

Evening Telegraph

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1870.

The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1 1/2 o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2 1/2, 3 1/2, and 4 1/2. 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 TRIBULATIONS OF FRANCE.

No country is so sensitive under an invasion as France. Accustomed to make war on the soil of her enemies, she becomes frantic when they cross her frontiers and win victories on her territory. The immediate occasion of the downfall of Louis XVI was his refusal to consent to adequate measures for the repulse of Austrian and Prussian invaders, and the public indignation aroused by this unpardonable offense quickly led to his execution as well as his dethronement. While the first Napoleon was leading millions to slaughter on the fields of Italy, Prussia, Austria, and Russia, no man could or dared make formidable opposition to his imperial mandates, but the instant he was forced into a defensive attitude on the soil of France his generals and his subservient Senate united in compelling him to abdicate. So, too, after Waterloo, when he left a pathway open for a second invasion he found the French Chambers suddenly converted from facile friends into implacable foes. The present war has precipitated a similar crisis in Paris. The Emperor has barely been able, up to this time, to maintain his ascendancy, while symptoms of a stern determination to overthrow his dynasty are multiplying on every side. The parliamentary warfare against him opened immediately after the commencement of the present session of the French Chambers. The deputies of the Left, or opposition, submitted a proposition setting forth that "inasmuch as the incapacity of the Chief of State has brought France into peril," a Committee of National Defense, to consist of fifteen members, shall be placed over all existing authorities, summon all citizens, and assume supreme control of public affairs. The announcement of this short and easy method of squelching the imperial marplot elicited the indignant denunciations of his friends, as well as the threatening response that men who made such propositions should be instantly shot. In the midst of the excitement an ardent supporter of the empire managed to turn the current of rage, for the moment, against the ministry rather than their master. Ollivier and his associates were offered up as sacrifices for being only too faithful in their obedience to Napoleon, in the desperate hope that their ejection from office would temporarily appease the wrath of an indignant people. The new Ministry, if any reliance can be placed upon the consistency of French politicians, is composed of even more devoted Imperialists than its predecessors, as will be seen by a sketch of its members which is published in another portion of to-day's TELEGRAPH; and despite his defeats at the front Napoleon has apparently managed to outlive a most dangerous crisis at the capital. But, like his armies, he has merely gained a momentary respite. His own dread of the future is indicated alike by his avoidance of the dangerous precincts of Paris as well as the reported transfer of the young Prince Imperial to English soil for safety. The capital is seething with revolutionary feeling. Armed forces are summoned to quell mobs, but already the National Guard is evincing a disposition to fraternize with the people rather than to punish them for their enthusiastic devotion to liberty and to France. Evidence accumulates that Napoleon is personally responsible for the late disasters, and since the predominant purpose of the nation is to avenge them Frenchmen grow more anxious, hour after hour, to apply the axe to the root of their dilemma, by destroying the Imperial dynasty. Another serious defeat will give this sentiment uncontrollable strength, and nothing can destroy it but a speedy change in the fortunes of the war. Napoleon has been warned again and again that the French would not submit to conjoined despotism and defeat, and his proved inability to cope with foreign foes will be a sure presage of the triumph of his domestic enemies. Meanwhile the French, though sorely distracted by political dissensions, and though the enemy are thundering at their gates, do not seem to have lost their spirit, as a law providing for the national defense, which embraces the enrolment of all unmarried men between the ages of 25 and 35, was adopted yesterday by a unanimous vote of the Chambers, amid prolonged applause, and the exclamation made amid the excitement, "Now, let Prussia look us in the face!" is a fair indication of the feelings this action is likely to awaken in a land teeming with the recollection of past military glory and present humiliation. The roar of an angry people will be heard above the din of clamorous politicians demanding victory at any price. If the Republican leaders prove that they alone can secure it, the mantle of power will fall upon their shoulders; if the Orleanists demonstrate that

they are best able to recapture and rigid the French eagles, they may regain the throne lost by their father; and if Napoleon does not quickly reburnish his tarnished reputation he must share the fate of his disgraced predecessors. The great difficulty of improvising a new programme at this moment is to find a leader gifted with sufficient genius to insure its success. Public opinion seems to point to General Trochu as the man most likely to fulfil the hard conditions imposed by the triumphant advance of victorious Germany and the dissensions of distracted France, and one of the possibilities of the thick-coming future is that he may be proclaimed dictator. If he shows in battle that his reputation is based on a solid foundation, this probability may quickly ripen into an accomplished fact. The army is clamoring for generals whom it can trust, and the grand chorus of the nation will give irresistible force to this demand.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The British Parliament was yesterday prorogued until the 27th of October, the ministerial document known as the Queen's speech being read by the Lord Chancellor in the absence of her Majesty, who we believe is enjoying herself at her summer residence on the Isle of Wight, and letting politics take care of themselves, so far as she is concerned, at least. The speeches of the Queen are not as a general rule particularly edifying, and this one is flatter and more unprofitable than ever. The great topics of the day are scarcely more than referred to, and with regard to the great war that has broken out between France and Prussia, her Majesty has little to say except that she witnesses it with pain and regret, and that her best efforts have been made to avert the calamity. The only really significant passage in the speech is that which states that constant and anxious attention will be directed to the strict observance of the rights of neutrality, and that every fitting endeavor will be made to check the operation of causes leading to the enlargement of the arena of conflict. This may mean much or nothing, but taken in connection with the announcement that treaties identical in form, which will give additional security to Belgium against the hazards of war on her frontier, have been tendered to the belligerent powers, it may be taken as an indication of the determination of the British Government to keep out of the fight if it can, but to assure the neutrality of Belgium under any contingency. The prorogation of Parliament at this juncture is owing to the doubtful and uncertain state of mind in which Mr. Gladstone finds himself with regard to affairs on the Continent. The sudden outbreak of war between France and Prussia took the British ministry by surprise, and Mr. Gladstone showed a decided disposition to temporize and to favor Napoleon while the national sympathies were with Prussia, and an active policy that would make England's influence felt on the Continent was demanded. The publication of the proposed secret treaty, and the moral certainty that Napoleon was the originator of it, forced Mr. Gladstone to make an advance in the direction of the public sentiment, and to take measures for securing the independence of Belgium. The Ministry, however, has to a great extent lost the confidence of the nation, and the prorogation of Parliament was determined upon to avoid the necessity of answering unpleasant questions on the floor of the House of Commons. It was a measure of personal safety, and it may give the Gladstone Ministry a few months lease of power; but if the tremendous European revolution which now seems imminent bursts during the recess, Parliament when it reassembles in the fall will be likely to demand that a man of quicker brain and firmer grasp than Mr. Gladstone shall be placed at the helm to represent the interests of England.

PENSION FRAUDS.

The Pension Bureau, if the reports from Washington are to be believed, has at last taken some active steps to procure the arrest and punishment of the "Honorable" Roderick R. Butler, of Tennessee, for forgery and fraud. It has now been some weeks since these performances of this model Congressman were brought to light, and it may not be impertinent for us to inquire why he was not arrested when his guilt was first discovered? The sale of a cadetship in his gift, which the House of Representatives extenuated by letting him off with a vote of censure, appears to have been the least of his offenses, and the crimes with which he is now charged will in all probability put him in the Penitentiary for a term of years, provided he does not escape the penalty of the law by leaving for parts unknown. That he has not done this long ago is not to the credit of the Pension Bureau, and it can only be accounted for from the fact that Butler imagines the influences which enabled him to escape punishment for selling a cadetship will interpose between him and the penalties due for his greater crimes. The peculiar tactics of the Pension Bureau in this and other instances of somewhat similar character are not such as to inspire the people of the country with much confidence in its management. In this very city we have the case of Colonel Forbes, against whom charges of a very grave character were made, and who by his own admission is guilty of discounting the claims of the pensioners on his pay-rolls at usurious rates. In defiance of the well-known facts Colonel Forbes has not been removed, and by permitting him to retain his office the Pension Bureau tacitly endorses all his actions in the past and grant him free permission to bleed the pensioners to the full extent of his desires in the future. It is very evident that something is radically wrong somewhere, and the public have a right to know who is to be blamed for permitting wanton violation of the law to go practically unpunished. Is the Commissioner of Pensions dishonest or merely incapable?

The announcement that the Prince Imperial has arrived in London, with the jewels and valuables of the Empress, is one of the most significant of the hour. The flight of the boy who was accepted by the French people but a few months ago as their future Emperor was apparently not known yesterday in Paris, but it will be impossible to keep it concealed for any great length of time, and it will certainly be taken by a large portion of the population as a precursor to the downfall of the whole Bonaparte dynasty. London is undoubtedly a better place for the poor lad than Paris just at this juncture, but the contrast between his position now and that of a few days ago, when he was receiving his "baptism of fire" and picking up a bullet for a keepsake in sight of a weeping army, is somewhat pitiful. The maternal affection of the Empress undoubtedly triumphed over all considerations of state policy in this instance, and although the Emperor was willing to expose "Louis" to the bullets of the Prussians, his mother evidently dreads having him fall into the hands of the Parisian mob. Like most of the imperial movements of late, it was a mistake. However, from a political point of view, for if the Emperor expects to keep possession of his throne, it is absolutely essential that he and all his family should show themselves bold, resolute, and defiant in the face of every danger, and the evidences of panic shown by the Empress in sending her son out of the country will be almost as likely to damage her husband's cause as another victory for the Prussians.

J. H. SYPHER, the Louisiana carpet-bagger, has been renominated for Congress by the Republican Convention of that State. Sypher, it will be recollected, is the individual who figured in the Congressional investigation last March with reference to the sale of cadetships, having asked the sum of \$2500 for an appointment in his gift, and who only did not take the money because he could not get it. That such a man as this should be one of the most prominent representatives of the Republican party in Louisiana is a disgrace, and every honest man in the country would rather see a decent Rebel elected to the House of Representatives from the First Congressional district of Louisiana than a loyalist like Sypher, who considers his loyalty just so much stock in trade, to be disposed of for the benefit of his bank account. It is not to be wondered at that the work of reconstruction is difficult when such specimens as Sypher and Whitmore are the managers of the Republican party in the South, and the reconstruction can never be satisfactorily accomplished until the whole tribe of carpet-baggers are repudiated by the Republicans at the North. It is the support that these men have received and do receive from the North that enables them to obtain any foothold whatever in the late Rebel States, and we hope that the leaders of the Republican party will have manliness and sense of decency enough to decline giving any further countenance to them.

CHARLES DICKENS'S WILL.

A Severe Criticism on the Great Novelist—"The Fruits of His Industry." From the London Saturday Review. Mr. Dickens will stand on different grounds, and as the world's judgment has been invoked on its merits, we must say that it strikes us as being rather harsh. The general reluctance to Foreign this is diminished by the fact that the will was written to the world. Mr. Dickens' last charge to mankind is of the nature of a solemn receipt, ubi et ubi, quite as much as a testamentary document. It is a piece of justice, which implies that there is something to justify it. It is not the first time that Mr. Dickens has invited the whole world to survey his private and domestic concerns. His will is the complement of that strange document which Mr. Dickens published—and which Messrs. Bradbury & Evans would not allow to be published in a periodical of which he was editor and they were proprietors—when he was separated from his wife, as to the rights or wrongs of that separation, or rather what led to it, we pronounce no judgment, because we have no means of forming any opinion. Anyhow the incident furnished a remarkable absence of good taste and, as most people thought, of good feeling, and all on one side. Mr. Dickens paraded his domestic life to the world; Mrs. Dickens from that day to this has kept a modest and creditable silence. That Mr. Dickens had wrongs we shall neither deny nor affirm; that Mrs. Dickens had none, it would be hard to believe. One wrong she certainly had; she was assailed by her husband in public. Mr. Dickens might have had his side on this, we do not say that he had not; but generosity on that occasion he did not display. And generosity he has not displayed in his dying testament. With the wrong done to her, when in the vigor of life, affronted his wife by making his married life public property; and by using her as a screen for the wrong and offense. Frolic and unctuous and stilted in his expressions of gratitude to his wife's sister, liberal in the provision that he has made for that lady, not forgetful of another lady, he has reduced his wife's income by one-half after his death, with something of a scandalous announcement that he has already been far too generous to her during his life. We hardly call this "brave" or "noble." If Mr. Dickens had been annoyed by his wife's temper, or lack of sympathy with his noble nature, some lingering touch of the human kindness of which we are told that he is the evangelist might have warmed his heart or his pen when he came to speak of the mother of his children with the words of a dying man. His heart might be all charity and all love to the whole human race, but it was chilly enough to one disposed lady, that lady his own wife—who, whether she has wrongs or sorrows, at least kept them to herself. To Miss Fernan and Miss Hogarth Mr. Dickens very likely has duties, and he has cheerfully recognized them by word and deed. Any one to believe that all his duties to his wife were summed up by giving her an annuity without a single word of recognition, or if he were needed, of forgiveness and reconciliation? After saying this, which only a sense of duty, stimulated by the provocation offered by Mr. Dickens' worshippers, has extorted from us, we shall not waste our time in exposing the bad taste of what the illustrious testator inserts in his will about his funeral. The ostentatious unostentatiousness is an offense as the display of the exaggerated love of posthumous honors and expensive obsequies; and among the social vices which Mr. Dickens has exposed, the pride which appears in his will is rather curiously illustrated in his death.

POLITICAL: FOR SHERIFF, WILLIAM R. LEEDS, TENTH WARD. FOR REGISTER OF WILLS, WILLIAM M. BUNN, SIXTEENTH WARD. Late Private Company F, 73d P. V.

SPECIAL NOTICES. JOHN WANAMAKER'S FINEST CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, 818 AND 820 CHESTNUT STREET.

STEINWAY & SONS GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS. CHARLES BLASius, SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE WORLD-RENOVED PIANOS, AT THE OLD WAREHOUSES, No. 1006 CHESTNUT STREET.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable, clear of national tax, to the stockholders of this date, on and after TUESDAY, August 16, 1870, at the office of the Treasurer, in Camden, N. J.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, August 5, 1870. The Managers have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from taxes, payable at the office on and after the 15th instant.

THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA. PHILADELPHIA, August 1st, 1870. The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., or Twelve Dollars per Share, clear of United States and State taxes. Payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

HARPER'S HAIR DYE—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or gray hair, whiskers, or mustaches instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without itching, burning, or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT STS., JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & GOWEN, No. 624 ARCH STREET; TRENWORTH, No. 614 CHESTNUT STREET; YARBROOK, FIFTH and CHESTNUT STS.; and all Druggists. 531 if 49

WARDALE G. McALLISTER, Attorney and Counselor at Law, No. 28 BROADWAY, New York. QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, \$3,000,000. ABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, FIFTH and WALNUT STREETS.

CLOTHING. UP! UP! UP! DOWN! DOWN! DOWN! Goes the mercury in the Thermometer! Go the prices of the Superior Stylish Splendid SUMMER SUITS. At the GREAT BROWN HALL of ROCKHILL & WILSON. Opportunities are now presented, such as you have never enjoyed, in any previous summer. For the purchase of Fine Suits.

Ten Dollar Scotch Cheviot Suits. Remember to buy your Summer Clothes at ROCKHILL & WILSON. GREAT BROWN HALL, 603 and 605 CHESTNUT STREET. CHARLES STOKES & CO., No. 824 CHESTNUT Street, CLOTHING. LARGE and CHOICE STOCK OF GOODS FOR CUSTOMER WORK.

THE FINE ARTS. COLLEGE OF ST. BORROMEO. NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS OF ST. BORROMEO COLLEGE. For the Stereoscope, 25 cents each. Also, Larger, Mounted, 50 cents each. THE BEST MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR IN EUROPE, \$1.00 EACH. DICKENS' LAST PORTRAIT. JAMES S. EARLE & SONS, Looking-Glass Warehouses and Gallery of Paintings, No. 616 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The Perfection of the Art of Refining Whiskies. P. HEVNER, Sole Proprietor, for the State of Pennsylvania, of the CELEBRATED "P. P." WHISKIES, Nos. 246 S. FRONT and 117 DOCK St., Phila. 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 employed, decomposing, disengaging and vaporizing all the beneficial elements and noxious gases contained in the mash, which when condensed form the deleterious fumes of so detrimental to life and health; but, when indulged in to excess, the result is Brain Fever, Delirium Tremens, Apoplexy, Insanity, etc. Consequently Liquors, as ordinarily distilled, are apt, even when only used sparingly as a stimulant, to create Nausea, Sick Headache, Inflammation, 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 *cacoe*, 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 required in the operation. The process is entirely mechanical, no ACIDS, CHARCOAL, ESSENCES, EXTRACTS, DRUGS OR CHEMICALS OF ANY DESCRIPTION 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 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 Warehouses, Nos. 246 South FRONT and 117 DOCK Street. 730 stutthopt P. HEVNER.

FOR SALE. MAPLE LAWN. Beautiful Country Seat at Holmesburg. ESTATE OF GEORGE W. BENNERS, Deceased. Containing 8 acres; large frontage. Part could be cut into building lots. Good improvements, convenient to station, schools, churches, and stores. For sale on easy terms. Apply to EDWIN H. FITLER, EXECUTOR, 723 stutthopt No. 23 NORTH WATER Street.

TO RENT. RARE CHANCE TO GET INTO BUSINESS. HOUSES and LOTS wanted in exchange for Merchandise at wholesale prices. Address immediately, FINLEY, "Ledger" Office, 89 T O L E T SECOND and THIRD FLOORS OF No. 29 North WATER Street. Apply to WEAVER & CO., 811 stutthopt No. 29 North WATER Street.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY No. 792 CHESTNUT Street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER, 1210 1/2

TO RENT—THREE-STORY DWELLING, with bath and billiard, situated in CONGRESS Street, No. 151, between Front and Second, with all the modern improvements. Apply to AARON HURLEY, No. 202 B. BEVRENTH Street.

TO LET—HANDSOME DOUBLE HOUSE, No. 2009 SPRUCE Street, West Philadelphia. Large lot, with fine shade and fruit trees. Apply to WILLIAM M. CHRISTY, No. 187 S. THIRD Street.

EXCURSIONS. OLD BETHEL CAMP MEETING, BARNSBORO STATION, On West Jersey Railroad. Trains leave Philadelphia from FOOT OF MARKET Street, at 8:00 A. M., 11:05 A. M., 3:30 P. M., and 6:45 P. M. RETURNING, LEAVE CAMP 6:42 A. M., 8:18 A. M., 1:28 P. M., 4:58 P. M., and 10:05 P. M. Excursion tickets, good during continuance of the camp, 70 cents each. W. J. SEWELL, Superintendent. BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, No. 1. The Fifth Grand Excursion around New York Bay and down to Long Branch, advertised for Thursday, August 11, will be given FRIDAY, August 12, 1870, Leaving Walnut Street Wharf at 7:00 A. M. Tickets issued for August 11 will be good for this Excursion. 11

ART EXHIBITION. ON FREE EXHIBITION AT CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY, No. 1125 CHESTNUT STREET. BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblenz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Wiesbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege, Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc., etc. A complete set of the Berlin Panoramas, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia. Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days no views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 1/2

FINANCIAL. DREXEL & CO., No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET. American and Foreign BANKERS, ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe. Travelers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge. DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., BANKERS, No. 19 New York. COLONNADE HOTEL, FIFTEENTH and CHESTNUT STS., ENTIRELY NEW and HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, is now ready for permanent or transient guests.

GROCERIES, ETC. FINE VINEGARS FOR PICKLING. LONDON MALT VINEGAR, FRENCH WHITE WINE VINEGAR, VERY OLD and PURE OLIVE VINEGAR, AT JAMES R. WEBB'S, 8. E. Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH, PHILADELPHIA. TO FAMILIES GOING TO THE COUNTRY. We offer a full stock of the Finest Groceries to Select From, And at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. Packed securely and delivered at any of the Depots. COUSTY'S East End Grocery, No. 118 South SECOND St., 817 thuthe BELOW CHESTNUT STREET. NEW No. 1 MACKEREL, IN KITS. FIRST OF THE SEASON. ALBERT C. ROBERTS, Dealer in Fine Groceries, 1175 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE STREETS. GLASS.

WINDOW GLASS. A FULL STOCK, Large Assortment of Sizes and Qualities, for sale cheap by BENJAMIN H. SHOEMAKER, Nos. 205, 207, 209 and 211 North FOURTH Street, PHILADELPHIA. 811 6t

CARRIAGES. GARDNER & FLEMING, CARRIAGE BUILDERS, No. 214 S. FIFTH Street, BELOW WALNUT. In order to make room for extensive alterations and repairs to our Warehouses and Manufactory, we are closing out our entire stock of Phaetons, Jenny Linds, Buggies, Etc., AT VERY MUCH REDUCED PRICES. GAS FIXTURES. CORNELIUS & SONS, RETAIL SALESROOMS, 821 CHERRY Street Philadelphia. CHANDELIER, BRACKETS, Etc. Superior Styles and Finish Wholesale and Retail. WE HAVE NO STORE OR SALESROOM ON CHESTNUT STREET. (T 19 tusthmap) CORNELIUS & SONS. WATCHES. C. & A. PEQUIGNOT, MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES, AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN and FOREIGN WATCHES, No. 608 CHESTNUT Street, MANUFACTORY, No. 23 South FIFTH