Evening Telegraph

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THESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1867.

General Sheridan.

STILL the President hesitates to remove General Sheridan. And well he may. If all the indications of public sentiment are not fallacious, no act in the President's whole career would so thoroughly arouse the people as this. General Sheridan commands the confidence and the affection of the American people more thoroughly, perhaps, than any other officer in the army. To those splendid and dashing military qualities which so captivate the masses, he adds a good judgment and tact in the performance of duties which lie in the line of the statesman rather than the soldier, and has, moreover, exhibited a moral independence and incorruptibility which are among the rarest of virtues in our public men. When the infamous New Orleans massacre took place, every influence was brought to bear upon this honest soldier by the President and his parasites to induce him to cover up the real character of that transaction. But General Sheridan could neither be bribed nor intimidated, and the indignant characterization which he made of that wretched outrage did more than any other one thing to arouse the people to the true condition of affairs in New Orleans and the South generally.

His bold and truthful condemnation of Attorney-General Stanbery's "opinion" as "a broad macadamized road for fraud and perjury to travel on," was the death-blow to that infamous attempt to legislate for this country by the Attorney-General's opinions.

The removal of General Sheridan is not alone opposed by the more radical sentiment of the country. Those members of the Republican party who have been the most chary of criticizing the President, who have covered up his faults, and apologized for his misdeeds, now warn him to pause. They feel that he is going too far. They regard it as a fre. ' defiance of the popular will-a gratuitous and totally unnecessary fanning of the fires of agitation. General Sheridan's course has been explicitly sanctioned by Congress. He is backed up by the will of the nation. To remove him now is to insult and defy the popular will, which the President always professes so highly to regard.

No pretense can be made that General Sheridan has not done his duty, and executed the law in accordance with its true spirit and intent. If he is removed it will be because he has done his duty, not because he has neglected it. It will be, really, because he pronounced the New Orleans riots to be murder and Stanbery's opinion to be fraud.

The American people are quick to the persecution of a public servant. They will not calmly look on and behold an officer stricken down to whom the country owes as much as it does to Sheridan. If Mr. Johnson is wise. he will pause ere he provokes a new contest with those who can both make and unmake Presidents.

The Necessity of an Attempt to Suppress Gambling.

Our sister city of New York has recently added to her useful societies one the avowed object of which is to suppress gambling. It is entitled "The Society for the Prevention of Gambling." and has taken an office and commenced work. It enters upon a field heretofore unoccupied by reformers. It has a vast work before it, a scope for its widest energies, and the amount of good it may accomplish is incalculable. Whether it will gain the good for which it was organized, and bring the dice and betting cards into such disrepute as to save thousands who may be lost if it does not interpose, depends in a very great degree on the manner in which it is conducted. But the effort is certainly a most praiseworthy one, and we hope to see its example followed in our own city. We have philanthropic citizens willing to do all they can to promote reforms and suppress evils, and here is a field unexplored, filled with great opportunities for good, and promising great results. We want to see it occupied.

There are two ways in which such a society can operate. The first, and the one on which we would have them chiefly rely, is giving publicity to the gambling hells, the location, exact number of their houses, the names of their keepers, and the names of all who frequent them. By this means we will accomplish the same end as though we had deolared these particular houses in a state of blockade. All respectable men will be afraid and ashamed to visit them, dreading, with good cause, that their names will be published. and their standing forever ruined. By this means the best part of the gamblers, those who are most worth saving, would be kept away. There is nothing appeals so strongly to a man as the dread of social ostracism; and all that would be necessary to send the best merchant of our city out of the circles in which he moves, would be the publication of the fact that he risked his money in one of these dens of infamy.

The number of "respectable" citizens who frequent these places is not known to every one. but we have good reason, the best of reason. to believe that they are many. Gentlemen who would never visit such a place again, if they dreamed that it would be known, are the habitues, and all that is necessary to save them would be a threatened exposure. But to accomplish this would require a powerful or-

ganization. No such society could stand against the influence and the threats of the powerful band of gamblers-men who are possessed of wealth, which, as it is easily got, is readily spent, and who wield a political power which can only be overcome by the determined action of a body of influential citizens. If such men will use the powerful weapon of popular opinion, we can gain a salutary hold on the community of gamblers.

We mention this as the first method. The second, although powerful, is, we fear, beyond our reach. We refer to the legal prosecution of such as keep gambling houses. The difficulty of using this means does not consist in securing evidence. We can prove without an hour's delay that certain men keep gambling hells, that they have kept them for months; and this can be shown by the concurrent testimony of any number of witnesses. But there is a hitch in the legal proceedings, so that we cannot get a case up for trial. This difficulty is not peculiar to our own city, but is encountered also in New York. The report of the New York Society contains the following paragraph:-

"From the report of the counsel, Mr. Nathan "From the report of the counsel, Mr. Nathan Nesbit, it appears that nineteen complaints have been made, chiefly against policy offices, and that he had prepared the necessary affidavits upon which to have warrants issued. Mr. Nesbit also stated that the political influence of the gambling fraternity was so powerful that in some cases he feared that police justices would not do their duty in the matter and issue the necessary warrants, and stated that any apparent remissuess on his part was to be asparent remissness on his part was to be as-oribed rather to that fact than to any lack of energy in prosecuting cases after they passed into his hands. He also stated that he had ap piled during the past week for several warrants to a certain police justice, who, after an exami-nation of the papers, declined issuing a warrant, upon some trivial pretense.

The case is the same here as there. Of the dozens of cases before aldermen in which the defendants are held to answer, do we ever hear of one getting into court? It does not happen twice a year that a case is called for trial, and when it is called the accused gets off on some technical ground. A few weeks since a most atrocious instance was brought before the Court of a man named Miller, and just as the conviction was certain, after a delay of nearly two years, the limitation by statute being on the eve of expiring, it was found he had not been named properly in the indictment, and the case fell. Why the day for trial was thus delayed until literally the eleventh hour, and why dozens of cases are never called up by the District Attorney, is something to us unknown. But without this weapon such a society, at reformatory work in our city, would be fully able to do much good and strike terror to evil-doers.

The Registration of Republican Voters. WE observe that in most, and we presume the case is so in all, of the wards of the city, the registration of voters under the newly adopted rules of the Republican party is now going on. This registration is to determine the right of persons to vote at the primary meetings, and is intended as a check upon the fraudulent proceedings which have hitherto been too frequently characteristic of those gatherings. We would therefore urge upon every Republican the duty of having his name enrolled.

Our understanding of the new rules is that they preclude all except regularly registered voters from participating in the primary meetings. The object is to confine voting at these meetings to the bona fide members of the party. Every member of the party ought, therefore, to see to it that his name is registered. We do not know that it will ever be possible to induce the better classes of our citizens generally to attend and take a part in primary meetings. They acknowledge the duty, but they rarely or never perform it. The result is that the machinery of our political organizations, in both parties, is left too much to the management of the professional politicians and their retainers. The character of our nominations, as a whole, is declining year by year, until the community generally has become thoroughly disgusted with the entire machinery of party politics. The registration of party voters is an important step towards reform. If honestly and thoroughly carried out, it will go far towards making nominations conform more closely to the will of the people, and will help to break up the little cli ques and rings that have hitherto exerted so much influence in primary meetings.

The People Watching.

THE Grand Jury is now in session, and we shall soon see whether Mr. William B. Mann intends to do his duty in the cases of Bill McMullin, Councilman Barnes, etc. The people are watching this matter with careful interest. It is the topic of conversation among the masses. They wish to see whether the law is one thing for little rogues and another for big ones-whether its meshes are small enough and tight enough to hold Aldermen and Councilmen as well as lesser violators of its mandates; whether, in short, we have any law, in the proper and noble sense of that term. It is easy to make or break a reputation just now, as Mr. Mann will find.

Rebel Triumph in Kentucky.

THE Rebels carried Kentucky yesterday, as was expected. The proceedings, of course, are a farce. The masses of the true Union citizens of that State are disfranchised, and have no voice in its affairs. In such a condition of things, the Rebels sweep the State. Kentucky is a good example of what calls itself Democracy in this country. That State is the helot of our country, drunken with prejudice, hatred of the Union, of liberty, and of all that makes America free and great. She is at once an example and a warning.

A Suggestion.—It is stated that the President has asked Secretary Stanton to resign We think it would be much more appropriate for the President to resign. We know of no event that would be hailed with more general delight by good men of all parties, than the retirement of Andrew Johnson to the shades of private life.

Secretary Stanton.

WE do not think that Mr. Stanton will go out of the Cabinet. The President cannot turn him out without the consent of the Senate, and Mr. Stanton has the good of the country too much at heart to voluntarily abandon his post. During all the dark and perilous hours through which we have passed, when Andrew Johnson was denouncing the Congress of the United States as a body hanging on the verge of the Government, and was being hounded on by his wretched partisans to assume dictatorial powers, the country has been reassured by the fact that Edwin M. Stanton was Secretary of War. He cannot yet be spared. It would doubtless be gratifying to his own feelings to retire from his burdensome post of duty to private life; but the country demands that he should stay where he is. Not until Andrew Johnson has ceased to be President, either by impeachment and removal, or by the expiration of his term of office, will the people consent that Edwin M. Stanton shall leave his post.

Chops in the Golden State,-We have received a copy of the Sau Francisco Market Review, for July 10, a handsome octavo commercial paper, published every "steamer day," by H. Channing Beals, Esq., from which we make the following extract:-

"In reviewing the past harvest year of California, we remark at the outset that the receipts of wheat at this port warrant us in stating that the crop of 1866 was fully double that of any in our history. From tables carefully kept by as for a series of years, we propose to turnish in this paper full and reliable statistics of the flour and grain product, receipts, exports, etc. These details will be found, as has been our custom heretotore, under their respective heads; but for the ake of convenience and compactness, we will now give a brief resume of the wnole year's

"The gross aggregate crop of Wheat raised in the State was equivalent to 12,000,000 of bushels. Of this amount we have exported in wheat 3,650,000 sacks; and in flour, reduced to wheat, the bulk of 1,500,000 sacks, leaving for our own consumption and distillation 1,800,000 sacks; for seed 350,000 sacks; stock on hand July 1st, 1867, 125,000 sacks of 100 lbs. each. This exhibit is gratifying, as going to show the great profuctiveness of our soil and climate, and foreshadowing somewhat our future ability when our State shall become more populous, and the thousands of wild uncultivated acres made subervient to the hand of the husbandmen. Our virgin soil is capable of producing per acre, thirty, forty, lifty, and even seventy bushels of wheat in the best favored localities of the State, though perhaps the average of the past would no exceed that of our lowest figures, grain circular prepared to our hand, and from which we copy, states that the large increase in the pusiness indicated by the foregoing figures is the more gratifying, as it is due to no adventitious circumstances, but is the result of the actual progress of the agricultural interest of the State. The attention of the people of Calitornia has been called in so pointed a manner to the advantages of farming as a business, that large numbers who hereto ore constituted a mere floating population of miners, wandering hither and thither with each succeeding report of 'rich diggings,' have now settled down to the less exciting but more permanently profitable occupation of cultivating the land; while of the new emigrants a fair proportion is also turning its attention to farming. of acres of the most productive land lying unoc. cupied, and the reputation of our grain established, as it is, abroad, all we want crease of population to make California one of the most noted of the grain-exporting countries

of the world. "The United Kingdom and Eastern domestic ports have been our largest buyers of wheat and flour, with considerable shipments of barley to Australia, China, and New York; and of oats to Australia alone. Our exports to Mexico and the Central American States show a considerable increase; to British Columbia a serious decline, owing undoubtedly to the gradual impoverishment of that country from the lecline in the yield of its placer mines. The shipments of wheat and flour to China the past eighteenth months did not prove altogether remunerative to shippers, and it is evident that unless prices with us rule extremely low, but little of our surplus will be wanted in quarter. The barley, which, in our list of ship-ments thither, went almost exclusively to Japan, where it was sought for as food by the country during the recent scarcity in the south ern part of the islands. Our business with South America presents some strange features, less than 100 sacks of barley having been hipped against nearly 90,000 the year previous. This is owing to the depression existing there in the guano and nitrate trades. On the other hand, our snipments of flour have very largely increased, nearly the whole of it going to Ric ageiro. The business done with the East indies, and the islands scattered throughout the Pacific, presents no very remarkable fea-

tures, but shows a healthy, if moderate growth. "Exports of both barley and oats have been, during the past year, on a very limited scale neither do we see any probability of an extended hipping demand for the coming season, alhough of both the surplus crop is still large, it is a question of some moment with us where we are to flud a market for the same.

"The average price of flour for the past twelve months, standard brands, of city manufac was about \$6.25 per bbl.; and for wheat, \$1.75 per 100 ibs. The lowest prices reached were in September, when wheat sold at \$1.45, and flour, \$5@5.50; the highest in May, \$2.10 for wheat, per 100 lbs., being paid for good shipping par-cels; and for flour, \$6.75@7 per bbl."

AN UNPOPULAR PRINCE .- Prince Charles of Roumania cannot have enjoyed his Moldavian tour very much. At Jassy the boyars declined to offer him a suitable residence, so that he was obliged to put up with very plebeian lodgings in the house of the Prefect; and as he passed through the villages the only cry that greeted him was that of "Murim de foame" (We are dying of hunger). An even more significant demonstration of public feeling was made at Reszi, where a memorial signed by six thousand Moldavians was presented to the Prince, begging that the union at present existing between the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia might be dissolved. Nor is the popu' lar discontent confined to Moldavia. The Prince has lost much of his popularity at Bucharest, and even the German population of that town, who last year were his most enthusiastic supporters, are complaining bitterly of the refusal of the Government to grant them certain exceptional privileges they had hoped to obtain.

SOUTHERN EMIGRATION. - The Polish colony which, under General Tochman's auspices, emigrated to this country and settled in Spottsylvania county, Va., is represented as being in a flourishing condition. The first year's labor, says the Fredericksburg Herald, has rendered them independent, so far as mere living is concerned. "With a good season and the smiles of Providence, they will commence laying up next year, and from a full supply of necessaries will go on acquiring home comforts." A considerable body of Southerners living near Natchitoches, La., are preparing to migrate to Honduras. The misfortunes attending the Mexican and Brazilian colonists would, one might think, deter others from leaving the

COAL AND IRON IN EUROPE -The imports of Prussian and English coal into Belgium appear to have considerably increased this year; thus the deliveries of English coal attained a total of 39,000 tons to April 30, as compared with 5600 tons in the corresponding period of 1868. The Belgian iron trade does not present any material change; prices have, upon the whole, changed so mewhat for the worse. The export of rails from Belgium in the first four months of this year amounted to 32,495 tons, showing an increase of 13,980 tops as compared with the corresponding period of 1868. The increase here disclosed was, however, attributable to the exceptionally large demand on Russian account; the general demand for Belgian rails appears to have tallen off this year. The East of France Railway Company is said to have given an amportant order for rails. The working of the iron minerals in the department of the Illeet-Vilaine is increasing; considerable quantities are shipped as return freights to Eugland. The stock of pig in the Moselle district is large, but it-is not thought that it is increasing.

THE SULTAN IN ANOTHER SHOWER,-We do not remember reading of a fele day in England for years when it did not rain. Rain seems to be the normal condition of things in that unhappy isle. Lately they have been feting the Sultan. It rained all day at the navat review, and the next week, when the volunteer review was given, it rained again, just as the boys in red began to move. This volunteer review consisted of 22,000 soldiers, and of these 9000 were "regulars," The Sultan looked on with composure and gravity, and made but one remark during the two hours of rain. He asked the Prince of Wales if they were volunteers, and when told that they were not, he looked as if he thought he had been rained on without sufficient cause. The Sultan has set an example of sobriety to his entertainers. He drinks no liquor or wine. He eats sparingly, and goes to bed early.

SARCASM IN MONTANA. - Some would-be wit in Montana, who wants to be severe on the Lieutenant-General, has posted the following notice in the streets of Virginia City:-"Wanted, 30,000 grasshoppers, to enter the service of the United States, under General Sherman."

He would probably be a fitting agent to recruit such a corps, and if then appointed to its immediate command, could, no doubt, do more rapid leg service, especially in cases of retreat, than any of his own recruits. General Sherman should give him a trial.

CONSIDERATE BISMARK! -One of the Berlin papers asserts that Count Bismark refused to treat with the Prince of Waldeck for the purchase of that State, purely out of regard for the susceptibilities of France. If the bargain had been completed, it would have added six hundred and eighty-six men to the Prussian

COURT MARTIAL IN BUFFALO.

Trial of Artillerymen for Parading with Fenians - Reported Punishment of Eighteen Mouths Imprisonment Al-

BUFFALO, N. Y., August 5 .- The court martial convened at Fort Porter for trying seventeen of the privates of Battery M, 4th Artiflery, for parading with the Fenians at their late picnic vas concluded to-day. I learn that fifteen of the prisoners have been found guilty and sen tenced to eighteen months at the Albany jail; the others are to receive a reprimand from the commanding officer. The findings of the Court were forwarded to Washington to-day by General Barry for the approval of the Secretary of

Crime in Fairfield, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, August 5 .- About five weeks ago, the little daugnter of Joseph Kreisley, of Fair field, Ohio, was — by an unknown party, then strangled to death, and the body left in the stable of Arthur Johnson, of the same place. Last week a son of Mr. Johnson contessed that he was the perpetrator of the crime, but denied any intention of murdering the little creature. The citizens of Fairfield were about to lynch the culprit, when his friends gave bail and spirited him away.

Prospect of Another Fight Between Ed. Seward and Dan. Fogerty.

CLEVELAND, Ohio. August 5 .- Ed. Seward, the young pugitist, who was defeated by Dan Fogerty on the 9th of July through a foul blow Dan. but who was in a fair way of whipping his opponent but for the sudden stoppage of the fight, hearing that Fogerty claims that he fairly whipped him, has challenged him (Fogerty) to another battle, offering to bet \$1000 to \$500 that he (Seward) can defeat him.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NINTH WARD.—AT A MEETING OF the UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION OF THE NINTH WARD, held at their hall, MER-RICK and MARKET Streets, on August 5, 1997, the Association adopted the supplementary rules as agreed upon by the City Executive Committee, and the following places were selected for conducting the enrolment:-First Division-S. E. corner of Eighth and Filbert

treets. Second Division—Newland's, No. 52 N. Ninth street. Third Division—S. W. corner of Eleventh and Flibert streets.
Fourth Division—No. 1323 Market street.
Fitth Division—No. 18 S, Broad street.
Sixth Division—No. 1613 Market street.

Sixth Division—No. 1619 Market street.

Seventh Division—No. 1911 Market street
Eighth Division—No. 2129 Market street.

The enrolling officers will be in attendance at the
above places between the hours of 4 and 8 o'clock
P, M., on the 6th, 7th, and 8th days of August.

By order of the Association

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY, President.

JOHN J. HULL JOHN L. HILL, DAVID BEITLER, Secretaries.

THIRTEENTH WARD-SEVENTH PRECINCY.—The Republican voters of the Seventh Election Division of Thirteenth Ward, are notified that the books for registering under the New Rules will be open from to 8 o'clock P. M., on the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth of August, at the southwest corner of Sixth and Poplar atreets.

WARD.—The officers to conduct the registra-tion of the Republican voters will sit for that purpose at the usual place of voting, NORTH Street, west of Eighteenth, between the hours of 4 and 8 o'clock, on the evenings of the 5th, 7th, and 8th inst.

Every Republican voter in the Division is required NINTH DIVISION, FIFTEENTH Every Republican voter in the Division is required to have his name registered, or be debarred the privilege of voting at the Delegate election.

8 8 8t PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates or 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, Clerk of the Faculty.

7 20 4ptf Easton, Pa., July, 1867. PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY-OFFICE, No. 277 S. FCURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, June 28, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 6th of July next, and be respended on TUENDAY, July 16, 1857.

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

All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

B. BRADFORD, 6 26 bw

Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GROCERS' AND BUTCHERS' REcold, and free from swest, or no sale.

Also, HARRIS' UNCLE SAM HOT-AIR RANGE. so admirably constructed tout the cooking of lostend of being a labor, is really a pleasant Also, the NEW MAGLIOCCO HEATER, which is Also, the NEW MAGLICULARY AND SAVING IN COSI.
Cheap, powerful in giving heat, and saving in cosi.
B. S. HARRIS & CO.,
5163m4p No. 149 North NINTH Street.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING, JOY COE & CO., Agere for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have RE-MOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 1418. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT, OFFICES:-No. 144 8, SIXTH Street, Philade'phis TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILA DELPHIA PASSENGER RAIL-WAY, NO. 245 FRANKFORD ROAU.

PALLADELPHIA, July 26, 1887.

All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the capital stock of the Company, and who have not yet poid the Ninth Instalment of Five Bollars 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, 1887.

By order of the Board.

7.77 2w JACOB BINDER President.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE WALLACE OIL COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of ONE PER CENT., payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 119 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [1t*] F. H. STEEL, Secretary.

WHY IS DYSPEPSIA SO GENERAL! Simply because it is neglected or mattreated.
Strike directly at the cause. Remove the acrid
humors which engender it from the stomach and
bowels, with Targant's Eppenyescent Seltzer
Aperican, and indigestion, with all its painful concomitants, is cured.
SOLD BY EVERY DRUGGIST.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINT-HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, PLEURIBY — Do you wish to curtail your medical expenses, and retain sound health? Use these medicines—they are adapted to every disease—for all inflammatory affections of the Chest, as Pleurisy, Asthma, Broachitis, Coughs, Colds, etc. The sansitve properties of the Ointment have never been questioned by ail who have used it—the Pilis materially expedite the operation of the Ointment, sold by all Druggists.

8 6 tuths 6t

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

SCHOMACKER & CO. 5

For in all respects to any made in this country, and rior in all respects to any made in this country, and secondsold on most reasonable terms. New and Second-band Planes constantly on hand for rent, Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.
6 19 3m Warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT St.

STECK & CO. PIANOS, HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS,

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

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

5 25 stuthtf] SEVENTH AND CHES VUT. STEINWAY & SONS' TRIUMPH .-

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

STEINWAY & SONS
beg to announce most positively that they have been awarded

THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL

FOR AMERICAN PIANOS,
this medal being distinctly classified first in order of merit, and placed at the head of the tist of all Exhibitors, by the

SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY.

SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY.
This final verdict of the only tribunal determining the rank of the awards at the Exposition, places
THE STEINWAY PIANOS
At the head and above all others, in all styles exhibited.
In addition to the above, the great "Seciete des Beaux Arts," of Paris (the French National Society of Fine Arts, and the acknowledged highest musical authority in Europe), has, after a careful examination and comparison of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Expesition, awarded to
STEINWAY & SONS
THEIR GRAND TESTIMONIAL MEDAL
"for greatest superiority and novelty of construction SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY.

"for greatest superiority and novelty of in Planos." Warercoms, BLASIUS BROS., NO. 1006 CHESNUT ST.

PIANO FOR SALE CHEAP .most popular make and excellent tone. May examined at No. 1533 SPRING GARDEN Street.

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SKIN DISEASES.

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH! SWAYNE'S OINTMENT

Entirely eradicates this loathsome disease, oftentime In from 12 to 48 Hours!

ALL-HEALING OINTMENT. SWAXNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT. ALL-BEALING OINTMENT NWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING ONTMENT. SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT. NWAYNE'S SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.

Don't be alarmed if you have the ITCH, TETTER, ERVSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM SCALD HEAD, BARBER'S ITCH. OR. IN FACT, ANY DISEASE OF THE SKIN. It is warranted a speedy cure. Prepared by

DR. SWAYNE & SON,

NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Above Vine, Philadelphia, Sold by all best Druggists. 32stutn#sp SPEER'S PURE WINES.

CALIFORNIA PORTANDSHERRY.

SAMBURG, PORT. LA DELICAT, AND

These Wines we recommend to the public as post-

rvely pure. They are known to be such, and well

LA PURISSIMA WINES,

worth the notice of all who use Wines. The first three for communion purposes; the fourth for ladies' or invalids' use; the last as a fine Sauterne or Dinner For sale by the package, bottle, or gailon, by

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S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS., PHILADELPHIA. 9 14 tethssp] BEDDING

AT REDUCED PRICES. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

NO. 932 REDGE AVENUE NEAR VINE ST

J. G. FULLER.

A MERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF A COMPANY.

This paint, for tin and metal roofs, old or new, is unequalled. Roofs of every kind, old shingles included, covered or repaired thoroughly. Leaks and dampness prevented. Paint for sale by the can or harrel. Business has prompt attention. No. 845 N. THIRD Street. [713 lm] JOSEPH LEEDS. LOST-ON SATURDAY EVENING, IN THE No. 112 and 114 S. THIRD Street,

EXCURSIONS.

TENTH ANNUAL EXCURSION FROM PHINADELPHIA AND HADDONFIELD TO ATLANTIC CITY, TUESBAY, August 6, 1807, leaving VINK STRKET WHARF 60 clock A. M. ODOPER'S POINT 620 A. M., and HADDONFIELD CO.

FARE for the round trip, \$125.
Children over five, and under twelve, \$5 cents,
Thickets for sale at Vine Street whar and Cooper's
Point on the morning of the Excursion, on the cars,
and of the Agents of the above-named stations.
The subscriber respectfully solicins your patronage,
8 2 312

DELIGHTFUL SHADE, BE resulting breezes, and first class refreshing the Gardene at GLOUCESTER FOLKT
Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three
quarters of an hour

FOR CAPE MAY ON TUES
DAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATUR.
DAYS. THURSDAYS, AND SATUR.
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FEITON, Captain L. Davis, leaves CHESNUT
Street Whart on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 2 A. M.; and returning leaves Cape May on
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