# INDEPENDENCE DAY.

1776--1866.



#### THE CREAT CELEBRA. TION TO-MORROW.

RETURN OF STATE STANDARDS.



PROGRAMME OF THE PROCESSION.

Our Brave Veterans!

#### WHATTHEY WILL DO. AND HOW THEY WILL DO IT.

The Music, Mirth, and the Illumination.

THE FOURTH OF JULY IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

Monarchy Dying in the Old World, and Liberty Gloriously Triumphant and Blessed with Peace in the New.

#### A LUSTY SHRIEK FROM THE AMERICAN EAGLE.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Fourth of July is most emphatically an American institution. The other republics on this continent, it is true, have likewise been in the habit of celebrating the day on which they severed their political connections with the effete monarchies of the Old World. But this day fails, as the case may be, on the 7th of May, or on the 19th of June, or on the 28th of Sep-2ember. In no case, we can affirm with perfect safety, does it fall on or near the Fourth of July. In this respect we are alone in the world; we have it all to ourselves; to modify slightly the language of a celebrated statesman, we can even claim to be "grand, glorious, and peculiar" with respect to it.

As might be expected, we have a peculiarly American fashlon of celebrating it, which is likewise both grand and glorious. It is the great event of the year, as far as all political significance is concerned; the point at which all the peculiar ideas which regulate our social and political economy are concentrated. Other nations are not so highly lavored; their attention is usually distracted by a multitude of national festivals. It very reldom occurs that the reigning sovereign of England happens to have been born on the very day and month of the year on which, of all others, Guy Fawkes classe to breathe his last. Such an event has newer been heard of yet; if it ever does come about in the future, a vast deal of gunpowder will be saved. But, happily, we are not forced thus to squander our energy and fritter away our

noise L We are graciously permitted to husband it all for or we tremendous, pent-up effort. That effort is the Fourth of July. On that day the nation was torn; on that day independence was asserted 1; on that day liberty was founded; on that day it was discovered that all men are created equal, and endowed by their Creator with cert ain inalienable rights, which are quite too numer ous to mention; on that day several other thing's were conceived and accomplished by great as id good men, whose memory has gone down th wough the ages, growing brighter with the laps e of time. It is, therefore, a fit occasion to be celebrated; and, laying all our proverbial boml'ast aside, we think we have good cause to celebrate it by noises great and small, even if in so doing we set the ears of the world agog, and interrupt to some extent the

music of the spheres. It is not considered a difficult feat to celebrate the Four,'h of July. We have an unfailing ally for such an occasion. That ally is the Eagle, called the Great American Eagle, by way of distinction from similar birds of a meaner extraction. The Eagle is a well-known bird in this country. Almost every one of sound mind and respectable parentage has at some time or

other in his life seen a picture of him. There are persons now living who remember to have seen his image traced in outlines of silver and gold upon little circular slips of metal, of a size very convenient for carrying about in the pocket. But such traditions are not received with favor by some antiquarians of these latter days; to them they are invested with a halo of mystery and doubt; they consider them entirely reliable as fairy tales, but beyond that as serving no practical or particular purpose. Such persons are said to be quite numerous in Washington,

However this may be; there are known to us certain individuals of most respectable beloogings who have even seen the Eagle himselffeathers and all. Although the accounts of such persons differ on a few points of minor consequence, they all agree in representing him as being bald. For this reason ornithologists have sometimes styled him the Bald-headed Eagle, but this title is not so popular with the masses as the more euphonious "Great American." On one other point these individuals who have been favored with a vision of the bird himself exhibit a remarkable agreement; they are so unanimous, in fact, that we cannot with safety dispute the conclusions at which they have arrived. These conclusions affect the size of the Eagle. Large birds are not so uncommon as to be considered remarkable. In ancient Egypt there was a bird of such enormous proportions that the whole land was said to be "shadowing with wings," This was probably the Phoenix,

Then, too, Mahomet, the prophet of Allah and founder of the Moslem faith, who, as is well known to all students of history, visited heaven on several occasions, having been borne thither usually on the back of a mule: this Mahommet, a perfectly reliable person, by-the-way, is said to have seen an enormous chicken, which stood upon the floor of the first heaven, while his head fairly emerged into the third, and whose duty it was every morning in the year to awaken the angels by his crowing.

But the Bald-headed Eagle-or the Great Ame rican Eagle, if you will-is said to be much larger than either of these historical producies. His exact proportions have not as yet been ascertained, owing to the fact that it is but ninety years to-morrow since his species first became known to the persons whose business it is to inquire into such matters. Never theless, he is a bird as remarkable for his bigness as for any of his other numerous striking points. Among the larger specimens concerning which authentic accounts have come down to us, we have space for mention of but two. The first of these was seen by a Fourth-of-July orator, who resided in an interior town in the neighboring State of New Jersey. The Eagle whose acquaintance he had made, was of such gigantic outlines that he was able to stand with one foot upon the Rocky Mountains and the other upon the Alleghenies, and when he spread his wings they ruffled the surface of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The other was even more remarkable as far as its size was concerned, and, if we remember rightly, was seen by a person who resided at the time in the State of Indiana. He-the Eagle, not the "person"-is said to have been standing, for comfort's sake, with one foot resting upon the Northern branch of the Western Hemisphere and the other upon the Southern, and while dozing in this position, with wings outspread, to have had the tips of both badly frost-bitten. because of their proximity to the Arctic and Antarctic poles. This was a very large bird, probably the largest ever seen. But he was found rather unwieldy for this sublunary sphere, and is supposed to bave migrated elsewhere just before the invasion of Mexico by Napoleon III and his "man Friday," surnamed Maximilian.

Such being the Fourth of July, and such the noble bird whose gata day it is, we are prepared to commence the celebration. And of all the cities of the Union there is no one whose people can lay claim to a better right to do so than we of the City of Brotherly Love. The history of our city is replete with shining episodes of the War of Independence, and within her limits stands that quaint old structure in which, on the Fourth of July just ninety years ago, were gathered the men who dared rebuke a tyrant by asserting the inalienable rights of their manhood, even though the world looked on with much scoffing and an incredulous wag of the head. In bygone times we have been true to this rich inheritance, but to-morrow we shall celebrate the day in a manner that shall put to shame not only all our previous efforts, but the previous efforts of all our sister cities. Such, at least, is the intent of those who have the matter in charge, and we think they will not meet with disappointment.

The first element in an appropriate celebration of the Fourth of July is noise—in fact, the whole affair might properly be designated a carnival of embryo thunder. It is understood that the most ample arrangements have been made for causing the celebration of to-morrow to be unequalled in this respect, as in all others. The noise will commence punctually this evening at sunset, by the firing of crackers and squibs, and will be continued throughout the night with more or less irregularity, but without any dis-tinct pauses. Later in the evening, the raitle of musketry and the clatter of pistols will be added, and throughout the whole there will be a goodly sprinkling of rockets, Roman candles, and double-headed Dutchmen, which partake of the combined qualities of noise and smoke,

At sunrise on the morning of the Fourth the uproar will commence in earnest by the opening of the great guns. It will be well for those persons who reside in the neighborhood of the points at which salutes are to be fired, and who do not desire to have a heavy glazier's bill to loot after the ceremonies are entirely over, i they will take the precaution to leave their win-

dows raised to the height of a few mehes. The first salute will be a national one, at sunrise, on behalf of the city authorities. Simultaneously with this one hundred guns will beleh forth their flery contents, under the supervision of the Pennsylvania Artitlery Brigade. From 8 to 10 o'clock signal guns will likewise be fired from Penn Square by the United States Marines, on behalf of the Union League; and at 10 o'clock on behalf of the National Union Club, they will touch the match to one hundred guns at the same place, as the line of the parade is forming. This part of the programme will be under the supervision of Major J. E. Addicks. There will also be fired a Governor's salute of litteen guns at Washington Square, when that official and his suite arrive at that point. After the and his suite arrive at that point. After the ceremonies of the reception of the dags a national salute of thirty-seven guns will be fired, and one hundred more on the dismissal of the parade, by the Veteran Artillery Brigade, under Colonel Brady. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Union League will again cause a salute of one hundred guns to be fired from the fortifications at Fairmount Park, by the Veteran Keystone Battery. At sunset, a national salute on behalf of the city, from the same point, will rerminate this noisy fusillade. So much for the element of noise.

The most prominent feature of the day, and the one which can easily be witnessed by the Broad street, right on Broad street.

thousands of our citizens who will find access to Independence Square an atter impossibility, will be the grand parade. It is expected that this will be one of the most imposing pageants ever witnessed in the city. The following regiments will participate:

The 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th, and 12th Regiments of the Reserves; 2d, 3d, 5th, 6th, 8th, 13th, 15th, 19th, and 20th Cavatry Regiments; 23d, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 28th, 61st, 68th, 69th, 71st, 72d, 73d, 78ts, 82d, 88th, 90th, 51st, 86th, 99th, 10th, 10th, 10th, 10th, 115th, 116th, 12lst, 150th, 157th, 183d, 188th, 182d, 198th, 199th, 10th, 20th Pennsylvania Volunteers. Volunteers.

In addition to these there will be in the procession the Grey Reserves, the Veteran Artiflery Brigade, and several detached companies, in all at least fifty regiments who have borne the brunt of the battle in the heat of the day. The cavalry regiments will be mounted, whether in uniform

The flags which will be carried by some of these regiments will be objects of great interest. Among the most notable, together with the inscriptions of battles upon them, will be those of the following regiments:-

Thirty-minth Regiment (Sixth Reserves). Drainesville-Literally tern to shre is. Thirty eighth Regiment (Ninth Reserves).
Drainesville, December 20, 1861—Perforated by bullets, and tattered and torn. Thirty-ninth Infantry (Tenth Reserves).

Drainesville-Flag much torn into sureds. Forty-first Regiment (Twelfth Reserves).
Drainesville—Fing very much tattered and torn.

Forty-fourth Regiment.
Drainesville, December 20, 1861.
Falmouth April 18 1862.
Harrisonburg, June 6, 1862. Cross Keys, June 8, 1862, Cedar Mountain, August 9, 1862, Brandy Station, August 20, 1862. Theroughiate Gap, August 29, 1862, Buil Run, August 19-30, 1862, Gravel Hul, August 14, 1864, Aidie, October 31, 1862, Warrington, November 6, 1862, Rappahannock, November 7, 1862, Fredericksburg, December 12-13, 1862, Brancy Station, June 9, 1863. Aldie June 19-20, 1868. Aldre June 19-20, 1863.
Gettysburg. wiy 2-3, 1863.
Sheppardstown, July 10, 1863.
Muedy Run, August 5, 1863.
Culpepper U. H., September 18, 1863.
Sulphur Springs, October 12, 1863.
Auburn and Bris ow, October 14, 1863.
New Hope Church, November 27, 1863.
Todd's lavern, May 6-7, 1864.
Child-burg, May 9, 1864.
Yellow Tayoro, 11th May, 1864.
Richmond Reights, May 12, 1864.
Harris' Shop, 29th May, 1864.
Coal Harbor, June 1, 1864.
Barker's Mills, June 2, 1864
Trevillan Station, 11th and 12th June, 1834.
White House, June 21, 1864.
St. Mary's Church, June 24, 1864.
Ream's Station, July 12, 1864. Ream's Station, July 12, 1864. Maivern Hill, July 28, 1864. Hargrave's, August 23, 1864

Forty-fifth Regiment, Colonel Welsh. James Island, June ---. South Mountain, September.
Blue Springs, Tenn, October 10, 1863,
Anticiam September 17, 1863
Campbell's Station, Tenn, November 16,
Vickshurs, July 4, 1863 Vicksburg, July 4, 1868. Siege of Knoxville, Tenn Jackson, July 10-11, 1863.

Fifty- hird Regiment. Siege of Yorktown. Chickahominy, Allen's Farm, June — Malvern Hil', July 1 Centreville, August 29. Literally in shreds.

Fifty-eighth Regiment. Core Creek Cold Harbor. Cold Harbor.
I'etersburg, Jane 18, 1864,
Sandy Ridge, Ab ill.
Gum Swamp, May
Eatcheller's Cre

ightieth Regiment-Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry McMinville, Tennessee May 8, 1863. Snow Hill, Tennessee, April 2, 1863. Shelbyville, Tennessee, June 27, 1863. Chickamanga, Georgia, September 18, 1863. Sparta, Tennessee, August 17, 1863. Chaplin Hill, South Kentucky, Oct. 8, 1862. Franklin, Tennessee, December 11, 1862. Nashville, Tennessee, December 11, 1802, Lebanon, Tennessee, May 5, 1862 Nashville, Tennessee, November 5, 1862, Unionville, Tennessee, May 4, 1863, Stone River, Tennessee, December 26, 1863, Rome, Tennessee, January 31, 1863, Rome, Georgia, October 13, 1864.

Ninety second Regiment (Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry).

Reedyville, Woodbury, Loveloy Station, Micon, Grisswaldville, Warnerboro, Binckville, Jonnson Station, Avoysborough, Bentonville, Raioigh, Mor-The procession will be made up in the following order:-

ADVALCE GUARD. Mounted Policemen. Band.

Henry Guards, Captain Spear, COMMANDING OFFICER AND STAFF.
Mounted Officers not on duty with troops.

Band.

Dismounted Officers not on duty with troops.

Washington Artiflery, of Pottsville.

National Light Infantry, of Pottsville.

Kinggold Light Artiflery, of Reading.

Logan Guards, of Lewistown, and

Allen Infantry, of Alientown.

These being the first troops to pass through Baltimore on their way to Washington, when the capital was supposed to be in danger, at the commencement of the Rebe lior in 1861.

Regiments and detachments as follows:—

1. Infantry.

1. Infantry. 2. Artillery. 3 Cavalry. MAJOR GENERAL MEADE AND STAFF. Invalid Officers in Carriages. Band. Colors and Color guards, excepting those which accompany regiments or detachments.
United States Proops in the vicinity of Philadelphia.

United States Marines. His Excellency GOVERNOR CURTIN and Staff, in Carriages.
SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

 Females in ambulances,
 Band,
 Males on foot, Chief Engineer of Fire Department and Assistants, with a Delegation from each Company in the City, tu ly Equipped, as a GUARD OF HONOR

This guard will consist of two delegates from This guard will consist of two delegates from each of the following companies:—
Empire Hook and Ladder, Frankin Engine Company, Western Engine Company, Good Will Eagine Company, Western Engine Company, Good Will Eagine Company, Northern Liberties Engine Company, West Philadelphia Engine Company, Washington Engine Company of Frankford, Assistance Engine Company, Humane Hose Company, Resolution Aost Company, Humane Hose Company, Resolution Aost Company, Spring Garden Hose Company, Friendship Engine Company, Hand in-Hand Engine Company, Hope Hose Company, Mailor Hose Company, Friendship Engine Company, Mailor Hose Company, Northern Liberties Hose Company, Northern Liberties Hose Company, Northern Engine Company, Diligent Hose Company, Philade phia Engine Company, Diligent Hose Company, Humane Engine Company, Shiffier Hose Company, Humane Engine Company, Shiffier Hose Company, pany, Humane Engine Company, Shiffler Hose Company, America Engine Company, Penasylvania Hose Company.

Besides a number of other companies who have not yet reported. The following com-panies from Harrisburg will also be represented: -Friendship, Hope, Citizen, Washington, Mount

Vernon, Paxton, and Good Will.

Chief Engineer Lyle will act as Chief Marshal of the delegation, and will be supported by Mr. William [C. Vinyard and Mr. Thomas F. Blentt, as Assistant Marshals. It is expected that the lourteen beautiful ambulances belonging to the various companies will be in the procession, for the purpose of transporting province of the the purpose of transporting a portion of the deceased soldiors' daughters and widows.

Following these will come the various mili-tary organizations, for the assembling and regulating of which the following orders have been

Third Division—Brivadier-General Charles T. Campbelt.—Artiflery regiments and detachments in numerical order, will form on Spruce street, east of Broad street, right on Broad street.

Fourth Division—Major General D. McM. Gross,
—Cavalry regiments and detachments will form on Spruce street, west of Broad street, right on Broad street.

on Spruce street, west of broad street, right on Broad street. Carriages for invalid officers will be stationed on Brond street, north of Walnut, west side. They will be preceded by Major-General Meade and staff, and take position, as the column passes, immediate y

in rear of this division.

Fith Division—Major-General John W Geary.—
Colors and Co'or Guards, excepting those which accompany regiments or detachments. United States treops and United States marines will form

on I be street, east of Broad street, right on Broad Sixih Division—Major General S. W. Crawford.— Gevernor Curtin and staff, and the soldiers' orphans. with a delegation of firemen as a guard of honor, will form on Pine street, west of Broad, right on

Seventh Division—Major General John & Brooke,
—Tenasylvania Minia, Mintary Academies, and
Schools and organizations composed of members
who served in the field during the late war, will
form on Lombard street, west of Broad, right on
Broad street.

The procession will form on Broad street, imme-

The procession will form on Broad street, immediately in rear of the Advance Guard, in column in mass, at 9 o'clock, and be prepared to move primptly at 10 o'clock taking distance by the head of column as soon as the movement begins. Commanding officers of regiments, detacoments, and other distance the total column as a soon as the process of the following the following officers of regiments, as far as practicable, a uniform front of cight ales, exclusive of guides. Nonnted officers not on duty with troops will march in column of fours.

At 8 o'cleck A. M., the hour named for the several divisions to form, a signal gon will be fired at Broad and Market streets. At the hour named for moving into Broad street, two guns will be fired, and at 10 o'clock the battery stationed at the point above named will commence firing half minute guns, when the procession will positively move, whether divisions or de-tachments are or are not in position.

The route for the parade has been arranged as follows:—Down Arch to Twelith, down Twelith to Chesnut, down Chesnut to Second; down Second to Walnut, and up Walnut to Independence Square. On arriving at this point the procession will close in mass, and enter the square when the general commanding, the officers not on duty with troops, Major-Jeneral Meade and staff, his Excellency Governor Curtin and staff, and the Soldiers' Orphans, preceded by a band. will take the advance, and, as soon as they are in position on the stand, will be followed by the color-bearers and guards, including those of regiments and detachments.

The remaining bodies will then enter, after which the exercises will be conducted in the following order:-

1. Music- Triumphal March-Mendelssohn-Professor Birgi Id's Band.

2 Prayer by Rev. Thomas Brainerd D. D.

3. "the Star-panyle's Banner," by the Handel and
Haydn Musical Society, who have kindly yotunivered their services, accompanied by Birgfeld's Band.

4 Presyntation of the Colors to Governor Carrin by

feld's Band.

4 Presentation of the Colors to Governor Curtin by Mojor-General George G. Meade.

5. Reply by his Excellency.

6. Music-Haifelujat—Handel—Professor Birgield's

Band.

Thanks to Almighty God for victory and return of peace, by Rev. William R. Gries, late Chaplain in the army.

8. "Old Hundred," by the Handel and Haydn So-

9. Benediction—Right Rev. Bishop Simpson, 10. Coronstion March-Meyerbeer-Professor Birgfela's Band.

For the comfort and convenience of all who are to participate in the ceremonies within the Square, the most ample arrangements have been made. The staging, which is of a most substantial character, is in the form of an amphitheatre, and is calculated to afford ample sitting room for over five thousand people. In the centre is a large platform for the orators and presiding officials. The reporters' stands are arranged on either side of this platform, the staning in the rear being set apart for the distinguished guesis. Access to this will be hadeby a passage way leading to the main hall of the State House. On the gravel walk in front of the staging will be crected seats for the orphans of deceased soldiers, and to the rear, ex ending down the main walk of the Square, the standard-bearers will be congregated. Over and around and about the whole will be the ever-present emblem of our united nationality.

Such is the programme for the day, and that for the evening is not less perfect and interesting. The great feature throughout the city will probably to the illumination of the private residences of our citizens. In this it is possible for every one to join. Uncurtained windows and full heads of gas, or kerosene, or tallow caudies, in the absence of any more aristocratic lumina ries, are all that is needed. So universal will be this ceremonial that those who do not join in it will, in all likelihood, be set down by their neighbors as belonging to the order of malig-

Extensive preparations have likewise been made for the illumination of the public buildings, particularly of the different newspaper

In front of the office of The Evening Tele-grams there will be displayed the following legend, set off by a galaxy of stars:—"Liberty throughout the Land." Both fronts of the Ledger building will display

a long array of stars, and on the Third street irent the mottoes, "Peace" and "Umon," will blaze forth. At the Inquirer office, the motte, surrounded by numerous stars, will be:—"The Day that gave a nation birth—Fourth of July."

At the office of the Age there will be a daz-zling star, with "Peace" below and "Union"

above, and a star of the lesser magnitude on either side. Surrounding the central device are thirty-six globe jets, and below it twentyix, while surmounting the whole are the words "The Age."

The Press likewise displays a large star, with the motto "Union" placed within it. Above, in semicircular form, are thirty-six globe jets, and over all the legend—"Peace Reigns over our United Country."

The offices of the Evening Bulletin and the North American will be appropriately draped with the national flag.

At the Club House of the Union League, Broad and Sansom streets, there will likewisbe an elaborate illumination. Over the entrance are thirteen stars, surmounted by a shield and the motto—"July 4, 1776." Above is the word "Washington," with "Lincoln" to the left and "Geary" to the right. Thirty-six large stars displayed upon the roof complete the arrange-

ment. Another prominent feature of the evening celebration is the display of fireworks. Every boy will have bis crackers and every girl her pin-wheels, as a matter of course; and in addition to this the citizens in many sections of the city have clubbed together for the purchase of more elaborate and expensive fireworks

The grand exhibition, however, will be the one to be given at the corner of Broad and Market streets, by authority of the City Councils. This promises to be one of the most bril ant parotechnic displays ever witnessed in the city, being under the experienced direction of Professor Jackson.

The hour for commencing has been fixed at half-past 8, but the exhibition will probably continue until near midnight. Thus in a blaze of clory will expire "the day we celebrate"—a day that is dectined to be a memorable one in the annals of our city.

A Serio-Comedy, with Dillon in the

From the Kalamazoo Gazette. June 18.

A fracas of a very corten ous character took place at the Ka amazoo House on Saturday, Mrs. Matt-land, the Miss June Dillon of the wiza d McAlbaterland, the Miss June Dillon of the wira d McAllister-Mailland troupe, being the principal acress and central figure. A controversy arose concerning a pet squirrel, the witch (lema'e w zardi accusling everybody of stealing said pet, and occoming so hysterically quairelsome and otherwise disagreeable that Hr. Fickering went to her room to see if he could not modify her wrathful mood But that sort of thing wouldn't work, and from loaming abuse with her toneue she soon proceeded to lay on to mine host in no tender manner, ungingerly running her delicate digits through his flowing whisters, see acting his face, going for the capillary growth of his caput, and making things lively for the astonished publicanand, to crown all, her rave outrunning her per formances, she seized a well-filled decanter, and

hurled it at her landlord at short range. This couche was more than a publican or a sumer could coulty endure, so he seized her misceliancously and threw her to the floor, sat down upon her, his weight 250 avour upois, and called for a sastance. And well he might call for help against such a demoniac female. Rage and frenzy are but feeble words to describe her condition. Finally, the clerk of the hotel and air. Mait and came up, and Mr. Pickering was rescued from his unhappy coudition, and the woman locked into the room with her husband. The husband subsequently settled the matter by paying Mr. Pickering \$50 damages, his coat having nearly been toru into strings, and the rest of his person having been somewhat wet down and demorphized.

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FOR THE STUFFING BOXES OF STEAM ENGINES. .

An orticle recommended by all Railroad Company, who have thoroughly tested it, and in general use by ver two hundred and they Rallicads, and on trial over five hundred others. ADOPTED BY 28,000 STATIONARY ENGINES.

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26 DEY Street, New York. SOID BY DEALERS GENERALLY.

MILLER'S STEAM ENGINE PACKING.—
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This is the mustin covered, shoddy filling, studingbux packing.
SIXTY CENTS PER POUND
For sale by WILLIAM F. MILLER,
Sole Manufacturer for the United States,
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FOURTH OF JULY--1866.

THE GREAT



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PIECES FROM \$4.00 TO \$100.00 EACH. ROCKETS, BENGOLAS,

CRACKERS, ETC. ATTENTION OF COUNTRY AND CITY TRADE.

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For Pyrotechnics of all Kinds, Suitable for city retail trade and also a large assort-

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JOSEPH E. SMILEY, No. 23 South FRONT Street FIREWORKS FOR THE "FOURTH."

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Entire stock to be sold out between this and the Fourth with a view to devoting our whole attention to the manufacture and sale of FINE CONFECTIONS. E. G WHITMAN & CO. No. 318 CHESNUT Street. 6 36 Strp

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It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior state and requires but a trial to convince the meet skeptical of its great mark. To be hed, wholesals and retail, of P. I. JORDAN,

Crampagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barref.

PARASOLS AT \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, AND \$2. Silk Sun Umbrelias, \$1.40, \$1.50, \$1.75, H. DIXON.

\$ 15w/m No. 21 S. EIGHTH Birect. 6 18W/m

MEDICAL.

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William Anspach, Esq., No. 22 N. Third street.
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