Evening Telegraph

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING.

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NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1867.

Can Mexicans Give Peace to Mexico? THE memorandum of the Secretary of State, recently published, and the correspondence between his department and ex-Minister Campbell, explicitly declares the policy of the Administration, so far as the attitude of the United States towards the republic of Mexico is concerned. In his memorandum Mr. Seward declares:- "That nation seems at last to have triumphed over all its internal and foreign enemies, and to have reached a crisis when, if left alone, it may be expected to restore tranquillity and to reorganize itself upon permanent foundations of union, freedom, and republican government. Only some great national injury, wrong, or offense would justify this Government in suddenly assuming a hostile or even an unfriendly attitude towards the republic of Mexico." While in his correspondence, in equally explicit words, he instructs our Minister: - "The Government desires, in regard to the future of Mexico, not the conquest of Mexico, or any part of it, or the aggrandizement of the United States by purchase of land or dominion; but, on the other hand, they desire to see the people of Mexico relieved from all foreign military intervention, to the end that they may resume the conduct of their own affairs under the existing republican Government, or such other form of government as, being left in the enjoyment of perfect liberty, they may desire to adopt in the exercise of their own free will, by their own free act, without dictation from any foreign country, and, of course, without dictation from the United States."

From this it will be seen that, so far as we are concerned. Mexico is to be left to take care of herself. Nor is there any danger of any interference from any foreign quarter. The expressions of all the Governments of the Old World are in opposition to touching that fatal country again, and all look to the United States as the power which ought to interfere, if any interference is proper. So that we may infer that, if peace is to reign in Mexico, it must be brought about by her own people. In this connection the query naturally arises, and grows into vital importance, Can Mexicans govern themselves? We do not want to indoctrinate a people, but we are emphatically of the opinion that our sister republic is incapable of self-government. It is always fair to argue from the past to the future, and, looking over the history of Mexico, we see no cause for anticipating anything but a series of bloody revolutions. Within the past twentyone years there have been seventeen revolutions in that country, revolutions as complete as that of 1688 or of 1793, or even of 1776.

A Government has been erected seemingly endowed with all the elements of perpetuity. It is revered by a great majority of the people, and no sooner is it established than a rival springs up, the people flock to him, and the new power is in the ascendant. Then follows a fearful butchery of the subdued. Life is considered of the most trivial importance. Property is confiscated, and falls into the possession of the victors. The leaders, before poor, now become rich, and while seemingly seated in safety, are again suddenly displaced. Then follows a desire to divide their wealth, and capital and power once more change hands. Meanwhile the foreigners who reside in the State are considered by both parties as their natural enemies and lawful prey. The old Saxon idea of an alien obtains in our neighboring country, and every native thinks he has a right to despoil the intruder of all he can secure. Life is always in danger, property is anything but desirable, talent is fearful of displaying itself lest it be made the target for jealousy, and anarchy of the worst kind is the order of the day. Such is the record of the past quarter of a century, and from it have we any right to infer that a permanent Government will be established in the future? Has the nature of the Mexican people changed, or has the republic now any stronger foundations than its dozen predecessors? We think not. Although at the present moment Juarez is the supreme power, it is idle to speculate how long he will so continue. As long as his treasury continues as empty as it is to-day, we think he will be safe from molestation. It is the accumulation of treasure which excites the avarice of the freebooters, and induces them pretender, in order that the riches of the Gov-

to effect a league and set up a ernment may be divided among them. The pelicy of Juarez in causing an execution of his rivals is, we consider, a mistaken one, and while ridding himself of one enemy, is calculated to make the family of the deceased the deadly haters of his power. We are no prophet, yet we venture to predict that within a twelvemonth the republic of Juarez will be a thing of the past. In this emergency it is proper to ask ourselves, What is the duty of the American nation? What does a regard for civilization call upon us to do? We think that the United States are responsible, morally, for the overthrow of the Empire. It is the bounden duty of the United States to guarantee to Mexico a Stable and free government.

It may not be proper at the present time to take steps to establish a protectorate in Mexico. We do not think it is proper until the people of that land have shown once more their incapacity to govern themselves. When occupies an important post, and is respected.

they have done so, as we have no doubt they soon will, then it is a duty we owe to our fellowmen, to our future, to step in, and by the iron hand of power crush out the evil-doers, protect the innocent and the weak, reestablish trade with the return of security, and give to Mexico what she has never possessed-a Government strong enough and willing enough to suppress all violence, and enforce obedience from both its partisans and its enemies.

The Cheering Prospects of the Autumn

We do not hazard much when we assert that the prospects for an exceedingly brisk autumn trade are better than they have been since the days of 1860. It seems as though a combination of favorable circumstances is working to once more fill the arteries of the mercantile body, and give renewed life to the drooping spirits of our merchants. We have already briefly referred to the causes which will lead to an enormous increase in the activity of business. We have instanced the fact that the stock on hand is nearly exhausted; that the feeling of insecurity attendant on the condition of the national finances has gradually given way to a reliance on the credit of the nation; and that the dread of a panic similar to that of 1857 has subsided, and we hear not even the groans of the Locofocos, who as a rule see no good thing in the present, but only bemoan the past.

United with these are the splendid prospects of the crops. A few days ago we republished an article from the New York Nation on shown how the crops would affect capital and labor; how the fall of breadstuffs would tend to brighten the prospects of every one, except the enormously rich; how the people, as a whole, would be able to indulge in luxuries from which they had been heretofore excluded; how this capability would at once be followed by the indulgence, and thus an impetus be given to trade which would set all the wheels of mercantile operations in full motion. In addition to all these, there is another source of trade which has been closed for six years, and which is now about again to open its floodgates and welcome the stores to be furnished from the North. The South, so long lying lifeless and helpless, is now, under the benign influence of Congressional reconstruction, once more showing signs of financial pros. perity. All doubt as to the political future of that section has been set at rest by the determined and wise policy of the National Legislature. The Southern people know just what to expect in the future, and know that if they walk in a certain path it will lead them to renewed prosperity. We are glad to see that there can be little doubt but that the great mass of the Southern people are walking in the right road. The New Orleans Times, speaking of the subject, says:-

"It is the expressed opinion of many influential Southerners, whose standing and services command respect, and give them a just claim to advise, that in the present anomalous condi-tion of the South, socially and politically, he is the best citizen, the truest to the interests of the region wherein he dwells, who, discarding all idea of actively taking part in political all idea of actively taking part in political affairs, devotes his time, energies, and intellect first to the improvement of his own condition, and second to the encouragement and support of the prosperity of t the South. We fully coincide in that opinion therefore it gives us great pleasure to have evi-dences from all parts of the South that the action of the great majority of the people, including nearly all who have important interests at stake, is in accordance with that opinion, and to know that the mass of the people of New Orleans are not behind their brethren in this

Nor is this mere boasting. All reports and letters which have reached us go to show that the people are at last working in earnest; that they have ceased to fight over political ethics, and are now devoting themselves to the acquisition of what is far more important than political status. The result of their energies and their success will be at once apparent. After providing for the necessaries of life, a balance will be on hand to invest in the luxuries. Silks and cotton goods, heretofore viewed with hopeless envy, will now be accessible. All the departments of trade will be brought within their reach. The jobbers must come North for supplies, and being able to buy cheaper, will buy more and sell cheaper. The question arises, Where will they go for their goods? We do not believe what is so confidently asserted by the New York press, that they will all go to the Empire City for their supplies. The political course of New York has not been such as to delight them. The South has been deceived with false sympathy, embroiled by false promises, and well-nigh ruined by the Democratic party. It will not, for the sake of rewarding its deceivers, sacrifice the advantages of purchasing in Philadelphia. The nearer locality of our city, the fact that we now have a regular line of steamers running at rates which make it cheaper to ship from here to the South rather than from New York, and which are much more speedy in their transportation, all give us advantages which will not be lost on the jobbers of the South, who have no money to spare. A combination of these circumstances leads us to confidently and hopefully predict that our fall trade for 1867 will be such as has never before favored the 'City of Brotherly Love;" the anticipation of which will buey up our merchants during the dull hot weeks which intervene before the arrival of the autumn.

OUT WITH THEM !- "The Canadian Catholic organ, the Minerce, has not yet furnished the name of the Protestant minister who originated the idea of assassinating President Lincoln, and whose murderous letter the Minerve alleges to be in possession of its editor. Not only this horrible letter, but also the answer of the Confederate agents, the Minerpe holds-so it says. Not only did the Protestant minister write this letter, but he made a private attempt to assassinate Lincoln - so says the Mineroe. The Minerce formally declares that it could give his name, and that he is at present residing in a city in one of the Northern States, "where he

Now, as we have appealed to the Minerce to give us the culprit's name, and the Mineree refuses to do so, we must either conclude that the Catholic organ is guilty of falsehood, or that its editor is guilty of complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln."-N. Y. Times.

THE INGRAHAM ESTATE. - On Saturday last we referred in our local columns to the fact that the vast property, known as the "Ingraham Estate," consisting of a large part of the ground on which the city of Leeds, in England, is built, was exciting considerable interest; that among the direct heirs in this city were the families of William J. P. Ingraham, Commodore Selfridge, and the children of L. P. Ashmead; and that a meeting of the heirs resident in America was advertised to be held at the Astor House, New York, on the 24th instant. Referring to this meeting, which was held yesterday, in accordance with the notice, the New York Post of last evening says:-"In room No. 14 were assembled over two hundred persons, gathered from all parts of the country, including male and female, old and young, who believe that they are lawful heirs of the great Ingraham estate, at Leeds, England, which is said to belong to persons living in the United States. This property is of immense value, comprising as it does a large part of the ground upon which the thriving city of Leeds is built. The sum named in connection with this property would nearly pay onehalf of the debt of the United States - if it could be obtained. The most singular feature in connection with this case is the fact that it is said the present occupants of the property known as the Ingraham estate are not only willing but anxious to pay the lawful heirs for the same, thus securing a clear title to the lands. The meeting to-day was held for the purpose of ap-'Nature as an Agrarian." In it was clearly | cointing committees and raising money to begin proceedings for the recovery of the property. The attendance was remarkably large. Women on the shady side of life, had come as far as from Ohio and Iowa to see 'for themselves' what the prospects were for obtaining a share of the property. Some of the men and women were over eighty years of age, and while they could not reasonably expect to long enjoy their wealth, they appeared to be as much interested in the matter as the greater part of the audience. After the meeting was organized, subscriptions were taken up, and some unimportant business

OLD MRS. BLAIR CORRECTED.-The New York Tribune of to-day, in a review of Hon, Montgomery Blair's speech to the Virginia "niggers and poor white trash," delivered last Monday, says:-"Montgomery Blar is stumping Virginia in behalf of Democracy, and in a late speech accused the Republicans of being the only party that ever existed in this country that did not at heart profess to act in deference to the Constitution. We beg leave to inform Mr. Blair that the Republican party has done more to preserve the Constitution than all the other parties combined; that had it not been for Republican energy and wisdom he would not now have a Constitution to talk about. Where would the Constitution be if the Democratic party had been entrusted with its care? Probably in some old paper shop. We have noticed that the noise about the violation of the Constitution generally comes from the men who did the most to destroy or the least to preserve it. The Rebels who adjured its authority, and tried to slash it to pieces with the drawn sword, are now eager to use it as the means of getting into power; Mr. Johnson, who once had the effrontery to say, 'Whenever you hear a man prating about the Constitution, spot him-he is a raitor,' now talks more of it and does less for it than any public man in America; Mr. Blau's new friends, the Democrats, throughout the war gave all their sympathies to the sworn foes of the Constitution. The Republican party not only preserved the sacred instrument, but improved it. Let it never be forgotten that to Republicanism the Constitution owes Article XIII, prohibiting slavery throughout the United

GAINING A POINT .- The New York Hera'd has not yet determined to drop Grant. It lets him down very easily to-day, however, in the following: "At a Republican Union State Convention at Trenton on Tuesday last, resolutions were adopted in favor of impartial suffrage and in support of Congresa; but a resolution in favor of General Grant for the next Presidency, together with a resolution on Maximilian, was laid on the table. This shows that over in Jersey they do not know the difference between a live man and a dead man. The Union Republican General Committee of this metropolis are wider awake; for on the same night they enthusiastically proclaimed General Grant as their man for the succession. They know how the wind is blowing, and they trim their sails accordingly. The Jersey Convention ought to meet again, and, detaching the live man, Grant, from the dead man, Maximihan, they ought to pronounce in favor of our great General-in-Chief as the right man to take the place of Andy Johnson, and as the champion of the Jersey Bives, Kitpatrick and all, against all comers. They will have to come to this at last."

SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION. COLUMBIA, S. C., July 24.—The Convention net at 12 o'clock, and was called to order by President Gleaves. Between fifty and sixty delegates and from two to three bundred spectators were present. W. J. McKinley, of Charleston, and T. K. Saphorias, of Orangeburg, were

appointed Secretaries. Committee on Credentials was appointed and reported delegates present from Anderson, Beaufort, Barnweil, Charleston, Chester, Colleton, Darlington, Fairfield, Greenville, Kerspaw, Lexington, Marion, Orangeburg, Richtand, Sumter, and York,

The Convention was opened with prayer by v. B. F. Randolph colored. During the absence of the Committee on Credentials addresses were delivered by W. J. Armstrong, agent of the Republican Committee Washington to the Convention; Thomas J. obert-on, a white delegate from Eichland, and wealthy prominent citizen of Columbia, who thanked God, though a Southern man born and up the best Government the sun ever shone upon. He loved his State, but he loved the whole country better than all. He urged strict com-pliance with the measures of Congress as just

He was followed by Mr. Pillsbury, of Charles-ton, who said when be heard a Southern man in South Carolina utter sentiments like those of Mr. Robertson, he would, if possible, canonize him. He thought there was yet hope for the white man of this State.

The Convention adjourned to eight o'clock in the evening, when an attempt will be made to choose officers of the Convention, and elect either Mr. Lemuel Booser or Mr. Thomas J. Robertson President.

-The Mormons had a grand ball on the "Fourth"; tickets \$5 for gentlemen, and one wife only.

HONORS TO GENERAL MEAGHER. Bosros, July 24.—The death of the late General Meagher was publicly mourned in a meeting in Faneuil Hall this evening. Probably not less than six or eight thousand persons were present, completely filling the ancient edifice in every part, and including among the number many prominent American and Irish citizens from all sections of the State. The 9th Regiment, which served with General Meagher in the Army of the Potomac, was present in a body, bearing their colors appropriately draped body, bearing their colors appropriately draped in mourning, and the hall was also most elaborately draped and festooned in white and block, the whole presenting a tasteful and

olemn appearance While the mournful audience was assembling, a band of music discour-ed selemn strains until about eight o'clock, when the party was called to order by Captain Christopher C. Phunkell, a one-armed officer of the Ninth Massachusetts regiment. The permanent organi zation having then been effected, General P. R. Gurney was introduced as the first speaker. He alluded first to the fact that General Meagher had been taken away in the midst of his booe and promise, and then in turn eulogized him as a man of rare oratory and eloquence, a brave and daring solder, and one who possessed a fervent love for his country and an indomitable hatred of his enemies. In concluding, General Gurney said that their lamented friend was one they should remember as ever ready to battle for his country and principles; that he never trafficked in the sensibilities of his counrymen, and that his honor, his patriotism, and his truth went with him untarnished to the

Appropriate resolutions were then offered and unanimously adopted as the sense of the

Collector Thomas Russell was the next speaker. His eulogy of the life and services of the deceased was very eloquent, and was re ceived with much appreciation and evidences of satisfaction by the meeting. During his re-marks he alluded to General McClellan, the mention of whose name brought forth great cheering, notwithstanding the audience had been previously requested to refrain from such

After the delivery of a poem by Captain McNamara, of the Ninth regiment, a few remarks were made by Mr. Patrick Collins, after which the meeting dissolved.

The Palace Car Excursionists at Chicago. CHICAGO, Ill., July 24.—The editorial party from New York and other Eastern cities arrived here, via the Central Transportation Company's line, last evening. They number 375 persons, and took rooms at the Sherman House. This morning a complimentary breakfast was given to the party at the Tremont House, over which Rev. Dr. Eddy, of the Northwestern Christian Advocate, presided. No speeches were made, except a very brief welcome on the part of the President. The breakfast was very elaborate and the tables were beautifully ornamented with flowers. After breakfast, which terminated at 11 o'clock, the party visited the Chamber of Dinner commenced at 4 o'clock at Commerce. the Sherman House, and was presided over Mayor Rice. The formal toasts were as fol "Our Guests," responded to by Thomas Dunn English, of New York; "Our Western Con-nections," by Major Noab, of the Alla Califor-nian; "The Hub," Chicago, by A. Sherman, of the Journal; and "Women," by Mr. Holmes, of the New York Dispatch, After dinner the guests took an evening ride through the city, and this evening a very brilliant hop terminated the entainments. The party return to New York tomorrow morning

A Terrible Accident - Four Children Drowned.

From the Kenosha (Wis.) Telegraph, July 18. Six children, five boys and one girl, ages ranging from ten to sixteen years, were in a small skiff, sailing on the lake of a mile from shore, just off the north end of the island. The boat was overloaded, and by an unfortunate movement of some of the com-pany it suddenly upset. The five boys soon managed to get hold of the bottom of the boat to which they clung, white the girl went down, and when she came up she was not in reach, and soon sank to rise no more.

The five boys clung to the boat for some time

and tried to right it, and in the attempt it was rolled over and three of them lost their hold, and, being too much exhausted to regain it, were drowned. Two boys clung to the boat, went to their relief, and they were taken off and saved.

The names of the parties drowned are. Ross Williams, aged 16 years: her brother Joho, 11 years; son of Mr. Weisham, 12 years; and son of Mr. Kniff, 12 years.

THE EUROPEAN WAR RUMORS. - Count Bismark's organ pricks for us the well-blown war bubble before its size had got too portentous. That story of new ships and horses (a horsemarine game any way), of artillery and workshops in activity, is nothing compared with the marked diplomatic stagnation of the present European midsummer. In these days of parsimony, when people have got the mastery of the king, and put choke-strings on his war budget, and made him ring a farthing twise before he spends it—in such economic days war prepara-tions cannot be made without a casus belli to go Neither the temper nor the necessities of France permit war this July. The summer s given over to show and song, to drinking and dancing festivals. When there shall be a surfeit of these, and "merry meetings" shall be changed to "stern planums," the strides of approaching war will first be seen reflected in the mirror of diplomacy. Berlin will first tell the story, not Chalons or Cherbourg.—N. Y. Times.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GROCERS' AND BUTCHERS' RE-FRIGERATORS—Cheap and good; warranted cold, and free from sweat, or no saile. Also, HARRIS UNCLE SAM HOT-AIR RANGE, family, instead of being a labor, is really a pleasant Also, the NEW MAGLIOCCO HEATER, which is cheap, powerful in giving heat, and saving in coal.

B, S. HARRIS & CO.,

5163m4p No. 149 North NINTH Street.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING .- JOY. COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPE" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have RE-MOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 148. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT. OFFICES:-No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphi TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York.

DIVIDEND NOTICE .- DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL AND CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES.

On and after AUGUST 1, 1867, at their offices in New York and Philadelphia, there will be payable to the Stockholders of the above Companies on the books July 1, 1867, a dividend of FIVE PER CENT, on the full stock, and in proportion on the part paid stock, clear or United States tax.

RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer.

plear of United States tax.

RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer.

July 22, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE, -- PHILADEL PHIA AND TRENTON BAILROAD COM PANY. PANY.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23, 1887.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared, clear of taxes, from the profits of the Company for the six months ending June 30, 1877, payable on and after AUGUST 1, prox., to the Stockholders of the Company of July 1 inst.

7 24 71

J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING BAILROAD COMPANY-OFFICE, No. PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

TL. Transfer Rocks of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 6th of July next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, July 16, 1807.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock.clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after the 18th of July next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 6th of July pext.

All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and atamped,

8. BRADFORD,

126 bw Treasurer.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT,
WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE,
Twentieth Ward.
Subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PARDER SCIENTIFIC COURSE

LAFATETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement. For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor B. S. YOUNGMAN,

Clerk of the Faculty. Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7 28 4ptf

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PIPE FILLER
TOBACCO POUCH!!
The Patent Pipe Filler Tobacco Pouch is used without dipping the pipe in the pouch, and without waste.
Can be carried in the pocket, Something entirely new. Everybody who smokes should have one. It is convenient, economical, and useful.
For sale everywhere. 713 imip P P E N T

debilitated victim of sick headache, pain in the right side, constriction of the bowels, and hypochondria. Are these trifles, then? No, unchecked they lead to mental disease. And yet, as surely as dawn dispels darkness, TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELIZER APERIENT will remove them. Try it. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—IMPURITY
OF THE BLOOD.—Health consists in the
purity of the fluids and solids which compose the
human body; if the blood becomes vittated it infects
the whole system by its course through every fibre
and tirsue. Holloway's Pills not only expel all
humors which taint or impoverish this vital element,
but purity and invigorate frand by supplying a gentle
and wholesome stimulus to the circulation they
strengthen each part, and give tone to the whole
frame. Sold by all Druggists. 723 tutbest

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELE-TY Y & BRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms. New and Second-hand Planos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.

6 19 3m Warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT St.

AN UNPRECEDENTED TRIUMPH .-CABLE DESPATCH. — "PARIS EXPOSITION, July 1st. 1867—STEINWAY & SONS, of New York, have been awarded by the Supreme Jury of the Exposition The First Gold Medal of Ment for the highest degree of perfection in grand, square, and upright Pianos and the most valuable inventions, showing the predict progress in the construction of Piano-fortes with the strongest indorsement of the Suffrem Inter National Jury. In addition to the above, Steinway & Sons have re-

ceived the following Cable despatch:-"Paris, July 4.

"The great Societe des Eeaux Arts, of Paris, nave.
after a careful examination of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to
STKINWAY & SONS, of New York, their Grand Testimental Medal, for greatest superiority and novelty of
construction in Pianos."

[32 4p]

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MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

These beautiful instruments constantly increase in copularity, and are to be found in splendid assort-J. E. GOULD'S.

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SKIN DISEASES. ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!

SWATNE'S OINTMENT Entirely eradicates this loathsome disease, oftentime

In from 12 to 48 Hours!

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Don't be alarmed if you have the ITCH, TETTER, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, BARBER'S ITCH. OR, IN FACT, ANY DISEASE OF THE SKIN.

It is warranted a speedy cure. Prepared by DR. SWAYNE & SON,

NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET. Above Vine, Philadelphia. Sold by all best Druggists.

SECOND GRAND INVITATION HOP.

And Magnificent Pyric Exhibition,

Under the supervision of Professor S. JACKSON. UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

ON SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 27, 1867.

MUSIC BY THE WASHINGTON (FULL) BAND. DIAMOND BEACH PARK

CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY, MONDAY, JULY 29, 1867.

PURSE, \$500. Mile heats; best in five to harness. Good day and track. Horses to start as 4 o'clock P. M. John Turner names s. m. LIZZIE LITTLEFIELD, Charles Conway names d. m. MAGGIE,

Michael Goodwin names g. h. BILL.

Carriages will start from the principal hotels at 5 clock P. M. for the Park. Hassler's Double Brass and String Band will be in attendance.

SPLENDID MUSIC IN THE GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, EVERY AFTERNOON, commencing MONDAY, July 29.

C. W. A. TRUMPLER

WILL REMOVE HIS MUSIC STORE FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS. TO NO. 926 CHESNUT STREET, AUGUST 1.

TAKE THE FAMILY TO GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, the most delignful place for recreation and sujoyment in the vicinity of the city. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of as hour.

WILSON'S EARLY BLACKBERRY, THE Liargest, sweetest, and best Blackberry in mar-net, grown by William Parry, Cinnaminson, New Jersey, and for sale by No. 117 DELAWARE Avenue Market, JOHNSON & CO., No. 9 VINE Street, Philadelphia.

DELIGHTFUL SHADE, RE freshing breezes, and first class re-freshments in the Gardens at GLOUCESTER FOINT Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFES!

MARVIN'S PATENT

ALUM AND DRY PLASTER

SAFES

PERFECTLY BRY.

ALWAYS BETAIN THESE QUALITIES,

MANY THOUSANDS OF OUR SAFES IN TYPE EL.

EXAMINE BEFORE PURCHASING ELAB. WHERE.

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AND 265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. PANILY SAFES FOR PLATE, JEWELRY, ETC. ETC.

BANKERS' STEEL CHESTS, SECOND-HAND SAFES. SAFES EXCHANGED ON LIBERAL TERMS. [61 stutham SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC. The undersigned would call the attention of the trade, as well as the public, to the large and superior stock of STERLING SILVER AND PLATED-WARE To be found at their manufactory,
No. 35 South THIRD Street, and at the Warercom,
No. 1126 CHESNUT Street.
These goods are all of their own manufacture. As
Mr. SMYTH is a practical workman, their PLATED
and SILVER-WARE is superior to any in the
market. market. Having furnished some of the largest hotels in

Having furnished some of the largest hotels in
the country when he was the practical partner of the
late firm known as Mead & Smyth, the goods can be
seen in daily use, and will recommend themselves,
at the following hotels:—
GIRARD HOUSE, Philadelphia.
LA PIERRE HOUSE, Philadelphia.
LA PIERRE HOUSE, Philadelphia.
ST. "HARLES HOTEL, Pittsburg.
UNITED STATES HOTEL, Atlantic City, M. J.
NATIONAL HOTEL. Washington, D. C.
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