(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED). AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING.

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

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TURSDAY, JULY 28, 1868.

Congress takes a Recess. Congress yesterday, after the Senate had con firmed a number of appointments and the House had passed the Funding bill, "took a recess until Monday, the 21st day of September, at 12 o'clock, noon." So wide a differ. ence of opinion existed in the two branches in regard to the proper mode of providing for funding the debt, that the bill finally passed may be regarded as a compromise measure with but few decided features. It was framed rather to avoid objections than to embody the pet theories of any of the statesmen who have agitated this subject, and it is doubtful whether it will prove of any great practical importance at present, as it is scarcely probable that there will be many conversions of the existing fivetwenty bonds bearing 6 per cent. interest iuto new bonds bearing a lower rate. It is nevertheless an important step in the right direction, as it provides for the reduction of the interest to 4 per cent. for forty-year bonds, and 44 per cent. for thirty-year bonds-the new issue to be exempt from all State, municipal, or national taxation, except such as is derivable from the income tax, and to be redeemable in coin. In view of the agitation of repudiation projects for redeeming the debt in greenbacks, and for imposing heavy taxes upon the five-twenty bonds, it may be a relief to some bondholders to know that at the worst they can exchange their bonds for new issues of the description designated, but it seems scarcely probable that Mr. McCulloch will speedily be called upou for any large amounts of the new boads. Counting the premium in gold at forty-four, the interest on the forty year bonds is equivalent to 5.76 in currency, and the interest on the thirty year bonds is equivalent to 6:48 in our. rency, and bondholders have at present but little reason to incur the loss in interest which would be involved in exchanging Five-twenty bonds bearing interest at six per cent. in gold, or 8.64 in currency, for the new issues. The general principle, however, is correct, that the nation should seek relief in a reduced rate of interest on the debt. and although obstacles may be encountered at the outset, yet eventually we do not doubt that the debt will be consolidated at a rate of interest much lower than that now prevailing. The greatest obstacle to all these plans is to be found in the advocacy of repudiation schemes by prominent public men. High rates of interest naturally accompany doubtful credit, as large profits are inevitably sought as compensation for the risks run, and low rates of interest are only obtained by those who can offer undoubted security, and whose ability and disposition to redeem their obligations are above suspicion. We see it announced in a special telegram that the Funding bill will not immediately become a 1aw, because the President failed to sign it before the hour of adjournment arrived, but even if this statement is correct, sufficient evidence has been given of the disposition of Congress to perfect such a measure to

until the first Monday of September, instead of adjourning until the period at which the second session usually commences, has a deep significance. It is evident that the necessity of keeping stern watch over the President is clearly recognized. There are indications that, if he was entirely free from the constraint imposed by the presence of the Representatives of the people, he would not hesitate to attempt to overthrow the newly-reconstructed State Governments. When Johnson, soon after his installation in the White House, yielding to the seductive influence of the Rebel leaders who had denounced and despised him while he faithfully sustained the Union cause, but who flattered and fooled him after he became President, commenced the work of restoring civil order in the South, he gave the key-note of his policy when he declared that the word "reconstruction" should not be used in connection with the Rebel States-that they were only to be "reorganized" on their old basis (with slavery prohibited), but in no seuse to be reconstructed. He has adhered to this idea ever since in spite of the opposition of Congress and of the people, contending throughout that the Provisional Governments he established are the only legal political organizations in the South. It is not necessary to expose the fallacy of his assumption, for a moment's reflection will satisfy any reasoning mind that Congress, as the custodian of the entire legislative power of the country, is exclusively entrusted with the duty of defining the position of States and Territories to the nation, this right being under the control of the President so far as it can be affected by his vetoes, but becoming supreme when his vetoes are overruled. Nevertheless, at every step Andrew Johnson has protested against the illegality of the Congressional policy, and the aim of the Rebels and their Democratic allies at the present time is to induce him to galvanize the provisional governments in spite of the existing laws, so that the coming Presidential election may be held under the authority of officers appointed by and in the interest of the Rebel enemies of the republic. This policy is revolutionary to the last degree, but it is only one of the ramifications of the doctrine to which

ensure its final adoption at no distant period.

The action of Congress in taking a recess

Evening Telegraph the Democratic party is solemnly pledged not only by the declarations platform. The mere suspicion that such a scheme is in contemplation is a sufficient justification for the action of Congress in "taking a recess." Experience has shown that, in the singular new phases of modern politics, it is true now as ever that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty;" and Andrew Johnson's revolutionary nature is only restrained from dangerous usurpations by a consciousness that the representatives of the American people are pre-pared to thwart his treacherous and dangerous schemes.

Enropean Politics.

EUROPEAN politics are at present in a strange state of contradiction. In England we find the self-styled Liberal Party bringing forward a very moderate measure of reform, and on being successfully opposed by Mr. Benjamin Disraeli, in consequence of its alleged revolutionary tendency, giving way to that adventurer, who, as chief of the so-called Conservatives, produces and carries through both Houses of Parliament one infinitely more sweeping. Gladstone again, at present lealer of the Liberal party, is the author of a measure for the Disestablishment of the Irish Church, though some years ago he published a large volume to show that a connexion between Church and State was imperatively necessary for public security as well as private salvation. Both measures, it must be admitted, were highly desirable; but they involve strange contradictions on the part of their originators; Disraeli having for fully twenty years denounced all popular concessions in England as ruinous, and Gladstone, who rarely appears in public without a prayerbook in his hands, having almost declared praying in the highway to be the first duty of statesman.

In France, matters are in a state more contradictory still. Louis Napoleon omits no opportunity of proclaiming that the Empire is La Paix, but he is constantly preparing for war. While peace is invariably on his lips, he has no less than thirteen hundred thousand men arrayed for battle. His adherents in the press at the same time adopt a tone which is entirely opposed to his own. A pamphlet has been lately published in Paris under Government auspices, counselling au attack upon Prussia in the autumn, "short, sharp, and decisive." He almost simultaneously writes to his troops in camp at Chalons, that he will be with "the men;" and his War Minister. Marshal Niel, declares in the Legislature that France was never so perfectly equipped for war as now. Still the pacific professions continue; and the latest proclamation of the French Emperor is that he will never go to war, excepting for the preservation of the "honor, territory and the influence of France," though what the latter term may mean is not precisely known, as he may at any time enter into a war with Prussia if he thinks she is acquiring an audue ascendency.

The course of Bismark is equally ambiguous. He has constantly assumed a bold, if not deflant attitude towards France, but at the present moment he has withdrawn from public affairs at the very time when the safety of his country appears most menaced. Whether he has the same reliance on the needle-gun as before is unknown, but he has, in some degree, lost his opportunity, as that celebrated weapon is supposed to be superseded by the new Chassepot rifle. Had Prussia advanced against France after the memorable battle of Sadows, she might at this time have been the leading power in Europe, and the French empire but a name; for Louis Napoleon had notoriously no means of opposing him, and his soldiers refused to fight in the presence of certain defeat. But, unfortunately for himself perhaps, he refused to follow the advice of Moltke, his impetuous commander-in-chief, and is, possibly, expiating in chagrin, or looking back with regret now on a lost opportunity, when regret is idle and retrospection un-

Austria is pursuing a more consistent course. She has seemingly resisted the blandishments of Prince Napoleon to induce her to enter into a crusade against Prussia, with a view of endeavoring to regain lost influence in Germany, and revenging her late Prussian defeat; having just disbanded 28,000 troops, and now wisely occupied, seemingly, with internal improvements alone. But she has a quarrel with the Pope on hand, in consequence of the recent ecclesiastical reforms, which may give her some treable for the moment, though she almost to a certainty will emerge from it triumphant in the end. And, so soon as this is accomplished, she probably will make some attempt to re-acquire her lost position in Europe; for, long one of the most powerful, and perhaps the oldest of all European continental powers, she cannot tacitly acquiesce in being superseded by Prussia, a comparative upstart and one of the most modern, the more especially as many of the smaller German States appear to be looking to her for the means of escaping from that Prussian domination to which they have been for

the moment constrained to submit. Russia meanwhile is making silent but perpetual progress. The vast dream shadowed forth in the celebrated alleged-though we believe fabulous-will of Peter the Great, is apparently on the eve of being realized, and Europe is, as predicted by Napoleon at St. Helena, nearly fifty years ago, on the point of becoming either "republican or Cossack." In the East she has lately made enormous advances, her troops being within a few days' march of the British possessions in India, where she has recently acquired infinite power and prestige by overcoming that Rajah of Bokhara whom all the strength of England failed to subdue; while in the West and South she has so consolidated her force as to have entirely emerged from the humiliating position in which she was a few years ago placed by her misfortunes in the Crimean war, and ready to pounce again upon Turkey. so soon as a new European war places "the sick man" comparatively at her disposal.

SEYMOURISMS .- Horatie Seymour made a very bad record at the Tammany Convention. A few minutes before he was nominated as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, be declared to the Convention that "he could not and would not accept the nomination if tendered him." He has accepted it. He said that he "could not receive the nomination without placing himself and the Democratic party in a false position," He has done so. He said his bonor was pledged not to receive the nomina tion, and "upon a question of honor he must stand upon his own convictions against the world," He has accepted the nomination. He said that "honor forbade his accepting a nom'nation by that Convention." He has accepted it. He said that if he became the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, he "should feel a dishonored man." He accepts the situation. Horatio Seymour stands before the people of the United S ates to-day, by his own repeated confession, a pledge-breaker and "dishonored

M. BLACQUE BEY, the Turkish Minister, is said to be somewhat offended about the expression of sympathy with the struggling Cretans, which has passed Congress by a unanimous vote. The Turks claim that the Cretan insurrection is ended, and that our appeal to the Turkish Government at this time is an unnecessary and useless cause of offense. But there are two sides to the question of facts, as well as to that of the right and justice involved in the dispute between the Cretans and the Ottoman

WHY JEFF, DAVIS WISHES IT .- Says the New York Times:-"The desire of Mr. Jeff, Davis for the election of Mr. Horatio Seymour can hardly be attributed to any idea on the part of Davis that Seymour's election will tend to 'make treason odious,' On the contrary, quite the

THE FINE ARTS.

Strolls Through the Studios-George W. Pottit.

A Picture of Lear in the Storm, by George W. Pettit, attracted much attention at the last exhibition of the Academy of Fine Arts, both from the effective grouping of the figures and its excellencies of color. This young artist has wisely avoided some of the errors, or rather weaknesses. that render many or our new pictures deficient io tone, and has followed that more true and intelligent method of color of which Rothermel offers some of our best examples.

Several years ago Mr. Pettit was most successful in portraying the marked and noble features of President Lincoln, and among the innumera ble "counterfeit presentments" of that great mar, many who have been familiar with his varying expression, have pronounced most highly in its favor.

Very different is the grace and beauty of a fancy head named "Marina," and another, of a still gentler and more lovely type, styled "Retrospection." The soft, large eyes gaze intently into a past in which there has been neither sin nor sorrow, and the glauce is but tenderly regretful for the days that are gone. The broad, low, unfurrowed brow, full oval contour of the face, and curved and sensitive lips, all conspire to make a lovely picture, while the poise of the head is instinct with youthful grace.

This picture has been very successfully lithographed, and the soft and delicate tints of the print are admirably suited to the character of the head. Civilization is much indebted to the advances in modern art which make such things of beauty the adornment of the bumblest home, and this lovely print, with some of its beautiful comates, the charming drawings of Julien, would spread an air of refinement over the bleakest domicile.

WADE HAMP TON.

Reception of the Rebel Cavalry Leader in Charteston.

The Charleston papers can find no words too strong to express the degree of enthusiasm with which General Wade Hampton was welcomed by the people of that city on Friday night, upon his return from the Tammany Convention. He was received by a long procession, and having been conducted to a four horse carriage, was escorted, like a conquering hero, amid the shouls of the multitude, to his temporary stopping place in the city. In the evening a large meeting was held in the open air. Hon. James B. Campbeil presided, and after a few remarks. introduced Hampton as "that undaunted soldier, unsullied gentleman and earnest patriot." The band played Dixie, and the enthusiasm was so great that he was unable to utter an audible word. Quiet being at last restored, General Hampton said in his remarks:-

More than four years-years which have seen a nation's death, which have brought to us sorrow, humiliation, and ruin—have passed since I last stood in your noble and battlescarred old city. Then proudly erect, flushed with victory and devotion in her patriotism she held in her hero'c hands the key of our State, defying with indom table courage, the assaults of ber enemies. While a portion of her sons here guarded so bravely the portals of the State, others were following the glorious Southern Cross wherever it was waving in triumph, or were sleeping their last sleep on the fields which their valor had contributed to win. All were doing their duty as Carolinians, and the great historic names of the revolution were gilded with a new lustre as the descendants of Moultrie, of Rutledge, of Lowndes, of Hayne, of Pinckney and Huger, lought as did their fathers for this dear old Carolina of ours. Well, then, might she be proud of the immortal record she was making for herself; and, as one of her sors, my heart used to swell with joy and pride as day after day tidiogs came from our far distant camp fires in Virginia the brave old city, ravaged by are, torn by shot and battered by shell still stood unconquered and unconquerable. Thank God, she stood to the last. She heard the first gur of the war, and through all of those four years of blood and deadly strile that followed, our flag floated tri umphantly from her beleagured walls; and not until that flag was tolded lorever, to be buried with the lost cause, lid hostile feet press her soll. Nobly, then, did she fulnil her arduous trust during those stirring years of war. Come what may, her past is beyond reproach. After a free and full consultation with delegates in the Convention representing all the Northern States, I am thoroughly convinced that the great heart of the Democracy is fully roused; that it beats in profound sympathy with the sudering South; that it is fully alive to the dangers which threaten to desiroy the Constitution and the Government; and that it is unalterably fixed in its purpose to rescue that Constitution from destruction, to restore that Government to its legitimate functions, and to bring back the Southern States to their place in the Union, with all their rights, dignity, and equality un-ta paired. These are the objects for which the Democratic party are fighting; and, planting thems: lves on the Appian Way of the Constitution, grasping once more in friendship the hands of their brethren of the South, setting up again the broken altars of the country, they ave sworn never to cease fighting until their objects are accomplished. Tyield to none in devotion to that "Lost Cause"

for which we fought. Never shall I admit that the cause is sef fulled, and that the principles which gave it life were therefore wrong. Never shall I brand the men who upheld it so noby as "rebels" or "fraitors." Never shall I igno-

miniously seek safety or base promotion by a destardly denial or treacherous betrayal of it: but still I can accord to those who consolentiously differ with me what I claim for myselfperfect and entire succesty in following the dicistes of duty. My recent intercourse with many Federal soldiers has convinced me that there are thousands and tens of thousands of them who occupy this ground—who are fully deter-mined that the rights of all the States shall be preserved inviolate, and who are prepared to defend the Constitution and its guarantees at all hezards. They will not allow uncon-stitutional legislation to fix, by means of military tyranny, negro dominion in the South. They will not consent to see ten States, in time of profound peace, kept under the rule of the bayonet, and they will demand, as the Southern States have in good faith accepted and kept the terms offered them, that they shall take their place Union as equal partners in the great family of States. Let us determine that, though 'tis not mortal to command success, we'll do more-we'll deserve it. I conjure our people to dedicate all their energies to the work before us. Organize clubs in every locality; send speakers through all the land to arouse the people. Try to convince the negro that we are his rest frierds; but if he will not be convinced, and is still joined to his idols convines him, at least, that he must look to those idols whom he serves his gods to feed and clothe him. among yourselves, and act firmly on this agree-ment, that you will not employ any one who votes the radical ticker. Use all the means that are placed in your bands to control this element which the radical party seek to degrade while they scoure success, and we can turn their batteries against themselves.

SCUTH CAROLINA.

General Camby's Order Declaring the Supremacy of Civil Law. General Canby has issued the following

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT. CHARLESTON, S. C., July 24, 1868,—By the fifth section of the law of the United States of March 2, 1867, "To provide for the more efficient government of the Bebel States," it is provided "that when the people of any one of the said Rebel States shall have framed a Constitution of government in conformity with the Constitu-tion of the United States in all respects, * * * and when such Constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of 'a itication who are qualified electors for d-legates; and when such Constitution shall have been submitted to Congress for rattication and approval, and Congress shall have approved the same; and when said State, by a vote of its Legislature elected under said Constitution, shall have adopted the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article fourteen; and when said article shall have b come a part of the Constitution of the United States, said State shall be declared entitled to epresentation in Congress, and Senators and epresentative-shall be admitted therefrom on their taking the oath prescribed by law; and then, and thereafter, the proceding sections of this act shall be inoperative in said State;" and Congress baying, by a concurrent resolution, passed on the 21st day of July, 1868, declared that the said article four een has become a part of the Constitution of the United States; and all he other conditions prescribed by the fifth section of the aforecited ia w having been complied with as respects the States of North and South Carolina, constituting the Second Military Dis trict, sil authority conferred upon, and hereto-fore exercised by the Commander of the said Second Military District, by and under the aforecited law of March 2, 1867, is hereby remitted to the civil authorities constituted and organized in the said States of North Carolina and South Carolina under the constitutions adopted by the people thereof, and approved by the Congress of the United States. By command of Brevet Major-General Ed. R. S. Canex.

Louis V. Caziarc. Aide-de-Caup, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

-Private inquiries, instituted with a view of provoking a searching Government investigation, have lately been made into the administration of the London hospitals, with a result, it is said, of revealing a shameful amount of neglect and mismanagement. In one hespital which has an income of £8000, there are only 85 beds kept up, and the wards are described as of rough lime-washed brick, neglected and poverty-stricken in their appearance, with scanty and broken ward furniture, and very ragged linen, the distaries ill arranged, and sometimes supplemented by the private subscriptions of the medical officers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.-TO PREVENT Sundurn. Freckies, and keep the skin white and beautiful use WRIGHT'S ALOUNATED GLY CERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCEKINE usly fragrant, transparent, and superb as a tollet soap. Sold by all Duggists. E. a G

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, May 18, 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 subscrip tion, on or before the 39th 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

THOMAS M. FIRTH,

Treasurer THE DELAWARE AND RABITAN CANAL, AND THE CAMPEN AND AM-CANAL, AND THE CAMBEN AND AMBOY Railroad AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES.

A dividend of (5) FIVE PER CENT, on the capital stock of the above Companies, clear of United Sta'es tax, will be payable on and after August ist. 1848 at No. 111 LIBERTY Street New York, or No. 246 South DELAWARA Avenue, Philadelphia, to the Stockholders of July 15, 18-8.

RICHARD STOUKTON, Treasurer.

Princeton, July 20, 1868.

7 21 124

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA
AND THEN ION RAILROAD COMPANY,
NO. 224 S. DELAWARE AVENUE.
PHILADELPHIA, July 22, 1868.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Directors have this day declared a SemiAnnual 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 ist
proximo to which time the Transfer Books will remain closed. J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON.—THE
Largest First Class HOTELIN NEW
ENGLAND—Vertical Railwa 5: Apartments with
Bathing and Water conveniences connecting, Billiard Halls, Telegraph Office, and Cafe,
69 to the Sm. Proprietors.

RARE MANUFACTURES IN FINE Confections, for Tourists and for the Sea side. STEPHEN F. WHITMAN, No. 1210 MARKET Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNDER THE GOLDEN LIGHT OF tropic skies millions of beautitud parote flowers breathe perfume on the dewy sir. These are be maguificent products of the For de Mayo, and their matchiess fragrance, fresh and pure as it rises from those wast parterres, is per satuated in PHALON'S "FLOR DE M. YO" the new perfume for the handkerobief. Sold by all drugglats.

POST OFFICE.

Mail for Havena, per steamer JUNIATA. will close at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 28th, at 7 A. M. H. H. BINGHAM, Postmaster,

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

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 B. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.

Easton, Pa., July, 1868.

OF. PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILBOAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 8 FOURTH Street. PRILADELPRIA, May 27, 1868.
NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHIL. DELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COM PANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of \$1000 each, at any time before the (ist) 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 vears to run.

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

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILRUAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868,
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
Transfer B oks of this Company will be closed 85DAY, June 30, and be reopened on THURS-July 16, 1862

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer B. oks of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, June 30, and be reopened on THURSDAY, July 16, 1883.
A dividend of FIVE PER CENT, has been declared on the Pr-terred and Comn-on Stock, clear of naviously and State taxes; payable on Common Stock on and after JULY 15 to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the beeks of the Company on the 30th instant. All payable at this office.

6 26 2m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COM-

The Board of Directors have this Jay declared a semi-armual cividend of FOUR PER CENT on the capital stock of the Company clear of Unit-d states tex, payable on and after AUGUST 3, 1868, to the stock holders of this date, at the office of the Company price in the company of t par y in Camden,
the Stock Transfer Books will be closed from the
date hereof natil TUE DAY, August 4, 1868.
GEORGE J. R. BBBINS,
Treasurer,

HOLLOWAY'S ESSENCE OF

JAMAICA GINGER produces a glow and
exhibaration equal to fine wine or brandy, but without their intoxicating effect. It does not irritate the
stomach like the others, that con ain Cayenne pepper, but its effects are diffused through the whole
system, equalizing the circulation. It is thus that it
curres Chilis, Colic. Cholera-morbus, Diarricea. Dysen
tery, etc. Holloway's is the only pure Essence of
Jamaica Ginger in the market and is double the
strength of all others sold, Filty cents per but its.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN.

725

No. 602 ARCH Street,

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

DIAMONDS. EMERALDS, RUBIES, SAPPHIRES, PEARLS. BAILEY & Co., CHESNUT STREET, 819.

12 tatha

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,

PHILADELPHIA

C. & A. PEQUICNOT. Manufacturers of WATCH CASES, and Dealers in American and Imported WATCHES.

No. 18 South SIXTH Street. \$ 6}rptuths Manufactory. No. 22 S. PIFTH Stress POINT BREEZE PARK RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK.

MATCH FOR \$500. Mile Heats, 3 in 5, to Harness.

Thursday, 30th July, at 31 P. M. JAMES MCCUSKER s. m. RUBY.

WM. CARSON blk. m. VICTORIA

Owners to drive. Admission, \$1,

7 28 2t

FOR SALE.

A RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE, THE beautiful GERMAN OWN RESIDENCE, On HURCH LANE, third house east of railroad, with ev+ry convenience, ample grounds, stone stable, etc For sate low to a cash payer. Apply No. 127 CHES-NOT street, second floor.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE MASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. IN BANKRUPTCY, 28th Day of July, 1868 at Phila-IN BANK RUPTOY, 28th Day of July appointment as assigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assigned of LORFNZO FAIRBANKS, of Philadelphia and the State of lonastivan a, within said Distict, who has been adjuged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

THO MAS W. PRICE, NO. 808 MINOR Street.

To the Oredito s of said Pankrupt.

CLOTHING.

MET'S GO OUT OF TOWN!

Bo bot! So het! I'm almost trautic To souse myself In the sait A lantict So hot! So hot! Tye a bit of a notion To visit the shore Of the roaring Ocean Hot city life In an awfally slow thing, So I'll go and get Some gos amer clathing: And I'll toke a rest For a little while-and Enjoy the sur! Of the Great Cape Island

Ge, good friend! Having first rigged yourself out in one of our ELEGANT SUMMERSUITS, gothere And, as you promenade the plazza of the notel, price four dollars a day, board and longing extra, the public will gaze admiringly upon you, and you will near tolks say "THAT MAN GOT THOSE ELEGANT CLOTHES AT

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S"

BROWN STONE CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET PHILADELPHIA.

FRANK GRANELLO

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

ENTIRE SATISFACTION AS TO STYLE AND PIT IS FULLY GUARAN EED. SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR-HOURS' NOTICE.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BELVIDERE AND DELAWARE RAILROAD COMPANY.

" DELAWARE WATER GAP."

NOTICE -For the special accommodation of Pagengers desirous of spending Sunday at the BELA-WARE WATER GAP, an additional line will leave the Water Gap every MONDAY MORNING at 6 o'clock, arriving in Philadelphia about II A. M. Lines leave Kensington Depot for Delaware Water Gap daily ("undays excepted) at 7 A M and 3'30 P. M. W. H. GATZMER, Agent. 7 25 eodsw

HYCENIA HOUSE.

COLLINS' BEACH, DELAWARE.

Is new open for the reception of guests. This favo rite place of resort is beautically at uated at a point on the Delaware Bay, a few miles from the Capes. It has a beautiful lawn in front, well shaked, good sal water bathing, salling, etc. Take steamer Perry Arch street wharf.

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