THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1870.



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THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1870.

of The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 13 o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 24, 34, and 41. 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 FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

Tur political changes effected in France by the war are scarcely less striking than the military results. In name Napoleon still governs, indirectly, but in fact he has ceased to be the ruler of the nation, and whether he is formally deposed or not, he can never again bend the nation to his imperial will. The French will never forgive him for plunging the country into a war for which it was totally unprepared, and even the most ardent admirers of Napoleon the Great must feel that it would be suicidal folly to reendow Napoleon the Little with supreme power. When he went to the front he made the Empress Regent and left Ollivier to act as Prime Minister. The tidings of the first Prussian victories led immediately to a parliamentary defeat of this programme, and to the substitution of Palikao for Ollivier. Since then, increasing exigencies have led to additional modifications, which have greatly weakened imperial authority. General Trochu has been made Governor of Paris with full powers, and he has evinced a strong disposition to disregard all the imperial traditions, and to reverse in every essential particular the imperial policy. He has acted as the friend of Napoleon's enemies, relieving the | republican journals of their interdictions, and has made an earnest effort to concentrate the energies of all parties in the one great task of making the capital impregnable to the assaults of the invaders. Meanwhile the opposition in the Corps Legislatif to Palikao has become scarcely less tumultuous than the former opposition to Ollivier, and finally, by way of appeasing it, a legislative committee has been permitted to share executive power-this movement being practically a new blow to absolutism. The fact that M. Theirs is one of the members of this committee adds greatly to the significance of its appointment. He is the statesman, per excellence, of France, and at the same time the great French champion of parliamentary government. Events have proved that he was substantially right in the position he assumed on all the leading question of the last ten years. He denounced the disastrous Mexican enterprise in advance; he declared in 1866 that Napoleon was committing a fearful error by his policy of non-intervention; and he warned the Chambers in 1870 that France was not prepared for the present war. He has demonstrated in the most emphatic manner that Napoleon "has committed a series of blunders fatal to himself and fatal to the people he misgoverns." And when we are told that this man, who bears to the Emperor the same relation that Thaddeus Stevens bore to Andrew Johnson, shares governmental power by virtue of an Imperial decree, we cannot avoid the conclusion that Napoleon has become a mere figure-head in the Government, while abler and more trus!worthy men possess substantial authority. The French Chambers and the leading French generals, more especially Bazaine and Trochu, are the real rulers of France to-day, Napoleon made himself a ridiculous incubus in the French camps, and he scarcely dares return to the capital to face the populace he has so wofully deceived. Let the campaign end as it will, he can make no new coup d'etat to recover the power he has already lost through his fatal incompetency. Even the imperialists would fear to trust him, and every other party of the Empire will strive to destroy his rule utterly as soon as a competent successor can be provided.

again is mystery. Why should the Governor send the Doctor away at this particular juncture, when his going may sound the deathknell of the Topic ! What are to become of the Governor's aspirations for the Presidency, if the breath should go out of its nostrils? It alone, of all its contemporaries in the United States, has the sagacity to perceive his eminent fitness for that exalted place. Why should his hand strike the orusl blow? Why

"His feather on the fatal dart Thus wing the shaft That shall quiver in the Topic's heart?"

Let him be cold-blooded even as his ensmies pronounce him, he could not do all this. What! Gibon banished and the Topic endangered! It is too much. It is beyond belief. Some deep strategy underlies this movement on the part of his Excellency. For be it remembered that whilst he may not be a "great War Governor," as was his immaculate predecessor, he was, at least, a great warrior before he was Governor (vide Life of "Stonewall" Jackson, by George Munday). The grand strategy that baffled that distinguished and wily Rebel chief in the Valley still distinguishes our Governor from ordinary mortals; and although his movements may appear meaningless and sometimes ridiculous to the vulgar herd, there always lie hidden therein results that astonish and overwhelm when fully developed.

From his enemies comes the suggestion that the appointment of this old and trusted friend to a position where the chances of an early departure to the "happy hunting grounds of the hereafter" are as, say, nine to one, arose from a desire on the part of his Excellency to bury some perhaps unpleasant secrets which of necessity had to be shared by this bosom friend, late "private secretary." This is too wicked and terrible even to think of, let alone dream of in a dark night. Mild as our Governor is in war and terrible in peace, this is too much even for him. Those who insinuate so vile a thing cannot be aware of the relations that have existed between these two. As was Damon to Pythias, so has Geary been to Gihon. Through the bloody fields of Mexico, through the wilds of California, and during our late civil war, as shadow follows substance so followed the Doctor his warrior friend. Sharing common dangers in war, they have been united in peace. As in glowing terms the Governor has "many a time and oft" recounted his hairbreadth escapes and mighty deeds by "flood and field," what more willing ears have drank in the burning words of unwritten history? How Santa Anna bowed his head as the raven locks of Geary began to rise over the walls of the Montezumas: how "Stonewall" trembled as he heard his tread in the valley of the Shenandoah; and how the war-battered veterans of Johnston and Hood turned pale as they saw the mane and tail of his black charger waving in the thickest of the fight. To all this our amiable friend the Doctor has

by the people of all sections. It has just begun to be a source of agitation, and, after the warning we have had from slavery, it is of the highest importance that it should be grappled with resolutely at once, and decided. so far as it can be decided, before it assumes overwhelming proportions.

Judge Kelley takes exactly the same view of the case that we do, and the gist of his argument is identical with the opinions that have been advanced several times of late in these columns. It is not proper, desirable, nor possible for us to prohibit Chinese immigration. To do so we would be obliged to ignore some of our most vaunted principles. and we would prevent the country from receiving what in very many respects promises to be a valuable addition to its population. It is, however, proper and right, and in full accordance with the most advanced ideas of the age, that we should offer a decided resistance to the importation of coolie laborers under contracts to serve for terms of years. This is only another form of slavery, and the men who abolished slavery should say at the very commencement that it must not and shall not be permitted. This is the stand that Judge Kelley takes, and as a succinct statement of his views we invite particular attention to the concluding paragraph of his letter, which is as follows:-

letter, which is as follows: — "In conclusion, permit me to say again that. I am not opposed to the voluntary emigration of the people of China to this country. If left to their own im-pulses, and to pay the cost of the voyage, those only will come who are of the better class, and have by energy and thritt been able to accumplate a sum sufficient to bring them here and start them in their new home; but nnder a system by which each man's passage is paid, and his subsistence while here assured, we will probably get the most ab-ject and possibly only the most degraded deni-zens of the populous cities of China. Those who come voluntarily and at their own cost will take an interest in their adopted country and its institutions, acquire our language and and its institutions, acquire our language and adept our habits. Such an immigration would adept our habits. Such an immigration would, like that from other countries, stimulate our gene-ral industries while increasing our productive power; it would, by peopling our vast territories that now lie waste and unproductive, enhance the de-mand for labor by increasing our home market and the carrying trade in which so much of our capital and so many of our people are engaged. But it may do more than this. It is in the power of the Chinese to establish among us many new and profitable in-dustries. Let me mention two the introduction of which would injure none and benefit all of us. I allude to tea and silk. For tea we send abroad about \$10,000,600 annually and for silk about \$20,000,000. We produce no tea, and are but ex-\$20,000,000. We produce no tea, and are but ex-perimenting in the production of raw silk, of which we import about \$2,500,000 per annum for the use of our infant silk manufactories at Paterson, Hartford, and Philadelphia, in some of which, I may remark, machinery is now used that was once profitably em-ployed in Coventry and Macclesfield. We have im-mense natural fields for the cultivation of both tea and silk, besides those of California and Arkansas, and the Chinese, the earliest and most successand the Chinese, the earliest and most success-ful cultivators of both, would benefit us im-mensely by transferring their experience and patient industry to our country. I would not, there-fore, exclude them by any general denunciation. But to protect the right even of foreigners to fair wages for work done in this country, and to avert the dangers threatened to American mechanics by the importation of hordes of coolles, I would pro-vide by statute that any contract made in a foreign country by which a person proposing to emigrate to country by which a person proposing to emigrate to any State or Territory within the United States shall bind himself to labor for any term of years or months, at a rate of wages specified therein, shall be null and void."

HON. HENRY JOHNSON, of Lycoming, has been nominated as the Republican candidate for State Senator in the Lycoming, Union, and Snyder district, after a protracted contest. Each county presented a candidate and adhered to him through many ballots. On the final ballot Mr. Johnson received five votes to four for Colonel A. C. Simpson, of Snyder. Mr. Johnson has served one term in the Senate, having been elected in 1861, and has ability and experience in his favor. The Democrats have twice carried the district in the face of 500 Republican majority, first electing Judge Walls over Mr. Shreiner. and next electing the present Senator, Beck, over Mr. Wingert. The general debauchery of the Republican leaders of the district, and the struggles of candidates for United States Senator, have hitherto sacrificed the district: and may do so again. It is very slear that the district will not elect any man who can be controlled by the ring of political desperadoes who have so long been speculating at Harrisburg at the cost of the Republican party. The people will inquire whether Mr. Johnson is clean-handed. It is worthy of notice that the conference made no declaration in favor of reform. A CABLE TELEGRAM from Berlin states that the advance columns of the Prussian army have reached a point west of Chalons, while a despatch from Paris substantially confirms this report by saying that the invaders are near Sezanne. A close approach to the capital bas thus been effected without opposition from MacMahon, and the real intentions of the French commanders can only be conjectured. It seems probable that they will temporarily trust the defense of Paris to her fortifications, holding themselves in readiness to march to her rescue, or to attack the flank or rear of the invaders whenever a favorable opportunity may be presented. A policy similar to that we have indicated was practised with disastrous effect by the Russians against the French after the first Napo-CLOTHING leon had marched to Moscow, and it is possible that the bitter lessons learned in a fearful defeat encountered when France was acting as an invader may now furnish instruction for a defensive campaign.

Government bonds were dull but generally

steady. Stocks were duli but steady; sales of Pennsyl-vanis war loan, coupon, at 104. City 6s sold at 10156@10156 for the new bonds. Reading Railroad was steady at 4756@47-81; Pennsylvania sold at 5856; Lebigh Valley was in demand, with sales at 5756@58; sales of Camden and Amboy at 11456@115. No miscellaneous shares were sold. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

 Steported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

 FIRST BOARD.

 \$200 Pa 6s W L Cp.
 15 sh C & A R. ls. 115

 \$2500 City 5s, New.1014
 5 sh Norrist'n R. 81

 \$1000 Pa & N Y C 7s 9234
 2 sh Leh V R.... 57%

 \$200 Da & N Y C 7s 9234
 186 do.....65. 57%

 \$2 sh F & M Bk.c.123
 16 do.....50, 55%

street, report the following quotations:-U. S. 68 of 1981, 1143(@114'; 5-508 of 1862, 111/@111'; do. 1864, 110%@111; do. 1866, 111@111'; do., July, 1865, 109%@110; do., July, 1867, 109%@110; do. July, 1868, 110%@110%; 55, '0-40, 108%@1087%; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 68, 111%@112. Gold, 116%@117.

Philadelphia Trade Report. THURSDAY, Aug. 25.-Bark-In the absen sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$35 \$ ton.

The Flour market is quiet but steady. There some inquiry for shipment, but the local trade operate cautiously, only purchasing enough to supply their immediate wants. Sales of 1500 barrels, including superfine at \$5 40@5.75; extras at \$5.75@ 6.12%; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family 6.12%; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$6.25@7; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$7@7.50; Ohio do. do. within the same range; Redstone at \$7.75; and fancy brands at \$7.75@8.56; as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$6@6.12%. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal. There is less activity in the Wheat market, but

There is less activity in the Wheat market, prices remain without change. Sales of 4000 busi new Western red at \$1 41@143; inferior and ch Delaware do. at \$1:20@125; and white at \$1:50@1 Rye is offered at 90c. for new Western, Corr dull at the recent decline. Sales of 3000 busi yellow at 94@97c.; and Western mixed at 85@s the latter rate for high mixe1. Oats are less act Sales of 3000 bushels new Western and Delaw at 48@50c.; and 1000 bushels old Pennsylvani 55c. 5000 bushels four-rowed Iowa Barley s yesterday on private terms. Whiaky is dull at 95@96c. for Western iron-b

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.		
For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.		
PORT OF PHILADELPHIA AUGUST 25		
STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE. 7 A. M	1	
CLEARED THIS MORNING Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co. Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, New York, W. M. Baird & Co. St'r Anthracite, Green, New York, do. Schr General Torbert, Sheppard, Bristol, Sinnick- son & Co. Schr Favorite, Clark, Greenport, do. Schr James Veidren, Cavalier, Boston, Graeff, Roth- ermel & Co.	1 1	
Schr Sarah Clark, Griffin, Danversport, do. Schr S. A. Hoffman, Hoffman, Boston, do. Schr R. H. Wilson, Harris, Providence, do. Schr Roanoke, Barrett, Richmond, do. Schr Trade Wind, Cullen, Roxbury, do. Schr Kate V. Edwards, Allen, Providence, do. Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barress W P. Ukde & Co.	Cha and the	

of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co. Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, w tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co. ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co. Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. M. Baird & Co. Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Balti-more, with mdse. and paaseBgers to A. Groves, Jr. Bark Rachel. Norton, 9 days from Sagua, via Quarantine, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh-vessel to Warren & Gregg. Brig Chimborazo, Coombs, 11 days from St. John Susanna Orr, Executrix 8 24 6w* Watten & Gregg. Brig Chimborazo, Coombs, 11 days from St. John, N. B., with laths to John H. Atwood. Brig Walter Howes, Pierce, 6 days from New Haven, in ballast to Knight & Sons. Brig Eudorus, Farr, from Portland, Me., with ice THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME !- AS A THE IMPERISHABLE PERFEME :-AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no perma-nency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER ! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. S 1 tuths; 100 to Penn Ice Co. Brig Eurup, Toothaker, from New York. Schr Richard Vaux, Whittaker, from Boston, with ce to Carpenter Ice Co. Schr Hannibal, Cox, from Salem, in ballast to QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, £2,000,000. SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, FIFTH and WALNUT Streets. Schr Hannibal, Cox, from Salem, in ballast to Knight & Sons. Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day fm Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co. Schr Arladne, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co. Schr Addie Fuller, Fuller, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to Sonder & Adams. Schr John H. Perry, Kelly, 5 days from New Bed-ford, with olt to Shober & Co. Schr E. D. Endicott, Endicott, from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.—vessel to Chas. Has-lam & Co. sey. am & Co. Schr A. M. Leaming, Brower, from Boston, with be to Knickerbocker lee Co. Schr Harry Lee, Barrett, 3 days from Newport, R. Schr Harry Lee, Barrett, 3 days from Newport, R. I., with mdse to Chas. Haslam & Co. Schr John Stockham, Price, from Boston. Schr G. W. Wentworth, Robins, from Boston. Schr C. P. Wood, Smith, from Boston. Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tew of barges to W. P. Clyde, & Co. Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co. BELOW. BELOW. Steamer Salvor, at this port from Charleston, re-ports having passed yesterday, below the Ledge Lightship, bark Leonidas, from Liverpool; brigs Mary A. Chase, from Cienfuegos, and Alva, from St. John, N. B.; and schr William Wilson, from Boston. Off fourteen feet bank, brig Clara J. Adams, from Sagua, and an unknown British bark. Off Bombay Hook, bark Gipsey, from Boston, and brig Charles Miller, from Bath. Off New Castle, a light bark.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FINEST

READY-MADE

AND

MERCHANT

TAILORIN G

AT

JOHN

WANAMAKER'S,

Nos. 818 and 820

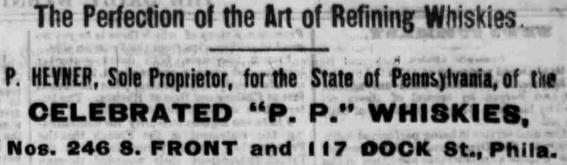
STREET.

NOTICE.

T

New York.

CHESNU



It has been clearly demonstrated that all Liquors distilled by the ordinary methods contain a very large percentage of impurities; the degree of heat that must necessarily be em-ployed, decomposing, disengaging and vaporizing all the baneful elements and norious gases contained in the mash, which when condensed form the deleterious fasel oil so detri-mental to life and health; but, when indulged in to excess, the result is Brain Fever, De-lirium Tremens, Apoplexy, Insanity, etc. Consequently Liquors, as ordinarily distilled, are apt, even when only used sparingly as a stimulant, to create Nausea, Sick Headache, In-flammation, and Kidney Diseases.

formation, and Kidney Diseases. The "P. P." Whiskies, on the contrary, "stimulate and cheer" without unduly exciting the brain or injuring the coats of the stomach. They are distilled from the choicest product of the Cereals in vaccuo, the pressure of the atmosphere being reduced from 15 lbs. to 2 lbs. to the square inch; consequently a temperature of only about 90 degrees of heat is re-quired in the operation, The process is entirely mechanical, no ACIDS, CHARCOAL, ESSENCES, EXTRACTS, DRUGS OR CHEMICALS OF ANY DESORIPTION BEING USED—hence the "P. P." Whiskies are not only delicate in flavor, but pure, wholesome, and innocuous as a beverage, retaining in simple purity the flavor of the cereals from which the operation of the cereals from which they were distilled.

The "P. P." Whiskies have been tested by some of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty, by Analytical Chemists, and by the best judges of Liquors in the United States, and pronounced perfectly pure and wholesome, and especially desirable for Family use and Medical purposes.

Members of the medical faculty, the trade, and the public generally are cordially invited to call and inspect the machinery and process, and examine the liquors and the impurities extracted, at the Refinery and Warerooms, Nos. 246 South FRONT and 117 DOCK Street.

This is the only process in operation in the State of Pennsylvania for refining whiskies in 7 80 stuth4ptf P. HEVNER. 'saceno.' SPEDIAL NOTICES. EXCURSIONS.

SPECIAL NO HOES.	EXCONSIONS.
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS. CHARLES BLASIUS, SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE WORLD-RENOWNED PIANOS, AT THE OLD WAREBOOMS, (4 151/49) No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET.	WILL OIVE A GRAND EXCURSION TO LONG BRANCH, SATURDAY, August 97, 1879, Leaving Philadelphia, from WALNUT ST. WHAR at 74 o'clock A. M., BY SPECIAL TRAIN over Camdon and Burling, ton County and New Jersey Southern Railroada, Giving parties BIGHT HOURS AT LONG BRANCH and an opportunity of viewing the Trottin Matches at Monmouth Park, and the Encampment and Dress Parade of the celebrated NINTH NEW YORK REGIMENT, Colonel James Fisk, Jr., Commanding. Tickets will positively be limited: they should herefore be purchased at an early date. The can be procured until 7 o'clock P. M. of the day previous to the excursion, at the Office of Beck's Band, No. 838 Market street; Charles Brint No 501 Girard avenue; J. C. Heim, No. 1215 Nort Tenth street; Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesant street also, Camden and Amboy Railroad Ticket Office Walnut street wharf, any day previous to the excursion ison, and on the morning of the Excursion. (8 95) G RAND VISITATION OF TH KNIGHTS TEMPLAR
OFFICE OF THE DALZELL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 218½ WALNUT Street— Room 17. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9, 1870. The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (being ten cents per share) on the capital stock of the Company, clear of State taxes, payable on and atter the 25th inst. The transfer books will be closed from August 18th to 26th. 8 10 14t* Treasurer	
HARPER'S HAIR DYETHE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splen- did Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or grey hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beauti- fni. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, and all Druggists. 5 31 tf 4p	
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AP- plication will be made to the Treasurer of the City of Philadelphia for the issue of a new certifi- cate of City Loan in the place of one which has been lost or mislaid, viz., No. 15,169 (Bounty Loan, No. 8) for Five Hundred Dollars, in the name of Susanna Orr. Executrix. JAMES W. PAUL.	(in full uniform) TO ATLANTIC CITY, ON FRIDAY, August 26, 1870,

(7 11 tf

Attorney of Susanna Orr.

IS IT CRUELTY OR KINDNESS? For many reasons we have doubted the telegraphic announcement, made a few days since, that Dr. Gihon (late private secretary to Governor Geary) had been appointed to succeed Robert Garseed, deceased, as Quaran'ine Master at the Lazaretto. Those interested in the amiable Doctor and his belligerent friend have felt much surprised and astonished at this move on the political chessboard. They very naturally inquire what is to become of the Topic, recently ushered into life at Harrisburg, and that lives, breathes, and has its being in the energy and presence of the aforesaid Dr. Gihon? How can it survive at the State capital and the Doctor live at Tinicum?

It seems impossible. As well expect luscious fruit and fragrant flower while darkness shrouded the "glorious king of day." Why should the Doctor, therefore, turn his back upon this young and tender thing of his own planting, to accept so uninviting a position? It is all a mystery. His predecessor at the Quarantine grounds paid with life his devotion to duty. Does he long for martyrdom? Has the base ingratitude of "men in high places" driven him to this desperate resolve ? No! no! The Doctor goes because the Gov-

listened a "thousand times and more and made no sign of weariness, although sometimes the "flesh was ready to faint and the heart to fail." The Governor surely cannot forget all this self-sacrifice and devotion. Besides, the Doctor's living would but add to his chief's renown. With a bugle-note as clear as Roderick's of old, he could still proclaim the deeds that make "our Geary" great. The suggestion, therefore, is dismissed as emanating from the Evil One.

The Governor cannot, does not desire that "Yellow Jack" should silence forever the music of that willing tongue that ever drops sweetest praises to his name. To a darkened understanding, to a limited comprehension, it may appear a doubtful or even a cruel compliment thus to thrust a confiding friend into the very breath of a devouring pestilence. But it will only exhibit in the end the wisdom of the one and the brave. devoted spirit of the other. The Governor would prove to an admiring Commonwealth what "sterling stuff make up these friends" of his, to whom he is bound with "hooks of steel."

In this light the motive that prompted the appointment cannot be doubted, save by the stupid or wilfully wicked.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

On our sixth page will be found a letter from Hon. William D. Kelley to the Recording Secretary of the Science Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, which we commend to the attentive perusal of our readers as an able and impartial statement of the Chinese question. Hitherto the interest in this question has been almost entirely confined to the Pacific coast; but it was not difficult for any one who thoughtfully considered the matter a few years ago to foresee that the advent of hordes of Chinese to our shores would, in a very short time, cause complications of a most serious character, and that the Mongolian would succeed the African as the vexing figure in our national politics. The trouble has commenced almost sooner than was expected, and with the completion of the Pacific Railroad we find ourselves confronted by the Chinese question, and called upon to decide it according to the principles of justice, humanity, and liberty. It is not creditable that some of the prominent public men who have achieved whatever reputation they possess as the advocates of the rights of the negroes, should endeavor to shirk the responsibility of meeting the Chinese question fairly and boldly for fear of exciting local prejudices. When such men as Charles Sumner. Henry Wilson, Benjamin F. Butler, and Wendell Phillips, who have been in the front ranks as negro emancipationists, turn their backs upon the Chinese for fear of falling into the bad graces of the New England mechanics. we begin to doubt whether they ever had any very deep regard for the welfare of the

The Chinese question, unlike the slavery question, is not confined to any particular section of the country, and there is accordingly demanded for its proper solution canornor "marshals him the way." But here | did, impartial, and unprejudiced consideration

African.

THE four-column-and-a-half cable telegram descriptive of the battle of Gravelotte which the New York Tribune published yesterday morning was a specimen of journalistic enterprise that has never been equalled. The accounts of the battle were most graphic and will be read with interest all over the country. Thus far the Tribune has easily surpassed all its rivals in the fullness and reliability of its. war news.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Thursday, Aug. 22, 1870. } There is considerable excitement in financial circles to-day owing to supposed influences at work in New York to manipulate the gold market with a view to a regular September panie. There is some ground for the rumor, and if car-ried out successfully it may cause serious disturb-ance both in financial and commercial circles. Under these circumstances it behooves the inexperienced to be cautious in their speculations. Money is getting scarce, and the banks are having as much business as they can attend to. Rates are very firm but not material', chauged. Gold fluctuated rapidly this moraing, the tendency being down, and sales opened at 117% and closed at 11736-

JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, No. 113 PLUM STREET, CAMDEN, N. J. Collections made anywhere inside of New Jer-POLITIOAL. FOR SHERIFF. WILLIAM B. LEEDS. TENTH WARD. " [7 11 tf FOR REGISTER OF WILLS. 1870 WILLIAM M. BUNN. SIXTEENTH WARD. The pilot also reports:-Four miles north of Winter Quarter hills as two-masted schooner ashore Late Private Company F, 72d P. V. OLOTHING. For Additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages. CLOTHES FOR SALE AT POPULAR PRICES AT THE GREAT BROWN HALL!

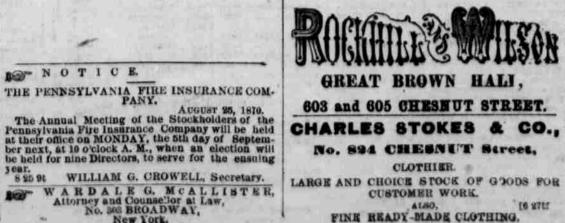
> The Popularity of our Clothes is due to their Excellence, and to the popular prices at which we sell them.

More Popular than ever are the Summer Suits which are now GOING OFF AT A MOST

Awful Reduction!

For the sake of closing out The balance of the summer stock, The public shall have this stock at their own price. We will not stand about a few dollars, now. Come and see the goods, and how we have marked them down. No cheaper clothes to be purchased anywhere. No finer suits than these in the world, No more beautiful fits than these. Cheaper than ever. Come! Come!

COME! Come in a hurry if you want those cheap Summer Suits.



MONDAY AFTERNOON, 29th.

The various Commanderies of Knights Tempiar have made arragements for a repetition of their visit to Atlantic City this season, leaving WINE Street Ferry at 3'30 P. M.,

remaining until

ON FRIDAY, August 26.

PROGRAMME WHILE AT ATLANTIC CITY. FRIDAY EVENING.

Complimentary Hops will be given at each of the

hotels by the proprietors.

SATURDAY. At 9 A. M. will report at headquarters, in fuil discas, for parade on the beach.

At 8 P. M. the "Grand Knight Templar's Reception" will be given at headquarters, under the auspices of Cyrene Commandery, preceded by a dis-play of fireworks illustrating Masonic emblems.

SUNDAY.

Rev. Sir WM. H. JEFFERYS. E. G. P. of New Jersey, will lead in devotion in the Methodiat Church.

MONDAY.

At 9 A. M. will report at headquarters, in full dress, for the Grand Review before the Grand Officers.

Sir WM. WALLACE GOODWIN, P. E. C. Cyrene Commandery and E. G. G. of New Jersey, will have general command.

General Headquarters will be at the Sea-View Excursion House. Round trip tickets, good from Friday afternoon

until Monday afternoon, inclusive, \$3. See time table for running of trains, etc.

REAL ESTATE AT AUOTION.

MASTER'S PEREMPTORY SALE-THOMAS K SONS, Auctioneers.-Two-story brick dwell-ing, No. 414 South Tenth street, north of Lombard ing, No. 414 South Tenth street, north of Lombard street. In pursuance of a Decree of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadel-phia, in equity. McCartby vs. McCartby. (Septem-ber Term, 1869, No. 41.) Fartition. Will be sold at public sale, without reserve, on Tuesday, September 27, 1570, at 19 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Ex-change, the following described property, viz. :-All that brick messuage and lot of ground thereunto be-longing, situate on the weat side of Tenth street, Seventh ward, city of Philadelphia, No. 414; contain-ing in front on Tenth st, 17 feet 75/ in., and in depth westward 66 feet. Bounded eastward by Tenth street, southward by ground now or late of Samnel Glouse, westward by City Lot No. 676, and northward by ground now or iate of John Patten. (Being the same premises which Eugene Ahern and wife, by Glouse, westward by City Lot No. 676, and northward by ground now or late of John Patten. (Being the same premises which Eugene Ahern and wile, by indenture dated March 26, A. D. 1859, recorded in Deed Book A. D. B., No. 65, page 221, etc., granted and conveyed unto Daniel McCarthy and Charles McCarthy in fee, as tenants in common, in the pro-portion of three-fourths to Daniel McCarthy, and one-fourth to Charles McCarthy. Terms cash. Sale absolute. EDWIN T. CHASE, Master. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, S 25810 17 24 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

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