paster, will (D. V.) preach To
morrow at 10% A. M. and 8 P. M.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,
West CHESNUT Street.—Preaching To-morrow
Morning at 10%; Adult Bible School at 2%, and Prayer
Meeting at 7% o'clock.

SPRING GARDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, THIRTEENTH Street, above WALLACE. Preaching TO MORROW at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. L. P. HORNBERGER. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. BOS UNION SERVICES. - REV. ALFRED

NEVIN D. will preach TO MORROW, 29th inst. in the SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD Street, above CHESNUT, at 10 o'clock A. M., and in the WEST ARCH STREET CHURCH, EIGH. TEENTH and ARCH Streets, at 8 o'clock P.M. TEENTH and ARCH Streets, at a Company of the Church of the Church of the Church of the Church of the Canal Assembly, will preach in this Church on next Sabbath morning and evening. Service commencing at 10% o'clock A. M. and 7% P. M. Service commencing at 10% o'clock A. M. and 7% P. M.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
GERMANTOWN—TULPEHOCKEN and GREEN
Streets.—The Pastor, Rev. W. E. IJAMS, having returned,
will preach To-morrow. Subject—Morning discourse—
The Recent Total Echipse; Its Moral Impressions and
Suggestions, as Observed by an Kye-witness.

Evening discourse—"The Secret of Personal Influence."

NOTICE. THE TENTH PRESBYTE-RIAN CHURCH (Rev. Dr. Boardman's), corner of WALNUT and TWELFTH Streets, will, Providence permitting, be open for Divine service every Sabbath throughout the summer at 10½ A. M. and 5 P. M.

Rev. Dr. McLLVAINE, of Princeton, is engaged to presch during preach during that time. Strangers, and all others, are cordially invited to at-tand. 7 10 set\*

### SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVE-

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

FOURTH DISTRIUT, PENNSYLVANIA,
CORNER OF ELEVENTH AND RIDGE AVENUE.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5, 1869.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Income Tax for 1888 will be due and payable at this office between AU.
GUST 10 and SEPTEMBER 1, 1889, after which the lagal benalties will be added. No further notice will be given.
Office hours between & A. M. and 3 P. M.

HORATIO G. SICKEL,

8 28 8t

Collector Fourth District, Penna.

EXCURSIONS ON THE SCHUYL-KILL A steamer leaves Fairmount for Falls of Schuylkill EVERY FORTY-FIVE MINUTES during the day. Steamers run every day in the week. The Green and Coates Streets Passenger Rail way Company exchange tickets with the boats. 828 tf

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE

Owing to the work of remodelling the main building. the opening of the Fall Term is deferred to THURSDAY September 16, 1869. Examination for admission on the preceding day at 8 o'clock A. M.

Classical Course, Technical Courses in Civil Engineer ing, Chemistry, and Mining and Metallurgy, and a Post Graduate Course. Requirements for admission may be known by addressing President CATTELL. 8 28 3w

OLOTHING.

#### READY FOR THE FALL.

### ROCKHILL & WILSON

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. Let us, therefore, put on our

LIGHT FALL OVERCOATS

To keep off rheumatism.

#### FINE CHEVIOT FALL SACKS.

To defend against the dews of night,

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

TO THE

GREAT BROWN STONE HALL

TO LOOK AT

### THE FALL GOODS

### ROCKHILL & WILSON.

NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

### CHAMPION SAFES.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1869.

MESSES. FARREL, HERRING & CO. Gentlemen:-In the year 1856 I unfortunately was in business in the Artisan Building, which was destroyed by fire on the 16th of April. I had then in use what I supposed was a Fire-Proof Safe, but upon opening it I found everything destroyed, and fire burning therein.

You will recollect, gentlemen, there was several of your Safes in that fire, also several in the fire at Sixth and Commerce streets, the next May, five weeks afterwards, all of which upon being opened proved they were fire-proof indeed, for I witnessed the opening of the most of them, and in every case the contents were preserved, while Safes of other makers were partially or entirely destroyed. I at once concluded to have something that I could de-The safe I purchased of you at that time was sub-

pend upon, and purchased one of your Safes. ected to a white heat (which was witnessed by saveral gentlemen that reside in the neighborhood) at the destruction of my Marble Paper factory, 921 Wallace street, on the afternoon and evening of the 24th inst. After digging the safe from the ruins, and opening it this morning, I was much pleased to find everything, consisting of books, papers, money and silverware, all right. I shall want another of your safes as soon as I can get a place to continue my business in. I could not rest contented with any other make of safes,

CHARLES WILLIAMS, Marble Paper Manufacturer.

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

#### FARREL, HERRING & CO., PHILADELPHIA. HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,

No. 251 BROADWAY, corner Murray st., N. Y. HERRING & CO., Chicago. HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New Or-

CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILA.

DELPHIA AND TRENTON

### RAILROAD COMPANIES.

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAIN

## Between Philadelphia and New York,

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, August 29, 1869, A Fast Express Train will leave West Philadelphia Depot for New York, at 8 P. M., arriving at foot of Cortland street at 11:30 P. M. This train will run Sunday nights, taking the place of the 645 P. M. line, which will be discontinued as a Sunday train on and after August 29.

The 6-45 P. M. line will run daily except Sundays. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent. TO OPEN THE FALL TRADE,

## STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

OFFER

THOUSAND PIECES FIVE

## MUSLINS,

Bought under market rates for CASH, and offered at less than our usual

LOW PRICES.

#### SHIRTINGS.

NEW YORK MILLS. OUR OWN MAKE, WAMSUTTA. WILLIAMSVILLE. WARREN. HOUSEKEEPER. PEQUOT.

ARKWRIGHT. FORESTDALE, ARLINGTON. WHITNEY. HILL, BRIGHT'S. TRENTON.

#### IN SHEETINGS.

S-1 WALTHAM, 8-4 ANDROSCOGGIN, 9-4 ANDROSCOGGIN. 10-4 UTICA. 10-4 PEQUOT.

10-1 ANDROSCOGGIN. 10-4 WALTHAM, 11-4 HUGUENOT. 12-4 HUGUENOT.

### IN PILLOW-CASE MUSLINS.

6-1 UTICA. 6-4 WALTHAM. 5.4 PEQUOT.

5-1 WAMSUTTA. 5-1 NASHUA.

5-4 BOOT.

IN UNBLEACHED GOODS. An Immense Stock, comprising every make.

## JUST RECEIVED.

TEN CASES CANTON FLANNELS.

All the above by the yard, piece or package, according to the wants of

FAMILIES, HOTELS, AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

We are determined to increase our already

### LARGE MUSLIN TRADE,

By always keeping the prices so low as to make it the interest of every consumer in and near Philadelphia to deal exclusively at our house.

# STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.

Corner of Eighth and Market Streets, PHILADELPHIA.

CENTRAL DRY GOODS HOUSE.

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#### PRESERVING BRANDY

GENUINE AND PURE

French White Preserving Brandy

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BANKERS, ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

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COAL. MPORTANT TO COAL CONSUMERS .-A Save 20 per cent. in the cost of your Fuel. Buy Broad Top SEMI-BITUMINOUS COAL at \$6½ to \$7 per ton, in stead of paying \$9 fer Anthracite. In Europe no other than BITUMINOUS COALS are used, and in Pittsburg

and the West soft coals are used exclusively.

Then why can't we do the same in Philadelphia ! Broad Top Coal is a free burning SEMI-BITUMINOUS Broad Top Coal is a free burning SEMI-BITUMINOUS COAL, and is admirably adapted for STEAM PURPOSES, and for the GRATE, the FURNACE, the RANGE, and the STOVE. Is it not your duty, therefore, to lay aside prejudice with Anthracite at its present EX. ORBITANT EATE, and TRY if you cannot use Broad Top and other similar good coals, and thus save at least \$2 per ton in the cost of your fuel? Buy the Lump size, \$2 per ton in the cost of your fuel? Buy the Lump size, and when necessary break it as required. Broad Top and when necessary break it as required. Broad Top Coal can be had of the undersigned, and most of the other Coal dealers. Be sure and ask for the Broad Top Coal. Coal dealers. Be sure and ask for the Broad Top Coal. Coal dealers. Be sure and ask for the Broad Top Coal.

S. C. FORD & CO.,

Reading Railroad and Second street turnpike. GEORGE A. HEBERTON, Chemut and Thirty-third streets.

R. B. WIGTON,

Walnut street, below Dock,

Walnut street, below Dock. KEMBALL COAL & IRON CO., No. 325 Walnut street, GEORGE MEARS, No. 3131/2 Walnut street.

BALTIMORE Fire-Place Heater,

THE IMPROVED

With ILLUMINATING DOORS and WINDOWS, and MAGAZINE of sufficient capacity for fuel to last 24 HOURS, at a cost of but ELEVEN CENTS PER DAY. The most perfect and cheerful Heater in use. Having made arrangements with

MR S. B. SEXTON, OF BALTIMORE,

For the EXCLUSIVE manufacturing of these Heaters, we
are prepared to furnish them in large or small quantities.

a Sold wholesale or retail by the Manufacturer.

JOHN S. CLARK. NO. 1008 MARKET STREET.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

F O R C A P E M A Y.
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND
SATURDAYS.
Un and after SATURDAY, June 28, the new and splendid steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain W.
THOMPSON, will commence running regularly to OAPE
MAY, leaving ARCH STREET WHARF on TUESDAY,
THURSDAY, and SATURDAY MORNINGS at 9 0 clock,
and returning fleave the landing at Cape Mayon MON.

Passengers.

Freight received until 8½ o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at the transfer office, No. 22 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel. For further particulars inquire at the Office, No. 28 North DELAWARE Avenue.

624tf CALVIN TAGGART.

SUNDAY TRIPS UP THE DELA-WARE.—The splendid and commodious steamer EDWIN FORREST will leave ARCH street wharf at 8 o'clock, and Megargee's wharf, Kensington, at 25, o'clock A. M., for Florence Heights and White Hill, touching each way at Bridesburg, Tacony, Andalusia, Beverly, Burlington, Eristol and Robbins' wharf; returning, leaves White Hill at 445 P. M., and Bristol, 546. Fare each way, 25 cents. Excursion tickets, 40 cents.

SUNDAY TRIPS.—THE SPLENdid Steamboat JOHN A. WARNER will
leave Philadelphia (Chesnut street wharf) at
leave Philadelphia (Chesnut street wharf) at
leave P. M. for Burlington and Bristol. Touching at
Rivorton. Andalusia. and Beverly. Returning, leaves
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