THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OFINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON GURRENT TOPICS-COMPILED RVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TREESPAPE.

Belshaggar in Paris.

From the Tribune. If we may trust the glowing account that has been brought us by the Cable of the ceremony at the distribution of prizes at the Paris Exposition by the French Emperor, few more splendid pageants can have been witnessed by the present generation. Seventy-one thousand people assembled in the great central hall of the building, crowded every passage of approach, and loaded every balcony. and the surge of an ocean of outsiders beat for long hours against the walls of the Imperial gasometer. When the magnificent procession, with its high-stepping horses, its gilded carriages, its mounted soldiery, its generals in uniform, its ladies arrayed like the lilies of the field, and Solomon to boot, its princes and potentates, had reached the Hall of Ceremony, it would seem that everything this earth has of luxury and grandeur was centred in that single spot. High on a throne of royal state, which far outshone the wealth of Ormus or of Ind, the Emperor exalted sat. On one side was the Empress in white satin and silver lace, with pearls and diamonds about her throat, and one great gem that told her beats of heart in flashes of an imperial ray. On the other sat Haroun al Raschid, or what is left of him, and about the skirts of these three lights of empire there gathered a crowd of princes, princelings, nobles, dignitaries, statesmen, officials, lackeys, and so on, till, at a vast remove, one began to feel the existence of the swarming people of Paris and the world. And while the eye took in this manifold. fold spectacle, there burst into sound the hitherto dumb, expectant instruments of the band of twelve hundred musicians-a wonderful embroidery of flute and violin and harp and trumpet on a background of rolling organ harmony, fringed with the jangling music of joy-bells. Then, when silence fell again, the Emperor stood up in his high place, and made a speech, so pure and good and wise that one marvels as he reads it whether the old legends may not be true that tell us how a man's own spirit was sometimes rapt out of his body, for a season, while an angel or a demon took the vacant place, and blessed or cursed out of the unaccustomed lips.

One curious incident that occurred just at

this moment the Cable, doubtless for fear of injuring the harmony of the narrative, omits to mention. When Mr. Hughes, the inventor of the printing telegraph, was called up to receive his prize, the Emperor took his hand, making him an exception to all the other recipients of medals. Mr. Hughes, as he touched the Imperial finger, slipped into the august palm of his Serene Highness a little bit of paper containing the last message received by the Cable and printed by the machine for which he was just being decorated. It con-tained these words:—"Maximilian is shot. His last words were, 'Poor Carlotta!'" His Royal Serenity read the telegram, and immediately gave evidence of a fearful agitation. His cheek blanched, his hands trembled, and the diamonds on the Imperial garter quivered so in the sunlight that a shout arose from the admiring multitude. What the Emperor thought is, of course, not to be exactly known. But we may conjecture that he heard over all the shouts and music, above the booming of guns and the salvos of artillery, the single shot that was death to his insane ambition as to his deluded dupe, the single cry as of a woman-young, beautiful, and good-answering to the last cry of her young husband-"Poor Carlotta!" "Poor Maximilian!"

Where, in all this tumult of rejoicing, this whirl of splendor, this pomp of luxury, were the victims of his crafty and wicked lust of power? For the rest of his life he drags the bodies of these dead about with him. Wherever he goes that pale face shall look at him as from out the cell where, in madness and utterest desolation, she is to drag out the remnant of life. When he looks into the face, still comely, of that wife of his, he shall see. not her eyes, but another's, full of reproach too bitter and too silent to bear. He shall live; but, hard heart, dull conscience, low mind that he has-the heart shall feel, and the conscience shall prick, and the mind shall know that these victims are with him to the end. That shot he shall forever hear, and that cry. His judgment day is come, and all the pomp and splendor that he can gather about him shall not avail to hide him from himself.

#### The Fate of Maximilian.

From the Independent. Maximilian has been shot by order of the Mexican Government.

What shall we say of the justice or injustice

Ever and everywhere we are opposed to capital punishment, whether for high crimes or low, whether upon small offenders or great. We hold with Jeremy Bentham that "the worst use you can put a man to is to hang We desire the universal abolition of the scaffold-the universal interdiction of the death penalty. In some of the States of the American Union a better system of public punishment prevails; we hope to see it prevail in all. The hangman's rope is not an instrument of civilization; it is a relic of barbarism. Twelve soldiers shooting at a man's bare breast in a prison-yard is not a spectacle agreeable to Christianity. Let States and nations, as soon as possible, have done with

all these ghastly acts of death. But, meanwhile, it is a solemn fact that the death penalty, either by hanging or by shooting, is the common mode, practised by the civilized world, of punishing the perpetrators

of capital crimes. The death penalty is the prevailing law in the United States and in Mexico. This being the case, on what criminals shall this law be executed? Shall obscure culprits taste the bitterness of a bitter fate, and illustrious offenders go free? Shall a great nation, in meting out the punishment of death, say to all the world, "The murderer of a man shall be hung, but the assassin of a nation shall be

pardoned ?" The two greatest criminals of the nineteenth century have been Jefferson Davis and Maximilian. The one was guilty of treason against his own country; the other, of usurpation over an alien people. If it is ever justifiable to punish any criminal with death, the American Government ought to have executed Jefferson Davis, as the Mexican Government has executed Maximilian. The only vindication possible to the American Government for its release of Jefferson Davis is a consistent policy by the Government, in future, of non-punishment of any and all criminals by death. The escape of Jefferson Davis ought, ipso facto, to abolish the death penalty for ever from the Republic. Since the greatest of American criminals has

gone free, then hereafter, while time shall last, et no other and lesser wretch ever suffer death. We deprecate in Mexico, as in America, the taking of life by the State. We believe that, morally considered, no Government on earth has a right to stretch a man's neck from a cross-beam, or to shoot at his heart in a publie square. But such being the law of Mexico, if any man under it has ever proved himsel

entitled to feel its edge, that man was Maximilian. If the Mexicans were ever justified in hanging or shooting any criminal, they are justified in the execution of Maximilian. Not a villain lying in any dungeon in Vera Cruz, whom the law's halter is now waiting, could ever be justly hung in Mexico if Maxi-

milian had been pardoned.

This ambitious foreigner was, no doubt, an This ambitious foreigner was, no dolor, an accomplished and amiable gentleman, but he was not shot for being a gentleman; he was shot for being a brigand, a filibuster, a pirate, a usurper, a despot. He was an alien who entered Mexico with an invading army, and sought therewith to overturn the Mexican republic, and on its ruins to erect an empire. The crime which he committed against Mexico was just as beinous as if he had attempted it against the United States or Canada. We admit that if his villany had been perpetrated against our own Government, he would pro-bably have been bailed; but if it had been against Canada, he would probably have been blown, like a Sepoy, from the mouth of a gun.
If General Washington had any right to hang Major André, the Mexican Government

The crack of the twelve rifles which uttered this Austrian's death-warrant, and which we hope has forever put an end to "the divine right of kings" on this continent, is a needful proclamation to the Old World that crowned heads are intruders on North American soil; and that foreign bayonets, pointed against a North American people, shall be thrust back into the bosoms of those who bear them

had ten thousand times more right to shoot

The army of Maximilian deserved defeat, and its leader deserved death. "Sic semper

#### Paris, Pesth, and Rome. From the Times.

The varied drama of European affairs has of late borrowed an element of excitement in a brilliant succession of ceremonials which recall the pomp and splendor of those distant days when monarchs and rulers attempted to win the hearts of their subjects by gorgeous shows and processions. Last year, at this very time, kingdoms and principalities were being obliterated from the map, the roar of cannon was echoing through the Continent, the life-blood was being drained from the House of Hapsburg, and men's minds were everywhere filled with disquietude and misgiving. Even within a few weeks past war seemed almost inevitable. The dispute over an insignificant fortress revived the long-standing feud between Prussia and France, and the exasperation on both sides was so great that a reconciliation appeared the most improbable event that could happen. But the pacific exhortations of England were successful, and the Luxembourg difficulty passed away for the time. And now the King of Prussia, the believer in that doctrine of the divine right of kings which brought one monarch to the scaffold, has been feted in the capital of the ruler whose armies he had all but called into the field. The Minister who defied Napoleon, and has succeeded in bringing his country to a pitch of glory and power undreampt of before, has been an honored guest at the Tuileries and Fontainebleau. The Czar of Russia, whose father died of a troken heart on account of his reverses, and whose vast empire was temporarily exhausted to provide the means of coping with the forces of England and France, has still the acclamations of the French people, almost the tradi-tional enemies of his country, ringing in his ears. Moscow and Sebastopol have alike been hidden behind the draperies of a huge fair. According to Buckle, the proper understanding of the regularity of nature destroys the doctrine of chance, and replaces it by that of "necessary connection." But it would have baffled the philosoper to reveal to us the action of this law in the strange mutations which have linked the houses of Romanoff and Napoleon in friendship, and brought the descendant of Selim III under the roof of the nephew of the ambitious ruler who endeavored to make Egypt a province of France, and who put to rout its adherents under the very shadow of the pyramids.

Napoleon the Third understands better than any other living man the effect of these displays upon the minds of the French people. He, the shrewdest monarch of modern times, imitates the devices of the most astute Prince of the Carlovingian dynasty. If he puts a gag upon the mouth of his people, he graciously permits them to open their eyes, and amuses them with gratuitous exhibitions of living Emperors and Princes, all bent upon paying "homage" to France. Thought and speech are interdicted, but the Parisian mind is assumed to find a recompense in the kind of entertainment which is usually effective with children. All Napoleon's ingenuity, however, in arranging shows, fails in rivalling the august and imposing ceremonials which the Papacy still, on rare occasions, presents to the world. The temporal majesty of the Pontiff may have been diminished, but in his spiritual kingdom he still exercises a sway which is great beyond all conception and calculation, and which extends year after year, not withstanding the ceaseless assaults of enemies. In that illustrious and stately assemblage which has met in the capital of the Casars, there must have been few whose hearts did not beat high with pride at the thought that the Papacy alone of earthly systems brings down to the present day an un-changed record—a record which has known no substantial variation, and an authority which is acknowledged and venerated over the four quarters of the world. "She saw," said Lord Macaulay of the Papacy, "the commencement of all the Governments and of all the ecclesiastical establishments that now exist in the world; and we feel no assurance that she is not destined to see the end of them all."

To this country Pius IX must turn his eyes with exultation and gratitude. Contributions so profuse that they might have satisfied the wants of the most frivolous of his predecessors in the Pontifical Chair, Paul II, have been poured into his exchequer, unasked, by the Roman Catholics of America. In the love and fidelity of his children in the New World he may forget the ingratitude of his "eldest son," and find consolation for the coldness of the King of Italy. It is impossible that the attached followers of the Church who recently gathered round the Sovereign Pontiff should not respect his many noble qualities. In the troubles which have beset him from 1848 until now, he has always demeaned himself with invincible courage and exalted piety. He has done nothing to bring the Chair of St. Peter into contempt, as one of his predecessors did when he gave a Cardinal's hat to the keeper of his monkey. The Pope will not only de rive fresh encouragement from the marks of encouragement which he has received, but he will be stimulated to make renewed efforts to

And he can prove the formula better the first the first than the first the f

restore harmony to the Church. The display ! at Rome is thus likely to leave more lasting consequences behind than that of Paris, which does little more than amuse the idlers of the universe, and fill the pockets of the shopkeepers.
In the midst of these events a mingled tissue

of good and evil fortune has fallen to the lot of Austria. One year ago she stood before the world a broken—it would not have seemed too much to say a ruined—Power. She had borne up strenuously against blow after blow, but the last stroke of Prussia was almost fatal. The disaster of Sadowa appeared to be the death-knell of the Empire. But when the spark of vitality is at its lowest in nations or in individuals, it often suddenly revives and burns into a brighter glare than ever. Month after month the internal condition of Austria has flourished more and more under the Judicions hand of a Minister as wise, if not so ambitious as Bismark. The better days of promise are dawning over the land. The costly strife with Hungary is at an end, and the ancient crown of the kingdom has been placed upon the head of Francis Joseph at Pesth, not merely with the approval, but with the joy and delight of the people. The Emperor is liberally disposed, and he will be warned by the past to remember that oppression recoils ultimately upon the oppressor himself. All might be hopeful at Vienna but for that sad series of domestic calamities which have brought affliction and desolation to the Palace of the Kaisers. The Princess Matilda died, under the most frightful and heartrending circumstances, a few weeks ago. The Prince Maximilian, of Tours and Taxis, a near connection of the Empress, soon followed her to the grave. The dark shade of madness rests over the castle at Miramar, and now, like the messengers of woe who presented themselves before Job, comes the tidings of the crime at Queretaro, which shocks the whole civilized world. To the hands of the Emperor of the French Francis Joseph owes his most irreparable losses, but it would be impossible for us to realize the indignation and horror which to-day prevail throughout Austria and throughout Europe at the barbarism which has consigned Maximilian to an unknown grave. The people believed, as Maximilian himself did, that the Mexicans themselves wished him to become their ruler, and twice they sent eager deputations to him at Miramar, where his wife, the unfortunate Em-press Carlotta, now lies insane, urging him to come and rule over them. We need not retrace the melancholy history. The American people are averse to the establish-We need ment of a monarchy on this continent, but It is impossible that they should sanction one of the foulest and most inexcusable murders which stains the annals of even savage nations.

"Poor Carlotta !"

From the Herald, "Poor Carlotta!" Maximilian was shot faced to the front. His last words were "Poor Carlotta!" How tender and touching is this convincing illustration of the manly and generous nature of the fallen Emperor! Abandoned by France, betrayed by a Mexican follower, tried by a military tribunal of his implacable enemies, condemned to death, and brought out for execution, all interpositions in his behalf from the representatives of foreign powers having failed, this distinguished victim of Napoleon's "grand idea" would have been justified had he devoted his last moments in denouncing the contrivers of his destruction, and the barbarians thirsting for his blood, and in deploring his untimely fall, in the strength of his manhood and his hopes. But Maximilian was a man of larger breadth of mind and heroism than this. He had deliberately cast his life into the scales in defense of his empire, he had pledged his word in the name of his imperial house at Hapsburg to fight it out with his enemies, and, like a true soldier, he was prepared for this last disaster. He recognized his fate as resulting from the fortunes of war, and had neither denunciations nor regrets on his own account to make. Like the dying gladiator at Rome:-

'He reck'd not of his life, nor of the prize, His heart was home, and that was faraway.' Face to face with his remorseless executioners, awaiting but the word to "fire!" all thoughts of his lost empire and his low estate gave way to those endearing memories and sweet affections which had linked his life, his happiness, his fate, and his ambition with "poor Carlotta!" As to a drowning man numerous events of his past life, running through many years of time, are vividly reproduced in a few fleeting seconds, so to this victim of Mexican vengeance were, no doubt, recalled in the last moments of his earthly existence those charming recollections of his young, beautiful, gifted, accomplished and devoted wife, whereby he had become so fascinated with his Mexican empire, and his hopes of the Mexican people, he could only relinquish them with his life. "Poor Carlotta!" Her triumphal journeys, her floral receptions, her welcome charities, her gracious ways, her catholic piety, and her resistless, womanly gentleness among the susceptible Mexicans, were all so faithfully devoted to his cause as to develop in him the heroism of the feudal ages. He was her gallant knight, equipped by her own fair hands for a glorious crusade; she was his queen of love and beauty, to whom his word as a soldier and his faith as a devotee were pledged. All these thoughts in the presence of grave, doubtless, recurred to him as the memories of a golden dream, and from these and that other thought, that she had hopefully braved the dangers of the sea and the doubtful generosity of France in his behalf, only to be repelled in despair, and to be doomed to a living death, came the inspiration to Maximilian which was expressed in his last expressive words-"Poor Carlotta !"

Nor is there in the records of history, as the last words of a dying saint or hero, anything given which appeals so tenderly to our better nature, to all that beautifies and softens the human character, as these dying words of Maximilian—"Poor Carlotta!" They will crown in history this fallen man. However misguided he was in his ambition or in his acts as a ruler, those two words, with all their impressive and redeeming associations, will crown him with the flowers of affection and the laurels of the hero. Had he recited and eloquently vindicated every step and every act in his imperial career, he would have failed to reach the eloquent defense embodied in his dying exclamation of "Poor Carlotta!" To her they will be the words of restoration or dissolution; for him they are the wreath of immortality. " Poor Carlotta !"

The Gospel of Peace, Illustrated.

From the World. "The Empire," said the third Napoleon, after the coup d'état of December, 1851, "is peace." "France," says the third Napoleon at the great Exposition of 1867, "Is laborious

These are soothing and silvery kinds of things to say. Therefore the French Emperor says them. For the bosom of the French Em-

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peror is a fountain of balm. The mouth of the French Emperor is a valve, whose open sesame is an inherent impulse of good-will towards all mankind.

The third Napoleon is one of the many imperial and royal apostles of peace. William of Prussia is like unto him in a "sincere desire that war may be continually averted from the brotherhood of nations." The religion of "forbearance and clemency towards all governments and peoples who may chance in the tumult of the times to inadvertently offend the Empire," numbers the Czar of all the Russias among its loftiest priests. We may believe that not a worm is crushed under the feet of Victoria which is not afterwards accorded a Christian burial; and the unnecessary execution of a single malcontent in the Empire of Austria is said to be invariably repented of in an extra bottle of Hochenheimer by the Kaiser.

The appropriate celebration of such a peace-ful and affectionate disposition among nations and rulers was inevitable. Ornamental fireworks are very well in their way. But they have not the ring and the vim of musketry. The latter has been chosen to signalize the birth of a new and charmed epoch. A generous rivalry prevails. Each nation, it will be observed, is endeavoring to procure a kind of musket that will shoot fastest, and thus make the most jubilant noise. Breech-loaders have been discovered to be altogether the superior article for this kind of firing; and more than three hundred descriptions of these holiday toys have been presented to commissions in France, Austria, and the United States for inspection. Prussia sticks to the needle-gun. Having employed it in battle, she nobly resolves that it shall signalize her inoffensive calm. England, with an offhand motherly good nature, has taken a Yankee inventor into her confidence, and arranged with him to work over her old Enfield rifles into sharp, quick shooters, which he has done, and the new weapons are christened Snider-Enfields. France selects the Chassepot rifle as a celebrator, capable of making a glorious racket. The meek Napo-leon was delighted with this piece. After a recent trial, in which its qualities were dis-played by a battalion of infantry, he is said to have clapped his hands in his childlike and innocent joy. The Remington rifle is high in favor. It has a chance of adoption in Austria and Russia, in view of the approaching jubilee; and even France, after her decision in favor of the Chassepot, has taken such a liking for the Remington that some few hundreds of the latter are ordered for trial. Then there are the Laidley, the Wesson, the Spencer, the Hammond, and a long list of other inventions in the way of guns.

America is in fact furnishing most of the latest inventions. Commissions from France, Denmark, Switzerland, Sweden, Spain, and Russia have arrived to examine, admire, and select from among them. Ten millions of breech-loaders are required by the emulous European peace-makers! For a long time these will have to be made here or in England. There are only three places in England where arms are manufactured by machinery-Birmingham, Enfield, and London. In the United States there are from ten to twenty manufactories, involving a capital of twenty millions of dollars. Our manufacturers have a splendid opportunity. A saintly mission is prepared for us. To be the medium of distributing throughout the civilized world millions of instruments, to be placed in the hands of millions of automatons in uniform. and which shall be capable of the several feats of "firing accurately," "firing rapidly," "withstanding rust, dirt, and damp," "bear-ing a heavy charge," "firing for a great period without heating," and enduring generally through all the long, roaring, and fraternal jubilee at hand, is what the late Artemas Ward would appropriately call a sweet boon. Besides, ours is also the happy privilege of joining in the great festival. And it is cheer-ing to perceive that the United States Governand even some of the States on their own account, are encouraging native ingenuity to contrive not only the best original arm, but the best system of altering the Springfield musket, lately used, to this festive end. The Allin, Berdan, and Roberts systems are notice-

able responses to the latter call. Let us, on the whole, rejoice. We of the Republic have not, it is true, yet done with oppression, nor have we yet come into the enjoyment of perfect peace. But, consoling our consciences with the sweet assurance that the rest of mankind are simply awaiting the completion of several millions of firearms to salute us and all the nations as loving brothers, we may go on chastising our kindred at home and dallying with the hyenas along our Western and Southern borders, until the coming of that day when the reckoning shall be made, when forging shall be finished, and when the world-wide tumult in which we will be called upon to join, shall be begun.

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The first and second floors are fitted up as Billiard Rooms, and furnished with twelve first-class tables, while the appurtenances and adornments comprise overything which can gendoos to the comfort and convenience of the players. In the basemant are jour new and sphendid Howling Alleys, for those who wish to develope their muscle in anticipation of the base-ball season. A Restaurant is gitached, where everything in the edible line can be had of the best quality, and at the shortest notice. The following well-known gentlemen have been secured as Assistant, and will preside over the various departments.

PRESS. O. WOODNUTT.

BAMDEL DOUGLASS,

JOHN HOOD.

WILLIAM E. GILLMORE.

HENRY W. DUNCAN,

PHILIP GRUMBRECHT, Restaurateur.

While Mr. BiRD will hold a careful supervision over all He ventures to may that, taken all in all, there has nothing ever been started in Philadelphia approaching this establishment in completeness of arrangement and attention to the comfort of the public.

6 18 lm

C. HIRD, Proprietor.

C. BIRD, Proprietor,

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES MORE ABOUT

#### LILLIE'S CHILLED-IRON SAFES

IMPORTANT FACTS

WHICH THE PEOPLE SHOULD

MAKE A NOTE OF." FACT I.—LILLIF'S CHILLED-IRON SAFES have been largely introduced for the last tweive years, and sold to those having the largest amount of valuables, as the best and most thoroughly Burgiar-Proof Sate; and, up to the last three years, it has been as rare to hear of one of Lillie's Safes having been robbed by burgiers, as to see or hear of a white blackbird or a white elephant.

FACT II.—It is notorious that the profession of the burglar has advanced at a rapid pace within the last eight years, and what was thoroughly burglar-proof then is not so now, which accounts for the fact that within the last three years very few of Isilie's Sales have been robbed, and the secret anonymous circulars distributed by other safe-makers latterly, showing a very few cases only, is the strongest evidence that but a very small number have been robbed to this time, notwithstanding the large number in use, and the amount at take if successful.

FACT III.—There are two, and only two, general and leading princidles upon which all burglar-proof safes are constructed. The one is pouring liquid iron between and around bars of wrought iren, hardened streel, or any proper combination of metals. This principle is adpted by Lillie, in the Chillediron Safe, and covered and controlled by his letters

patent.

The other is made up of layers of plates, of different metals, held together by boits or rivers, or both. To this principle there are various objections:—The cost is double. The wrought from plates, which are the strength of the safe, are outside, and are operated upon by the whole catalogue of burglars' tools. The boits or rivets are easily forced by suitable tools, with or without powder, and cannot be sustained. The former principle, adopted by Little, avoids all these objections, can be made any thickness, and withstand any amount of resistance required; avoids the rivets, boits, etc.: has no wrought from outside to be operated upon by burglars' implements.

Fact IV.—Mr. Lillie, the Patentee so soon as be

be operated upon by burglars' implements.

Fact IV.—Mr. Lillie, the Patentee, so soon as he learned that it was possible with the modern improved tools for burglars to grind through chilled iron or hardened steet, began experimenting to avoid the difficulty, and siter much labor and expense he has perfected a system for chilling from and combining metals that is entirely proof against the burglar's drill, or any other of this tools, even the wedge, warranted to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make. As a proof of his success, the following certificate is now offered from the Novelty Works, New York:—

OFFICE NOVELTY IRON WORES,

Mentlement,—We have subjected the sample of Chilled Iron you furnished us to the most severe tests (as vegards drilling through it) that we could bring to bear upon it, and without success.

It is our opinion that it can only be penetrated by the use of a large number of drills, and the expenditure of much power, with days of time.

And we think it impossible for a burglar, with his time and power, to penetrate it at all.

Yours truly,

Learn V. Holmes, Superintendent,

Leyman G. Halle, Foreman.

And the following extensive from manufacturers in Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago, after the most thorough tests, find the result to be substantially the same.

And their principal Iron Workers so certify:

ame. And their principal Iron Workers so certify: hiesars. Merrick & Son, Southwark Foundry, Philadelphia.

The Finkley & Williams Works, Boston, Mass.

The Union Foundry and the Northwestern Foundry and the Northwestern Foundry and the Northwestern Foundry and the Northwestern Foundation of the Northwestern Found

dry, Chicago, Ill.

FACT V.—The proposition made the public heretofore is now renewed; I will furnish Saies or Vanit,
Doors, of same size and capacity of other best makers,
and at one-third less price; and the same may be
tested when finished, and I will furnish the man to
test the work of any other maker, and he shall furnish the man to test my work; and the party so ordering may accept the work which stands the most resistance, in any way or manner practicable for a burglar
to work.

Fact VI.—I would now say to any of the owners of Lillie's Saies, that, in view of the preceding facts, if they feel the need of additional security, I will exchange with them, on fair terms, giving them all the late improvements, and the tocreased security, which is claimed to be beyond the reach of Burglars, until some new system shall be developed in the working of Iron, which would now seem hardly possible.

Fact VII.—It is true that the Sheet-Iron or common Sale, as now made, under ordinary circumstances (and when not crushed by the fall of walls or timbers) usually saves the written matter, but if the fire is acvere it has to be copied, for the luk will soon fade out; besides, the safe is twisted up and useless.

It is equally true that the Chilied-iron Safe saves the written matter in a perfect state, that it does not fade out or require copying, and that the safe haelf is ready for further use. Any number of trials in fires, certified to, prove these facts, and if any of the sate venders who are distributing secret, anonymous circulars to injure the reputation of LHLALE'S SAFE. are not satisfied with these statements, they can have the opportunity of testing by fire one of their own Sares with ILILIE'S, on equal terms, whenever they so decide.

Sares with fillLie's, on equal terms, whenever they so decide.

FACT VIII.—In answer to the story circulated by interested parties, that Lilie's safe had gone up, and had ruined Lilie, etc., I would say that at no time in the last two years could Lilie & Son half supply the demand for Sifes, and were under the necessity of forming a large slock company, which is very large capital, to meet the demand; and Mr. Lewis Lilie, Sr., is now the president of that company, which is locased on the Delaware, in Pennsylvania, sear Easton, and is the largest Safe Works probably in existence, and will be able to supply all demands for Safes, Locks, Chilled-Iron Vanits, etc.

In conclusion, I beg to call the attention of my patrons and filence, and the public, to the facts here presented, and to say that I am very thacking for past myors, and that I am prepared to furnish Lilie's BURGLAR AND FIRE AND BURGLAR. PROOF SAFES, VAULT DOORS, CHILLED IRON VAULTS and COMBINATION LOCKS, all at short notice, warranted to be the best and cheapest in market. I also keep constantly a large assortment of second-hand Fire Proofs, of the best-known makers, all put in good order, and offered at below usual another prices.

M. C. SADLER,

AGENT FOR LILLIE'S SAFE AND IRON COMPANY No. 639 ARCH Street. 59 tuths2m PHILADELPHIA.

C. L. MAISER.

MANUPACTURER OF FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND PEALER IN BUILDING MARDWARE. 85) NO. 484 HAUE STREET. A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE

A LARGE ASSURTMENT OF and Burgiar-proofSAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness.

Prices low.

C. HAMSENFORDER,

No. 62 VINE Street,

# PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE

AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, ETC. If you want an extra Awning very chesp, let our awning makers take the measure, and make it from a tot of 1800 hospital tents, intely purchased by na, many of which are entirely new, and of the best is ounce duck. Also, Government saddles and Haraess of all kinds, etc.

6 5 3m Nos. 337 and 238 North FRONT Sirect.

Mr. Did S. Touthenson, I offedelphia.

ACCOUNTED A COUNTED