Grening Telegraph THE design of the establishment of "honorary degrees" was unless we are greatly mistaken

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SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1867.

The Education of the Freedmen. It may now be pretty safely affirmed that the citizens of African descent in the late Rebel States are hereafter to form a prominent part of the political power of that section of our common country. During all the preliminary stages of the work of reconstruction they are, by acts of Congress, endowed with the full powers and privileges of citizenship. In many of the States, by virtue of their own numbers, as well as owing to the indifference and apathy of the former ruling class in registering themselves for voting, the colored citizens are likely to be in an absolute majority. It will be their own fault if, in the constitutions about to be framed under the provisions of the Reconstruction acts, they do not place their enfranchisement upon most substantial and unassailable foundations. We may, therefore, assume it as true that the reconstructed States will commence their new career in the Union with governments giving to the colored men the fullest enjoyment of all the rights and privileges of citizenship, and very probably in many of them with that class of citizens constituting the recognized and dominant political power in the State. We have no belief that these rights will ever be wrested from them. It could only be done at the expense of a bitter and bloody struggle, which every good citizen would be interested in avoiding. The enfranchisement of the blacks is probably on as sound a foundation as their freedom itself. Neither

will be seriously called in question.

It is useless to speculate upon the most wonderful train of causes by which this result, so unexpected and so little provided for, has been brought about. It is the part of wise statesmanship, as well as of true philanthropy, to take accomplished facts as we find them, and from the actual situation deduce the duties of the hour. In this view the prompt and speedy education and elevation of the freedmen, by all the appliances that can be brought to bear, becomes the great, pressing, and indispensable work to be done. No matter how much some good men may have doubted the wisdom of putting the ballot into the negro's hand, now that it has been done, and he has become and is likely to remain a constituent element in that political entity which we call the State, all must agree that it is of the highest importance that he should wield his new-found powers in obedience to the dictates of intelligence and moral enlightenment, rather than those of ignorance and prejudice. The education of the negro becomes thus a patriotic as well as a philanthropic duty. Fortunately he is docile, and not only willing but anxious to learn. He has responded most encouragingly to the efforts in this direction that have already been put forth. Wherever the fountains of knowledge have been opened to him in the South, he has rushed to partake of their life-giving waters. We know of nothing more nearly approaching the morally sublime than the avidity with which this race, just freed from the shackles of slavery, has seized upon such opportunities of education as have been thrown in their way. From the grey-haired sire to the little child, a common inspiration to seek knowledge seems to have seized them. The educational records and statistics of the Freedmen's Bureau, and of the various Freedmen's Aid Societies, are full of the highest promise for the elevation of this race. But the work that has already been done is only the merest fraction of the great undertaking. Where hundreds of dollars have been contributed, thousands are demanded by the importance and urgency of the enterprise. For our churches it is a missionarry work of the most interesting and promising character. They have not yet displayed a tithe of the zeal in prosecuting it they ought to have done.

And just here we may suggest to such of our conservative friends as believe in the advantages of education and Christian elevation. if not equal civil and political privileges, for all men, whether they are doing their whole duty by the freedmen? How much are they doing to give to these late slaves the blessings of light and knowledge? Is it not a fact that this great work is being carried forward almost solely by the much stigmatized and abused radicals? We will not press the question, but there is food in it for conscientions conservatives to reflect upon.

To all who love our country this subject is one of great importance. The elevation of the masses-their education, their Christianization-is the only sure ground of hope for the perpetuity of our institutions. Permanent popular government is not possible to an ignorant and morally degraded people. In some of our great cities we are already beholding the experiment of self-government a confessed failure. The multiplication of such examples, and their extension to wider districts of country, would soon involve the whole grand effort in failure. We have no faith in repressive policies. The masses must be elevated-that is our only salvation. We have now the opportunity of effecting this desirable end so far as the freedmen, who constitute nearly one-half of the whole Southern population, are cona responsibility for possible results which none of us would care to contemplate.

A. B.-A. M.-LL.D.

degrees" was, unless we are greatly mistaken

in our views, to reward talent and education

by allowing it an affix of which it could be proud. It was intended to serve in the ranks of the veterans of learning the same end as the military decorations in the profession of arms. What the Victoria Cross or the Cross of Honor is to the soldier, so should a degree be to the scholar-something of which he should be justly proud, and which would act as a guarantee for him among strangers that he was a gentleman, worthy, educated, and fitted by superior ability for any ordinary trust. But in America the efforts of our colleges to reward their graduates have overstepped the end designed by the founders of the system, and have effectually nullified the good which might otherwise have been accomplished. The harvest of A. B.'s which is yearly reaped by stupid mediocrity has done away with any desire on the part of the more worthy to secure such a degree. When we see the ignorant and scholarly youth both entitled to the same honors, we soon lose all respect for this degree, and energy and ambition disappear so far as it is concerned. An indiscriminate bestowal of a prize on all who ask for it, so that a desire is sufficient guarantee that it may be attained, does away with all wish on the part of the really meritorious to secure what would otherwise be valuable. It is not so in Great Britain. There the M. A. is a proof that the man entitled to attach it to his name is a scholar of no ordinary merit. Men of national reputation do not despise to affix it, and it is esteemed an honor by all on whom it is bestowed.

Very different, however, is it in our own land. The graduate of any college, and of some schools, upon receiving a diploma, and before he has had an opportunity to display any of his abilities, is dubbed an A. B. If his life is spared for either three or five years, and he desires to invest five dollars, he can become an A. M. This cheap honer is so little valued, that there are few who have been an A. B. for five years who appreciate the superior degree sufficiently to invest the necessary greenback. There can, under such an arrangement, be no pride in bearing the title. It is the reward of long life, of having for five years survived graduation, and the sheepskin is little better than a proof that he has attained a certain age. We would have this matter reformed. We would have a degree conferred only when it will honor the recipient, and make him reflect credit on the degree.

The third degree, however, is one which has not yet degenerated into an empty honor. When a college confers the rank of LL. D. on any one, it answers the legitimate object of the creation of the rank. It does him as honor and gives him just cause for pride. There are in America but few who are entitled to these letters, and this fact is due, we think, not so much to the discretion of the colleges as to the fact that but few of them are entitled to confer the degree. We believe that there are but five constituted in the United States which are authorized to bestow it. The result is that an ambition similar to that which exists in France to become a member of the Academy is found among our men of ability. If, to some extent, this same ambition could be diffused so as to apply to the minor degrees, much good would be accomplished, and the system redeemed from the just ridicule to which it is now subjected. The holding of a Bachelor or Master of Arts degree, gives really no better cause for pride than "Dr. Pangloss" had when he announced his titles of "LL.D." and "A. S. S."

Address of the State Committee. WE hardly need call the attention of our readers to the very able and convincing address of the Republican State Central Committee, to be found in our columns to-day. It sets forth the real issues of the judicial campaign in a manner to command the attention of every Republican. The record of Judge Sharswood, his party affiliations and his political sentiments, are placed in their true light before the people. We commend this excellent address to the careful attention of our readers.

TENNESSEE .- As the day of election in Tennessee appreaches the excitement increases, and we have almost daily accounts of riot and bloodshed. The Rebels are making a desperate effort to recover their lost ground in that State. In their way stands the heroic old veteran, Governor Brownlow, who appreciates the magnitude of the contest, and who is determined that the laws shall be faithfully executed. That he will be re-elected we have not a doubt. And when the contest has been finally settled, we shall hear of no more troubles in Tennessee. It will be as quiet and prosperous as Missouri is to-day under the administration of Governor Fletcher, against whom as great conservative outcry was made last year as is now raised against Brownlow. It is the loss of political power that so enrages the disloyal elements in Tennessee. To keep it they are ready to plunge the State into all manner of disorder. After the election is over they will be quiet enough.

THE INDIAN COMMISSION, under the recent act of Congress, is now made up by the appointment of Lieutenant-General Sherman and Brigadier-Generals Harney and Terry by the President, the other Commissioners-viz., N. G. Taylor, John B. Henderson, S. F. Tappan, and John B. Sanborn-having been named in the bill itself. The Commission will assemble in St. Louis on the 1st of August, and immediately proceed to business. If the provisions of the act for locating the Indians on of the whole stated to do so would be to incur reservations can be carried out, we shall have some hope of seeing our Indian difficulties permanently settled.

THE SURBATT TRIAL Seems to have at last come to an end, as far as the taking of evidence is concerned, except that the defense wish to call a few more witnesses to sustain the character of "Dr." Bissell, who appears to have divided his time, in days gone by, between professional duties and the keeping of a "saloon." This is the man who swears quite positively to seeing Surratt in the Brainerd House at Elmira on the day of the

THE PAPAL THREITORY, -Referring to the existing condition of affairs in the Ecclesiastical States, the New York Tribune says:-"As there is no longer doubt that the party of action, under the leadership of Garibaldi and Mazzini, will soon make a movement against Rome, the Italian Prime Minister, Baron Ratazzi, has offered to garrison the city of Rome with national troops, to protect it from the threatened attack. It is doubtful whether the small Papal army will alone be able to suppress a revolutionary movement, as Garibaldi can undoubtedly collect a large force of volunteers. According to the Franco-Italian Convention of September 15, 1864, the Italian Government is bound neither to attack the Papal territory nor to allow an attack from abroad. But no provision is made for the outbreak of insurrection among the people of the Ecclesiastical States, Should the Papal Goverament decline the proffered aid, and the insurrection break out first within the Papal territory, the Italian Government may use this as a pretext to remain neutral. In Rome it is feared that if an Italian garrison is once admitted it will afterwards be difficult to get rid of it; and it is felt, moreover, that France and the other Catholic powers will never permit the total overthrow of the Pope's temporal

THE REMOVAL OF GENERAL SHEBIDAN,-RUmers pointing to the removal of this popular officer having been revived, the New York Tribune of this morning remarks:- "The President, it is said, will certainly relieve Sheridan, but none of the other district commanders. Mr. Johnson is as foolish as he is obstinate. He has no enemy in the world whom he ought to

dread as much as himself." A special despatch to the New York Times says:- "It is stated to-night, in Administration circles, that General Thomas has consented to relieve General Sheridan after the elections have been held in Tennessee, which take place next month. The statement must not cepted as authoritative, as it is well known that General Thomas has indorsed Sheridan's course, and it is fair to presume that he would not be more acceptable to the President and his friends than little Phil "

"BEATING ALL CREATION."-Regarding the sale of lager beer in New York city, the Times of this moreing says:- "We all know that Americans 'beat all creation' in everything they undertake. We should judge, from somewhat extensive observations in this city, that we are now beating all the world, including Germany, Bavaria, and Munich, in the consumption of lager beer. It is sold, we believe, in something like 3000 places in town, and the lager beer brewers say that their trade this summer is tremendous; it is drank wholesale and retail by Americans as well as by Teutons, and we understand that the contest as to which of these people can drink most is sometimes close and exciting. We are sorry to hear that a great deal of the lager now sold is shockingly bad."

A Man Shoots his Wife.

On Saturday, July 13, a Mr. Knapp, formerly keeper of the "Lake House," at Mars Hill, in this county, but more recently keeper of a public house in Exeter, returned to his residence in parents. He met her in the road, and requested her to go into the house with him, which she refused to do, when he selzed her by the hand, drew a loaded revolver, and discharged four balls at her, three of which took effect-one in balls at her, three of which took effect—one in her breast, one in her left arm, the thirdgrazing her check. She was then left by her brutal busband to be taken care of by the neighbors who witnessed the affair. Dr. Parker, of Fort Fairfield, was called, who extracted the ball from her arm, and has hopes of her recovery. The ball in her breast could not be removed without endangering her life. Knapp made no attempt to escape appearing quite neconcerned attempt to escape, appearing quite unconcerned, and was taken to Houlton jail.—Aroustook (Maine) Puoneer.

Chastising the Abyssinians. Dr. Beke, the African traveller, in a letter to the Times, supports the proposal to declare war against Abyssinia. His opinion is that such a war would be best carried on by availing ourselves of the assistance of some one of the in-surgent chiefs. He recommends Waag Shum Gobazye. This prince is descended from an ancient line of Abyssinian sovereigns, and is the actual ruler of that portion of Abyssinia which lies nearest to the Massowah. Dr. Bess sends a memoir on the claims of Wasg which he transmitted to a person of high rank in England in April, 1866. Since his return from the country the changes have been all in favor of the insurgents. Theodore is regarded as a nsurper; his army has been reduced to a few thousand men, while the territory now left to

Billiards as a Military Pastime. The gentlemen of the British army may be less liberally paid by her Majesty's Government than ours are by the republic, but, en revanche, a maternal generosity is displayed in providing for their comfort and amusement. The Government has recently determined to furnish the various barracks throughout the colonies with cilliard tables for the officers' entertainment

him is little more than that occupied by his

billiard tables for the officers' entertainment. To this end three hundred thousand dollars in gold have been voted by Parliament.

Whatever lack of military knowledge the English system of bought commissions may create among British subalterns, there will hereafter be no want of opportunity for these gentlemen to acquire a high degree of skill in the "noble game" of billiards, and this dexterity will doubtless be turned to profitable account in making up the deficiency in their professional incomes.

"champions" will have to look to their

An Inventor in Luck. The Pall Mall Gazette says:-"A golden age has suddenly dawned for inventors, a class hitnerto supposed to have been accondated with 'monkey's allowance' at the dated with 'monkey's allowance' at the War Office and the Admiralty. It is to day announced in the 'Military' and Naval Intelligence' of the Times that 'Mr. Fraser, C. E., the deputy assistant superintendent of ordnance, who has so successfully introduced the sub-ject of cheap construction, is to receive, by order of Sir John Pakington, the sum of £5000, as a first instalment, in recognition of the advan-tages which have accrued from his invention; and that £10,000 is to be paid to Major Palliser, 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars, with a second instalment of £5000, to be paid next year, as an encouragement and stimulus to promote the continuance of that officer's eminent services, which have, so far as regarded the economy and efficiency of his chill system, produced such valuable results."

The Paris Monetary Conference. The Paris Monetary Conference.

The International Monetary Conference that has been sitting at Paris for a fortnight has decided, it is reported, on a series of resolutions with the view of establishing a uniform monetary system throughout Europe and the United States of America. The standard, in accordance with modern scientific lights, is of the single, not of the double character—the metal chosen being gold; and the monetary uniformity is to be based on the French system—a decision to which the Conference was doubliess impelled by the fact that on that plan the monetary systems of Italy, Switzerland, and Belgium have already been re-established.

Almost an "Affair of Honor." 1 Almost an "Affair of Homor." A duel between E. Barksdale, editor of the Jackson (Miss.) Clarion, and Colonel E. M. Yerger, editor of the Herald and Mississipion, of the same city, has been avoided by the interposition of Governor Humphreys and other friends. The editor of the Herald called the editor of the Clarion a "radical," because he advocated reconstruction under the plan of Congress. Mr. larksdale stigmatized this in language which would "admit of but one construction." Mr. Yerger demanded "immediate satisfaction." Then Governor Humphreys, etc., stepped in, and the matter was mutually referred to Wiley hen Governor Humphreys, etc., and the matter was mutually referred F. Harris, ex-member of Congress, and William B. Taylor, who reported "that Colonel Yerger should publicly disavow any intention to impute to Mr. Barksdale the designs, feelings, or principles of the party known as the radical party, or class him as a member thereof, and, upon his doing so, that Mr. Ba ksdale publicly withdraw the article in the Clarion of the lith

-Fifty persons say they first collared Berezowski. Some of them are evidently mistaken.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

WESTERN M. E. CHURCH, TWEN-TIETH and WALNUT,—10½ and s. Rev. T. B. MILLER. Love Feast, half-past 3. Excursion to Cape May by Rail, on TUESDAY, July 30, 1887, Tickets \$2.

HANCOCK ST. M. E. CHURCH.—TO-morrow, at 1014, Pastor, Rev. WM. B. WOOD, subject.—"Shall we know our friends in Heaven?" At 3%, Camp Meeting Experience Meeting.

EMORY M. E. CHURCH, REV. G. ORAM, 10% and % to 8. Excursion to Cape May by Raliroad, TUESDAY, July 20th. ASBURY M. E. CHURCH, THIRTY THIRD and CHESNUT Streets,—Rev. W. L. GRAY, P. E., at 10% To-morrow morning.

ERENEZER M. E. CHURCH, REV. A. M. and Rev. W. T. SIMPERS at 8 P. M. * REV. Dr. NADAL at 104 and 5 o'clock.

TABERNACLE RAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth.—Services To-morrow at 10% A. M. and 7% P. M. Strangers cordially invited, Sunday School at 9 A. M., instead of 2% P. M., until September I.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH.-THERE will be no service in this Church for three or four sabbaths. Due notice will be given when open again.

BETHUNE HALL, TWELFTH Street and MONTGOMERY Avenue.—Rev. P. STRYKER TALMAGE at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. * GREEN WICH STREET CHAPEL,
GREEN WICH Street, below THIRD, - Preaching every Sabbath, by Rev. WILLIAM HUTTON, at
10% A. M. and 8 P. M. Seats free. It you attend no
other church you are cordially invited.

REV. ROBERT H. LUNDIE, OF Liverpool, England, will preach To morrow (Satbata) morning at 10% o'clock in the Rev. Dr. WYLIE'S CHURCH, BROAD, below Spruce. The public are invited. This will be the only opportunity of hearing this distinguished minister in our city.

PRESENTERIAN CHURCH, corner of EIGH TEENTH and ARCH Streets, To-morrow at 10% A M. and 8 P. M. Strangers welcome,

N. TWELFTH Street, Rev. NOAH at. PRICE, Pastor, 105, "The Law: is it of any use to the world?" 7%, "Frejudice: is it a sin!" Come.

NORTH BROAD STREET PRES-BYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of BROAD and GREEN Streets. - Preaching To-morrow at 10% A. M. and s.P. M. by Rev. Mr. HOLLOWAY, from Pater-son, New Jersey. Strangers invited.

UNION M. E. CHURCH. Rev. JAMES NEILL at 10% A. M. Rev. W. J. PAXSON, at 8 P. M. Seats all free.

NORTH BROAD STREET U. P'
CHURCH, BROAD Street, above Poplar.—
Rev. JOHN G. BROWN, D. D., of Pittsburg, Tomorrow, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. THE SECOND PRENBYTERIAN CHURCH will hereafter worship in HORTI-CULTURAL HALL, on BROAD street, between Locust and Spruce. Preaching To-morrow at 1012 A. M. and So'clock P. M.

Pastor, will preach in the WEST ARCH STREET PRESSYTERIAN CHURCH, To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Seats for Strangers.

CENTRAL PRESENTERIAN CHURCH, corner EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets.—Sermon in the morning at 10% by the Pastor, Rev. A. REED, D. D.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY will be open for Divine service To-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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

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NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING .- JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have RE-MOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT. OFFICES:-No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 780 Mp

REPUBLICANS-WARD MEETING. Republicans of the Fourteenth Ward are requested to meet at SPRING GARDEN HALL on MONDAY EVENING, July 29. at 7½ o'clock, to consider the new rules recommended by the City Committee. [11*] W. B. THOMAS, President.

CRITTENDEN'S

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BUSINESS PAPERS, ETC. No vacations. Students instructed at such hours as may best suit their convenience. Open from 2 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 3 P. M. to 7 P. M. Catalogues furnished on application. [628 femind-p The Crittendes Commercial Arithmetic and Business Manual, price, §. 25, for sale at the College. PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

IN

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 50, the day before the annual commencement. For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,

Clerk of the Faculty.

Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7 20 upif

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILA DELPHIA PASSENGER RAIL-WAY, No. 2455 FRANKFORD ROAD.

PHILADELPHIA. July 26, 1867.

All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the capital stock of the Company, and who have not yet paid the Ninth Instalment of Five boilers per share thereon, are hereby notified that the said ninth instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office on the tenth day of August, 1867.

By order of the Board,
7 27 2w JACOB BINDER, President.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING B. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 6th of July next, and be repended on TUENDAY, July 16, 1867.

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

All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

6.26 bw.

Treasurer.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT. WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE.
Twentieth Ward. [722 im

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DELAWARE
AND RARITAN CANAI, 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 of United States tax.
RICHAED STOCKTON, Transport,
July 22, 1867,
723 St. DIVIDEND NOTICE .- DELAWARE

DIVIDEND NOTICE, - PHILADEL PRIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COM PANY.

PANY.

PHILADELESIA, July 23, 1867.

A Dividend of FIVE FER CENT, has been declared, clear of taxes, from the brodin of the Company for the six months ending June 30, 1867, payable on and atter AUGUST 1, prox., to the Sto Kholders of the Company of July 1 June. 7 24 74 J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer,

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

I AM ONLY BILIOUS, SAYS THE debilitated vibtim of sick neadache, pain in the right side, constriction of the bowels, and hypo-chondria. Are these trifles, theu? No, unchecked they lead to rental disease. And yet, as surely as dawn dispets darkness, TARRANT'S EFFERVES-CENT SELIZER APERIENT will remove them. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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OF THE BLOOD.—Health consists in the
purity of the finids and sailes which compose the
human body; if the blood becomes vittated it int-cis human body; if the blood becomes vittated it infects
the whole system by its course through every fibre
and these. Holloway's Pilis not only expel all
humors which raint or impoverish tols vital element,
but purify and invigorate it and by supplying a gentis
and wholesome stimulus to the circulation they
strengthen each part, and give tone to the whole
frame. Sold by all Druggists. 723 tutasét

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CRLE. SUHUMIAURER & CO. S. STATED PIANUS.—Acknowledged apperior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms. New and Second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.

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THE PARIS EXPOSITION. beg to announce most positively that they have been THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL.

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this medal being distinctly classifed first in order of
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In addition to the above, the great "Societe des Beaux Aris," of Paris (the French National Society of Fine Aris, ind the acknowledged highest musical authority in Europe), has, after a careful examination and comparison of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to

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CHICKERINE PIANOS AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION. A cable telegram announcesti at the

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GRAND GOLU MEDAL Has been awarded to Chickering & Sons, for the best Pianos: and also, that The Grand Decoration and Medal of the Legion of Honor has been conterred upon Mr. Chickering by the hands of the Emperor of France, for entire superiority in Plano-fortes over all others exhibited at the Exposition

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ITOH, 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

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FROM FLIES AND MOSQUITOES!

This novel and valuable invention is designed for protecting Gilded Frames, Oil Paintings, Man-tel Mirrors, Pier Glasses, Porciali and Picture Frames, Chandellers, Statuary, Groups, etc., and excluding from bed-chambers and other apart.

FLIES AND MOSQUITOES. The invention is to ingeniously contrived that it can be applied to any window. "NO WOODEN FRAME IS REQUIRED!" Thus reducing the price of the article more than one-half of that of the ordinary Musquito Bar, which is not easy organity in appearance, but cannot be itself to any other than the window for which it is expressly made. The PATENT BaR, on the other hand, will said for a large or small window and can be rolled into the smallest bundle and carried in the pocket, if processary.

ments those ever perpiex-

into the smallest bundle and carried in the pocasary.

Boarders at the Sea-shore and elsewhere will find them a great convenience. All that is required in order to attach the Bar. Is four ordinary plus. They can also be used to cover-oil Palatings, cilided Frames, etc., requiring no tacking whatever, and can be taken off and replaced to a minute.

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NO. 26 NOUTH THIRD ST.

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SUNDAY IN PARIS

AN ADMIRABLE AND GRAPHIC LETTER FROM COLONEL FORNEY.

Showing how the innabitants of the great MODERN VANITY FAIR behave or misbenave themselves at their Churches, Halls Theatres, and other resorts [14



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TONGUES. SMOKED SALMON, SPICED SALMON,

TOES. POTTED MEATS, PRAIRIE GAME IN GREAT VARIETY. FINEST QUALITY OLIVE OIL.

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And every variety of CHOICE FAMILY GROCE-RIES, by the package or retall.

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