

Evening Telegraph

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1869.

PLON-PLON'S SPEECHES IN THE FRENCH SENATE.

The late illness of the Emperor Napoleon excited much alarm at Paris, and awakened apprehensions that France was once more on the eve of a fearful revolution. One of the incidents connected with this danger was the peculiar attitude of Prince Napoleon. It was announced that he was about to make a strong liberal speech in the Senate, and that the Empress Eugenie was highly indignant at this intelligence. These brief telegrams implied that Plon-Plon was determined to make a bid either for the Regency or the succession, and that the Empress regarded his intrigues with a jealous eye. Meanwhile the Emperor's health improved, and the quarrel between his wife and his cousin was adjourned. But the Prince, having announced his intention to deliver an important speech, did not shrink from his purpose, although it is not improbable that the changed condition of the Emperor's health induced a slight change of its tone. In the French Senate, on the 1st instant, he "protested his devotion to the Emperor and the Prince Imperial, and gave in his complete adherence to the proposed reforms, which he hoped were but the beginning of fresh reforms. He denounced as irreconcilable those who opposed the loyal application of these reforms." As Plon-Plon is one of the ablest men in the empire, and fully competent to give forcible expression to his ideas, these doctrines naturally commanded much attention, and the excitement was heightened by a second speech from the same source levelled against the Ministers, and demanding that they should be held to a more complete responsibility. The Ministers, in turn, attacked the Prince, charging that this speech was scandalous, and asserting that they would throw up their portfolios if his ideas prevailed. In the midst of the excitement produced by the controversy, a Parisian journal added new fuel to the flame by a statement that the Emperor "expressed his approval of the liberal ideas of the Prince."

This intelligence is subject to two interpretations. First, that Prince Napoleon is determined to lose no opportunity to make a point for himself; or, second, that he is sincere in the belief that the best method of perpetuating the existing dynasty is by the adoption of additional liberties and privileges to the French people. It is also possible that his action is prompted by an intermixture of both these motives. Under the existing arrangements, he can never hope to rule France, unless the Prince Imperial dies as well as the Emperor; but if he convinces the people that he is a zealous and sincere friend of freedom, he might, in the event of a new convulsion, be endowed with supreme power as Regent, Emperor, or President.

On the other hand, Louis Napoleon has virtually confessed the failure of personal government. By refusing to share with the representatives of the people the responsibilities of power, he made himself directly liable for all the blunders of his reign. His enemies charged that it was his fault that millions were squandered in the ridiculous Mexican expedition, his fault that France has fallen in the scale of European nationalities by the aggression of Prussia, and his fault that, while Frenchmen had lost prestige abroad, they were overwhelmed with debt, taxation, and despotism at home. They did not attempt to deny that Napoleon had done some good things, but they claimed that if he had given the people a direct voice in his counsels the fatal results of his errors might have been averted, and that the true interests of the subjects as well as the sovereign would thus have been promoted.

This view has been substantially adopted during the last few months, but Prince Napoleon declares that the proposed new system of government is not sufficiently liberalized; that it is a step in the right direction, but does not go far enough. The reported endorsement of this theory by the Emperor may mean that he sincerely approves this conclusion, or that he is unwilling, at this moment, when his own health is precarious, and when he is endeavoring to win back the affections of liberal Frenchmen, to be outbid by his talented cousin. The whole race of Napoleons are at heart thoroughly selfish, but they are able to comprehend the necessities and accede to the demands of modern times; and they understand much better than the stupid descendants of the older dynasties when to gracefully surrender power which can no longer be safely retained, and how to improve their opportunities for gaining a controlling influence. It is gratifying to notice that the whole course of recent events in France is favorable to liberalism, and that even the fears and hopes connected with the succession all fortunately tend in the same direction.

The VELOCIPED has at last made its way into the pulpit, with Mr. Spurgeon astride it. This eminent divine gracefully manoeuvred upon a bicycle recently before a congregation of two thousand people at Pershore, in Worcestershire, England. Mr. Spurgeon astonished his hearers by explaining to them that the velocipedes "would not keep up unless they were kept going. The moment they stopped," he continued, "they fell down, and in this they were exceedingly like the Christian Church, which would fall unless it was constantly moving on."

THE LECTURE SEASON.

The popular lecture, as we have it in the United States, is essentially an American institution. It is the outgrowth of our peculiar political system, of our widely-extended and sparsely-settled territory, and of that average culture which makes the United States what Matthew Arnold calls "the paradise of mediocrity." Invidious as this term seems, if rightly understood it need be considered in no other light than a compliment. It means that while we have no exclusive and highly cultivated class, such as exists in the Old World, we also have no such debasing ignorance. It is a disgrace here for a grown man or woman not to know how to read and write, and the consequence is that knowledge is better diffused, and we have an average of culture that in a free country is of more value than a system that, while it breeds a race of scholars, leaves the mass of the people in profound ignorance. It would be a curious study to trace out the origin of the American lecture system, and to watch its gradual growth until it has reached its present development, but within the limits of a single article like the present this would be impossible. It is sufficient for our present purpose to know that lectures on every imaginable subject, grave and gay, scientific and comic, and covering the entire range of human experiences, are among the most popular and best-paying winter entertainments in all parts of the country. The lecture field is occupied by divines, statesmen, savans, philanthropists, travellers, reformers, historians, poets, lawyers, and buffoons. It serves to bring the people face to face with some of the most eloquent and celebrated men and women of the country, and it is an important source of profit to many who are able thus to trade upon reputation or notoriety obtained in other spheres of action.

In the large cities the winter lectures are somewhat overshadowed by the multitude of other amusements that are offered, but for a very large class who never visit the opera or theatre they supply a desideratum and afford a style of entertainment that is highly appreciated and extensively patronized. In the smaller cities and towns, however, lectures fulfill a more important function. With the exception of an occasional circus or a wandering minstrel troupe, they are the only entertainments that break in upon the monotony of village life, and it is in such places that the majority of lecturers find their best-paying and most appreciative audiences.

Lecturing, whatever it may have been in the beginning, is now reduced to a regular business. Our leading statesmen, clergymen, and others who have obtained a lyceum popularity all have their regular scale of prices, and the experience which many of them have had as to the unreliability of committees and others who attempt to manage without knowing how, leads them to demand the cash in hand before stepping upon the platform. Most of those who make a regular business of lecturing have an agent who goes in advance and prepares the way for the coming celebrity; and persons too who are thoroughly posted in all the details of the managerial profession, have taken up with lecturing as a regular branch of the show business, arranging popular courses in the leading cities and towns, introducing to the public the most popular "stars" in the lyceum firmament, and conducting the whole affair in a business-like and orderly manner.

The coming lecture season in this city promises to be one of unusual brilliancy and interest. Independent of the transient celebrities who will appear, one of our best known managers has arranged a "star" course, which will bring before the public such orators as Charles Sumner, Henry Ward Beecher, Anna E. Dickinson, and others equally well known. The series will consist of ten or more lectures, to be delivered between the middle of October and the first of January, at the Academy of Music, and the arrangements are such as to secure a great variety of styles and subjects, and to bring before the public the speakers that the public will be best pleased to hear. Such a course as this will offer unusual advantages to the admirers of this style of entertainment, and as the management is in good hands, it can scarcely fail to be a brilliant success.

As a matter of curiosity we give the names of some of the best known of the lecturers who are announced for the coming season in various parts of the country, with the subjects that they will treat of. The terms which these ladies and gentlemen demand vary according to circumstances. Those who are sure of full houses demand \$500 per night and expenses in large cities like Philadelphia and New York, and \$150 per night in smaller places. The prices of the others vary from \$50 to \$100, their terms being subject to modifications which depend upon the size of the lecturing hall and other circumstances.

Among those who will lecture during the season are Rev. John S. C. Abbott, who will discourse upon the congenial subject of "France and her Emperor," and less familiar themes of "The Romance of Spanish History," which, however, will allow him to introduce some allusions to his particular friend, the Emperor of France; Rev. W. R. Alger's subjects are "Patriotism as a Principle, as a Sentiment, as a Passion," "Human Life as a Fine Art," "The Nature and Value of Music," "Knights of the XIXth Century," "The Origin, Essence, and Influence of Chivalry," "The Origin and Use of Poetry," Josh Billings' themes are "Milk" and "A Plaintive Discourse on Nat'l Hist'ry"; William Wells Brown, a colored orator of much ability, will discourse upon "Hannibal, the Carthaginian Hero"; Professor Pliny E. Chase will lecture on "Astronomy"; Frederick Douglass on "William the Silent"; Paul Du Chaillu on his favorite gorillas and his adventures in Africa; Dr. Isaac J. Hayes on "Arctic Life and Scenery," and "Arctic Explorations"; Colonel T. W. Higginson on "Democracy and Literature"; Edmund Kirke on "Whites of the South," "The Poetry and Humor of Words"; Dr. Dio Lewis on "Physical Culture"; Dr. John Lord on va-

rious historical subjects; C. Osceanyan on oriental life and customs; John G. Saxe on "Yankee Land," "Love," "Poetry and Poets"; Mark Twain on "Curiosities of California"; Professor Anson Upton on "The Child-like Spirit," "American Life from the Inside," "The Poetry of Life," "Dr. Samuel Johnson," "The Glory and Shame of Actors and Acting," "English Words in this country," "The Truth about Physiology," and E. P. Whipple on "Joan of Arc," "Courage," "Shoddy," "Loafing and Laboring."

The lecture field is largely occupied also by ladies, many of whom have won well-deserved reputations. Among them is Grace Greenwood, who will discourse upon the "The Heroic of Common Life," "Jeanne d'Arc," "From the Old Capitol to the New," "From St. Paul's to St. Peter's." Miss Anna Dickinson will also appear, and although her subjects are not yet announced, the public know that she is likely to treat of. A number of the prominent advocates of women's rights will appear before the public as lecturers, for the purpose of setting forth their peculiar views; and among those who will treat of the woman question we find Rev. Olympia Brown, Mrs. Caroline H. Dall, Rev. Ella Elvira Gibson, Rev. Phoebe A. Hanford, Mrs. Ellen Frances Watkins, Miss Lorenzo Hayes, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Miss L. J. Kellogg, M. D.; Mrs. E. Annie Kingsbury, Mrs. W. Fox Legett, Jr., Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Miss Olive Logan, and Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

These we have mentioned from but a small portion of the great army of lecturers who will appear during the present season, but this brief list will be sufficient to indicate the variety, both in style and subject, that the public will have to choose from.

DOWN WITH BELMONT!

"BECK" POMEROY "is tired of this thing;" by which he intends to signify that it is time to replace August Belmont, as the head of the National Democratic Committee and ostensible leader of the untried, by a man who stands squarely on the repudiation platform, and is not burdened with the ominous prestige of three successive national defeats. Belmont is as wealthy as Packer, but although Packer's money is thought to be just the thing in Pennsylvania to ensure success, Belmont's is not so available, doubtless because, not being a candidate for office, he does not open his purse-strings for the benefit of the common cause. Then, again, Belmont is a full-blooded aristocrat, and does not affiliate with the rank and file of the party, as the illustrious red-hot "Brick" delights to do. In truth, the masses of the Democracy seem to think that Belmont looks down upon them with that supreme and ineffable contempt which characterizes the Camden ring-masters who "regard the masses of the people as asses, ready saddled and bridled," with their "willing backs bent in order that any demagogue may ride forward in the public crib, all his high-flying and aristocratic notions would have been overlooked. But the reverse has proved to be the case, and in the Presidential races of 1860, 1864, and 1868, the animal which Belmont bestrode came in several lengths behind, which only serves to aggravate the original offense. Hence on all sides we hear the cry of "Down with Belmont!" And down he will probably go. If he don't, disaster is the only thing in store for Democracy. "If," says the red-hot Pomeroiy, "you have such a man as Belmont at its head, in 1872 you will not have a corporal's guard of Democrats in the strongest Democratic ward of the city of New York."

THE BYRON SCANDAL IN ENGLAND.

A cable telegram from London announces that the solicitors of Lady Byron's family have endorsed the views we expressed yesterday, that Harriet Beecher Stowe's recent publication "was a gross breach of trust and confidence, inconsistent with Mrs. Stowe's recommendation to Lady Byron, a 'violation of the express terms of her will,' and 'not a complete or authentic statement,' inasmuch as it 'does not involve any direct evidence.' This is equivalent to a declaration that the American authoress has botched a very bad business, and foisted a story which she should never have told at all upon the public, without adducing the proofs which might have invested it with an air of plausibility. It appears from the statement of the solicitors that Lady Byron really believed her husband to have been guilty of the offense with which Mrs. Stowe charges him; but the world is left in as great doubt as ever as to the sufficiency of the suppressed testimony. Until that is submitted, the indictment must remain as at present, not proven. If Lady Byron is an entirely credible witness, her husband, while insane, did an insane thing; and if her judgment in regard to his sanity is to be overruled, it is not just to accept her opinion about the imputed crime, unless it is sustained by indisputable proof.

THE CAPE MAY FIRE.—The New York Herald gives the great seaside conflagration the honor of an editorial notice, in the course of which it presents some very novel views upon the subject. The Herald thinks it doubtful if the destruction of the hotels is a loss to the proprietors, for the reason that "the tide of fashion which centres at Philadelphia, Quakers and all, has been diverted from Cape May to Long Branch by the superior attractions of the gay world from New York. Many years ago," continues the Herald, "Cape May, of all our seaside places, was the fashion, but its glory has departed." This editorial effusion is about on a par with the special correspondence printed in the Herald some months ago, to the effect that Cape May had for years dragged out a sort of dead-alive existence, and was just then about taking a grand progressive stride, in consequence of heavy investments by New York capitalists. There is fully as much truth in the latter statement as in the former, and absolutely none in either. The season which

has just closed at Cape May was the most prosperous that it has ever enjoyed, and despite large additions to the hotel and cottage accommodations, it was found impossible to satisfy all comers by reason of the great rush.

THE CRUISE OF THE JAMESTOWN.—A letter from Panama, dated August 30, states that the United States sloop-of-war Jamestown, sixteen guns, was to sail on the morning of the 21st, at daylight, on a cruise to the Feejee, Caroline, and other islands in the Pacific Ocean, to redress a number of outrages recently reported to the State Department by American citizens and missionaries residing in the different islands. The Jamestown, in her cruise, will have to cross the Equator three times, and finally return to Valparaiso, a distance of nearly 30,000 miles. She received a large draft of sailors and marines from the Mare Island Navy Yard, by the Pacific mail steamer Colorado, on the 13th instant, and will go out strong-handed and well prepared for any contingency of service.

A number of officers have been made in her officers since she arrived at Panama. The following is a revised list:—Commander—W. T. Truxton. Lieutenant-Commander—Charles H. Huntington. Surgeon—William Johnson, Jr. Passed Assistant Surgeon—Edward D. Payne. First Lieutenant—Marines—H. C. Cochran. Paymaster—William Welch. Assistant Paymaster—George L. Watkins. Masters—William Welch, Am. Walker. Ensigns—J. W. Miller, T. M. Miller, Andrew Dunlap, and T. Cunningham. Boatswain—Richard Milne. Gunner—Edward A. McDonaid. Carpenter—Samuel N. Whitehouse. Scribe—Gilbert D. Macy. Captain's Clerk—Charles Sinclair. Letters and papers for the officers and men should be addressed to "Care of United Consul at Panama," who will forward them to Valparaiso, where the Jamestown will be expected about March 1, 1870. The sidewheel steamer "Jamestown," Lieutenant-Commander M. Seward commanding, will succeed the Jamestown at Panama. The English steam corvette Ringdove is daily expected there from the coast of Central America.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES WILL BE REHEARSED at the Unitarian Church, TWENTH and LOCUST STREETS, on Sunday next, the 13th inst., at 10½ in the morning. 9:30

CARD—COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J., September 3, 1869.—I take this method of returning thanks to my friends who served so faithfully in assisting to save the Columbia House on the night of the great fire at Cape May, August 30, 1868. To our guests, to the cottage people, to the resident citizens, and to each and all of our employes, I feel under lasting obligations; and while I did not deem it prudent to name among those who took the lead in danger and endurance Captain James T. Smith, Columbia House watchman; Lewis Stillwell, Columbia House cook; Edward Harris, Cyrus Saunders, and Benjamin Wiggins, colored, Columbia House dining-room men; and Edward Fitzpatrick, Columbia House engineer, who gave us steam in twelve minutes, and worked the pumps carefully and successfully amid great confusion and excitement. GEORGE W. BOLTON, Proprietor.

CARD—MESSRS. J. W. SCOTT & CO., No. 314 CHESTNUT STREET, desire to return their hearty thanks to Captain MCKUSKER, of the FIRE INSURANCE PATROL, who was the first to enter their store on the night of the fire at Messrs. J. S. Earle & Sons, No. 318 Chestnut street, and, aided by his men, protected the bulk of their stock from damage by water. To Special Officers A. H. Randall and E. S. Burns and Policeman Thomas Murray, who did them valuable service during the same night. To Lieutenant W. P. Campbell and Officers P. Hagan, Francis McGuire, and William Harley, of the Fifth district, who very efficiently guarded their premises from intrusion. And to the Fire Department in general, for saving their property from destruction by fire. PHILADELPHIA, September 2, 1869. 10

CARD—S. S. PENSION AGENCY, No. 718 N. 3d Street, Philadelphia, Pa., hereby gives notice that the Semi-annual Payment of INVALID ARMY PENSIONS will begin SATURDAY, Sept. 4. All Pensioners who are entitled to receive the same must appear before payment. The Office of the Board of Pension Surgeons is at 207 S. 2d Street, where Pensioners must apply for examination. Payments will be made in alphabetical order. W. J. FORBES, Pension Agent.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, £1,000,000. SABINE & ALLEN, Agents, FIFTH and WALNUT STREETS.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES, PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25, 1869. TO TAX-PAYERS.—Notice is hereby given that after the 1st of September a penalty of One per Cent. will be added to all city taxes not paid in their usual manner. On and after the 30th instant this office will be open from 9 to 3 o'clock. JOHN N. MELLOY, Receiver of Taxes.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1869. City Warrants registering to \$500 will be paid on presentation, interest ceasing from the 1st of Sept. 1869. JOSEPH N. FERNSOL, City Treasurer.

THE VINELAND FAIR, SEPTEMBER 17 and 18, affords the best opportunity of the year for a visit to the most remarkable and successful settlement of the century. 9:40

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, use of Mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Almond Glycerine Tablets, is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. G. & C. A. WRIGHT, No. 224 CHESTNUT STREET. 9:40

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS.—THE UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE have made arrangements for MASS MEETINGS as follows, viz:—Troy, Bradford county, Sept. 4, 1869. Towanda, Sept. 5, 1869. Honesdale, Wayne county, Sept. 7, 1869. Kithanning, Armstrong county, Sept. 7, 1869. Beaver, Beaver county, Sept. 7, 1869. Bradford, Bradford county, Sept. 8, 1869. Somerset, Somerset county, Sept. 14, 1869. The meetings at Troy, Towanda, and Honesdale will be addressed by Governor J. W. Geary, Hon. John Scott, and Hon. W. B. Kelley. Governor O. P. Morton of Indiana, Hon. John A. Bingham of Ohio, and Hon. Wayne McVeigh of Pennsylvania, will address the meeting at Pittsburgh. JOHN GOODE, Chairman.

G. W. F. FRANKS, Secretary. M. O. QUAY, Secretary. W. J. WHITE, Secretary. S. J. GWINNER, Secretary. 8:30 194

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, Collector's Office, First District, Pennsylvania. PHILADELPHIA, August 28, 1869. NOTICE.—INTERNAL REVENUE. The undersigned will sell at Public Sale, on THURSDAY, Sept. 3, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 114 WILLOW STREET, the following distillery, apparatus, and appliances, to-wit:—1 Steam Engine and Boilers, Mash Tubs, Copper Pumps, Office Furniture, etc. The said articles are seized and detained upon non-payment of taxes, etc. due United States Internal Revenue to the collector of the First District, Philadelphia, Pa. JAMES N. KERNS, Deputy Collector and Distressing Officer.

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERATOR of the Cotton 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. 1:30

JOSEPH POEY, Medico-Chirurgo de la Universidad de la Habana, recibe consultas de 9 a 11 de la mañana y de 5 a 6 de la tarde en su oficina calle Nueva (ant. No. 735. Residencia en la calle de Green, No. 141.

DE. JOSEPH POEY, Graduate of the University of Havana (Cuba), has removed his office to No. 735, Ninth Street. Residence, No. 1817 Green Street. Office Hours—9 to 11 A. M. 5 to 6 P. M. 7:30

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—"HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior value in promoting the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in all cases of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor most recommends it to the young. JAMES N. KERNS, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery. For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., No. 62 ARCH STREET, and by Druggists generally.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; it only tints and perfects the hair; harmless, reliable, instantaneous, and does not disarrange the hair, remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and glossy. For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., No. 62 ARCH STREET, and by Druggists and Perfumers, and properly applied at Batcheelor's Wig Factory, No. 15 BOND STREET, New York. 4:20

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINEE For Representative, Fourth District, JOSEPH BREADY. 8:30 6\*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an 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 Commonwealth, 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 increase the same to three millions of dollars. 7:20

J. E. GOULD, No. 928 CHESTNUT STREET, is selling Stock & Co's and Hain's Bros' Pianos and Mason & Hamilton's Cabinet Organs nearly as low as at any former time. 8:20

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-furnishing stores. 8:20

SEWING MACHINES. WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES Are the Best, and are Sold on the Eastest Terms. PETERSON & CARPENTER, GENERAL AGENTS, No. 914 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING. HURRAH! BOYS!! SCHOOL!!! Time to go to school again; Holidays done! Come, boys, cast complaint; Had a jolly run. Come, boys; slates and books; Study now, like fun; Merry faces; pleasant looks; Glad school's begun!

Good clothes to wear to school; Warranted to wear; (Now the days are getting cool; Won't split nor tear. All the boys that we know, Ask their fathers, all, Please to hurry up and GO TO GREAT BROWN HALL.

Hurry up, parents; don't be slow! Johnny and Jack, and Jim and Joe, as every respectable father knows, need good, strong school clothes. Clothes that are strong, clothes that are stout, that will last you long, before wearing out. Come, bring the youngsters, one and all, and we'll rig them out CHEAP.

AT THE GREAT BROWN HALL OF ROCKHILL & WILSON, NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL. LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD CO.'S BONDS, OF THE ISSUE OF 1863, BEARING 6 PER CENT. INTEREST, AND SUBJECT TO TAXES.

Are Exchangeable for New Bonds, BEARING 6 PER CENT. INTEREST, AND FREE FROM TAXES.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF Pennsylvania and New York Canal and Railroad Co's SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS IS OFFERED AT

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer Lehigh Valley Railroad Co., 91 3/4 Arch Street, No. 208 WALNUT STREET

DREXEL & CO. NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET, American and Foreign 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. DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., DREXEL, HARRIS & CO., NEW YORK. Paris. 3 10 4

NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF THE FRUITS OF AMERICA. DISPLAY OF FRUITS, FLOWERS, AND VEGETABLES, BY THE Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, AND THE American Pomological Society, AT HORTICULTURAL HALL, BROAD STREET, ON TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY, September 14th to 17th, From 10 o'clock A. M. to 10 P. M.

ALL THE STATES IN THE UNION REPRESENTED, INCLUDING CALIFORNIA. POMOLOGICAL CONGRESS. A Convention of Fruit Growers daily, with discussions on Fruits and Methods of Culture. Admission to the Exhibition, FIFTY CENTS; Children, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. Admission to the discussions free. GERMANIA BAND and brilliant illuminations in the evening. 9:20

PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY, NINTH STREET, south of Locust, Medical Department. Session 1869-70 commences October 5, at 7 o'clock, with General Introductory Lectures, FREE. Free to the public. Students desiring to attend College will apply to the Dean, W. PAINE, M. D., at the University, from 9 to 4. 9:20

WEST PENN SQUARE SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies, No. 5, S. MERRICK STREET (late Mrs. M. S. Mitchell). The Fall Term of this School will begin on WEDNESDAY, September 22. MISS AGNES HEWITT, Principal. 9:20

PIANOS. REMOVALE. DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS, CHICKERING GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS. REMOVED TO 819 No. 119 and 120 CHESTNUT STREET, WILLIAM H. DUTTON. 9:20

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANOFORTES. Full guarantee and moderate prices. 211 WAREHOUSES, No. 610 ARCH Street. 9:20

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

HERRING'S CHAMPION SAFES.

THE BURNING OF EARLES' ART GALLERY.

Philadelphia, September 1, 1869. Messrs. FARRER, HERRING & Co., No. 629 Chestnut Street, Gentlemen:—We have just examined, with the very greatest satisfaction, our Safe, purchased of you some years ago, and which passed through our destructive fire of last night.

We find the contents, without exception, entirely unharmed, and very slightly damp, and we feel now in a condition to commence our business again, having every book perfectly safe. We shall in a few days require a larger one, and will call upon you. Very respectfully, JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CHAMPION SAFES.

Philadelphia, August 27, 1869. Messrs. FARRER, HERRING & Co., Gentlemen:—In the year 1856 I unfortunately was in business in the Artisan Building, which was destroyed by fire on the 10th 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 depend upon, and purchased one of your Safes.

The safe I purchased of you at that time was subjected to a white heat (which was witnessed by several gentlemen that reside in the neighborhood) at the destruction of my Marble Paper factory, 92 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 securities, 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. HERRING'S NEW PATENT BANKERS' SAFES, combining hardened steel and iron with the patent of Rankine or SPIEGEL EISEN, furnishes a resistant against boring and cutting tools to an extent heretofore unknown.

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