THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH—PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1870.

Evening Telegraph PUBLISHED EVERY AFTER (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED). AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING. No. 108 S. THIRD STREET. PHILADELPHIA.

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

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1870.

THE LAST OF CONGRESS. HAVING early in the day yesterday postponed the hour of adjournment from noon to 2 o'clock, both houses of Congress at the last moment agreed to a further postponement of the time of separation, and it was not until 5 in the afternoon that the finale was witnessed, The cause of the delay was a message from the President, demanding for one thing some definite legislation on the Indian question. Without the passage of an Indian Appropriation bill of some sort, the President argued that "Indian hostilities are sure to ensue, and with them suffering, loss of life, and expenditures vast as compared with the amount asked." This was a forcible argument, and it brought both houses to terms. There had been a radical disagreement between them on the Indian question, the point in dispute being the power of the Senate to conclude treaties with the aboriginal tribes which may take money out of the national treasury without the consent of the House. Several millions were needed to fulfil the obligations entered into by the treaties negotiated with the savages by the Sherman Peace Commission since its appointment in July, 1867. The House, having at the outset authorized the appointment of the commission, had steadfastly set its face against the power of the Senate to control the Indian question through the agency of treaties; while the Senate had been equally persistent in asserting its power. Hence the collision. But, in answer to the demands of the President, both houses finally yielded a few points, and before the adjournment yesterday compromise was agreed in pulating the redabout in the interests of peace, with the proviso that nothing contained in the bill shall be held to affirm or question the validity of the treaties of 1867 and 1868. So the President gained his point and obtained the money he had asked for, while the vexatious question as to the right of the Senate to monopolize the Indian business under the treaty-making power goes over for settlement to the next session. All the other material measures pending on which there were disagreements between the two houses were likewise disposed of satisfactorily, and when the Senators and Representatives took their leave of each other yesterday afternoon their labors had been terminated as fully as usual at the end of a session.

The President's message, however, was mainly taken up with another matter. In view of the impending conflict between France and Prussia, he urged such legislation on the part of Congress as would enable the transfer of vessels of foreign build to the American flag to be made. This proposition was in direct opposition to the established policy of the country from the first, and, as was to be expected, encountered violent opposition. After considerable discussion in both houses the adjournment was effected without action, the opinion being prevalent among Senators and members that there was no necessity for hasty and ill-considered legislation upon the subject. There can be no doubt that, if Congress had listened to the appeal of the President, a few days would have witnessed the unfurling of the Stars and Stripes from the mast of every Prussian mercantile vessel afloat. This, of course, would have been a good thing for the American commercial marine. But, as stated by Judge Kelley in his speech in the House yesterday, the shipbuilders of the Clyde would probably have been the first to avail themselves of the privilege conceded, and the result would have been an utter prostration of our ship-building interests for years to come. While a carefully prepared measure, looking to the interests of all concerned, might have been passed if Congress had had enough time at its command to perfect it, the wholesale accessions to our tonnage resulting from such a bill as that prepared by Senator Chandler would have been so disastrous in their effect that it is well nothing in the matter was done. It is possible that our postal intercourse with Europe may be somewhat incommoded by the operations of the French navy, as we are a'most entirely dependent for ocean mail transportation at present upon vessels flying the North German flag. But if the war between Napoleon and Bismarck should prove as short, sharp, and decisive as were the campaigns of Solferino and Sadowa, the inconvenience will prove but a temporary one; while, in case Russia, Austria, Spain, England, and all the rest of Europe become involved in the struggle, it will be so protracted as to give Congress an opportunity to afford some relief at its next session, which commences in a little more than four months. ULTRAMARINE DEMOCRACY. JOHN BROWN'S soul may still be marching on. to the regret and perplexity of the Democratic party, but it has one source of consolation-the body of the fanatical hero of Harper's Ferry has been disposed of in the most satisfactory manner. The other day, in the Spanish Cortes, Senor Moret y Prendergast. the! Regent's Minister of Ultramar, or the lands beyond the sea-which is the rather poetical term applied by the Spaniards to their colonies-gravely announced that the American people not only hanged John Brown without granting him a legal trial, but such was their indignation at his raid upon the institution of slavery that they "flung his body into

by its presence !" It will perhaps be regarded in this country as a little singular that the discovery of this important fact was delayed more than a half a score of years after its occurrence, and still more singular that the discovery was reserved for Senor Moret y Prendergast, the Ultramarine Minister of Regent Serrano. But the truth in the matter is welcome, even at this late day, and coming even from such an ultramarine were not made aware of it sooner. What a mass of political capital has been suffered to go to waste in consequence ! In the present and all future campaigns the Democracy can, of course, make the most of the indignities which were heaped by an outraged people upon the mangled corpse of old John Brown: but the political history of the country has been sadly marred, nevertheless, and no amount of zeal in disseminating the truth hereafter can make amends for the mischief wrought by ignorance in the past. We would suggest that the disembodied spirits of the late Democratic Association which held its weekly pow-wows at Ninth and Arch streets get themselves together in the spirit, if not in the flesh, and that John Campbell and Mr. Nasby be invited to deliver addresses before them which will put the party squarely on the record, and set right the disreputable error into which the country has fallen concerning the actual disposition of John Brown's body. When it is clearly demonstrated to the Democratic masses that John Brown's body is not and never has been mouldering in the grave, perhaps they can be persuaded that his soul has paused in its monotonous march.

WAR.

YESTERDAY France formally declared war against Prussia, and in a few days the forces of the rival powers will in all probability be joined in battle. In this contest the French Emperor has everything to win or lose, and he is now playing his last and greatest stakes with fortune. If he comes out of the conflict victorious and with his opponent humbled, his throne may be considered secure, at least during his own lifetime, and he will leave it to his son with a prestige that an go far towards securing If he is defeated Napoleonism may be considered as practically at an end, and all the discontent that a successful war would stiffe in France would break forth in irrepressible fury.

With Prussia the case is different, for at the most she can only be thrown back to her old position of a second-rate power. The stability of her throne will not be menaced, and a defeat may even be a benefit to the people by stimulating them to extend the bounds of liberty, and to lay deeper and broader than ever the foundation of that great united German empire that has been the dream of centuries. In statesmanship Bismarck has shown himself thus far more than the master of the cruel and cunning tyrant who for the last twenty years has assumed to be the arbiter, of the destinies of Europe, and now that an appeal has been made to arms, it reto be seen whether Napoleon can regain the prestige he lost when the United States ordered him out of Mexico, and when, the diplomacy of Bismarch being crowned by the victory of Sadowa, the influence of Prussia threatened to overshadow that of France. In the contest about to be waged France means Napoleon, while Bismarck means Prussia and German unity, The French armies will fight for the perpetuation of the Bonaparte dynasty, while the victory of Prussia will be a guarantee that the bounds of liberty will be enlarged and that the political instability of France will no longer be permitted to disturb the peace of Europe as it has heretofore. The sympathies of the people of the United States thus far have unmistakably been with Prussia, not merely because she has been insulted and bullied by France, but because it is believed that the overthrow of the military power of France will be beneficial to the peace and prosperity of Europe, while the extension of Prussian power and influence can scarcely be otherwise than favorable to the growth of liberty and the progress of enlightenment civilization. In the contest and that is about to commence a decisive victory by the nation with the best free school system and perhaps the highest educational average of any in the world-not excepting the United States-will mean something more than a triumph of the Hohenzollern family and the glorification of Bismarck. It is almost impossible at this time to form any idea of the possible extent and duration of the war. It may be as short, sharp, and decisive as the campaign of Koniggratz and Sadowa, when Prussia humbled Austria, or it may precipitate a general European conflict. This, indeed, is most likely to occur, and it is already rumored that Prussia has secured the assistance of Russia. With France engaged in a war that is likely to tax all her military resources to the utmost, the opportunity is certainly a favorable one for the Czar to attempt to realize the object of his father's ambition by seizing Constantinople, and to pay back some of the old Crimean scores by aiding in the destruction of the power which was chiefly instrumental in defeating Russia in that contest. Austria and other nations all have grievances on one side or the other, and all the indications are that such a conflict as Europe has not seen since the days of Napoleon I is 1mpending.

as well as "lower the social status of those who are now socially low enough," and "lead to a state of pauperism, dependence, and crime." If these allegations are strictly true, the American ports cannot too soon be closed against the Asiatics. But it is possible for iron-monlders, as well as editors, to fall into mistakes, and to grossly magnify what they imagine to be their immediate interests while they lose sight of their own substantial source. Our chief regret is that the Democracy | welfare and that of their neighbors. The true pecuniary interest of every laborer, as well as of every other citizen, is to get the largest possible supply of the necessities, comforts, and conveniences of life in exchange for his exertions or the interest on his capital. Whether the nominal money value of his wages is large or small is a matter of little moment compared with the purchasing power of his income. When a thousand-dollar bill of Continental money could barely buy a breakfast, it had no more real value than a twenty-five cent note of fractional currency at the present day. Although the most remarkable of these fluctuations in the purchasing power of money are caused by departures from a specie basis and the over-issue of paper promises, they are also frequently produced by unusual or unnatural scarcity of the articles most craved by man. A famine speedily increases the price of flour, a prolonged strike in the anthracite districts of Pennsylvania invariably enhances the market value of coal, and cotton rapidly advanced after cotton-planting was abandoned on many Southern planta tions. Abundant production quickly brings down prices, and cheapness of the articles which workingmen or any class must purchase is in numberless cases a greater boon than nominal increase of income, salary, or wages, accompanied with a corresponding in crease of the cost of rents, dry goods, and groceries. If the iron-moulders were satis fied that the Chinese would never meddle with hot or cold iron or iron-moulding in this country, they could wish no better for tune than to retain their present wages while Chinamen were by their mours amongst us the cost of houses, clothing, and food; and if a sufficient number of Celestials should come among us to sensi bly reduce the cost of the necessaries of life, the iron-moulders could well afford to reduce their scale of prices for labor, and to have the cost of iron mouldings diminished, and still be gainers by the round transaction instead of being in the slightest danger of relapsing into poverty or barbarism. Everything that the Chinamen can do in this country to diminish the cost of production will practically increase the income of each individual citizen by increasing its purchasing power, and if a portion of the existing laboring force lose their present positions, the country is wide enough to furnish abundant new fields for their energies. Such temporary calamities have repeatedly happened, and in the nature of things must frequently happen hereafter, without inflicting permanent injury; and many thousands of the most successful men in America to-day owe their fortune to industrial disruptions similar to those which may possibly be produced in a comparatively few rstances by Chinese immigration. If the nation sedulously seeks "the greatest good of the greatest number," it matters little how many private apple-carts may be upset. Americans are proverbially skilful in accommodating themselves to novel circumstances. and it will be singular if they cannot manage to get honey from the Chinese bees without suffering seriously from their stings.

SPECIAL NOTICES.	OLOTHING.	SEWING MACHINES.
For additional Special Actices see the Inside Pages.	READY TO PUT RIGHT ON.	THE AMERICAN
WHIE VESTS.	LOOK RIGHT WHEN PUT ON.	A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A
A DATE OF A	RIGHT WELL TO PUT THEM ON. WELL, PUT THEM RIGHT ON.	Combination Button-Hol
	in the second	Anothe Bernetill Ala a Ant mothers along the
ÐN	Ready-made Suits of Alpaca. Ready-made Suits of Linen Duck. Ready-made Suits of Gossamer Cassimere.	SEWING MACHINE
	Ready-made Suits of Drap d'Etc. Ready made Suits of Seersucker.	Condered have Intellighten all be light to
TOWELING DUCKS IS NENS	Ready-made Suits of Choice Flannel. Beady-made Suits of Summer Crepe.	Is now admitted to be far superior to all others a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE e
H TOW DUCK LLES LINENS LINENS	Ready-made	CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as uniform excellence of its work, throughout the
T L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L	Ten Dollar Suits of	tire range of sewing, in
TURKISH T BASKET DU MARSEILLES OORDUROYS FINEST LINE CORDED SIL	Real Scotch Cheviot!!	Stitching, Hemming, Fellin
TU BAN MA MA COI	Those Ten Dollar Beal Scotch Cheviots are truly	Tucking, Cording, Braiding Quilting, Gathering and
	ahead of all competition.	Bewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the
	All Sorts of Fine Suits for Summer.	Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eye-
HITEVESTS	Our Custom Department is in full blast.	let Hole Work,
	Immense assortment of choice Piece Goods. Reliable Cutters and Fitters.	Place it unquestionably far in advance of any of
AT	Reduced Prices. Call and make yourself comfortable at	similar invention. This is the only new family machine that embo
	DAME SA BAD	any Substantial Improvement upon the many machines in the marke.
JOHN WANAMAKER'S,	THE HILLES WITESON	It Certainly has no Equal.
818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET.	Great Brown Clothing Hall,	
OFFICE OF THE WEST PHILADELPHIA		It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing poses on all kinds of fabrics.
Passenger Railway Company, N. W. corner of orty-first and Haverford streets. PHILADELPHIA, July 12, 1870.	\$10 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$10	Call and see it operate-and get samples of work.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a mi-annual dividend of	\$10 \$10 \$10	
FIVE PER CENT. the capital stock, clear of all taxes, payable on d after the 22d instant.	\$10 \$10	We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICA
The Books for the Transfer of Stock will be closed atil that date.	and the second se	a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced P This machine does all that is done on the Comt
7 18 6t SAMUEL P. HUHN, Treasurer.	\$10 \$10	tion except the Overseaming and Button-hole w
PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No.	\$10 \$10	Office and Salesrooms,
30 CHESNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, July 4, 1970. The Board of Directors have this day declared a	\$10 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$10	No. 1318 CHESNUT S
idend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS.	ATTSTOT	4'28 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA
yable on and after the twin instant. Transfer be and be coosed until the 14th Instant. Transfer of 10t WILLIAM W. COLKET, Treasurer.		
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAIL-	MADE TO ORDER.	ТВБ
* ROAD COMPANY. Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH reet. PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1870.	\$10.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
The obligations of this Company given for pre- um on Gold in settlement for Bonds or Coupons	Good Fit Guaranteed.	WHEELER & WILSON
e April 1, 1870, or those given for the settlement matured Coupons issued by the East Pennsylvania	EVANS & LEACH	SEWING MACHINE,
y time on and after the 20th of August next. 5 15 14t S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.	No. 628 MARKET STREET,	For Sale on Easy Terms.
POLITICAL.	6 18 stuthimap PHILA DELPHIA.	NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.
FOR SHERIFF,	CHARLES STOKES,	4 mws; PHILADELPHIA.
	No. 824 CHESNUT Street,	1
	CLOTHIER. LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF GOODS FOR	FINANOIAL.
WILLIAM R. LEEDS,	CUSTOMER WORK. ALSO, [6 27tf FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING.	Тне
	REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.	Lehigh Valley Railroad Compa
TENTH WARD. [7 11 tf	TREE RAILROAD EXCURSION AND GREAT	somer tanoy namota oumpe
FOR REGISTER OF WILLS,	AUCTION SALE OF ONE HUNDRED BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOTS!	Will, until August 1 next, pay off at
1870,	IN CENTRAL OR RAILROAD SUBDIVI-	Par and Accrued interest
WILLIAM M. BUNN,	SION OF CLIFTON,	
	on the West Chester Railroad, 61/2 miles from Phila-	and a mont anour data BONDS, du

THE IRON-MOULDERS AND THE CHINAMEN.

THE iron-moulders now in convention in this city have been especially severe upon the Chinamen. They adopted a report and resolutions bitterly heatile to Chinese immigration. The preamble sets forth that this imtulgration is designed and intended "to reduce to poverty and barbarism the workingmen of this country," and, following up this line of argument, the resolutions declare that it will "reduce the wages of mechanics and laboring men to a rate of compensation upon which no the sea that their soil might not be pollate. American workingman can possibly subsist."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

UNION SERVICES.—CENTRAL PRESBY-TERIAN and THIRD REF. CHURCHES.— Rev. A. REED, D. D., will preach in the Central Presbyteman Church, EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets, to-morrow (Sabbath) morning at 10% o'clock, and in the in the Third Reformed Church, TENTH and FILBERT Streets, in the evening at s o'clock S o'clock.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGETH, above Race.—Rev. C. J. LITTLE will preach his last sermon prior to his sojourning in Europe (in this church) to-morrow at 10% A. M.; the pastor at S P. M., after which the church will be closed for repairs until further notice.

UNION SERVICES.—WEST ARCH STREET and SEVENTH PRESENTERIAN CHURCHES. —Rev. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., will preach to-morrow in West Arch Street Church at 10% A. M., and in Seventh Presbyterian Church, Broad, above Ches-nut, at 8 P. M.

UNION SERVICES.—REV. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., will preach in the WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH to-morrow at 10% A. M., and in the PENN SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH at S P. M.

FIRST PAPTIST CHURCH, BROAD AND ARCH Streets.-The Rev. Dr. WESTON will preach in this church to-morrow morning at 10%, and in the evening at 8 o'clock.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTISTH and CHERRY Streets.—Service (Choral) and sermon to morrow evening at 8 o'clock. At this service the seats will be free. 72 s5t*

REV. DR. SAUNDERS WILL PREACH to-morrow morning at COHOCKSINK CHURCH, COLUMBIA Avenue, opposite Franklin

ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH, BROAD, below Arch.-Rev. JAMES NEILL will preach Sunday morning at 10% o'clock. Strangers invited.

REV. WM. S. OWENS AT NORTH U. P. CHURCH, MASTER Street, above Fifteenth, morning and evening.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BO STEINWAY & SONS

GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

CHARLES BLASIUS,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE

WORLD-RENOWNED PIANOS, AT THE OLD WAREROOMS,

> [4 15tf4p No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET.

T. W. B A I L Y, No. 622 MARKET Street, is daily receiving new designs in Diamond Work, fine Gold Jewelry and Silver-ware; also, American and Foreign Watches, and has made great reduction in his prices. N. B.—Watches and Jewelry repaired by skilful workmen, 713 1m

HARPER'S HAIR DYE_THE ONLY HARPER'S HAIR DYE.-THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rustv, or gray hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glosey black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNNON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 601 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YAR NELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts; and all Druggists. 531 tf 4p

SIXTEENTH WARD. Late Private Company F, 72d P. V.

[7 11 tf

7 14 St

6 II aSmrp

\$1000 REWARD.

The undersigned INSURANCE COMPANIES, interested in the loss sustained by fire on the morning of the 10th inst., at the S. E. Corner of BROAD and VINE Streets, will pay to any person or persons who will give such information to the Fire Marshal of the city as will lead to the conviction of the incendiary or incendiaries.

The Sum of One Thousand

Dollars

After said conviction, and in the proportions, if more than one informer, that may appear to be equitable.

ROYAL INSURANCE CO., George Wood, Agent. FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE CO, Alfred G.

Baker, President, SPRING GARDEN INSURANCE CO., John H.

Dohnert, President,

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO, T. E. Chapman, Secretary.

QUEEN INSURANCE CO., Sabine, Allen & Dulles, Agents

THE FINE ARTS.

LOOKING-GLASSES.

Every Novelty in style, at very low prices.

OIL PAINTINGS. ENGRAVINGS.

OHROMOS, ETC. ETC. A large selection PIOTURE FRAMES. a prominent Department,

evised very low prices. RUSTIC FRAMES, EASELS, PORCELAINS, ROGERS' GROUPZ, Sole Agency. GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, free to the public.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS. No. 816 CHE NUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA

ORGANS.

CHURCH AND CHAPEL ORGANS Warranted Unexcelled and Satis-

factory to Purchasers, COSTING FROM \$650 TO \$3000 EACH.

With good Second-hand Organs for sale, and Organs of any size built to order by

WM, B. D. SIMMONS & CO.,

St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, and the Third Re-

formed Church, Tenth street, Philadelphia, contain Or-

No. 190 CHARLES Street, Boston, Mass.

ganajof our recent make. HOTELS.

COLONNADE HOTEL.

FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.

SNTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FUE NISHED is now ready for permanent or transient guests on the West Chester Railroad, 61/2 miles from Philadelphia, On MONDAY AFTERNOON, July 18, 1870, at 2

o'clock, on the premises.

THIS BEAUTIFUL AND CENTRAL POINT.

very properly regarded as "Clifton Centre," from its relation to the growing villages of Clifton and Kelleyville, and the many and extensive manufactories, mills, etc., and numerous surrounding country seats, has been purchased and supdivided into convenier Building Lots (generally 25 by 100 feet), where persons may secure cheap and pleasant homes, and attend to business in the city. Those wishing larger lots can purchase two or more adjoining.

The lots are immediately at Clifton Station, where a new and extensive Depot or Station-house of Stone is in rapid progress of completion, and hourly trains on that pleasaut and well-managed thorough-fare, the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, render communication with the city and other points easy and convenient. For health, pure air, beauty of scentry accessibility and all that random a beau of scenery, accessibility, and all that renders a home desirable, no suburb of Philadelphia excels Citfton. Each lot has a private sale value marked on the plan, but when put up auction they will be sold to the highest bidder without regard to price.

Title fee simple and perfect. Terms of sale—one-third cash, balance in one year, with interest, se-cared by hen on the property sold, or all cash if purchaser prefers. Ten dollars cash, as part of cash payment, to be paid on each lot when sold. Deeds

payment, to be paid on each lot when sold. Deeds free of expense to purchasers. Premiums on improvements will be awarded as follows:--A Free Railroad Ticket between Clifton and Philadelphia, for one year, to each or any one of six purchasers, residents of Philadelphia, who may earliest within 60 days from the sale place upon their ground \$1000 worth of building material to be used in constructing a dwalling thereon. Also, end used in constructing a dwelling thereon. Also, \$50 aplece in gold to any two other purchasers, without regard to residence, who may earliest within ten days from the sale place upon their grounds \$200 worth of building material to be used in permanently improving the same.

The Railroad Company generously offer to extend every facility to parties improving and will transmit building material at reduced rates.

A FREE EXCURSION TRAIN

of 20 passenger cars will leave the West Chester Depot, Thirty-first and Chesnut streets, at 1 o'clock precisely on the day of sale, and convey grown per-sens to and from the sale free of charge, stopping at other stations, and returning the same afteraoon. No one under twenty-one years allowed on the train. Free both ways. No tickets required. MARTIN BROTHERS, Auctioneers, M rp No. 704 CHESNUT Street. SALE BY ORDER OF HEIRS.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Two-story brick Dwell-ing, No. 781 S. Third street. On Tuesday, July 26, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two and a balk there being the street back a half story brick messuage, with two-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Third street, between German and Catherine streets, No. 781, the lot containing in front fifteen feet five inches, and extending in depth eighty feet to a five-feet wide alley, with privilege of the same. The house has gas introduced, bath, hot and cold water, cooking range, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—Cash. Immediate possession. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 7 16 sw 3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street. ART EXHIBITION. C. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERIES

No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE FRAMES, ENGRAVINGS. AUTOTYPES,

SWISS PANORAMAS. CHFOMOS, PHOTOGRAPHS.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS, ETC. ETC. 11 10rp

EDUCATIONAL.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, POUGH-KEEPSIE, N. Y. OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor. A wide-awake, thorough-going School for boys wishing to be trained for Business, for Col-lege, or for West Point or the Naval Aca-demy. 7 16 stathim

Any of their FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, due in 1873, on presentation at their Office, No. 308 WAL-NUT Street.

L. CHAMBERLAIN,

TREASURER. June 23, 1870. 6 27 1m4p DREXEL ði. C O., No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET. American and Foreign

BANKERS.

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CAEDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe,

Trave'ers can make all their financial arrangements ... rough us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., DREXEL, HARJES & CO., 13

New York. Paris. GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS

RETAIL SALESROOMS,

821 CHERRY Street.

Philadelphia

CHANDELIERS.

BRACKETS. Etc., 0F

Superior Styles and Finish

Wholesale and Retail,

WE HAVE NO STORE OR SALESROOM ON CHESNUT STREET. [7 12 tuths2:04p

CORNELIUS & SONS.

WASHING MACHINES. O THE DOUBTFUL.

Bring some solled clothing on any Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and we will prove to you

KING WASHER Will do the work well and quickly,

We will sell them payable in easy instalments.

We are agents for the RELIANCE WRINGEGS, the easiest to work in the market. (5 5 thstu3mrp

J. H. COYLE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in Wooden Ware, Yarns, Etc.,

No. 516 MARKET STREET. Agents wanted for Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

T ADIES' PERCALE WAISTS.

PERCA! E WAISTS. LADIES' LINEN WAISTS, LINGN WAISTS. LADIES' PERCALE AND LAWN OVERSKIRTS.

A large assortment at

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.'S,

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

N. B.-Children's Hernani Dress's reduced from

7 14 60

Linen Dresses from \$4.50 to \$3.00.

\$20.00 to \$19.00.