THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1867.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

BUTTORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPOB CURRENT TOPICS-COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Uneasy Feeling in Europe. From the Times.

The latest despatches from Paris and London indicate the existence of an uneasy feeling in political circles, such as was felt for months many before the outbreak of the German war. That war, as nearly every one who studied its causes or took pains to estimate its results foresaw, solved but one or two points of the European problem. It gave to Italy a coveted province-all indeed that she had failed to achieve at Villafranca. It gave all the unity to North Germany which was attainable by mere force of arms. It wrested from Austria the Presidency of the Federal States. It created a sovereignty in place of that Presidency, and it made William of Prussia the head of a strong consolidated monarchy without the incumbrance of petty principalities, aiming to hold coordinate authority, and ambitious to figure as equals in the Federal Diet. It was a gigantic step towards the reconstruction of Europe. But it was in no sense a crowning act. It showed rather what was possible to be done, than made it clear that an ultimatum had been presented. The Treaty of Prague was a truce, and nothing more. It as little partook of the nature of a permanent settlement as did the hasty peace which followed the battle of That peace was delusive, as every Solferino. one felt it to be when the treaty was signed. Italy was not content. Those disinterested lookers-on who had hoped and prayed for Italian unity knew that the expedient was one of a temporary kind, and that the antagonism of centuries was only rendered stronger and more bitter by the suspension of hostilities which the intervening authority of France had brought about. It was the same when the battle of Sadowa, following the virtual surrender of the Venetian provinces which Austria proposed to the Emperor of the French, made an end to Austrian supremacy in the German States. Prussia had gained too much in too brief a time to be content with the results which her prowess had won. She had wiped out the kingdoms of Saxony and Hanover. She had declared against the existence of the free cities of the federation, and the wealthiest and most pretentious of them all had she put under such tribute as no conquering power since the time of the first Napoleon had conceived to be possible. She had not only driven her rival out of her position as the head of Federal Germany, but she had made that rival contribute to the expenses incurred in the spoliation. She claims all the rights and titles won by the Austro-Prussian victories in war for the possession of the Danish Principalities. And she had thrown down the challenge to France by substituting a Prussian force for the Federal contingent in the great fortress of Luxembourg. These, in brief, were the grand results of

the German struggle of 1866. It was measurably a European struggle, inasmuch as it changed the leadership of Central Europe, and raised Italy from the position of an inferior State to that of a power which should hereafter claim a voice in the councils of the leading Governments. But the German struggle, from the simple fact of its assuming the proportions of a centest for the territorial readustment of Europe, failed to reach that end. It left the balance of power essentially where it was, except that Prussia stepped into the place of Austria, with much more than Austria's ambition or her power of provoking the jealousy and the hostility of other States. The new international relations created by the Treaty of Prague were of such a character that France especially could not be indifferent to them. The Emperor of the French had mixed himself up so far in the conflict that he had made France a partisan of Austria in the very heat of the conflict. He had undertaken to define the limits beyond which Bismark and his royal master should not pass. He had found his advice contemned and his assumed right of intervention scorned. He had seen a three months' struggle win for Prussia a rank which made her territorially and otherwise the peer of France, either in the field or in council. And he had succeeded, as he had never done before since his election as President of the French republic, in convincing the people of France that war was desirable; that it was necessary if the honor of the nation was to be upheld; and that the empire might safely discard its motto of "Peace." at least long enough to make Prussia amenable to the judgment of neighboring powers. The distraction of the Paris Exhibition; the temporary suspension of belligerent movements which the Treaty of London brought about: the legerdemain of bringing the leading sovereigns to Paris, have all served a purpose-an important purpose. They have diverted to a certain degree the attention of France and of Europe from the fact that every gun factory in the country was as full of orders as it could hold; that the Emperor's Government has the power, and is using it as it has probably never been used before under the present reign, to raise the effective strength of the army to little short of a million of men; and that a sharp and threatening correspondence has been going on between Paris and Berlin since the day that the Treaty of London was signed. The pretext for that correspondence is the new attitude which Prussia assumes in the disposition of the Schleswig question. The real inspiration of the correspondence is the prevailing sentiment in France-alike among Orleanists and Bonapartists and Liberals-that the Government and people of France have been snubbed by Prussia; first, during the progress of the war, when Austria's appeal for the intervention of Napoleon was answered by the thunders of Sadowa; next, when the Emperor's demand for an equivalent for Prussia's territorial acquisitions was met by the reinforcement of the garrison of Luxembourg. That sentiment the Emperor of the French finds it convenient to recognize and to bow before. Its recognition will be a distraction from the accumulating perplexities of the Mexican question; and it is on these grounds chiefly that a new European war may be said to be foreshadowed.

States Government horses that were to be used against the Robellion. Here was a bomb-shell; and it is evident that the case would have been against the furnisher of horses it this story had gone abroad without contradiotion. But the maligned candidate was equal to the occasion. The charge enabled him to put himself right before the voters, and his defense will furnish future history with the best extant specimen of real Kentucky loyalty. He admitted that he had had a contract to furnish the United States with horses, and that he had the animals called for; but he further showed by facts and dates that he had so managed the delivery of the horses, "had so arranged the place and time, as to secure their capture by John Morgan, who was then on a raid in Kentucky." Here is a model contractor-and if this man's election is not safe we do not understand the people of that chivalrous State. Surely a man who not only helped the Confederacy, but made Uncle Sam him for it, is entitled to the entire respect that loyal community that managed throughout the whole war to be on neither side when hard hits were in vogue, and yet gave to the Richmond authorities, by illicit trade across the lines, as much material aid as went in through the Atlantic blockade. That was the direction in which Kentucky chivalry showed itself with greatest brilliancy; and as this candidate can boast the best achievement in the real Kentucky way, we submit that he is the most peculiarly fit man

Mr. Seward Foiled in His Land Speculation. From the Herald.

to represent his State in Congress.

The semi-official organ at Washington informs us that Mr. Seward's informal negotiations to settle the Alabama claims with England, on the basis of taking territory on the Pacific coast by way of payment, has failed. We advise the Secretary not to be discouraged, but to bring all his ingenuity to bear on John Bull. After having obtained the North Pole from Russia, the territory lying between that and our other possessions is necessary to connect one with the other, and "to round off" our republican empire in that region. The British are smart at driving a hard bargain, especially in the matter of territory, and they may be doing so in this case. Let Mr. Seward put on a little more boldness and firmness than is natural to him, and, with the Alabama claims in one hand and manifest destiny in the other, say to the British Government that it must be done. Such a plan of settlement will undoubtedly be the most natural and easy for Great Britain, while she would save herself a great deal of trouble in future with regard to these remote possessions.

A Presidential "impediment." From the Tribune.

The question of General Sheridan's removal has been so long in abeyance that we are in hopes good counsels may be heeded at last. We have no doubt that the President has a sincere desire to remove General Sheridan, but he is no less sincere in his desire to do a hundred things quite as absurd. If his advisers would recall to his mind the case of Martin Van Buren, who was rejected in a pique, by the Senate, as Minister to England, and subsequently elected to the Presidency, he might hesitate longer before he makes a "martyr" of the most popular commander in America. The disposition is so general among those of our friends who desire a military man for the Presidency to consider General Sheridan as a candidate, that his removal would only lead to his nomi nation by impetuous radical conventions. In the event of a military nomination being advisable, we desire to think well of Sheridan and we trust, therefore, that the President will not force upon us prematurely the consideration of his qualifications. We want the summer and fall for more important work, and do not care to have nominations discussed until the States stand side by side in the Electoral College, and the finances are in a more flourishing condition. We hope also that, when that time comes, we may have a candidate from civil life. If the President lets well enough alone, such a nomination may be easily made. If he removes General Sheridan upon the grounds indicated by his friends, it will be a menace to the Union party which that party is not in the mood to overlook. The removal from New Orleans may be followed by four years of duty at Washington. Let us look at this question a moment. A correspondent says the order for General Sheridan's removal "will assign as a cause for the step that Sheridan himself is an impediment in the way of rational and constitutional reconstruction, and that, therefore, he should be removed in the same way that Sheridan himself removed Governor Wells, of Louisiana. "The President believes that, though the recent acts of Congress clothe military commanders with absolute power, still these commanders should use the utmost discretion, and exercise their powers so as to bear as lightly as possible upon the people, and so as to give satisfaction in their districts. He considers that Sheridan has not thus acted: that he has been unwise, arbitrary without cause, and in many instances despotic in the exercise of power." This statement may fully represent the position of the President, but the country will not so regard it. The country sees in General Sheridan a man who has done his duty, and has been patriotic, impartial, zealous. It is said that he is an "impediment" to reconstruction. In what way ? He finished the work of registration more rapidly than any other commander. He did it with fairness and economy, and would have had it finished on the 1st of July but for the President's order to reopen the books, that Stanbery might find a for the Rebels to come back and vote. way To finish a work quickly is certainly not to impede it. How has Sheridan abused his powers? They were not assumed by him. longress especially directed the performance of certain duties. He was the mere minister of the national will-and he obeyed it, just as he obeyed it when he sent Early whirling down the valley of the Shenandoah, or shat tered the puissance of Lee at the battle of Five Forks. Has he been harsher with the peopl of his district than his duty compelled ? Ŵ. think, from all our information, that beyond the performance of necessarily unpleasant duties Sheridan has been very kind and considerate even to the Rebel citizens. We have heard of no act of oppression, of no tyranny, of no unnecessary interference with private and vested rights. We have heard from dozen Rebel sources that, if the Military bill is to be enforced, the Rebels would as soon have the work done by Sheridan as by any other commander. Therefore, for the President to assume that General Sheridan has been "unwise, arbitrary without cause, and in many cases despotio in the exercise of power," is, we submit, to calumniate a great soldier te satisfy

man who proved himself in war to be not only the most brilliant of all our generals, according to General Grant himself, if but, we may credit twenty narratives, one of the greatest captains of modern times. peace he has been as great as in war. When President Johnson endeavored to coax him to sustain his policy by equivocating in reference to the New Orleans riots, he startled the country by spurning the tempta-tion, and pronouncing the riot to be a massacre worse than Fort Pillow. This showed the intropid honesty of the man, and the possession of a virtue that rose above an influence to which even Grant yielded when, in the face of the infamy of that massacre, he allowed himself to be carried around the country in the President's train-while the President himself defended the riot and denounced its innocent victims. There were, no doubt, good reasons for General Grant's negative acquiescence in that celebrated trip, and we are content with them. But while the name of Grant was used to sustain the policy of the President and atone for his deeds, the name of Sheridan was the oriflamme around which the country rallied when it fought the battle of Congress, and routed the forces of the Copperhead Johnson party.

The name of Sheridan is an oriflamme today. Whatever statesman or soldier we may nominate, his name and deeds will be among he most glorious elements of our canvass. The country approves of his course, and, so long as he possesses public confidence, will watch him with eager, jealous eyes, and will not tamely submit to his sacrifice. We see that Grant is urging the President to be wise and pause. We add our own most earnest entreaty. The work of reconstruction has been too long impeded by the President's obstinate and reckless opposition. It is criminal to continue that opposition. Let Sheridan alone, and let us hope that our other captains may do their work as well.

Cholers on the Mississippi.

From the Herald.

That fearful pest, the cholera, has again made its appearance in our territory. We heard of its last and most fatal ravages a few months since on the La Plata river. Great pests have always followed great wars, and it appears that we are to be made no exception to the rule. Our reports indicate that the mortality from cholera at Memphis is fifty per day. In the lower grounds of the Mississippi Valley the disease has also broken out, while along our Indian frontier it is also reported. Last fall it left us by striking off from the mouth of the Rio Grande river into Mexico in a west-southwest course, touching Southern Coahuila, and continuing westward to the Cordilleras. To-day it is upon us again, and the most active measures should at once be taken to confine it in as narrow limits as possible. One great cause of its reappearance in the Mississippi Valley is the neglect of the agricultural interests which has followed our Rebellion.

The river levées, at all times in a doubtful condition, have in the past year burst at many points, carrying flood and consequent devastation to the adjoining districts. The waters, regaining their accustomed channel, have left a marsh nearly the size of the State of New York, from which are arising the pestilential miasmas resulting from the decomposition of the rank vegetation of the South. Added to this are immense plantations almost given over to their primeval wilderness.

A wise legislation would shape some broad policy in dealing with our Mississippi valley, which is the great backbone of our political and material prosperity. The river should, by skilfully constructed engineering works, be

tion. They are pleased that there was no bloodshed, which is commendable; jubilant that that reverend model of piety and statesmanship, Parson Brownlow, is re-elected Governor, which is laughable; and they are ready to dance with joy at the unanimity with which the negroes voted the Republican ticket-a foolish ecstasy, for neither they nor anybody else supposed it would be different We will review these topics of Republican congratulation, each in its order. It is an impudent affront to the intelligence

of the American people to congratulate them on the exemption of Tennessee from scenes of bloody turbulence on election day. There was perfect order in France on the day Louis Napocon was elected emperor. There was perfect order in Mexico on the day Maximilian was chosen to the imperial throne. There was order in Tennessee, last Thursday, for the same reason. In none of these cases did order prevail because the community was free from olcanic and explosive passions, but because the election took place under repressive mili tary surveillance. There would be as much sense in praising the quiet deportment of a maniac in handcuffs and a straight-jacket. Chains are no satisfactory substitute for sanity. The most melancholy circumstance of all is the fact that the condition of the patient is such as to render coercive repression necessary. It was Brownlow's militial and the United States troops under General Thomas that kept the peace in Tennessee. Acoursed be the policy which renders military intimidation necessary to prevent elections from convulsing and deso lating a State ! The prevalence of such a system in the South will render republican institutions a byword.

It is edifying, indeed, to behold a party which plumes itself on its "moral ideas, and boasts of the sympathy and adhesion of a great part of the New England clergy, chanting pious Te Deums over the election of such a ribald and blasphemous old reprobate as Parson Brownlow. Judging the tree by its fruits, a reconstruction policy which produces such a Governor as Brownlow must be truly glorious. It will be hard to match Brownlow in the other ten States: but the system may be relied on to elevate to the highest office in each the most reckless and brutal demagogue within its borders; Hunnicutt, probably, in Virginia, and statesmen of like wisdom and balance of character in all the others.

We come now to the most [solid ground of Republican congratulation - the uniformity with which the Tennessee negroes voted the Republican ticket. It is regarded as pretokening a similar result, and the consequent suc cess of the Republican party, in the other States. We do not dispute this probability. nor do we greatly regret it. It will render that party responsible for good losal government in the South at a time when good local government, even in wise, experienced hands, would be exceedingly difficult. With the negroes all voting, and most of the intelligent whites disfranchised, we have no faith that order and justice can prevail in the South without external military support, no matter what party might be in the ascendancy. If the negro vote were divided, and the Democratic party had the responsibility of evoking order out of such elements, things would be constantly occurring which would be charged upon Democratic mismanagement, but due, in fact, to the impossibility of organizing such a mass of barbarous ig norance into enlightened and law-abiding stability. If there is to be an attempt to re construct the temple of civil order out of mud and rubbish, the Democratic party has little reason to covet the post of architect. It is not much to be regretted that they who compel the use of the crumbling, unsightly materials should be held answerable for the solidity and proportions of the edifice. The Republican policy of reconstruction introduces a long period of confusion, infinitely to be regretted, indeed, but since it must come, it is perhaps better that the whole undivided responsibility for the execution, as well as the plan, should rest with its true authors. Fall it necessarily must, and the Republicans will be unable to shift any part of the blame of a bad system upon Democrats entrusted with its practical working. Its failure ought to ruin, and will ruin, the party that introduced it and since it would fail in any hands, it had better fail in the hands of its authors. The reasons why it cannot succeed are obvious. It will, first, be a government of ignorance, and the success of republican institutions rests upon education and intelligence. It will, secondly, be the government of a minority, and the preponderance of physical strength being on the side of the beaten party, the new State Governments will never be able to stand alone. It will be, thirdly, a government founded on the domination of race over race, the weaker and less capable race over the stronger, and will therefore deepen and intensify the prejudices of race, and keep up a constantly accumulating fund of mutual ani mosity. The Democratic party has no reason to covet responsibility for the well working of so absurd a system. Whenever the Southern whites are enfranchised, the Government will revert of itself to the white race; and until then stable civil order will be impossible without the constant aid of Federal bayonets. The joy of the Republicans at the prospect of securing the whole negro vote, shows how insecure they consider their ascendancy in the North. If they could hold what they have in the Northern States, it would be of no consequence to them whether the South elected Republicans or Democrats. The States they control at present elect a majority of both Houses of Congress, and can elect the President. But they see that slight changes in the North, changes much smaller than often occur from year to year, would shake their power to its foundation. The change, for example, of about six thousand votes in each, would give the Democrats the two great States of New York and Pennsylvania, with their fifty-nine electoral votes; and taking fifty-nine from one side and adding them to the other would make a difference of one hundred and eighteen in the result. Although the Northern Democrats have but a few members of Congress, they form nearly half of the Northern people. This is why the Republicans attach such supreme importance to the negro vote. But the negro vote cannot save their party from impending overthrow. The North in the hands of the Democrats, as well as the North in the hands of the Republicans, is strong enough to control the Government; and the disorders and disgusts which will flow from negro rule in the South will be the chief means of gaining for us the votes we lack to make the Democratic party a majority. Between the 28th of April, 1865, and the

22d of June, 1867, the Africane has been

represented one hundred and fifty times in

Paris alone. The 150 representations pro-

duced the sum of 1,511,684 france, or an

-The late Lambert Thiboust, of whom in

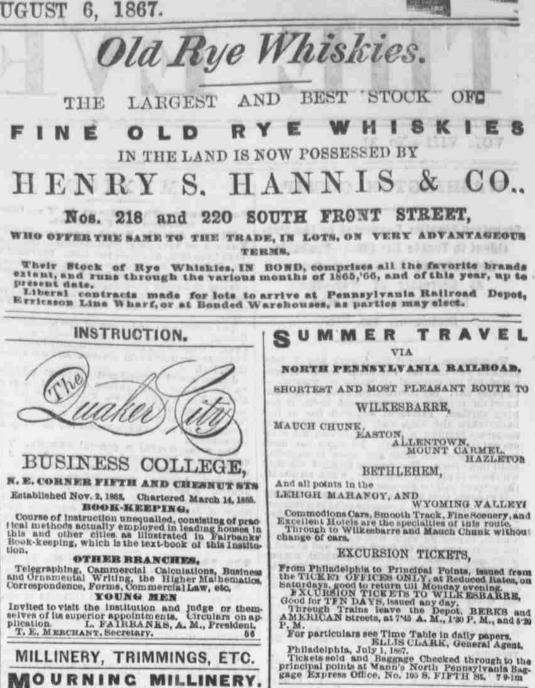
America we never heard, had written during

his lifetime no less than one hundred and six

plays, which were performed at eleven of the

different theatres in Paris.

average of \$2000.



SALE OF ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MOURNING BONNETS.

AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR

CELEBRATED MANUFACTURE.

MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR in every var.ety

of size and style, for Ladies', Genta', and Children's

HOSIEBY.

German manufacture, in socks, three-quarter socks

GLOVES.

HOFMANN'S Hosiery Store.

S5 tube] NO. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS.

NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

AND DEALERS IN

W. SCOTT & CO.,

FURNISHING GOODS

PHILADELPHIA

P. P. QUATINE.

3 153

In White, Buff, and Mode Color. For sale at

A large assortment of HOSIERY of English and

MAD'LLE KEOCH.

8276m

Wear.

and long hose.

MEN'N

5 27]rp

RAILROAD PROPERTY

AND FRANCHISES.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, we will expose to sale at Public Auction.

AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE. In the City of Philadelphia, State of Pennaylvania

OF CARTWRIGHT AND WARNER'S on the

15TH DAY OF OCTOBER,

<text><text><text>

follows:-First, The mortgaged premises will be sold in one parcel, and will be struck off to the highest and best bidder for cash. Second. Five per cent, of the purchase money shall be paid to the undersigned at the time of the sale by the purchaser, and he must also sign the terms and conditions of sale, otherwise, the said premises will be immediately resold. Third. The balance of the purchase money shall be paid to the undersigned, at the Banking House of Drexel & Co., No. 24 S. Third street, Philadel-phia, within thirly days from and after the day, of sale.

The Best Specimen of Kentucky Loyalty. From the Herald.

The campaign in Kentucky will develope many odd things, no doubt, but nothing probably better worth notice than the queer phases of Kentucky loyalty. It appears already that the worst thing a candidate can say egainst his opponent is that he did something likely to help the Union cause; nothing seems to be so prejudicial, so likely to damage the candidate before the voters, as the suspicion that he did not heartily desire the success of the Confederates. The other day a Democratic

a petty and spitaful revenge. The country sees so much that is grand in

placed beyond the eventuality of an overflow, trained to a regular channel and equal current-an engineering problem of not impracticable solution. This might be done by Cougress, or by the cooperation of the States directly interested. We should in that case not only reduce the area of pestilential lands, but increase immensely our national progress. The cholera is, in modern times, something brought on by bad legislation, both national and local, for science is infallibly designating its causes, and constantly pointing to methods by which they may be removed. The great pests which have at different dates rayaged Europe were in those times when the most aristocratic of our ancestors carried some strong perfume about them to counteract the effect of personal uncleanliness, and when modern science had not made nature bend to its discoveries. If a clear-sighted legislation will apply the knowledge of the times to the seeking of freedom from the cholera, as well as other scourges which give such a death-rate in our country, we may in a comparatively short period strip them of their terrors.

Mexican Factionists at their Old Work. From the Heraid.

The news from Mexico continues to be of wars and rumors of wars. While we are looking to our reconstructed sister republic in the hope of seeing some signs of peaceful progress, nothing reaches us but statements, more or less authentic, of renewed disturbances. In the important State of Tamaulipas Generals Gomez and Canales are raising endless trouble, the real point at issue being who shall pocket the customs dues of the port of Tampico. In western Jalisco, Losada and Corona, strong personal enemies, are ' fighting for the crown.' Losada is a formidable adversary. He controls all the territory from the Barrancas down to the sea. At tap of drum he can call around him three thousand armed Indians. Another tap, and they silently disperse. He is absolutely despotic in his own dominions, and, truth to say, has ruled them better than any one has ever yet ruled the other States of Mexico. In Losada's "kingdom of Tepic" robbey is unknown. A long rope and a short shrift is the speedy fate of all who attempt to play banditti. It is, in fact, the only part of Mextoo where travellers have no fears of robbers. But Losada, excellent ruler though he is, has refused to recognize President Juarez, and consequently Generals Corona and Guadarama have been sent to bring him to terms. They will have no easy task. In Yucatan the rival factionists are alternately fighting bloodless battles and betraying and butchering each other in the approved Queretaro style. Last of all, we hear that in roadless, unexplored Guerrero, the home of the pintos, those strange, blue-spotted lepers who form the bulk of the population of the State-Generals Alvarez and Jimnenez are waging active war. All these items make up a picture far from pleasing. They suggest the idea that, now that there is no general enemy left to fight with, the Mexicans will resume their old game of fighting among themselves. However, we wait to see, and hope for the best.

Republican Exuitation over the Ten-heases Election. From the World.

Bating some hesitation and dissent on the tractor, perhaps, with having sold to the United the submit to his degradation. Here is a go wild over the result of the Tennessee elec-

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety. WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street, FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC. TO HOUSEKEEPERS. I have a large stock of every variety of FURNITURE. Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of-PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS. WAINUT CHAMBER SUITS. PARLOR SUITS IN VALVET PLUSH, PARLOR SUITS IN RAIR CLOTH. PARLOR SUITS IN REPS. Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book cases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc. N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets ESTABLISHED 1795. A. S. ROBINSON French Plate Looking-Glasses. ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC. Manufacturer of all kinds of LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PIC-TUBE FRAMES TO ORDER. No. 910 CHESNUT STREET THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL. PHILADELPHIA. HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS. EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TOSECURE BARGAINS. To close the estate of the inte JOHN A. MURPHEY, Importer and Dealer in House Furnishing Goods.

NO. 922 CHENNUT STREET,

Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Philadelphia,

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock on braces every thing wanted in a well-ordered house-hold:--Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Easwets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description. A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGLS, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reason-able terms.

A first and the second of the second second

chasing. NOTE -- Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. (11 that

ARCA BLOOM

WANTS.					
Book	AGENTS	IN	LUCK	AT	LAST
rell of sec blatory of ng to the "HIS For thri Commossion that "trut Agenta	is in passed, resy which hi the great civil public Ceners TORY OF T Illing interest of a thousand h is stranger can prove to can obtain set ress	HE S this bears than I from o any encies	ECRET Sook tran and conc cook tran and conc ction."	SERVI acendi lusiva oo per appl ary yea	CE." a all the by preve month cast. A

NO. 708 CHESNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA. 7 212

I mander of the tice of the Riv Grands, Buddett at a enryphate of aberta by degreen,

WILLIAM J. BARE, Trustee JOHN S. SAUZADE, Trustee, PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1867, M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 7 9tuf3m



FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS,

CHURCHES, ETC.,

FURNDSHING FROM TEN TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

This machine is guaranteed; does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five munutes s week.

The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, have gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,

NO. 105 NOUTH FOURTH STREET. Where the machines can be seen in operation, FERRIS & CO., Box 491 P. O. Send for a Pamphlet. 7 Stuthaam

CHARLES RUMPP PORTE-MONNAIE, POCKET-BOOM, AND BATCHEL MANUFACTURER, NO. 47 NORTH SIXTH STREET, Below Arch, Philadelphia, Porte-Monnaies, Pocket-Books, Fatchels, Satchels, Work Boxes, Bank ers' Cases, Purses, Etuies, etc. Portiollos Tensing Cases, Igar Casen, Money Belta WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WINT W I L L I A M E G E A N T. COMMISSION MERCHANT. No. 53 E. DELAWARE AVENUE, Philisdelphia, AGENT FOR DUPORT'S GUNDOWIGY, Reflind Nilre, Charcosi, EM W. Baker & Co. & Chocolise, Cocce, and Broms. Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metial Elisability Bolts, and Nalls.

And and the second (as life, and and the second sec