# Evening Telegraph

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AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING. NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1867.

#### Universities.

WE do no share in what seems to be a general opinion, that the fewer universities we have and the more liberally they are endowed the better the interests of education are subserved. at least we do not share in all of it. In a republic, and, above all, in a republic like ours, embracing probably every shade of character and habit of thought, there is need, we think, of as many colleges as the people are willing cordially to support-one in each State, if possible. If all the endowments which have gone to found new Universities throughout Pennsylvania-endowments large enough to be beneficial to an established University, but barely sufficient to enable a new one to maintain the credit of a school-if all these endowments had been given to any one college, we would have to-day, in deed and in truth, a University worthy of Pennsylvania. It is the mistake of gentlemen who have money to bestow upon education, that they are willing to give a hun dred or two hundred thousand dollars to lay an inefficient and insecure foundation which shall bear their name, but they hesitate to contribute any sum towards strengthening foundations laid already. We see the sudden rise of colleges professing to give their students the benefit of a full University course and its degree of Bachelor of Arts, when their entire endowment is probably insufficient to comfortably support three chairs in any University in Germany. Americans know how to give to benevolence, to trade, and to politics, but the science of giving to education, which has attained such perfection in England and over the continent of Europe, is as yet in its infancy among us. We are too prone to consider ourselves and our own glory before the true interests of the community we desire to benefit, and thus much of our seed is sown in stony places, and its fruit is insignificant, short-lived, and unsatisfactory. We point to the educational system of our own State as witness of the truth of what we say. What a wilderness of colleges it is ! How many half-reared structures, how many Aladdin's towers are awaiting completion, with the difference that his structure wanted but a window, while these are destitute of respectable foundations! What a mistake in those worthy gentlemen, so zealous to lay many foundations, and not content to build upon and insure foundations already laid! Let us hope that the future benefactors of learning in this State will be progressive and disinterested enough to recognize and rectify it. If Lafayette is to be the University of Pennsylvania, be it Lafayette: if Lehigh, be it Lehigh; if Gettysburg, or the Art Department of our Medical University here, be it even so. Wherever the University of our State shall be established, let it be established; let its foundations be secure, immovable, independent of all scholars' fees, with the best intellectual material that can be procured generously supported, and the whole edifice one to which a Pennsylvanian can point with pride and say "her degree is worth something." It seems to us the existence of any other than such a one is a negative injury to education. It receives into its bosom men who, with strong talent and zeal for study, very quickly cease to exert themselves when they find there is no incentive to industry, and that honors and degrees can be taken as well without as with a great painstaking. It has an entire college roll of ninety or a hundred students, when it ought to have, and would have if it was worth anything, seven or eight hundred, and even a thousand. Men who become great after graduating at such an institution owe little of it, it may be supposed, to their Alma Mater. If they die rich they are little inclined to leave a rich legacy to a parent that has been anything but alma to them, even if, indeed, they have not by that time forgotten all about her. And yet, strange to say, through all this coldness and neglect the college will continue to live, no richer, no poorer, just able to maintain an

We have been led to these observations in view of the appeal of the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania for funds for the endowment of two additional professorships of French and German. We earnestly hope that the public will appreciate the appeal, and generously respond to it, if, upon inquiry, it is found that the efficiency of the College would be in any degree increased by the gift, so applied. As for us, we are free to say that the system of a voluntary course commends itself to us by every possible argument of education. And yet we know of many, and the best American Celleges, that have no such system. and are very efficient, according to the presenscheme of College instruction, without it-Yale, for instance, and Princeton. When any Board of Trustees have their professorships so well endowed that they can place the best talent in every one of them, we heartily exhort and praise the effort to enlarge their sphere of usefulness and influence; but when large endowments are needed for strengthening the professorships which lie and always have laid, at the base of a college course, we doubt the policy of incurring expenditures in any new direction. If we are not mistaken, such is the case with the University of Pennsylvania. For nearly a hundred years it has had an existence upon one

of those insufficient endowments given by somebody or several somebodies long since dead, to which nobody ever made any sensible addition. It is an Aladdin's tower waiting these many years for some kind hand to bestow upon it the character and vim of a living University. Its many provosts have come and gone; its professors have lived, died, and resigned in their chairs; it has graduated its petty classes of eighteen and twenty, and the world has rolled on none the better and none the worse for its influence. This should not be the record of a hundred years. What, amid all the turmoil and bustle of existence; all the nervous hurrying on of the tide of life to newer worlds; all the deaths of time-worn fallacies and births of new and living truths; all the overthrows of empires and kingdoms; all the changes in State and Church; all the growth of the human soul and mind-an engine bearing the name of Educator should remain where its founder left it a hundred years ago! Benefactors of education do not seem to recognize it as a legacy for which they were bound, in the interests of learning. to provide, before seeking newer fields of enterprise; they simply left it where it was. Without proper life, it carries on the mechanism of university forms. Without proper spirit are its public examinations, at which few ever attend.

We hail, therefore, the movement of the present Board of Trustees to awake this Rip Van Winkle of a hundred years. True, the movement has been made before and failed: but no matter, let them try once again. Every dollar spent on an established institution is worth a hundred given to a new, unstable scheme, which a hundred years hence will be in the same condition. Let the money be expended rather upon the liberal endowment of chairs essential to a usual college course, and upon whatever apparatus the University may need, than upon the creation of French and German professorships. Let the studies for a university course of four years be fully and explicitly laid down, and every room so maintained that it will not be necessary to put aside or assume any branch of learning, according as a professor may resign or one be appointed to any department. Let her be perfectly independent of all tuition fees, that examinations may be public and as essentially a test of merit as is possible in our institutions

These are the necessities of any first-class college. And what are those of the many colleges throughout our Union, founded and cared for like her? Will the people support, consolidate, or abolish? What shall we say about our own State, our own city? Let us really have a University of Pennsylvania. If we are not prepared to make these sacrifices for the one in our own city, let them be for some other of our colleges, and then, as quickly as possible, secure either consolidation or abolition.

### A Poor Paying Policy.

THE result of the Tennessee election very decisively answers the question of how the colored citizens of the South will vote. Just so long as the Democratic party maintains its present attitude of hostility to impartial suffrage, nothing else can be reasonably expected than that the colored citizens, wherever they have votes, will array themselves en masse against that party. They would be foelish if they did not. The colored citizens of Tennessee would be infatuated to vote for a party that seeks to disfranchise them. So the probability is that the Democratic party. for the sake of keeping the comparatively small number of colored men at the North from the exercise of the elective franchise for a few years, will deliberately sacrifice the control of nearly every Southern State.

There was a time in the history of the Democratic party when it would not have been guilty of stupidity like this. But that was when it was actuated and inspired by truly democratic ideas, and when its leaders were men of sagacity and foresight. Now it has discarded its ancient principles, and its leaders are "blind leaders of the blind."

When slavery was overthrown in this country, it must have been apparent to every reflecting mind that the freedman would soon become a citizen. The idea that we could permanently have a class of inhabitants, born on the soil, paying taxes, doing military duty, and sustaining all the duties and responsibilities of citizenship, without enjoying its franchises, was absurd. The thing was impossible. The true course, therefore, for the Democrats was to have at once accepted the situation, and by graciously conceding what it was inevitable the colored citizens would otherwise soon achieve, have left the door open to secure their support. Instead of this, the Democrats have fought the enfranchisement of the colored citizen at every step, and have succeeded in arraying nearly a half-million of voters in solid phalanx against their party. And they have done this without gaining thereby a single substantial advantage. The anti-negro cry has ceased to have any influence upon the people. It has become completely worn out-a fit subject for sneers and jokes. There never was an instance of a great party's making a more complete failure in any given line of policy. Its statesmanship has descended to that low plane where the Rev. Petroleum V. Nasby is its fittest and most complete exponent.

RENTS have taken a tumble in New York. The World says that landlords who about the first of May last, with characteristic tenacity, held on to the old prices, and even in many instances added on a hundred dollars or so, are now quite satisfied to dispose of their empty houses at ten and even twenty per cent. below the prices of 1866. We notice more places to let in this city than for a long time past.

WE LEARN from forwarders that the new wheat crop is coming forward rapidly.

Old Issues and New Ones. Our Democratic contemporary asserts that the Republicans are raising "the old war issues," and that "the people are called upon to act as

if time had stood still for the past two years." To which we reply that it is the Democracy that insist upon fighting over old issues, and who call upon the people to act as if time had stood still not merely for two years, but for seven years. Our contemporary still fights its political battles as though slavery were yet alive, as though no great war had been fought, no grand revolution in favor of freedom and human progress achieved. The Republicans are ready to go forward to new issues-to tariffs, currency, public improvements, and the like-but the Democrats insist upon being whipped a few more times on the great fundamental questions of human rights, and we suppose we shall have to gratify them. The old issues will be fully settled in this country when every man enjoys equality before the law. When the Democrats are willing to live up to that primal principle of democracy, then new issues will be in order, but not before.

### The Difference.

OUR Democratic contemporary quotes some pretty hard sayings of Parson Brownlow in the days "before the flood," when he was a proslavery man. We believe that Governor Brownlow does not pretend to justify or defend himself for his course at that time, any more than the Apostle Paul justified his early persecution of the Church. But the joke of the thing is, that so long as he maintained those sentiments, and was a , bitter, rampant pro-slavery champion, our contemporary thought he was all right. It is because he has seen the error of his ways, and is now trying to atone for his pro-slavery follies by an honest and consistent devotion to free principles, that he has become obnoxious to his Democratic censors.

IN THE mountain counties of Tennessee, where there are scarcely any negroes or disfranchised Rebels, the Republican majority is about the same as the Union majority was in 1861. That tells the story. The contest is virtually the same that it was then.

WE HAVEN'T seen the conservatives look so crestfallen as they do now since Lee's surrender in the spring of 1865. The Union victory in Tennessee is too much for them. Patience, gentle souls!

Kossuth has been unanimously chosen to represent the city of Waitzen in the Hungarian Diet. The voice of the great orator may now be heard once more in defense of the rights of his native land.

THE CONSERVATIVES are enraged with the negroes for voting the Republican ticket in Tennessee. They used to feel the same way when the negroes helped to whip the Rebels during the war.

Andrew Johnson's own town and county gave a large Republican majority. What does he think of the people now?

THE CRETANS are reported to have achieved everal victories recently over the Turks.

CONFCIENCE MONEY .- The New York Times thus discourses on the origin of the term "Conscience Money," adding a few pertinent remarks upon petty pickings:-"General Spinner received another remittance of 'conscience money the other day-\$150-from a repentant ex-volunteer officer. This expressive term of 'conscience money' has now come to pass current as part of the common coinage of our language. It would be interesting to know how and when it first came into use; whether it was the invention of some contrite evil-doer to express the sharp pang that wrong his withers on returning ill-gotten gains, or of some astounded official who received remittances inexplicable except on the ground of a 'smitten conscience.' It is a pictorial phrase at all events, which makes one think of a haggard sinner, sleepless on a rumpled pillow; and the same wretch at daybreak stealthily thrusting, when no one is near, into the gas-post mailbox a packet lined with greenbacks, superscribed to 'The United States Treasury at Wash. ington.' At all events, during the last two years there must have come into the Treasury between ten and twenty thousands of conscience money, made up chiefly of driblets of a dollar, a few scores or hundreds of dollars, and rarely of a sum large enough to be apparently worth the stealing. We fancy, however, that people restore petty pickings more easily than great ones. and that though it be as positive an infraction of the moral law (as we are constantly reminded in infancy) to steal a pin as to steal a pound, yet if conscience demand the restoration of the pin, most men obey her gentle behest more promptly and gracefully than when she urges the giving up of a million."

THE LATEST HARVEST ADVICES .- Regarding the foreign and domestic harvests, the New York Tribune says:-"Our latest advices from Europe bring bad news of the crops. The harvest in France threatens to be much below the average, and in Portugal the vineyards, which furnish the principal support of extensive districts, are seriously affected by disease. In nearly all parts of our own country, however, the agricultural prospects, notwithstanding the wet summer, are extremely cheering, and without a perceptible drag upon our own store we can make up the deficiencies of Europe. We have taught the Old World countries the arts of war and peace, and set them many a good lesson in politics. Now-and not for the first time either-we are going to feed them."

EXEMPTION FROM CHOLERA IN NEW YORK. The Tribune of to-day refers to the absence of cholera from New York city, and says:-"Our exemption, until the 1st of August, from the attacks of epidemic cholers, has been the more noticeable from the fact that that dread disease has been raging in different portions of our own country as well as in foreign lands. The Southwestern cities have suffered heavily from this cause, and from Memphis and the towns of faroff Kansas we have the report of many deaths. One year ago the deaths from cholera in this city and Brooklyn were from thirty to forty per day, and the Tribune said, 'Cholera as an epi-

demic is rapidly upon the increase in this city and upon the islands in the East river.' That we have not the same record to make to-day is due to Providential care, and not to a healthful condition of either our tenement-houses or our public streets. The Board of Health are doing all the law justifies them in doing to cleanse the rookeries where humanity is packed like herrings in a box; but for the purification of our thoroughlares we must look to other officials."

### RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NORTH CITY MISSION, NORTH PENN, 10% A M. and 8 P. M., Rev. S. IR-WIN: MORRIS CITY, 10% A. M., Rev. J. M. GOLD-ING: 8 P. M., J. W. CLARE: MOUNT OLIVET, 10% A. M. sed 8 P. M., Rev. J. U. DEACON: FRANK-FORD AVENUE, 10% A. M., H. BURKIT; 8 P. M., J. M. BODEN

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth. Services To morrow at 10% A. M. and 7% P. M. Strangers cordully invited, Sanday School at 9 A. M., instead of 2% P. M., until September 1.

WEST SPRUCE STREET PRESRY-TERIAN CHURCH, S. W. corner of SPRUCE and SEVENTEENTH Streets,—The Bev. JAMES C. MOFFATT, D.D., of Princeton, N. J., will preach in this church on Sabbath morning, 4th instant—ser-vices commencing at half-past 10 o'clock.

THE REV. H. M. PATTERSON will preach at the TENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Rev. Dr. Boardman's), corner of WAL-NUT and TWELFTH Streets, To-morrow, 4th 1884, at 10% A. M. aud 4 P. M.

GERMANTOWN SECOND PRES-BYTERIAN CHURCH, TULPEHOCK EN and GREEN Streets.—Treaching to-morrow morning and evening by Rev. Mr. DE VEVRE, now of Pota-SECOND PRESHYTERIAN
CHURCH.-Professor PORTER, of Lafayette
College, wil preach in HORTICULTURAL HALL,
BROAD Firest, above Spruce, to-morrow at 10% A. M.

FIFTH UNITED PRESHYTERIAN CHURCH. TWENTIETH and BUTTON-WOOD Streets.—Preaching to-morrow at 10% and 4, by the Rev. Mr. 61.ADSTONE.

COHOCKSINK PRESBYTERIAN
CHURCH, FRANKLIN Street and COLUMBIA Avenue. Preaching at 10% A. M. and 7% P. M. REST. REV. C. M. TYLER, OF NATICE, Mass, will preach at 10% A. M. and 8 P. M., in the NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD and GREEN Streets.

HENSINGTON PRESBYTERIAN CONKEY, at 10 A.M. No second service during August,

RIAN CHURCH, FIFTEENTH and LOMBARD, 101, and 4.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, THIED Bireet, above Beaver. Preaching at 10% A. M. To morrow, by Rev. JACOB DICKERSON, Lord's Supper at 6 o'clock P. M. JAMES NEILL at 10% A. M. Rev. SAMUEL LUCAS at 8 P. M.

WESTERN M. E. CHURCH.-REV. CALVARY M. E. CHURCH.-REV

OLD ST. GEORGE'S.-REV. M. D. KURTZ, 10% and 8. Communion at 3. BO STREET M. P. CHURCH, OTTER at 10 \( \) A. M. and 6 P. M., by Rev. C. COCHELL. \* ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, FRANKLIN But Street, above Brown.—The Sunday services during August will be at 10% morning and 4 afternoon, by Rev. R. U. B. WEBSTER, of Cornwall, England.

BETHUNE HALL, TWELFTH Street and MONTGOMERY Avenue.—Rev. P. STRYKER TALMAGE at 10½, Sunday School Con-cert at 3½. Several eminent speakers. LUTHERBAUM CHURCH, NO. 1527 PRICE, Pastor, Rev. J. R. GATES Morning and Evening, at 10½ and 7½. Seats free.

### SPECIAL NOTICES.

GROCERS' AND BUTCHERS' RE-FRIGERATORS-Chesp and good; warranted old, 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 Also, the NEW MAGLIOCCO HEATER, which is cheap, powerful in giving heat, and saving in coal.

B. S. HARRIS & CO.,

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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.

RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE

A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the RIVER SIDE INSTITUTE was held at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of FRIDAY, August 2, at the Office of GEORGE A. COOKE & CO., No. 83 South THIRD Street, attended by a majority of the Trustees.

#### JAMES M. SCOVEL Was unanimously elected Chairman.

Upon motion, Hon. W. W. WARE was elected Treasurer, and HENRY W. GORMAN, Secretary. One of the Trustees being absent, the meeting then, on motion of Mr. Gorman,

### ADJOURNED TILL MONDAY,

The 5th inst., at 12 o'clock noon. Attest-JAMES M. SCOVEL, Chairman,

H. W. GORMAN, Secretary, A Committee of two, consisting of J. E. COE and AMES M. SCOVEL, were appointed by the Trusteen to examine the title to property at kiverside, and re-

#### PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

port at the next meeting of the Board of Trustees.

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 R. B. YOUNGMAN,

Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7 20 4ptf PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY-OFFICE, No. 227 S. FCURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, JUDE 26, 1867.

Clerk of the Faculty.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on BATURDAY, the 6th of July next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, July 16, 1867.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT has been declared. on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in oash on and after the 15th of July next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the stand registered on the state of July next.

all orders for Dividends must be witnessed and All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and S. BRADFORD, Tressurer.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILA DELPHIA PASSENGER RAIL.
WAY, NO. 263 FRANKFORD ROAD.
PHILADELPHIA, July 26, 1867.
All persons who are subscribers to or bolders of the capital stock of the Company, and who have not yet peld the Ninth Instalment of Five Dollars per anare 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 Hoad.
7 27 28 JACOB BINDER, President.

JACOB BINDER President. FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT,
WILLIAM F, SOMEIBLE,
Twentieth Ward. [7 28 im
Subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

REMARKABLE FOR PRICES

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD. PRILADELPHIA, August 3, 1867.
A meeting of the UNION REPUBLICAN ASSO-CIATION of the above Ward was held on Friday Evening, August 2, 1887, at the public house of John Mars, corner of Lancaster avenue and Haverford road, for the purpose of taking action on the rules recently adopted by the Union Republican City Execu tive Committee in regard to conducting the delegate elections. After the reading of the rules by the Sec retary, it was, on motion of Samuel Haworth, Esq.,

That the rules, as laid down by the Union Republican City Executive Committee, be adopted. On motion of Mahlon Warner, Esq., it was agreed that the sense of this Association be that the hours to prepare a registry of the Republican voters of each division shall be from 4 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P.

M. on the days stated in said rule. Samuel Haworth, Esq., moved that the Secretary be instructed to have the proceedings of the meeting this Association published in the "Public Ledger," "Press," "Inquirer," "Evening Telegraph,", and "Bulletin."

On motion, adjourned, C. C. PEIRSON.

President, JOHN A. MAUGLE, Secretary.

TO THE REPUBLICAN CITIZENS of Philadelphia,—Agreeably to the Supplementary Rules recently adopted by the City Executive Committee of the Republican party for the government of the Delegate Election to be held on the 27th of August, the Republican Election Officers and the Division Executive Committee of the various Election Divisions throughout the city will sit at at the regular places of holding elections (or at such places as may be designated by the registering officers), on the evenings of the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th of August, between the hours of 4 and 8 o'clock, to prepare a Registry of the Republican voters of each Election Division.

Election Division.

No person shall be allowed to vote at the ensuing Delegate Election unless his name appears duly registered in the enrolling book of said Division.

By order of the Republican City Executive Committee,

JOHN L. HILL.

JOSEPH S. ALLEN, Secretaries. 8 2 3t

AT ALL SEASONS, IN ALL CLIMES, by both sexes, and by individuals engaged in all kinds of employment, active or sedentary, TARRANTS EFFERVESCENT APERIENT will be found invaluable as a means of regulating the bowels, toning the liver, and preventing inflammatory disorders. 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 vitlated it infects the whole system by its course through every fibre and tissue. Holloway's Pills not only expel all humors which taint or impoverish this vital element, but purify and invigorate it and 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.

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BEAUTIFUL HAIR.-CHEVALIER'S BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHEVALIERS
Life for the Hair positively restores grey hair
to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life,
strength, and growth to the weakest hair, stops its
falling out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparaileled as a hair dressing. Soldiby all druggists,
inshionable hair-dressers and dealers in fancy goods.
The trade supplied by the wholesale druggists,
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.,
New York,

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELE-FIFT BRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold en most reasonable terms. New and Second-hand Planes constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and pecking promptly attended to. 6 19 3m Warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT St.

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These beautiful instruments constantly increase in popularity, and are to be found in splendld assort-

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STEINWAY & SONS
beg to announce most positively that they have been THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL
FOR AMERICAN PLANOS,
this medal being distinctly classified first in order of merit, and placed at the head of the list of all Exhibitor by the

SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY.

This final verdict of the only tribural determining the rank of the awards at the Exposition, places

THE STEIN WAY PIANOS

At the head and above all others, in all styles exhibited.
In addition to the above, the great "Seclete des Beaux Aris," of Paris (the French National Society of Fine Aris, and 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

STEINWAY & SONS
THEIR GRAND TESTIMONIAL MEDAL
"for greatest superiority and novelty of construction

or greatest superiority and novelty of constr BLASIUS BROS., NO. 1006 CHESNUT ST.

CHICKERING PIANOS AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION. - The First Premium-Grand Gold Medal-has been awarded to Chickering & Sons for the best Planos: and also The **Crand Decoration and Medal of The** Legion of Honor has been conferred upon Mr. Chickering by the hands of the Emperor of France for entire superiority in Plano Fortes over all others exhibited at the Exposition.

W. H. DUTTON.

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SKIN DISEASES. ITCH! ITCH! ITCH! SWATNE'S OINTMENT

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Don't be alarmed if you have the TOH, 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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BRAID MAKING MACHINES, NO. 720 CHESNUT STREET.

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### EXCURSIONS.

TENTH ANNUAL EXCURSION FROM THILADELPHIA AND HADDONFIELD TO ATLANTIC CITY, TUESDAY, August 5, 1867, leav-ing VINE STREET WHARF 8 o'clock A. M., COOP-ERS POINT 6 20 A. M., and HADDONFIELD 6 43 A. M.

A. M.
FARE for the round trip, \$1.25.
Children over five, and under twelve, 65 cents,
Tickets for sale at Vine Street wharf and Cooper's
Point on the morning of the Excersion, on the cars,
and of the Agents of the above-named stations.
The subscriber respectfully solicits your patronage,
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WILLIAM PLUM.

DELIGHTFUL SHADE, RE freshing breezes, and first class re-freshing breezes, and first class re-quarters of an hour.

TAKE THE FAMILY TO GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, the most delightful place for recreation and enjoy-ment in the vicinity of the city. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. FARE TO WILMINGTON, 15

On and after MONDAY, July 8, the steamer A RIEL will leave CHESNUT Street wharf at 8 % A. M. and 8 % P. M. Returning, leaves Wilmington at 6 % A. M. and 12 % P. M. and 12 45 F. M. Fare to Wilmington, 15 cents; excursion tickets, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 7 30 st DAILY EXCURSIONS TO WIL

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