Evening Telegraph

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SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1868.

Seymour's Endorsement of Secession.

One of the most significant and important indications of the opinions held by Horatio Seymour is given by a passage in the "Diary, North and South," published by W. H. Russell, the correspondent of the London *Times*, who visited this country in 1861. In describing a dinner party at New York in the early part of that year, he says:—

"The occasion offered itself to Mr. Horatio Seymour to give me his views of the Constitution of the United States and by degrees the theme spread over the table. * * There was not a man who maintained that the Government had any power to coerce the people of a State, or to force a State to remain in the Union or under the action of the Federal Government. * * Although they admitted the Southern leaders had meditated the treason against the Union years ago, they could not bring themselves to allow their old opponents, the Republicans, now in power, to dispose of the armed force of the Union against their brother Democrats in the Southern States. * * Mr. Seymour is a man of compromise but his views go further than those which were entertained by his party two years ago. *Although secession would produce revolution, it was, nevertheless, in his opinion, a right, founded on abstract principles, which could scarcely be abrogated with due regard to the original compact.*"

Skillful professors of comparative anatomy are able to judge, from a few bones, the character of any animal, and those familiar with the political history of this country can glean from the foregoing extract a volume of information in regard to the views of the Democratic candidate for President. When we are told that he denied the right of the Government to coerce a rebellious State, that he was one of a party which "could not bring themselves to allow their old opponents, the Republicans, to dispose of the armed force of the Union against their brother Democrats in the Southern States," and that he believed that "secession was *a right*, founded on abstract principles, which could scarcely be abrogated with due regard to the original compact," we cannot help perceiving that he was a true disciple of the miserable old school of Northern men with Southern principles, and a supporter of the opinions which tended more than anything else to precipitate the Rebellion, for the Southern traitors would not have commenced their warfare against the Republic if they had not expected their Northern allies to divide, and thus render helpless the people of the loyal States. At one period comparatively little attention was given to the abstract opinions held by public men in regard to the right of secession, but it has been clearly demonstrated that the belief that the Union could be rightfully severed had a mighty influence in recruiting the ranks of the Rebel armies, and in sweeping away the old landmarks of loyalty in the South, and that the doctrines avowed by Mr. Seymour in 1861 are the most dangerous that have ever been held in this country. They have cost more money and more lives than all other heresies combined, and as the men who cherish them belong to a class which prides itself upon consistency, they would not hesitate, notwithstanding the bitter experience of the past, to reaffirm their disorganizing and destructive doctrines if a favorable opportunity was presented at some future period. Henry A. Wise only gave utterance to the general opinion of the Rebel leaders when, in criticizing the Democratic platform, he said "secession is not dead," and in expressing his entire confidence in Seymour he was no doubt aware of Seymour's cordial endorsement of the secession heresy. Of all singular, contradictory, and unwise things nothing could be more inconsistent and dangerous than the election of the Democratic Presidential candidate, in view of the opinions we have quoted. It is not probable that an intelligent people, after fighting and conquering in a long war, costing billions of dollars and hundreds of thousands of lives, mainly to establish the doctrine that the Union is indestructible, will finally close the contest by electing to their highest office a believer in the traitorous dogma that the nation is always at the mercy of its traitorous foes.

What to Read, and How.

The prevailing style of light literature is often very severely criticised as exercising an injurious effect upon the reading community; but it is not so much *what* is read, as *how* it is read that causes the evil. The best book skimmed over hastily and thrown aside like a broken toy, which has furnished pastime for an idle moment, may have a more injurious effect upon the mind than even the silliest trifle perused seriously.

The comparatively few hours that are allotted in any life to severe study are not sufficient for educating the intellect into habits of attention, cultivating the memory and improving the taste, and any employment of leisure which interferes with these acquirements is thus far a hindrance to intellectual improvement. A mathematician would not permit himself to find relaxation in a false and careless calculation; then why should any one who aims at a considerable degree of mental education "gobble" up a book merely because it is a novel.

Many parents are much to blame in permitting the acquirement of indolent and careless habits in this respect. The girl or boy who has been confined all day to unattractive school studies, will crave food for the imagination. It is a natural want, and must be supplied, but as careful a supervision is necessary here as in any other branch of education. Give a child a good wholesome novel, and fortunately such are to be found among the choicest works of the language, and he will not seek in after time for relaxation and enjoyment in a trashy "yellow cover." There need be none of that officious interference which so much detracts from the enjoyment of an innocent pleasure, but an occasional word of criticism, or a question upon style, or the comparative merit of authors, will awaken attention and excite interest without making the child feel any of the irksomeness of a "lesson," while, at the same time, it shows that a book worthy of a place in the parent's memory is worthy of a careful perusal by a child.

A prudent friend was earnestly remonstrating with a mother for permitting a girl of seventeen to devour with ravenous appetite the contents of a public library, and the mother's answer was:—"Oh, it is no matter what she reads, she forgets it as soon as the book is closed." If that were indeed the case, that young girl should be rigorously debarred from all light literature, but it would be far better for her mind to be fallow until riper years bring maturer judgment than to allow her mind to be deteriorated by so destructive a habit. But there is too general a belief that such reading has no effect either for good or bad, as if the habit of mental inattention were not a most serious fault, and one almost impossible to correct.

The reading of all imaginative works is so generally considered as a mere pastime, or the indulgence of an unoccupied moment when mental or physical fatigue prevents their employment, that many people, even of considerable culture, are not ashamed to confess that they have read the last novel at a gallop. For a mature man or woman to avow freely that they have "rushed through" a story to get to the end seems a lamentable confession of weakness, revealing either an unbalanced brain, great mental indolence, or illiterate taste. To the educated reader the style of a book, the method upon which it is constructed, the artistic evolvement of the plot, the mere mechanical portions of the authorship are in themselves such a subject of interest as to exclude the feverish desire for the mere incident of whether the heroine dies of a broken heart or is happily married in the last chapter. The man who sits up all night to unravel the involvements of Wilkie Collins, or the woman who "had to" finish Natalie, will rise from the perusal as if from a dose of opium, and, we fear, unable to explain wherein lies the peculiar charm of either author.

As a general rule the best novels are not of this engrossing character. Those that live as the chosen embodiment of the intellect and imagination of the period in which they were written are not actually sensational. Of course we must allow for the peculiarities of the various epochs, but yet they were not regarded in their own day as narratives of absorbing interest. They are descriptive and natural, exhibiting men and things as they really exist and so accepted by the foremost intellects of the period.

The human mind craves fiction by a natural and healthy instinct, and the greatest intellects of every age have produced it, either in prose or verse. High or low, true or false, every individual seems to demand it. The desire should, therefore, not be treated with contempt, but cultivated to the highest capacity for good. Let good books be well read, carefully perused, without that apologetic haste which seems to be begging pardon for wasting time on "only a novel." This form of fiction has been the chosen medium of the best thinkers, and also of some of the noblest preachers; let it hold, then, its own true and high position. Those that doubt the truth of the assertion ought not to read them. If a thing is worth doing at all it is worth doing well, and if novels are not worth reading carefully they ought not to be read at all.

HENRY A. WISE has always been figurative. Long ago he astounded us by making the Allegheny Mountains tower to the heavens for the express purpose of milking the clouds. That was the height of the sublime; but now he condescends to every-day talk when he accepts the Democratic nomination because "straws show how the wind blows." This is certainly not very complimentary to Seymour, hinting pretty broadly that his form of secessionism can be tolerated by the South because even the way a straw, or a straw-man, tends will show the direction of an expected storm.

Semmes, the pirate, too, can accept the nomination as a hopeful sign of the times, and vow his allegiance to the flag—not the star spangled banner that now floats in the breeze, but the flag as it will be after the Democratic ticket is elected.

Wade Hampton eulogizes White's battallion (Maryland troops) for always being in the front, and advises them that the daring, courage, and devotion with which they then met their invading foe must be turned with equal fidelity to the duties of peace, and the best way that they can perform this work is to vote for Seymour and Blair.

If the badly reconstructed continue to *say more* and *blare* in this fashion about the coming revolution, the people will remember another old adage—forewarned is forearmed.

A SHORT MEMORY.—A leading Democratic journal says that the fact that General Lee *some* years ago surrendered his sword to General Grant, is a very insufficient reason for making Grant a Presidential candidate. The singular indefiniteness of that much used word some, seems to be a good means of preparing the way for passing an act of oblivion over the great events of the last decade. If the war is now treated as an event that occurred some years ago it may presently be forgotten entirely.

QUERY.—If the war was "a failure," as the Democratic party declared in 1864, why are they so anxious to prove that Seymour was in favor of it?

THE TREATY WITH CHINA, recently negotiated by Secretary Seward and Minister Burlingame and his Chinese companions, was ratified by the Senate, at half-past eleven o'clock last night, after being under consideration and discussion for nine hours. This is an event of more than ordinary importance, and we can afford to congratulate ourselves on the fact that, as a nation, we have enjoyed the first privilege of entering into such amicable relations with the Celestial Empire.

SEYMOUR IN 1861.—In 1861 Bull Run Russell, of the London *Times*, dined with Horatio Seymour, in New York, and gave the following account of the conversation:—"The occasion offered itself to Mr. Horatio Seymour to give me his views of the Constitution of the United States, and by degrees the theme spread over the table. * * * There was not a man who maintained that the Government had any power to coerce the people of a State, or to force a State to remain in the Union or under the action of the Federal Government. * * Although they admitted the Southern leaders had meditated the treason against the Union years ago, they could not bring themselves to allow their old opponents, the Republicans now in power, to dispose of the armed force of the Union against their brother Democrats in the Southern States. * * * Mr. Seymour is a man of compromise, but his views go further than those which were entertained by his party two years ago. Although secession would produce revolution, it was, nevertheless, in his opinion, a right, founded on abstract principles, which could scarcely be abrogated with due respect to the original compact."

FIRE-EATING is still a passion to the semi-reconstructed journals of the South. It has taken a fresh start since the Tammany Convention adjourned. The Vicksburg *Herald* is an example. It says:—"Here is the easy solution of all these troubles. We claim that we have these rights secured to us by every law. Then let us execute them, and if they are prevented, let the onus rest upon those who interfere. In other words, we owe it to ourselves to demand our rights and endeavor to exercise them, otherwise they will never be forced upon us. It is the duty of the people of Mississippi to seat themselves square upon their rights at once."

THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.

The States Which Have Ratified and Rejected It.

The table given below shows the action of the different State Legislatures on the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. In our publication of it yesterday some of the dates were inadvertently transposed. The dates of ratification and rejection were as follows:—

States.	*Ratified.*	*Rejected.*
Alabama	July 13, 1868	December 7, 1866.*
Arkansas	April 6, 1868	December 17, 1866.*
California	No action taken	
Connecticut	June 30, 1866	
Delaware		February 6, 1867
Florida	June 9, 1868	December 6, 1866.*
Georgia		November 9, 1866.*
Illinois	January 15, 1867	
Indiana	January 29, 1867	
Iowa	April 3, 1868	
Kansas	January 18, 1867	
Kentucky		January 8, 1867
Louisiana	July 9, 1868	February 6, 1867*
Maine	January 19, 1867	
Maryland		March 24, 1867
Massachusetts	March 20, 1867	
Michigan	February 15, 1867	
Minnesota	February 1, 1867	
Mississippi		January 29, 1866*
Missouri	January 25, 1867	
Nebraska	June 15, 1867	
Nevada	January 22, 1867	
New Hampshire	July 7, 1866	
New Jersey	September 11, 1866	February 20, 1868†
New York	January 10, 1867	
North Carolina	July 4, 1868	December 13, 1866*
Ohio	January 11, 1867	January 19, 1868†
Oregon	September 19, 1866	
Pennsylvania	February 13, 1867	
Rhode Island	February 7, 1867	
South Carolina	July 9, 1868	December 20, 1866*
Tennessee	July 19, 1867	
Texas		October 19, 1866*
Vermont	November 4, 1866	
Virginia		January 9, 1867*
West Virginia	January 16, 1867	
Wisconsin	February 13, 1867	

*The dates marked thus are those at which Andrew Johnson's bogus Legislatures pretended to take part in framing the fundamental law of the land.

†The dates marked thus are those at which the Democratic Legislatures of Ohio and New Jersey attempted to withdraw their assent to the amendment, previously given.

Yale College Green.

The New Haven *Journal* says:—

Yale College is going to shut itself up in a cloister, instead of continuing to present that frank, open, cheerful face to the world that has made its grounds so attractive. It intends to destroy those old elm groves around which so many sacred memories cluster, and build up a line of brick and mortar barracks, with their back to the street, to shut in the beauty and refinement of the college from the rude gaze of the outer world. The general idea is to form a quadrangle of buildings around the college square, facing inwards, and bearing a sort of resemblance to the musty and antiquated courts of the English Universities.

The innovation is to be commenced at once, the construction of a brick dormitory, some 150 feet long, in front of South Middle, within a few feet of College street. It is expected that this artificial substitute for the Temple of Elms, which now adorn the College Green will, in the course of time, be supplemented by another dormitory, extended on the same line in the direction of Elm street, separated from the first building by a space of 175 feet, in which it is proposed to erect the Soldiers' Memorial Chapel. After the Elm and Chapel street sides of this beautiful square will be inclosed by other buildings, all the present cheerful and healthy Academic groves in which our citizens take so much pride will be effectually destroyed.

We are not sure but that it would be worth the while of the city to buy out the College entirely, to save such a spoliation of its fairest grounds, and to give in exchange a place for its cloisters on the old Town Farm, in the vicinity of Hamilton Park. Certainly the graduates of Yale would thank any authority that prevented the desecration of the ground so linked with the dearest recollections of their younger days.

THE YALE GRADUATING CLASS.

The class which graduated at Yale College on Wednesday numbered 104 members, of whom the following were from Philadelphia and vicinity:—

Algernon Sidney Biddle, Philadelphia, Pa.
Edward Green Bradford, Wilmington, Del.
Silas Augustus Davenport, Elizabeth, N. J.
George Eastburn, Lahaska, Pa.
William Alexander Linn, Deckertown, N. J.
Samuel Parry, Clinton, N. J.
William Parsons, Lock Haven, Pa.
Thomas Wilson Pierce, West Chester, Pa.

HANCOCK.

He was Not a Candidate for Frank Blair's Place.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4, 1868.—General J. B. Steedman, New York:—My Dear Sir—My relation to the Presidential candidacy was not of my seeking. But when I assumed command of the Fifth Military District, and found it necessary to act upon principles which had long been familiar to my mind, the partiality of friends, without any other effort of mine, brought my name prominently into discussion.

They were generous enough to suppose that with my antecedents and surroundings I might be elected President, and that by an administration conducted rigidly on the principles of the Constitution peace and prosperity could be restored to the country. I did not feel at liberty to refuse to contribute, if I could, to a consummation worthy of the noblest human ambition.

If my countrymen deem it wise to impose on me the grave responsibility of the Presidential office in such a time they should receive in return my best exertions. It is, however, proper to say that I would accept no position intended merely to do me an honor, or in which it would not be in my power to carry out the principles which I have considered essential to the preservation of the Government. You will understand from this that I am not a candidate for Vice-President, and should not consider it my duty to accept a nomination for that office.

Very respectfully yours,

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, ELEVENTH and WOOD Streets.—Church open all Summer. Preaching every Sabbath, at 10:30 A. M. Union Prayer Meetings Sunday and Wednesday evenings, at 8 o'clock. Strangers welcome. Rev. MOSELY H. WILLIAMS, Pastor, will preach his last sermon, before vacation, To-morrow, at 10:30 A. M. *

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, TWELFTH Street, above Wallace.—DAVID WALK, Pastor. Preaching every Sunday morning and night, the year round. Subject To-morrow (Sunday) night, at 8 o'clock, "A Letter to the Editor of the Church Union." Seats free. *

ELEVENTH BAPTIST CHURCH, TWELFTH Street, above Race—Rev. J. V. AMBLER will preach Sabbath Morning and Evening. All welcome. *

REV. B. L. AGNEW WILL PREACH in the FIFTEENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Sabbath morning, and in the WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Sabbath evening. *

MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH, Rev. Dr. HENSON, Pastor. Athletic Hall, THIRTEENTH Street, above Jefferson.—Preaching every Sabbath, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor. No evening service at present. *

REV. H. B. LAMB, IN STONE CHURCH, FRANKFORD Road and MONTGOMERY Avenue, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject:—The Graves Opened. *

NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner BROAD and GREEN Streets.—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M., by the pastor, Rev. PETER STRYKER, D. D. Strangers are welcome. *

WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets—Rev. Dr. WILLIAMS will preach (D. V.) To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. *

HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street.—Un on Prayer Meeting This Evening, at 8 o'clock. Bible Study every Thursday Evening. All are cordially invited. 7 25 1t

BAPTIST CHURCH, FALLS OF SCHUYLKILL.—Preaching by Rev. I. P. STIDHAM Pastor, at 10½ A. M., and special sermon to young men at 8 P. M. on Sabbath, July 26. *

PROVIDENCE PERMITTING, SERvices for Deaf Mutes in CALVARY CHURCH, at 6 o'clock P. M., without fail. *

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN Tablet of Solidified Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 638 CHESNUT Street. 2 4[

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 10. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 9), or on Tuesday, July 28, the day before the Annual Commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.

Easton, Pa., July, 1868. 7 14tf

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—In pursuance of resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors at a stated meeting held this day, notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, that they will have the privilege of subscribing, either directly or by substitution under such rules as may be prescribed therefor, for Twenty-five Per Cent. of additional Stock at Par, in proportion to their respective interests as they stand registered on the books of the Company, May 20, 1868.

Holders of less than four Shares will be entitled to subscribe for a full share, and those holding more Shares than a multiple of four Shares will be entitled to an additional Share.

Subscriptions to the new Stock will be received on and after May 30, 1868, and the privilege of subscribing will cease on the 30th day of July, 1868.

The instalments on account of the new Shares shall be paid in cash, as follows:—

1st. Twenty-five Per Cent. at the time of subscription, on or before the 30th day of July, 1868.

2d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of December, 1868.

3d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of June, 1869.

4th. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of December, 1869, or if Stockholders should prefer the whole amount may be paid up at once, or any remaining instalments may be paid up in full at the time of the payment of the second or third instalment, and each instalment paid up, shall be entitled to a pro rata dividend that may be declared on full Shares.

THOMAS M. FIRTH, Treasurer.

5 14 11w

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next, at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

5 28 tOct

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, June 30, and be reopened on THURSDAY, July 16, 1868.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of national and State taxes; payable on Common Stock on and after JULY 15 to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant. All payable at this office.

6 26 2m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CAMDEN, N. J., July 23, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of United States tax, payable on and after AUGUST 3, 1868, to the stockholders of this date, at the office of the Company in Camden.

The Stock Transfer Books will be closed from the date hereof until TUESDAY, August 4, 1868.

GEORGE J. ROBBINS, Treasurer.

7 24 6t

THE DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL AND THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES.

A dividend of (5) FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the above Companies, clear of United States tax, will be payable on and after August 1st, 1868, at No. 111 LIBERTY Street, New York, or No. 264 South DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, to the Stockholders of July 15, 1868.

RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer.

Princeton, July 20, 1868. 7 21 12t

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue,

PHILADELPHIA, July 22, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock, clear of taxes; out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after August 1st proximo to which time the Transfer Books will remain closed.

J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

7 22 10t

OFFICE OF INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, July 13, 1868.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of taxes, payable on demand.

CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.

7 13 12t

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON.—THE LARGEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL IN NEW ENGLAND—Vertical Railways; Apartments with Bathing and Water conveniences connecting, Billiard Halls, Telegraph Office, and Cafe.

LEWIS RICE & SON, Proprietors.

6 9 tuth s 3m

RARE MANUFACTURES IN FINE Confections, for Tourists and for the Sea side.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN, No. 1210 MARKET Street.

5 21 m4p

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CHARACTERISTIC OF A GENTLEMAN.—Sir Bulwer Lytton says in his novel of "Pelham," that no gentleman ever uses coarse perfumes—that to do so is a sign of inherent vulgarity. The most delicate, exquisite, and entrancing floral extract at present known is Phalon's new perfume, "FLOR DE MAYO," and hence it is considered *infra dig.* in the fashionable world to use any other. Sold by all druggists. 1t

HALL YOUNG MENS' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street.

Regular Monthly Meeting on MONDAY evening next, at 8 o'clock.

Addresses by the returned delegates from the recent International Convention at Detroit.

The public are invited. 7 25 2t

HOLLOWAY'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER produces a glow and exhilaration equal to fine wine or brandy, but without their intoxicating effect. It does not irritate the stomach like the others, that contain Cayenne pepper, but its effects are diffused through the whole system, equalizing the circulation. It is thus that it cures Chills, Colic, Cholera-morbus, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, etc. Holloway's is the only pure Essence of Jamaica Ginger in the market and is double the strength of all others sold. Fifty cents per bottle.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street.

7 25

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

DIAMONDS,
EMERALDS,
RUBIES,
SAPPHIRES,
PEARLS,

BAILEY & Co.,
CHESNUT STREET,
819.

1 2 tuths

SPECIAL NOTICE.

UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1, 1868,

We Shall Close Daily at 5 P. M.

Saturdays 3 P. M.

CLARK & BIDDLE,

Jewelers and Silversmiths,

No. 712 CHESNUT Street,

26 tuthrp PHILADELPHIA.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT.

Manufacturers of WATCH CASES, and Dealers in American and Imported

WATCHES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street.

8 6 rptuths *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

PARASOLS.

PARASOLS AT $1, $1·25; LINED, $1·50, $2; Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1, $1 25, and upwards. At DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. [7 1 2m

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—FIRST-CLASS TABLE BOARD, for Gentlemen only, at No. 1108 WALNUT Street. 7 25 6t

THE AMERICAN HOT-CAST PORCELAIN CO.

Having by special subscription disposed of

2000 Shares of its Reserve Capital Stock,

Thereby securing to its Treasury

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS,

Now offers to the Public,

AT PAR ($100 PER SHARE),

One Thousand Shares of the Reserve Stock

STILL IN THE TREASURY.

To those looking for investments, this stock presents special inducements. The business of the Company is now well established, and the monopoly is complete. The Company owns PATENT RIGHTS, which secure every application of the material throughout the United States. In addition, it possesses the exclusive control of the mineral CRYOLITE in North and South America for the purpose of manufacturing HOT-CAST PORCELAIN, that mineral being the essential ingredient in its production. It now owns 2500 TONS OF CRYOLITE, which will produce 9000 tons of manufactured articles, the increase being made up mainly by quartz, the most abundant mineral on the earth, and consequently obtained at a price very little exceeding the cost of quarrying and transportation. The Company has the privilege of 2500 tons of Cryolite yearly.

Parties desiring full information regarding the Company, or wishing to make CONTRACTS for its products, are invited to call at the Office,

No. 15 South Seventh Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

All communications by mail will receive prompt attention.

By order of the Board,

W. R. PHELPS, TREASURER.

7 22 ws2t4p

BELVIDERE AND DELAWARE RAILROAD COMPANY.

"DELAWARE WATER GAP."

NOTICE.—For the special accommodation of Passengers desirous of spending Sunday at the DELAWARE WATER GAP, an additional line will leave the Water Gap every MONDAY MORNING at 6 o'clock, arriving in Philadelphia about 11 A. M.

Lines leave Kensington Depot for Delaware Water Gap daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

7 25 ec6w W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Cushions, superior to any others to use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 8 3m

CLOTHING.

OXYHYDROTHELENDISULPONITIC

ACID.

This is a tremendous Acid, if we may judge by its name. The world is indebted for it to the chemical researches of the learned Professor ABEDNEGO B. SHANDRAKMESOPOTAMIABARRAQUITUS-MAYER, who has also invented several other acids and things equally valuable, and some of which he intends to sell by his own name.

We hav'nt any of this Acid, and we don't intend to get any. The very thought of it is enough to bite a body these warm days. We don't mean to keep it on hand.

But we do intend to keep on hand—

ELEGANT ALPACA COATS,
FINE LIGHT CASSIMERE COATS,
LUSTROUS WHITE COATS,
SNOWY WHITE VESTS,
RADIANT WHITE PANTALOONS.

Together with a complete assortment of this goods, satisfactory to every body, both as to style and price, and just the thing for this sweltering weather.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

BROWN STONE CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,

4 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

FRANK CRANELLO

TAILOR,

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,

(PENN MUTUAL BUILDINGS),

HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF THE FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS,

JOSEPH TACKEY, on Coats,

ERNEST L. MUELLER, on Pants and Vests,

ENTIRE SATISFACTION AS TO STYLE AND FIT IS FULLY GUARANTEED.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE. 6 18 3m

SUMMER RESORTS.

BROWN'S MILLS BOARDING HOUSE—Originally kept by the BROWN FAMILY, is now open for the reception of permanent and transient BOARDERS.

The beautiful lake, the boats thereon, the fishing, the bathing, the delightful medicated Minera Springs, the renovating pine breeze, the promenading in the splendid groves of lofty pines, all contribute to make the place healthful for invalids and delightful for those seeking comfort and pleasure.

Passengers take the 4 o'clock boat foot of Market street wharf, to Camden, thence by cars by the way of Moorestown, Mount Holly, Pemberton to Wrightstown, where stages will be in readiness to convey passengers to Brown's Mills.

THOMAS SCATTERGOOD, Proprietor of Boarding House.
JOHN HORNER, Proprietor of Stages.

7 23 w4w

HYGENIA HOUSE.

COLLINS' BEACH, DELAWARE,

Is now open for the reception of guests. This favorite place of resort is beautifully situated at a point on the Delaware Bay, a few miles from the Capes. It has a beautiful lawn in front, well shaded, good salt water bathing, sailing, etc. Take steamer Perry Arch street wharf.

7 10 1m FRANK COLLINS, Proprietor.

Post Office address, Deakyneville, Del.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

This favorite SUMMER RESORT, situated on the CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, State of New York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been recently enlarged, will be open from JUNE 10 to OCTOBER 1.

Terms, $4·50 per day, or $28·00 per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with all of the Hudson River Railroad trains, and the day boats from New York or Albany.

Also with the steamboats Thomas Powell and New Champion, leaving Pier 35, foot of FRANKLIN Street, New York, daily, at 5 P. M. Saturdays at P. M. [6 9 2m] CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

CONGRESS HALL,

CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY,

Will receive guests June 23.

Terms $4·00 per day—$25·00 per week.

Please address, J. F. CAKE,

6 9 tuths2m CAPE ISLAND.

SEA-BATHING.

SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY.

A few choice rooms fronting the Ocean can be had if applied for immediately.

R. R. THOMPSON, PROPRIETOR.

Music by Carl Sente's Band. 7 22 6t

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Is now open for the reception of Guests.

Music under the direction of Simon Hassler.

Persons wishing to engage rooms can do so by applying to

BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,

6 2 3m] ATLANTIC CITY, or No. 827 RICHMOND Street.

THE NEPTUNE HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

Has been enlarged, repainted, refurnished with new furniture and spring beds, and is now open for the reception of visitors. It is within FIFTY YARDS of the beach.

JOHN SMICK, Proprietor.

ROBERT L. FURY 7 13 1m

COUNTRY BOARDING.

CHESNUT SPRINGS,

NEAR WILLOW GROVE AVENUE,

(Formerly Hospital Station.)

Two communicating rooms vacant.

Apply on the premises, or at No. 1402 WALNUT Street. 7 23

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LEGOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 8 3m