Evening Telegraph

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1869.

PASSAGE OF THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

THE Irish Church bill passed the House of Lords yesterday after an exciting debate, but altered and amended to such a degree that the Commons will scarcely be able to recognize it when it returns to them. It is undoubtedly the fact that a majority of the Lords were opposed to the bill in any shape; and Earl Derby yesterday said that he objected to it *in toto* on principle, but in view of the popular feeling that had been aroused, he did not think it expedient to carry his opposition further than to vote against it. After the bill passed, however, he entered a written protest, which will, of course, be received by the friends of the measure for what it is worth. The English are particularly fond of sneering at the disorder and rowdyism that are supposed to be the common characteristics of the American Congress, and particularly of the House of Representatives. The correspondents who have described the scenes in the House of Lords during the debate on this bill have given us some grains of comfort in this respect. We certainly have frequent cause to be ashamed of our representatives, but it is no little satisfaction to know that the British House of Lords, which claims to be the highest, most dignified, most polished and courtly deliberative body in the world, is not only no better, but a little bit worse. Hooting, yelling, groaning, hissing, cheering, and similar performances appear to have characterized the progress of the debate; and we are told that one church dignitary distinguished himself by engaging in such manifestations even while sitting upon the steps of that object of all reverence, the throne itself. The House of Representatives can hold up its head after this, and claim that it has its peer in demagogism and blackguardism.

As for the Irish Church bill, it is certain that the Lords will yet be obliged to pass it substantially as it first came from the Commons. In a long speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet on the 30th ultimo, Mr. Gladstone explained the position of his Government in diplomatic and courteous but sufficiently plain and decided language. He believed that the bill as it was originally presented represented the wishes of the country, and accomplished the desired object in a fair and equitable manner. Being confident of the support of the nation at large, he would resist any tampering with the material features of the bill, but would cheerfully consider all amendments, and without opposition consent to such as appeared just and right. If the Ministry take this stand, they will certainly accomplish their object, and the House of Lords will be obliged to go through the agony of considering the bill a second time, and receding as gracefully as they can from their present awkward position.

GIRARD COLLEGE.

THE report of the Board of Directors of the Girard College for Orphans, for the year 1868, with the accompanying report submitted to the Board of Directors by the President, Professor Allen, furnish interesting information in regard to the position, wants, and workings of that institution. Whether it remains under its present control, or is subjected to the supervision of the proposed Board of City Trusts, the public is equally interested in its effective management, and equally ready to sustain all wise efforts to further the benevolent objects of the founder of this noble charity.

In spite of the immense sum spent in the construction of the college edifices, and the various causes which have diminished the productiveness of the estate, much substantial good has already been accomplished, and five hundred and twenty destitute orphans are housed, fed, clothed, and educated out of the proceeds of the college fund. The current expense for this service last year was a few hundred dollars less than the annual appropriation of $135,850, or about $270 per annum for each orphan, more than one-half of this amount being embraced in the two items of clothing and subsistence. This cost is perhaps not more than it should be during the prevalence of the existing high prices; but, as prices fall, means should certainly be devised, partly through the diminished cost of maintenance, and partly through the increased productiveness of the estate, for enabling a much larger number of orphans to enjoy the benefits of Girard's bequest. In the proposed reforms this primary object should never be ignored. At this moment there are many thousands of children in Philadelphia who never attend school, and a large proportion of them are vagrant orphans. While the college receives but eighty new wards annually, as at present, there must continue to be a fearful disproportion between the number of destitute young orphans in Philadelphia and the recipients of Girard's bounty. It is a sheer impossibility to provide for all the claimants to assistance, but it is by no means impossible to administer the estate and the college in a manner than will do infinitely more than has ever been done heretofore to diminish the number of stray waifs upon our streets. This end is more important than improved systems of instruction, or fine buildings, or grand displays. One of the great problems of the day is, What is to be done for and with the immense army of *gamins* who are growing up in ignorance and idleness, in the midst of a thousand temptations?—and while the Girard bequest cannot fully solve this problem for Philadelphia, it can, under proper management, be made to do much, incidentally, to assist its solution.

One of the difficulties at the college now is to find persons willing to accept the orphans as indentured apprentices, and this difficulty is increased by a law which forbids the directors from accepting applications which are made by persons residing in other States. New Jersey, Maryland, and Delaware have been comparatively slow in following the example of Pennsylvania in abrogating the old apprenticeship system, and there are frequent applications from these States for indentured apprentices, while the number from Pennsylvania is very small. We agree with the directors that the "prohibition seems to be unnecessary and unwise," and it should be repealed by the Legislature. The question has become an important one, and the directors should be relieved from the dilemma in which they are placed by the conflict of the directions of the will with the prevailing customs of the Commonwealth.

In regard to the system of instruction, Professor Allen makes many important suggestions, which he thus summarizes:—

"The changes, therefore, which I have to propose are briefly as follows:—

"Less reciting and more teaching.

"Less dependence on text-books and more on intellect.

"The introduction of pictorial and graphical illustrations whenever they can be used.

"'Object teaching' so far as specimens from nature and art can be obtained.

"The addition of a department of natural history to our course of instruction.

"Such alterations in the order in which the branches of study succeed each other in the course, as will conform more closely to the age and capacity of the pupils."

He discusses the whole subject in a masterly manner; and it is unfortunate that, while Girard has done so much for the mass of the orphans, means should not be devised for giving the specially bright intellects developed among them an opportunity to acquire a complete and finished education. We sympathize, too, with the regret of Professor Allen that the sciences "have been ignored in Girard College for twenty years," and that it has "no collection of the flora of our own State, no museum of zoological specimens, nor a cabinet of minerals worthy of the name." It is desirable that this deficiency should be supplied by private donation, if the funds of the estate cannot be properly applied to this purpose, and that the education of the orphans should be rendered as complete and useful as possible. But meanwhile the necessity of providing for the accommodation of more orphans should never be for an instant forgotten, and it should be a leading consideration in all matters connected with the college. Let "the greatest good of the greatest number" be kept steadily in view.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

THE new Mercantile Library building will be opened to-morrow, and Philadelphia will then have what has long been needed, a first-class popular library. The old Franklin Market building has been altered into a magnificent library and reading-room that presents a combination of advantages not possessed by any other institution of the kind in the country, if in the world. The fact of its being open in the evening, and having a pleasant and cheerful room in which to sit and read, together with a full supply of all the foreign and domestic periodicals, will always make the Mercantile more popular as a place of resort than the Philadelphia, in spite of the very superior collection of books possessed by the latter. It would be a very desirable thing if we could have in this city a great free library like that of Boston; but until we can have that, we may well be satisfied with the elegant accommodations of the Mercantile as the next best thing. In the new building there are ample accommodations, which will be appreciated by those who have been annoyed by the overcrowded condition of the old quarters; and as it is understood that the managers propose to enlarge their field of operations, and make important additions to their collection, this institution will undoubtedly enter upon a new career of prosperity, and be more cordially than ever supported by the citizens of Philadelphia.

BLAIR.

MR. FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr., would not take our advice and offer himself as a candidate for the throne of Spain, and the consequence is that he has been making a fool of himself again over his cups, and then stultifying himself still further by writing a letter about it. At the reunion of the Society of the Army and Navy of the Gulf, at Long Branch, recently, he indulged in a general glorification of Lee, Stonewall Jackson and other Rebels, so that Admiral Farragut, who presided, had to call him to order. In reply to the strictures made upon his conduct, Blair wrote an explanatory letter to the New York *World*, in which he asserted that this society and others like it were "being used as radical stalking horses," and indulged in ungentlemanly allusions to General Benjamin F. Butler and others who did not harmonize with the school of politics to which Blair had affiliated himself. In reply to this effusion of the late candidate of the Democracy for the Vice-Presidency, the Secretary of the society, Mr. Granville P. Hawes, has written a letter which administers an effectual quietus. He calls attention to the fact that by the rules of the association the discussion of politics is prohibited, and that no man connected with it ever has held an office, or ever expects to hold one, and that it was under these rules that Blair was called to order. Mr. Hawes thinks that Blair made a sad mistake in not allowing the most charitable view to be taken of his conduct, and he appeals to him to recall his classical learning, and remember that Philip, King of Macedon, who in his most desperate condition was sagacious enough to be aware of his two-fold character, had allowed an appeal from one to the other. Mr. Hawes, on behalf of the society, wishes it to be definitely understood that it can never be made use of by any politician, whatever his character or antecedents. The fact is, Blair was drunk on this occasion, very drunk; and the description by the reporters present of his manner while making his speech would be amusing, were it not disgusting and pitiful to see a man who once held a high position in the Union army, and who once made such vehement protestations of loyalty, demean himself by such an exhibition.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.—We chronicle in our columns this morning the arrival in this city of the Northern Pacific Railroad exploring expedition, and the names of the gentlemen composing it, together with an outline of its plans and purposes. The people of this region will see, in the exploration about to be made, what may be regarded without much stretch of the imagination as the practical commencement of the Northern Pacific road. The parties who have the enterprise in hand simply desire to confirm the favorable impression which already exists relative to the advantages of the Northern line and the character of the country through which it passes, previous to actually breaking ground; and those who know anything of the route they are to pursue cannot doubt what the verdict will be. That it will be favorable, we Minnesotians, who have so long and earnestly studied this enterprise, and assured ourselves of the tangible inducements it offers, feel morally certain; and if it is, we are assured by the prominent members of the expedition, work will be immediately begun and the road pushed through to completion as rapidly as possible. Since money will not be wanting, and since the face of the country is more favorable to rapid construction than along the line of the already completed Pacific road, we may perhaps see eclipsed even the wonderful achievements of the Union and Central Companies. We have so often written up the importance to this section of the Northern Pacific road, that our readers can readily appreciate the great benefits that must flow to us from its construction. The mere announcement of its certain undertaking will arouse all the activities of our people, and determine to this region emigration and capital beyond everything heretofore witnessed. We shall watch the progress of this expedition with intense interest.—*From the St. Paul (Minnesota) Pioneer.*

THE FRENCH CABLE.

Arrival of the Great Eastern at St. Pierre.

The following despatch was forwarded last night from St. Pierre Miquelon, an island off the southern coast of Newfoundland:—

The Great Eastern arrived off this island to-day, and is now splicing the cable. The shore end here was laid down several days ago by another steamer of the expedition—the William Corry. This part of the cable was thirty miles long. After being laid it was buoyed, and the Corry stood off, keeping near, so as to be ready to pick up the buoy when the Great Eastern should come in sight. Thus the Great Eastern had only to find the Corry and splice the two cables to complete the communication between Brest and St. Pierre.

The day was unusually clear and bright, and this facilitated the labor.

Electrical signals have not yet been exchanged with Brest by the office here, because the land end is sealed and the instruments are all on board another vessel of the expedition yet to arrive.

The Great Eastern will return to Europe immediately.

The line hence to the United States will be finished by the Chiltern.

It is a holiday here, but no great enthusiasm is manifested.

The Deep Sea Cable Cut.

ST. PIERRE MIQUELON, July 13—6:30 P. M.—At half-past three o'clock P. M. to-day the Great Eastern cut and buoyed the Brest cable, at about twenty miles from shore, and at a point about five miles from the buoy on the shore end. The splice, therefore, is not made. The cause of the delay is not known, as no communication has been held with the shore.

All the vessels of the cable fleet, the Skandarei, William Corry, Chiltern and Guinare, were in communication with the Great Eastern by signal at the time the cable was cut.

Instruments for the French Cable.

From the Boston Post, July 13.

By courtesy of Moses G. Fermer, the well-known electrician of this city, there was an exhibition yesterday afternoon of the instruments to be used on the new French cable now in process of being laid. The instruments are substantially the same as those in use on the present cable, the signals being transmitted through the medium of a ray of light thrown by a delicately suspended mirror upon a suitable surface. The helices consist of about 20,000 coils of insulated wire, are nearly three inches in length and two in diameter, and the interior of the rings five-eighths of an inch. A polarized needle, to which is attached a thin reflector, is suspended in the centre of the coil, and is deflected from right to left, according as the current passes from the positive or the negative pole of the battery. Directly in front of, and covered so as to allow but a small ray of light to be focussed by a lens upon the mirror, is a lamp, and at the right of the lamp, six feet or more, as the case may be, is a centred surface upon which the ray falls. The Morse alphabet, with some slight alterations, will be used, the dots and dashes being indicated by the position of the ray with regard to the centred surface. The resistance of the helix is about that of 500 miles of the cable proper. The instruments are very simple, and the cost a rifle, not exceeding $100 a set.

The New Cable and Its Terminl.

The cable, which has just reached its destination, will be a thousand miles longer than the English cable, or about eight thousand miles altogether. Its moneyed projectors are Messrs. Erlanger and Reuter, the notorious enemies of the North during the late war, who are backed by a large array of stockholders. The longest section of the cable is that from Brest to St. Pierre, 2325 miles; the shortest one, from St. Pierre to the coast of Massachusetts, will be 722 miles long. The sections of the cable between Brest, St. Pierre, and Boston are six in number, and it needs six splicings between these points.

This island, hitherto an insignificant point, has become conspicuous by the success of the cable. South of Newfoundland are three small islands, owned by France in the interest of the abundant fisheries in their neighborhood. These islands are St. Pierre and the two Miquelons, and they contain altogether about one hundred square miles and a few thousand inhabitants, who export annually about eight million francs' worth, importing whale and codfish oil and codfish principally to the extent of a little less than eight million of francs. The islands are the sole remains of French possession in Northern America, and date their ownership from an early period of colonization. When Newfoundland was surrendered to the Government of Queen Anne they were nevertheless retained by France.

Rouse's Hummock, at the town of Duxbury in Massachusetts, and near the Garnet Light of Plymouth Harbor, will be the American end of the cable. The Massachusetts Legislature have chartered a company to carry a line out beyond the jurisdiction of the United States, and splice it with the French cable, in order to avoid any difficulty growing out of the Constitution of the United States with reference to this subject. Duxbury, where the cable will have an office, was once a ship-building port of promise, but, like Plymouth and Salem, has passed into decay commercially. The late United States Consul-General at Tripoli, Mr. J. M. Gaines, will have charge of the office, assisted by twelve operators. According to the terms of the original Imperial grant, the price of a despatch is not to exceed $20 for twenty words. The insulation of the cable is believed to be perfect, and its central wire is larger than that of the English line.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alcoated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4[

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. —An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing
ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS
of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, application may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to
Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist,
No. 1009 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
No. 678 BROADWAY, New York,
No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston.
5 12[Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers.

JAMES M. SCOVEL,
LAWYER,
CAMDEN, N. J.
Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 6 12 tf 1

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF HOSIERY.—Messrs. COOK & BROTHER, Importers of Hosiery, No. 53 North EIGHTH Street, claim to be the only firm in Philadelphia, keeping all grade of Hosiery at retail, who import their own goods. They feel assured—

First. That by avoiding the profits and commissions imposed in the ordinary course of trade they save their customers at least 25 per cent.

Second. That they have the quality of their goods under complete control, using the best yarns and employing the best workmen in their manufacture.

Third. That having direct access to European markets, they can keep a more complete stock than if dependent upon purchases made here of foreign goods.

A call from the reader is solicited at their store, No. 53 North EIGHTH Street. 5 5 wsip3m

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 Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE FRANKLIN BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to a million of dollars. 6 30 wtJ 10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE MARKET BANK," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 6 30 wtJ 10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to a million of dollars. 6 30 wtJ 10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE BANK OF AMERICA," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to two millions of dollars. 6 30 wtJ 10

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton 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 26[

THE CELEBRATED "PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS" are now provided with mattresses filled with the Elastic Sponge, which gives the most perfect satisfaction, being pronounced superior to those made from the best curled hair. 8 3mwf}

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned." The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALLADER,
2 16 Treasurer.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown.* Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf}

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND GRAY'S FERRY (SPRUCE AND PINE STREETS) PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-SECOND Street, below Spruce.
PHILADELPHIA, July 8, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE, clear of taxes, payable on and after the 19th inst.
JAMES McFADDEN, Jr.,
7 9fmwt19 Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, July 12, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable to the stockholders on demand, free of all tax.
MATTHIAS MARIS,
7 12 12t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD Road,
PHILADELPHIA, July 7, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 15th inst., clear of tax, to which date the transfer books will be closed.
7 9 6t* E. MITCHELL CORNELL, Treasurer.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.—Company's Building, No. 400 WALNUT Street.
JULY 6, 1869.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company for the last six months, payable on and after the 15th inst., free of all taxes. ALEX. W. WISTER,
7 6 12t Secretary.

EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia.
A Dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of State taxes, has been declared upon the capital stock of this Company, payable in cash on and after the 15th instant.
7 6 7t RICHARD COE, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 224 S. DELAWARE AVENUE, }
PHILADELPHIA, July 10, 1869. }
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed after the 14th instant until August 2, proximo.
7 10 4t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 809 CHESNUT STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, July 6, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of 3½ PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of all taxes. W. I. BLANCHARD,
7 7 12t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD AND BROWN STREETS.
PHILADELPHIA, July 8, 1869.
The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share, payable at this office (between the hours of 9 and 1 o'clock) on and after THURSDAY, July 15, 1869, until which time the transfer book will be closed.
7 8 6t WILLIAM H. KEMBLE, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1869.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer books of this company will be closed on Thursday, July 8, and reopened on FRIDAY, July 23.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT.
has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in common stock on and after the 22d of July next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the company at the close of business on the 8th of July next. All payable at this office.
All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD,
7 1 26t Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1869.
NOTICE.—In accordance with the terms of the lease and contract between the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, dated May 19, 1869, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will pay at their office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, on and after the 26th day of July, 1869, a DIVIDEND of $1·50 per share, clear of all taxes, to the stockholders of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as they stand registered on the books of the said East Pennsylvania Railroad Company on the 1st day of July, 1869.
S. BRADFORD,
Treasurer Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co.

NOTE.—The transfer books of the EAST PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY will be closed on July 1 and reopened on July 11, 1869.
HENRY C. JONES,
6 30wfm9t Treasurer East Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

INSTRUCTION.

A LADY OF SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERience in Young Ladies' Seminaries, and as a private teacher, desires a position in an institution or as a Governess. References unexceptionable.
Address Box 498, Wilmington, Del. 7 9 fmw 6t*

THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY,
SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA.
Applicants for admission on SEPTEMBER 1, 1869, will be examined on MONDAY, June 21, or on FRIDAY, August 27. Apply to
HENRY COPPEE, LL. D.,
6 17 1m President.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL,
a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at
MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY,
MONDAY, September 6, 1869.
For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL,
6 28 tf Principal.

"ICE." "ICE." "ICE."
THE PENN COAL AND ICE COMPANY,
Chartered in December, 1868.
ICE FROM MAINE, BOSTON, AND CATSKILL always on hand and for sale by the cargo, ton, or car load, at the wharves of the company, SPRUCE Street, Schuylkill river, Philadelphia.
7 8 1mrp CHARLES J. WOLBERT, President.

FOR SALE, A PONY, SIX YEARS OLD, warranted sound and kind, good driver to double or single harness, and an excellent saddle horse for a lady. Price, $150. Address Box 2422, Post Office. 7 12 5t

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 23 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 14 wfm3

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES
Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms.
PETERSON & CARPENTER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street,
5 5 fmw} PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

603 and 605!

Where do we buy the best of clothes?
The best of clothes?
The best of clothes?
Where do we buy the best of clothes?
We buy them at
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

Where do we find things monstrous cheap?
So monstrous cheap?
So monstrous cheap?
Where do we find things monstrous cheap?
We find them at
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

Where do we see the largest stock?
The largest stock?
The largest stock?
Where do we see the largest stock?
We see it at
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

Where do we meet the biggest crowd?
The biggest crowd?
The biggest crowd?
Where do we meet the biggest crowd?
We meet it at
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

ROCKHILL & WILSON

Are as happy as ever to meet the largest crowd that can come to examine the Mammoth Summer Stock, now going off so rapidly, at such unprecedentedly low prices,

FROM THE

GREAT BROWN HALL,

NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

THE STAR.
THE LARGEST ONE-PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE.
No advantage taken of a want of knowledge of goods. FINE GOODS AT THE LOWEST RATES.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE.
PERRY & CO.,
519 mw2mrp No. 609 CHESNUT St., above Sixth.

REMOVAL.

THE OLD AND WELL-KNOWN
OIL HOUSE
OF
HULBURT & CO.
HAVE REMOVED FROM
NO. 240 TO NO. 137 ARCH STREET,
Where they are prepared to receive orders for
OILS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
They have on hand 300 barrels of West Virginia White Oak Mount Farm and other brands.
Also, 100 barrels extra LARD OIL, and 200 barrels WHALE OIL.
HULBURT & CO.
MACHINERY OILS of all grades. 7 12 3t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT
GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $500 per annum. Apply to JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown Possession at once. 6 18 tf

FOR SALE—HANDSOME THREE story Brick Dwelling, three-story double back buildings, No. 634 SIXTH Street, above Green; modern improvements, and in excellent order. Was owned and built by the late Henry Derringer, deceased, of the very best materials and workmanship. Immediate possession. Agent at house from 12 to 2 o'clock daily. 6 7 tf

TO RENT.

ROOM AND STEAM POWER
TO LET,
ALSO, LOT ON FIFTH, AND ONE ON SIXTH STREET.
Parties may put up their own buildings, on Ground Rent, or the
Boston and Philadelphia Salt Fish Co.
WILL ERECT THEM.
Inquire of [7 13 6t
HARVEY & FORD,
LEDGER PLACE, above SECOND Street,
Or to the Company, No. 521 COLUMBIA Avenue.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large, modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Duy's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 6 21 2m*

TO LET—THE SPLENDID SECOND story ROOM of Store S. W. corner of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, with all the modern conveniences. 7 9 6t

REMOVAL.

MESSRS. KEELER & FENNEMORE,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
NO. 5 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
Respectfully announce that on July 1, 1869, they will open to the public their new and splendid
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERIES,
No. 820 ARCH St., Philadelphia,
Where, with greatly increased facilities for transacting their business, under the firm of KEELER, SUDDARDS & FENNEMORE, they will be pleased to welcome all who may favor them with a call.
6 16 wfmm4p

A Pacific Railway Gold Loan.
$6,500,000.
We beg leave to announce that we have accepted the agency of the
Kansas Pacific Railway Company
For the sale of its NEW SEVEN PER CENT. THIRTY-YEAR LOAN, FREE OF TAX.
This loan amounts to $6,500,000. FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT AND SINKING FUND BONDS, secured upon the extension of the Railway from near Sheridan in Kansas to Denver, Colorado, a distance of 237 miles, of which 72 miles are completed, and the rest is under construction. It is also a Mortgage upon Rolling Stock and Franchise of this first-class Railway now running through the State of Kansas.
AND IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION FOR 437 MILES west of the Missouri river, and earning already enough to meet all of its expenses and existing obligations, besides MORE THAN THE INTEREST UPON THIS NEW LOAN. In addition to this, the bonds are also secured by a first mortgage of the GOVERNMENT LAND GRANT OF THREE MILLION ACRES, extending in alternate sections on either side of the track, from the 394th mile post in Kansas to Denver. The proceeds of the sale of these lands are to be invested by the trustees in the 7 per cent. bonds themselves up to 120, or in United States Bonds, as A SINKING FUND FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS. The lands embrace some of the finest portions of the magnificent Territory of Colorado, including a coal field and pinery. The Company also holds as an asset another tract of THREE MILLIONS OF ACRES IN THE STATE OF KANSAS, and although not pledged as a security for this loan, their possession adds largely to the Company's wealth and credit. We estimate the
VALUE OF THE COMPANY'S PROPERTY,
COVERED BY THIS MORTGAGE, AT
$23,000,000, NET, WHILE THE LOAN IS MERRILY
$6,500,000.
The Bonds have THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, from May 1, 1869, and will pay
SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD,
semi-annually, on May 1 and November 1, and are FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAXATION, the Company paying the tax.
The PRINCIPAL of the Loan is made PAYABLE, in GOLD, in the city of New York, but each coupon will be PAYABLE IN FRANKFORT, LONDON, OR NEW YORK, at the option of the holder, without notice, at the following rates:—
On $1000 Bond in New York....$35 (gold) each half year.
" " London.....£7 5s. 10d. " " "
" " Frankfort.....7 flrs. 39 kreuz. " "
The agents of the Loan, before accepting the trust, had the condition of the road, and the country through which it runs, carefully examined. They are happy to give the Loan an emphatic indorsement as a
FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT
in every respect, perfectly sure, and in some essentials even BETTER THAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. The bonds will be sold for the present at 96, with ACCRUED INTEREST, both in CURRENCY, the agent reserving the right to advance the rate.
The attention of investors is invited to these well secured bonds, which we recommend as one of the most profitable investments in the market. Gold and Government Securities taken in payment at their market value, without commissions. Pamphlets, with maps giving full information, sent on application.
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK.
M. K. JESUP & CO.,
7 14 5t NO. 12 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.

MARVIN'S
Patent Alum and Dry Plaster
FIRE-PROOF SAFES
ARE THE MOST DESIRABLE FOR QUALITY, FINISH, AND PRICE.
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SECOND-HAND SAFES OF ALL MAKES FOR SALE LOW. [6 12 mwf4p
SAFES AND MACHINERY MOVED.

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB
HERRING'S PATENT
FRANKLINITE BANKER'S CHEST.
PERRYVILLE STATION, PENNSYLVANIA RR., }
June 12, 1869. }
MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
Gents:—A persistent but unsuccessful effort was made on the night of May 29, 1869, to drill the Banker's chest received from you a few month ago.
From facts that have come to our knowledge, it is evident that the attempt to open it was renewed on Sunday evening following. Finding all efforts to drill it useless, the effort was then made to break the lock. The hammering was heard by parties in the neighborhood for several hours, but supposing it to arise from the railroad men replacing a defective rail, excited no alarm. The tools, with the exception of the drills, were left. It is evident that they were not only prepared, but perfectly familiar with the construction of your Chest.
That they failed is another evidence that your Banker's Chests are what you claim for them, Burglar-Proof.
Respectfully yours,
6 15 4p J. BALSBACK, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA
AND
New York Canal and Railroad Co.'s
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
A limited amount of these Bonds, guaranteed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, is offered at
NINETY AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.
The Canal of this Company is 105 miles long. Their Railroad of the same length is fast approaching completion, and being principally owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, will open in connection therewith an immense and profitable trade northward from the coal regions to Western and Southern New York and the Great Lakes.
Apply at Lehigh Valley Railroad Company's Office No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [7 1 12t4p
CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,
Treasurer Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

DREXEL & CO.,
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS 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., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris. [3 10 4p