THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAL, AUGUST 10, 1870.

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1870.

47 The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 11 o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 24, 31, and 45. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE PERILS OF THE EMPIRE. THE internal commotions in France prove

that the Emperor's declaration of war against Prussia was a double blunder, disastrous as a national movement and to the last degree dangerous as a dynastic experiment. The sturdy Germans are still pressing steadily onward, and while they flaunt in his face trophies of victories such as France never before yielded up except in an hour of dire necessity, they throng round the stronghold at Metz, menace Strasburg, and prepare to overrun Alsace and Lorraine. Bismark is reported to have said that if the German armies were victorious they would not insist upon the abdication of Napoleon, because it was their duty to confine their attention to German objects and not to French ones. Now there is no object dearer to the German heart than German unity, and no fruit of victory would be more grateful to the national sentiment evoked by the Prussians than the reconquest of the provinces wrested from Germany long ago by a Bourbon monarch. It would be, too, a fitting conclusion to the long course of Napoleonic attempts to add German territory to France, if the present Emperor should not only fail in rectifying the frontier on the northwest by an extension of French dominion to the Rhine. but also be forced to surrender the accessions of his predecessors. Such a sequel would make Napoleon the laughing-stock of Europe: and we do not wonder at his reported determination, under the pressure of this danger, to seek death or victory rather than return disgraced to Paris. As matters are now progressing, the Germans will soon be in a position to insist that the provinces they covet shall be given up as indemnity for the past and security for the future. Some enthusiastic Prussians think they will also demand, if they continue to be victorious, a portion of the fleet sent to destroy their seaport towns and ravage their coast, which is now anchored at Copenhagen: but one or the other of these exactions, if not both, will certainly be made unless the tide of battle is speedily changed. Of all the nations in the world France is the least likely to bear with equanimity such mortifications. A display of her temper was made in the French Chambers yesterday when the Ministry which lately boasted a triumphant majority was rebuked and forced to resign. But as the new system of constitutional government is a late invention, in which the people have no real confidence. and as it is well understood that the ejected ministers acted as the mere puppets of their imperial master, how long will the public demand for the expulsion of the real author of French woes be appeased by the sacrifice of a few of his subservient agents? Napoleon has enjoyed the sweets of personal government, and he must now face its perils. For the terrible mistakes which have been made, and the terrible dangers and disasters which threaten the nation, he mainly, if not solely, is responsible; and if the French character has not been wonderfully changed, they will hold him and his dynasty to a strict accountability. The new Minister, General Palikao, is one of the veterans of France, who boasts of long and gallant service in her armies, but even if he possessed marvellous administrative talent, his atmost energies would be tasked in the rescue of the tottering dynasty which has done so much to injure France and to destroy itself. The man who wrote the bulletin about "Louis and I," the vain woman who talked to Frenchmen of putting herself in the forefront of danger, and their whole suite of servile supporters, have exhausted, by their audacious absurdities and tragical blunders, the patience of a proud and suffering people, and it is high time that they should give way for rulers endowed with better sense and better principles.

for them can be made both upon the sea and land. Hitherto the weather prophets have either been crack-brained enthusiasts or charlatans, and, as is always the case, genuine scientific experiment and research are heralded by a good deal of humbug. It is obvious, flowever, that the atmospheric laws may be studied with as reasonable assurance of success as any of the other laws of nature, and the observations and conclusions of a well-organized corps under the direction of scientific men will command the confidence of the public and will undoubtedly be able to add vastly to our store of practical knowledge.

It is announced that by direction of the Secretary of War the chief signal officer of the army will enlist a number of suitable persons, to be appointed non-commissioned officers in the army, who will be employed in the duty of observing and reporting storms by telegraph upon the northern lakes and the seaboard. As an inducement for young men to engage in this service, it is represented that the duties will be easy and pleasant, and that fine opportunities will be afforded to persons of good education to perfect themselves in various branches of knowledge or to study professions. If it is desired to bring this signal corps to the highest state of efficiency, we doubt whether the War Department is going exactly the right way about it. The position of a non-commissioned officer in the army is not an eminently desirable one for a man of education and culture, and unless really competent men are employed there is scarcely any use in undertaking the work at all. The pay of non-commissioned officers in the army is very small, and in comparison with the regular commissioned officers they have no social position whatever. Except the opportunity for study, which is prominently held out as a temptation, there appears to be really little inducement for welleducated persons to enlist in this signal corps, except temporarily. To make the proposed system of observations of real and permanent value, there should be an effort to obtain a body of well-trained scientific men who will take sufficient interest in the work to devote themselves to it permanently. Properly educated young men can be had in abundance if reasonable inducements are held out, and if they can feel sure of retaining positions worth having during life or good behavior. Permanence is really the greatest consideration in a case of this kind, and many persons would take a position at a very moderate salary if assured that it could be retained as long as desired, who would refuse to enlist for a term of years. It is worthy of consideration whether some such system as that which has worked so well in the coast-survey service might not be adopted in this instance; but whatever measures may be taken to get a series of stormsignal stations into operation, the idea is really one of great value and importance, and the officers who are endeavoring to put it into practice are entitled to the heartiest

who have persisted in imagining that this was a real war, and not a aort of dress parade for the personal glorification of "Louis and I." The choice of protection which his Holiness has been compelled to make ought to be a fortunate one for himself, for it would certainly be a more edifying sight for the Christian world to behold the head of the Church sustained by the arm of the Lord rather than by French bayonets. That the Pope, however, is not altogether resigned to circumstances, and that he is not a little frightened at the situation; is evident from his piteous appeal a few days ago to the Empress to allow him just one ship to keep in awe the Garibaldians who are watching for the moment when they can spring upon Rome and annihilate the last remnant of the temporal power of the papacy. It is impossible not to pity the position of the infirm old man who but a few weeks ago had the pleasure of declaring himself the infallible representative of God upon earth, and who, almost before he had time to announce the dogma from the Chair of St. Peter, finds it necessary to think about packing up a change of linen and seeking personal security somewhere else than in the Eternal City. A wiser man than Pius IX has said "Pride goeth before destruction and a haughty spirit before a fall," and the truth of the saying is now being very plainly exemplified both in the case of the Pope and that "eldest son of the Church." whose soldiers alone rendered it possible for such an insult to the intelligence of the age as the dogma of infallibility to be promulgated in silly ostentation by the last and feeblest of the successors of St. Peter.

IT is curious how circumstances alter case A few days ago the excitement in England was chiefly about the designs of France upon Belgium, and although the Emperor made haste to deny that he had any intentions of absorbing the little kingdom which England has taken under her protection, it scarcely needs a demonstration to prove that Belgium was one of the chief prizes which it was hoped the defeat of Prussis would enable France to seize. If the nonintervention of England could be secured until after the Prussians were thoroughly thrashed, the occupation of Belgium could be made in defiance of England. As matters have turned out. however, the Prussians have not waited for the French to thrash them, but they have met the enemy more than half way and inflicted the most damaging defeat that French arms have sustained since Waterloo. In the midst of the demoralization and panic caused by this unexpected disaster, the French find cause for congratulation that the neutrality of Belgium erects a formidable barrier against the advance of the Prussians. The official journal considers it as a favorable sign that, in addition to the good understanding between France and Russia, Austria, Italy, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, the northern frontier of the empire is secured by England insisting that the neutrality of Belgium shall be respected. If the fortunes of war had been different, the French Emperor, flushed with victory, would very probably have considered the position of England as hostile to him, but in the midst of defeat consolation is found in the fact that British intervention has proved a blessing in disguise.

at all. I have no disposition to alarm the people of Philadelphia and of Chester by magnifying their dan-ger, but a full knowledge of all the facts cannot be otherwise than useful. It will point to the means necessary to safety and will allay that alarm which is always felt when imagination takes the place of knowledge. There have been about twitch is always felt when imagination takes the place of knowledge. There have been about twitch are out of danger. The mortality may affely be estimated at seventy-five per cent. In New Orleans thirteen per cent, is the largest I ever the want ten per cent, is about the average mor-tive there. This fearful state of affairs certainly demands prompt and decided action on the part of the Board of Health. The hesitating policy which a delayed action in the taking of proper measures to prevent the spreading of the disease into the platelphia, where the same rate of mortality will detry along the river shore will not keep it out of platelephia, where the same rate of mortality will detry along the river shore will not keep it out of platelephia, where the same rate of mortality will detry along the river shore will not keep it out of platelephia, where the same rate of mortality will detry along the river shore will not keep it out of platelephia, where the same rate of mortality will detry along the river shore will not keep it out of platelephia will be same rate of mortality will detry along the river shore will not keep it out of platelephia will be same rate of mortality will detry along the river shore will not keep it out of platelephia will be same rate of mortality will detry along the river shore will not keep it out of platelephia will be same rate of mortality will detry along the river shore will not keep it out of platelephia will be same rate of mortal the same rate of detry along the river shore will not keep it out of platelephia will be same rate of mortal the same rate of detry along the river shore will not keep it out of platelephia will be same rate of m 100 FOR REGISTER

-A gentleman who appears to have suffered much from umbrella thieves has discovered a plan for protecting himself. He purchased an old-fashioned blue cotton umbrella some time since, broke two of the ribs, and cut off six inches from the handle. On a recent visit to a hotel he left his "apparatus," as he calls it, in the public hail, and was not in the least surprised to find it in the same place when leaving. -Some of Rev. Mr. Cormitt's flock at Middletown, N. Y., having determined that they should be no longer compelled to listen to his teachings, broke open the church on Sunday last, and passed resolutions to that effect. A new clergyman has been called to fill Mr. Cormitt's pulpit, but the friends of the latter will not permit him to preach. Serious consequences are anticipated. -Three young ladies of Wisconsin, in imita-

tion of their sex in the East, started on a foottace with a pig last week. The Beloit Register. n describing the event, excuses the success of the hog in the following manner:-"Owing to the equatorial heatness, the member of the wine persuasion came out a few feet ahead, and thereby managed to save his bacon." —The ladies of Iowa are making wonderful strides towards the attainment of woman's

rights. The last movement of importance we find recorded in the newspapers of that State is headed by a spirited Dubuque girl, who has commenced an action against her mother for oral slander. "Westward the star of empire

Better than you can buy elsewhere, Battsfactory in every respect. Don't forget the celebrated Ten Dollar Scotch Caevier Suits. Remember to buy your Summer Clothes at
Ten Dollar Scotch Caevier Suits. Remember to buy your Summer Clothes at
Suits. Remember to buy your Summer Clothes at CONCENSION OF CONSIST OREAT BROWN HALL. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET. CHARLES STOKES & CO No. 824 CHESNUT Street. CLOTHIER. LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF GOODS FO CUSTOMER. MO. 824 CHESNUT Street. CLOTHIER. LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF GOODS FO CUSTOMER WORK. ALSO, [6 27] FIVE READY-MADE CLOTHING. [6 27] FIVE READY-MADE CLOTHING. CARRIAGE BUILDER No. 214 S. FIFTH Street, BELOW WALNUT.
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AT VERY MUCH REDUCED PRICE GROOERIES, ETO.
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OPEN SEPTEMBER 14, 1870. It is situated at the York Road Station of t
North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles fro Philadelphia. The Principal may be consulted personally at h residence during the summer, or by letter address
to Shoemakertown Post Office, Montgomery count Pa. Circulars can be obtained also at the office of JAY COOKE & CO.,
8 8 Bankers, Philadelphia.
Year September 1. Terms, \$260. For circulars a dress, J. GRIER RALSTON. 8 6 1m
TO RENT. RARE CHANCE TO GET INTO BUSINES
-HOUSES and LOTS wanted in exchange (Merchandise at wholesale prices,
Address immediately, FINLEY, 8 9 "Ledger" Office.
TO LET-THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 7 CHESNUT Street, twenty-five feet front, o
hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett stre Back buildings five stories high. Possession May
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TO RENT-THREE-STORY DWEL ING, with back buildings, situated in CONGRESS Street, No. 131, between Front and Second,
ARON HURLEY, Apply to 6 L5 No. 269 S. SEVENTH Street TO LET-HANDSOME DOUBLE HOUS
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Microscopes, Telescopes, Thermometers, Math matical, Surveying, Philosophical and Drawing I struments, at reduced prices.

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FORSHERIFF,	OLD BETHEL CAMP MEETING.
THE DRIVE MET AND A	ous service on in meeting,
	BARNSBORO STATION,
NILLIAM R. LEEDS,	
	On West Jersey Railroad.
TENTH WARD. (T 11 tf	Province house The Delay be an an and the second
FOR REGISTER OF WILLS,	Trains leave Thiladelphia from FOOT OF MAR- KET Street at 840 A. N., 1165 A. M., 360 P. M.,
1970,	BETURNING, LEAVE CAMP 542 A. M., 818 A.
	M., 1'88 P. M., 4'58 P. M., and 10 65 P. M.
WILLIAM M. BUNN,	Excursion tickets, good during continuance of the camp, 70 cents e ^a ch.
SIXTEENTH WARD.	666t W. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
Private Company F, 724 P. V. (7 11 tr	FOR CAPE MAY.
OLOTHING.	On and after THURSDAY, June 20, the steamer
UPI	ARROWSMITH will leave AACH STREET WHART for CAPE MAY on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS
UP!	and SATURDAYS at 9 A. M. Returning, will leave CAPE MAY on MONDAYS
1	WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 5 A. M., stopping each way at Chester and New Castle.
Goes the mercury in the Thermemeter4	Fare, \$2.25, including carriage hira. Bervants, \$1.50, " " "
DOWN:	Children, \$1.25, 59 66 19
DOWN: DOWN:	
e prices of the Superior Stylish Splendid	The ARROWSMITH is a fine, commodious steamer and is fitted with every requisite for the safety and
GREAT BROWN BALL of	comfort of passengers. GEO. H. HUDDELL,
ROCKHILL & WILSON.	C. TAGGART, 6 29 10tmwftf No. 52 N. DELAWARE Avetus.
Such as you have never enjoyed In any previous summer For the purchase of Fine Suits.	BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, NO. 1
Suits of Cheviot, Suits of Linen Duck,	AROUND NEW YORK BAY AND DOWN TO
Suits of Cassimere, Suits of Drap d'Ete, Suits of all sorts	LONG BRANCE, Landing at New York about one hour.
Suits of all sorts. heaper than for a long series of years, etter than you can buy elsewhere,	Leave Philadelphia, from WALNUT ST. WHARF THURSDAY, August 11, 1879.
atisfactory in every respect. I't forget the celebrated	at 7% o'clock A. M. FARE FOR THE EXCURSION :
n Dollar Scotch Caeviot	Single Tickets
Suits.	Tickets can be procured at the Oilice of Beck's Band, No. 828 Market street: Charles Brintzing
nember to buy your Summer Clothes at	hoffer, No. 935 Market street; Enos C. Renner, No 501 Girard avenue; J. C. Heim, No. 1215 North Tenti street; Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, and a
netim 22 minon	the wharf on the morning of Excursion. (8 6stuws
NOGUIDE S BUILLEON	THURSDAY EXCURSIONS
GREAT BROWN HALL.	JOHN A. WARNER will make an Excursion every Thursday to Beverly Burlington, and Bristol,
3 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.	LEAVING CHRSNUT STREET WHARF at 9% o'clock A. M.
ARLES STOKES & CO.,	Returning, leaves Bristol at 11½ A. M. and o'clock P. M. A Band of Music will be in attend
No. 824 CHESNUT Street,	PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE.
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STORM SIGNALS.

METEOROLOGY, as a seience, may almos' be said to be in its infancy, and searcely an effort has yet been made to organize a regular observatory system upon such a scale as will be likely to yield practical results of any great importance. Covered as the country now is with a network of telegraph lines, facilities are afforded for the instant transmission of meteorologic intelligence between the most distant points, and it is possible to inaugurate observations and experiments that a few years ago would scarcely have been thought of. Tue movement now being made for the establishment of a regular storm signal corps under the direction of the War Department is a measure of practical utility that cannot fail to produce important results in the immediate future. The observations in various sections of the country, if properly recorded and compared, will lead to a far better understanding than we now have of the atmospheric laws, and will enable weather changes to be predicted with such an approximation to certainty that preparations

praise and encouragement.

STATE POLITICS.

As we predicted in these columns some weeks ago, the Democracy of Cumberland county have discarded Hon, Richard J. Haldeman by a decisive vote, and thus limited his public career to one term in Congress. He was nominated two years ago, after a desperate contest, over Hon. John B. Bratton, and, according to party usage, would have been renominated without a serious struggle; but he became the near relation of Senator Cameron by marriage, and the staggering load of Cameron's friendship utterly crushed him out. In a large poll Haldeman is third on the list, and received hardly one-fourth of the Democratic votes cast, Mr. Bratton leading him largely, and carrying off the nomination. Mr. Cameron has one other son-in-law who was ambitious for Congressional honors. The good people of Chester county were willing enough to promote McVeagh, but they were obstinately unwilling to transfer the political control of their district to Mr. Cameron, and McVeagh was defeated four to one. Being unable to get honors at home, President Grant made him Minister to Turkey, at Cameron's solicitation. Then the other sonin-law was in Congress, but his new political relations made the Democracy discard him, and now another wounded lamb of the Cameron flock must be provided for. We admonished the President long ago not to part with all his second-class missions, as one would be needed for Mr. Haldeman as soon as his constituents could express themselves; and the time has

now come. The brilliant young member from Cumberland has been cut off in the very flower of his youth because his obstinate constituents do not believe in selling out their interests to Mr. Cameron, and he is compelled to retire when the flush of victory had scarcely paled on his brow. He must have an appointment, and as foreign an appointment as possible, so that he can have no inquisitive and distrustful people to look into his pedigree and family connections. True, he is a sort of a Democrat, but he will soon learn the Cameronian policy of accepting office from any party, and yielding support to those who pay best. We trust that the President will not delay the appointment long. It must be done, of course.

Cameron may be indifferent about it, but Senator Scott will probably especially demand it, and since it cannot be avoided, "'twere well it were done quickly!" From the vote of Cumberland county, we feel fully warranted in saying that Mr. Haldeman would go abroad with the joyful approval of his immediate countrymen.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE POPE. THE poor old Pope, having been deserted by Napoleon, has fallen back on God for protection, and he has uttered the wish that he may never see French troops again. The Emperor has quite as much as he can well attend to just at present te protect himself, and he

sadly needs all the troops he can obtain to

THE YELLOW FEVER.

A Letter from an Experienced Physician -The Contagion at the Lazaretto-The Necessity for Nurses at that Point-Severe Strictures Upon the Board of Health.

We publish below the letter of an experienced physician, a resident of Chester, with reference to the deaths from yellow fever at the Lazaretto, consequent upon the arrival of the vessel Home from Kingston, Jamaica. While we ask for it a careful perusal, it is necessary to state that there is no occasion for any alarm among our citizens, as the presence of the contagion at the Lazaretto at this season is no unusual circumstance. For years back there have been more or less deaths from the fever at this time of the year. In 1869 there were six cases taken from one vessel, all of which proved fatal. The health authorities say they have taken the matter in hand, and believe that they have adopted all the proper precautionary measures in order to prevent the epidemic spreading. The facts contained in the accompanying communication show how important it is for the Board of Health to keep the people posted in all their movements with reference to the visitation of this frightful epidemic:-

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph.

CHESTER, Pa., Aug. 10, 1870. Dear Sir:-I wish to make to the public, through the columns of your paper, a statement respecting the yellow fever how existing at the Lazaretto. Mr. Jacob Pepper, a resident of Tinicum, living just outside the bounds of the Lazaretto, being sick, and the yellow fever having been brought to quaran-tine by a vessel from the West Indies, still lying in the river opposite his residence, his friends requested me to see him professionally, knowing that I had practised several years in Louisiana, where that

practised several years in Louisiana, where that disease was of frequent occurrence. I saw Mr. Pepper last Sunday morning half an hour before he died, and unhesitatingly pronounced his case one of yellow fever. In the same family his wife's sister was then, and still is, sick of the same disease. I visited the Lazaretto twice a day since and have seen Dr. Thompson, the Lazaretto physi-etan and his wife, and daughter all of whom ear chan, and his wife and daughter, all of whom are dangerously sick of yellow fever. On Monday I found Mr. Robert Gartside, the Quarantine Master,

in the first stage of yellow fever. Dr. Thornpson's family has no nurse except a lady friend who volunteered her assistance before she knew it was yellow fever. His brother, who is also a physician, has medical charge of the family. Mr. Gartside has no nurse except his wife and daughter, both of whom are, by their relations to the patient, and by their anxiety and alarm, unfitted to perform the highly important duties of nurse in yellow fever. The Board of Health has not furnished any nurse for these officials, who have been stricken down in the performance of their duty, nor have they even been supplied with ice in sufficient quantity and the many other things necessary in such cases. Be-lieving that the importance of these facts in their relation to the health and safety of the citizens facts in their relation to the health and safety of the citizens of Philadelphia were not duly appreciated by those who are elected to the guardianship of the city's health, and fully understanding the importance of proper nursing, under medical direction, in the first few days of this dangerous disease, I felt impelied to visit the Board of Health, and did so at its meet-ing on Tuesday of this week, accompanied by Mr Amos Gartside, a brother of the Quarantine Master I sought an interview with the Board, but failed to obtain it. One of the members came on from the obtain it. One of the members came out from the meeting and said that the Board was controlled by a few physicians, who did not like to be diotated to by an outsider. After the meeting I had some con-versation with Drs. La Roche and Ward, whe I be-lieve are members of the Board of Health, in presence of several other members. Dr. La Roche was imposing in his manners, and asked a few ques-tions that were not intended to clicit information. Dr. Ward informed me that they were the conserva-tors of the city's safety in this hour of danger. and obtain it. One of the members came out from the tors of the city's safety in this hour of danger, and that they were competent to meet the'exigency. This would all have been very satisfactory if I had not met these gentlemen a few days before at the Lazaretto, where they both had to be convinced, by evidence 1 there pointed out to them of symptoms in the living and the appearance of the dead, before they would believe that the cases were yellow fever defend himself against those terrible Prussians

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Late Private Company F, 724 P. V.

At the GREAT BROWN BALL of

Go the prices of the Superior

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