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Evening Telegraph

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THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1868.

Collegiate Education.

THE full report of the Commencement exercises of Lafayette College, which is furnished by our special correspondent to-day, is of more than ordinary interest to those who are not directly concerned in its welfare. This institution is one of several young colleges which are taking rapid strides in the race with Harvard, Yale, and Princeton, and which promise, within a score of years or less, to rank with these time-honored seats of learning in all the essential elements of prosperity and usefulness. Until a recent date the colleges of the United States have labored under the depressing influences of surplus opposition. Their number is legion, and every year adds to the already formidable list. This multiplicity of colleges is the greatest evil of our educational system. If the money and talent which has been so profusely scattered had been concentrated at half a dozen of the great centres of population, or within easy reach of them, America would this time be able to point with justifiable pride to her colleges, as can the older nations of Europe. Oxford, Cambridge, Paris, Berlin and Heidelberg have attained their present proud position in the world of letters only through the fostering care and patronage of the governments which have presided over their destinies. Through the lapse of centuries they have stea. dily increased in their endowments, libraries, museums and cabinets, and their popularity as schools of learning has kept steady pace with the accumulation of resources through a wise system of concentration. With the exceptional cases of some half dozen of our older and about as many of our newer institutions. the colleges of the United States present a contrast in management and progress which is both lamentable and discouraging.

A few public-spirited citizens, however, have grasped the true secret of collegiate success, and within the past few years a new era has dawned upon the educational system of the country. Several of these public benefactors have selected the old and already wealthy institutions, such as Harvard and Yale, for the objects of their generosity, while others have struggled in a similar manner to build up younger and weaker ones, or to lay the foundations of seats of learning which are not weighed down by the burden of long years of struggling and adversity. Both classes are wise in their way, and both are entitled to the gratitude of the nation.

Still another prominent feature marks the dawning of the new educational era, and that is the effort which is now being made to popularize the courses of study in our colleges, to break the fetters of the ancient and bestow upon them the freedom of the modern world of knowledge. None but a superficial thinker would advocate an entire change in the timehonored curriculum. The study of the Greek and Latin classics affords a rare pleasure and an efficient discipline. Let those whose tastes and objects in life prefer it still be afforded ample opportunity to gratify them. But the times demand that the gates of knowledge shall be thrown wide open, and all her priceless stores made available. This demand has been answered by the establishment in many of our colleges of scientific courses, parallel with the classical; by the foundation of schools in which every branch of modern science is made a speciality, for the benefit of such as desire to perfect themselves in special branches; and by a gradual undermining of that exclusive spirit which but a few years ago possessed such a strong hold upon us as to deny the award of thorough culture to all who could not repeat understandingly the masterly orations of Cicero or rattle off the rythms of Homer. The present age is essentially one of progress, and a thorough initiation into the mysteries of nature and the course of past events is one of its most formidable weapons. The prosperity which has dawned upon Lafayette College, in common with others equally successful and equally deserving, is a matter which deserves more than a passing notice.

The True Way to Preserve Tranquility. THERE exists in the United States an exceedingly powerful conservative element, which has a potent and controlling voice in the administration of the country. By conservative we do not mean the term as applied to the modern Democracy, in which application we have the most singular instance of a misapplication of names, for the whole tenets of the modern Democracy are the reverse of conservative. But we do mean that element which in every country is opposed to change, is in favor of well established customs, which is ever ready to stand by what is rather than favor even an improvement which is to be. This class of voters are now all of them forced by the action of the Democratic Convention into the ranks of the Republican party. We say forced, for they have no other alternative allowed them by the New York Convention, than to support the Chicago nominees, or else ally themselves with a class of revolutionists, whose avowed purpose is to entirely destroy the two great departments of the nation—the departments of reconstruction and of finance. The whole platform of the Democracy means which are. Let us look at the proposed change of the Democracy. They would obliterate the ing the largest collection in the country. That

national debt by an over-issue of greenbacks. The party which opposed the contraction of the debt in its present form because of the results, are by this action compelled to act as its advocates. The success of the Pendleton doctrine would cause a commercial revolution, which would wash away all the existing foundations of trade. A new standard of value should be erected. A new era would open-one in which inflation and speculation would take the place of legitimate commerce. Can the conservative element to which we have referred, and which has heretofere held on to the Democratic party, because of its alleged devotion to the time-honored Constitution, continue to do so in the face of such a revolution as that proposed? We think not. That very spirit which led them to lean towards that party which favored the Union as it was, will now lead them to oppose a radical and unknown change. They have unlimited faith in the conviction that it is "better to endure the ills we have than to fly to others that we know not of," and for this reason will rather bear the small inconvenience or assumed injustice of the present form of the debt. than test a new machine, which it is eminently probable will explode at any moment. So much for the "conservatism" of Democratic financial theories. If the proposed policy of the opposition is

one calculated to drive all the conservative element away from it on the question of finance, it is ten times more forcibly expelled when the subject of reconstruction is examined. For three years has the nation been seeking to establish some permanent form of government in the lately rebellious States. It was seemingly impossible to allow them to resume their old power with unabated influence and unconcealed treason. It was found by experiment impossible to substitute the hybrid creatures of Mr. Johnson's brain, and make them act as substitutes. So that after all kinds of experiments the present plan of Congressional reconstruction was selected. For years it has been steadily adapting itself to the wants of the people. It has required thirty months to get the wheels in motion. At last in nearly every State success has been achieved. Difficulties almost insurmountable have been overcome, obstacles removed, and the States are at last reconstructed. The agitation is ended. What now do the Democracy propose to do? They would reopen the healed wound. They would overthrow all this work and recommence the task. They would effect a revolution for which, even were it possible, it would take years to secure success. Is the conservative element prepared to favor this endless agitation? Better, far better, let time wear off any of the temporary asperities of the new form of government than to overturn all and dash down the work of years. No one who has a feeling in favor of quiet after the long storm can favor such a disastrous policy as that proclaimed by Blair and endorsed by the Democratic Convention of which he is the nominee. For these reasons we predict that the active conservative spirit of the country is in accord with the Republican ticket and its platform.

Free Libraries

EVERYBODY has heard of Elihu Burritt, the American Blacksmith, and a great many people are familiar with his history and his writings. Recently a new volume from his hand has appeared in Eugland, entitled "Walks in the Black Country, and its Great Border Land." The book, though pleasantly written, contains nothing particularly new, or what travellers or tolerably well-read persons are not familiar with, but the work is as yet scarce in this country, although doubtless it will be republished here. We intend to avail ourselves of a description which it contains, of the free library in Birmingham, to bring this to the notice of our citizens, as a matter in which all who take an interest in our city's welfare are deeply concerned. Mr. Bur. ritt, although an American, has the good sense to be free from the narrow prejudices which are generally the prerogatives of narrowminded people of all countries. He can admire what is admirable in his own country, and he can admire what is admirable in other coun-

Before we come to Mr. Burritt's description

of the Birmingham Free Library we must correct one small mistake of his. He says, speaking of the people of Birmingham, "They did what no community in America has yet done; and in the doing of it they have taken a step in advance of anything we have accomplished in this department of public education." Our friend certainly forgets the Free Public Library of Boston, endowed, we believe, by a single public-spirited citizen of that place. A noble institution, by the establishment of which any resident can take out a book on giving satisfactory references. Of the Birmingham Free Library Mr. Burritt says that it embraces two departments-the Reference Library, and the Lending Library and News Room. "The Reference Library is," in the words of our parrator, "only a vast treasure-house of every department of learning." The writer devotes considerable space to an enumeration of this branch, but from the statement of the number of volumes we think he is a little too enthusiastic. The whole number of volumes in the Reference Library he says is 18,225; the arts and sciences number 1968 volumes; history and biography, 3637; poets and the drama, 720. In the Central Lending Library and News Room there are 11,276 volumes, of which history, biography, voyages, and travels have 2304. We see nothing very extraordinary in these numbers, but nevertheless, we should rejoice to see an attempt made to establish a library in our city on the plan of this and the Boston Library to which we have referred. Our city, we are sorry to say, is not up to the standard of most large cities simply revolution, an overturning of things in Libraries. Our famed Philadelphia Library at one time held the proud distinction of hav-

distinction now belongs to Harvard University Library. Our Mercantile Library is far below her sister institute in New York. The Athensum makes haste very slowly, so that there is a great want here as yet unsup-

plied. Mr. Burritt says, very justly, "We have taxed every man, whether he has children or not, to open and support free schools. but we have never gone so far as to levy a rate upon the population of a town to establish a free library." In this the Birmingham people have beat the most enlightened and munificent community in America. Considered from this point of view, we may account for his omission of the Boston free Library, for although that and the Astor Library are free, yet they were established by individuals, and not by the free consent of the population, to be taxed for that purpose.

THE Democratic journals are constantly expressing their admiration of the force, eloquence, and logical consistency of the reasonng of the Southern orators, but there is one link invariably wanting in this brilliant and irrefragable chain of argument which we would like to see supplied. It seems a requisite means in every speech intended to "fire the Southern heart," that the valor of their Revolutionary forefathers should be vaunted and coupled with that of their brave descendants. They uniformly speak of their glorious lost cause as if it had been bequeathed

"From valiant sire to son," and had come down directly to them from the hands of Washington, Marion, and Sumter-Now how it came, and how it is precisely the same cause for which the framers of the Declaration of Independence strove so bravely are precisely the points on which they never dwell, and which, if well established, would do much to strengthen that much vaunted "chain," which at present seems to need a good deal of refurbishing.

THE Southern people are being urged by their leaders to act in the coming positical struggle just as they did on the field of battle. As they are expressly complimented by these very orators, at the same time, for having invariably ridden over the enemy whenever they met them, we can only hope that if they do it at the next election they will not be rough-shod.

A ROUGH SAILOR.

Three Men Shot by the Mate of a Ship-The Quebec Chronicle says:-The ship Salacia, Captalo Atkins cleared at the Custom nouse on Saturday, the lith it stant, and at 9 A. M. on Monday the water police put a sailor on board Monday the water police put a sallor on board named David Stewart, who had been in jall for some time. The snip sailed some hours after, and about 2 P. M., when near the lower ballast ground, Stewart Jumped overboard and swam lowards a boat that was a short distance off Some men in a butch r's boat, serving a snip close by, being afraid that the salior would be drowned, hastened towards nim and drew the man on board. The mate of the snip halled the boat and desired the men to bring the salior aboard. When he saw that they were going to take him back to his ship Stewart again sprang overboard and swam towards the other boat, and this boat headed for the city. The mate by this time had lowered a ship's boat and started in pursuit, overhauling the boat with the de-serter on board. He ordered Stewart back to bis duty, but the latter refused. A fight ensued, when we understand, the mate drew a revolver and fired several shots, wounding one man in the shoulder, of the name of Dempsey, another in the right arm, named Patrick Smith, and, it I said, Siewart in the head. The mate then dragged Stewart in his boat, went back to the ship, and the vessel then proceeded down the river. The boat containing the other two men returned to town, and P. Smith proceeded to take out a warrant against a man on board the ship Salacia, whose name he did not know but whom he could point out. The warrant was signed by a city magistrate (the Police Court being clo-ed), and handed to Mr. Russeli, Chief of River Police, who immediately (at 7 20 Chief of River Police, who immediately (at 72) P. M.) sent a police boat with a warrant to arrest after the ship, with Patrick Smith aboard to point out the party. But Mr. Russell, on first hearing of the affray, sent a police boat to board the Salacia, and inquire into the occurrence. The boat went as far as Point St. Lawrence, but saw nothing of the ship. The coxswain boarded a ship off there, and was informed that the Salacia had passed downwards formed that the Salacia had passed downwards at 230 P. M. The boat returned to the town at 1035 P. M., and reported the ship gone to sea. The 7-20 P. M. boat missed the other during the darkness, and went as far as Madam Island without having seen anything of the ship, and returned to town at 150 P. M., on the 14th inst.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES THIS MORNING .- At a few minutes past 12 o'clock this morning an alarm of fire was caused by the destruction of the building No. 128 Dock street, occupied by Wilham Murray, a disutter of whisky. The building was completely guited, and the machinery, nxtures, and stock, of which there was but a small quantity on hand, were destroyed. Murray values his property at \$14,000, on which there is an insurance of \$5800, \$3000 in Phila delphia companies, and \$2800 in Baitimore Building No. 130 was also occupied by Mr. Murray, and was somewhat damaged by fire, and the contents by water. The buildings and the machinery in No. 130 were owned by Mr. Henry Budd, whose loss, \$5000, is covered by insurance in the Royal of this city. The furniture store of F. A. Weiss, on Second street, and directly in the rear of these buildings, was slightly damaged by water, Mr. Weiss is insured in the Fire Association.

The fire commences on the first floor of No. 128, and originated from the vapor of the meter box catching from a gas light in its immediate vicinity. At the time, three workmen were engaged in running off some mash, and they used every endervor to extinguish the flames. While thus engaged, the blazing liquer ran into the cistern, the contents of which exploied. men barely escaped with their lives from the

The above particulars are in addition to those published on our inside pages. The firemen had hardly housed their apparatus, when an alarm was sounded from the Shiffler Hose House. On proceeding in that direction the flames were discovered issuing from the plumber shop in the Navy Yard Application for admission within the walls was made by the firemen, but they were refused by Commodore Sel ridge, he stating that the fore in the Yard was sufficient for ad purposes, and at the same time requested the companies to

repair along the north wall and play their streams on the buildings. This they did for a

short time, but on orders being given, they took up their hose and went home. The plumbing and moulding shops were under the same roof, the former being two and a half stories and the latter one story in neight. The second story and the loft of the plumbing shop, with their contents, were entirely consumed, while the roof of the woulding shop was considerably damaged. The fire apparatus of the yard was put into service, but before the water was put on the flames they had gained some headway, and were not extinguished until a loss of \$5000 was sustained. On this there is no in-surance. Fire-Marshal Biackburn was so n on the ground, and after an investigation concluded that the fire was caused by the second story floor taking fire from the heat of a core oven which is built directly beneath it.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Cruelty to an Animal-A Vagrant Thief -A Cross-Action-Larceny of a Watch-Scole a Cont-A General Assault and Battery.

-Richard Jones, the driver of a Jersey charcoal wagon, was arrested yesterday for cruelly treating his horse at Eighth and Ches-put streets. On being taken before Alderman Beitler, he was required to enter bail to keep

the peace.

— Michael Maxwell, a beggar, called at the house of Mrs. Gould, Fourth and Queen streets, yesterday, and finding no one to at the time proceeded up stairs, and had packed a bag of clo hing, when he was discovered by one of the eccupants entering the dwelling. A policeman was called in, and Michael was taken to the lock-up, where this morning as had a hearing.

Addrman Tittermary committed him.

—James McAdams, living at Penn and South

streets, yesterday beat his boarding-house mistiess, and, on a policeman entering the place attacked him. The accused powered. He was sent below by Alderman Tit

- At No. 1312 Wood street lives Miss Harriet Starp. Yesterday this woman appeared before Alderman Beitler and preferred a charge of as ault and battery against her next door neighbors, Mr. and Mrs. John Murphy, wao were arrested and subsequently held were arrested and subsequently held in \$1000 bail for trial. The defendants then went before Recorder Given, and sued out a warrant for the arrest of Harriet, on the charge of keeping a disorderly house and selling liquor without a license. After a hearing she was required to find bail in the sum of \$2500.

—A drunken man, while lying on a cellar-door in South Fourth street, yesterday, was relieved of a silver watch by two lads, riving the names of James Collins and Edward Verrecke. These lads were seen committing the theft, and subsequently were arrested, and on being searched a pawn ticket for the time-piece was found on one of them. Alderman Carpenter sent them to prison. The owner of the waten is wanted at the Union Street Station.

One George Smith has been held by Alder-man Eggleton for stealing a cost, the property

of one of the performers at the Concert Garden, on Third street, above Girard svenue.

-Last night Patrolman Hazlitt, of the Eighth

District, took into custody one John Roat, for riotous conduct, and insulting citizens passing in the vicinity of Ontario and Parrish streets. While on the way to the Station he pulled out a kuife and made several thrusts at the policeman, who, to protect himself, drew his revolver and discharged five barrels, the contents of two of which inflicted slight wounds on the person of Roat, who turned and ran into the house of fire company in the vicinity. The police nan alleges that here he was attacked by several men, and his many injuries verify the fact. Some three or four arrests have since been made, and all the parties implicated will have a hearing before Alderman Massey this afternoon.

RAN AWAY .- About half-past 10 o'clock this morning the four horse team of Mr. Samuel Phillips ran away at Broad and Poplar streets, At Broad and Wood streets they encountered and ran into a lumber wagon, overturning and breaking it. The driver, Michael McManning, was thrown to the pavement, receiving several severe cuts on the nead. He was taken home, at Ontario and Poplar streets.

FALL OF AN ICE-HOUSE, -The Star Ice-house, on the Schuylkill, near Girard avenue bridge, fell down this morning about quarter-past 10 o'clock. Two horses were killed outright and several men injured. Charles Lewis, one of the unfortunates, was very seriously hurt. He was removed to his home, No. 1529 State street.

Robbshy.—Sometime during yesterday the residence of George H. Jardin, No. 864 North Nineteenth street, was entered by breaking the rear shutter, and robbed of a considerable amount of wearing apparel. The family is out

TO CURE CHOLERA MORRUS, so prevalent at this season, saturate a piece of flannel or woollen cloth WITH HOLLOWAY'S PURE ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GIN. GER, and lay it on the abdomen of the patient, and then wrap him up warmly, and give him a teaspoon ful of the ginger in a tumbler of hot water. Repeat this if not relieved in half an hour. The first dose is most always authoient. This is a simple remedy, and ne every family should have by them. Holloway being a PURE ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, POS. sesses anti-spasmodic and carminative properties above all similar preparations.

CLOTHING.

THE GREAT BIG TENNESSEE SNAKE!

Some horribly big accounts we see,

Of a monstreus anake in Tennessee,

And slyly alipped out another way.

Fifty feet and some inches long. A foot or two thick and awfully strong. This moustrous snake had terrible eyes, Of rather alarming style and size. The neighbors followed him, till they found The place where he lived-a hole in the ground. They built at the hole a sort of a cage, To trap the beast in his furious rage. But the gay old snake just laughed in his sleeve; While they waited, he quietly look his leave He kept them standing there all that day,

And we close our ears to tales like those, To hear about ROCKHILL & WILSON'S clothes, Cool and thin, for the month of July, You'd better come, hurry along, and buy

Never in your life had you such splendid oppor-tualities for getting the most ELEGANT SOMM ES CLOTHING at the most ridiculously low prices. Let the people of Tennessee run after their great snake it they choose, and wear their clothes out in trying to catch him But we will keep cool in the new, cheap, and beau-tifully fitting garments which we buy at

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S GREAT BROWN STONE CLOTHING HALL Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET 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

ENTIRE SATISFACTION AS TO STYLE AND FIT IS FULLY GUARANTEED. SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE.

SEA-SIDE AMUSEMENTS.

[INITED STATES HOTEL.

ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.

CHILDREN'S FIRST GRAND

FANCY AND DRESS BALL, ON FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 31.

MUSIC BY HASSLER'S ORCHESTRA.

FINE STATIONERY, CABD ENGRAVING and Card Plate Printing in every variety, DREKA 1083 CHESNUT Street.

WASHINGTON.

The Internal Revenue Commissionership-Indian Treaties Ratified by the Senate.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Htc.,

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

Special Despatch to The Brening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, July 30.

General Stoneman's Arrival. Major-General Stoneman, commanding the First Military District, arrived this morning, en route for the North, where he intends spend ing a few days for the benefit of his health. He is accompanied by Colonel Campbell, of his staff. He was at General Grant's headquarters and afterwards had an interview with the President and the Secretary of War, He reports everything quiet in his District.

Office Seekers. The presence of office seekers which it was anticipated would set in soon after the adjournment of Congress, has already commenced. At no time even during the session of Congress were there as many callers at the White House as this morning. It is estimated that several hundred persons were in the ante-rooms at once, waiting for an interview. The Senate left only about one hundred offices unfilled, but the scramble for them is unprecedented. Several parties are here seeking to have men

now in office displaced on various trumped-up pretexts, so that they may get themselves appointed. Among those who had

Interviews With the President, to-day were Secretary McCulloch and Senator Ross. The latter, who had many of his appointments slaughtered by the Senate, is now busy trying to supply his friends with ad interim places.

The Internal Revenue Department. At the Cabinet meeting, on Tuesday, it was decided not to make an ad interim appointment(for the Internal Revenue Department. Yesterday, however, a Senator, who is a friend of the President, and voted against conviction, called upon Mr. Johnson, and proposed that if he would appoint a certain man, Mr. Rollins would write a new letter of resignation to take effect at once.

The proposed candidate is a conservative Republican. It is not known whether Mr. Johnson will accept the proposition or not. More than a hundred applications have been made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for appointments as supervisors under the new

Thus far Mr. Rollins has not made any appointments. He says he is waiting to see what will turn up; that is, to see whether the President will appoint his successor or permit him to exercise his official functions undisturbed. Despatch to the Associated Press. Post Office Stationery.

WASHINGTON, July 30 .- The Postmaster-General has postponed until October his decision on the bids for supplying the department with stamps.

Indian Treaties Ratified. The Senate before its adjournment ratified treaties with the Pottowattomies, Sacs and Foxes of Kansas, the Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes of Nebraska, and Wyoming and the Navajoes of New Mexico; and also the following made by the Peace Commissioners:-The Cheyennes, and Arapahoes, and the Klowas, Camanches, and Apaches, and the Klowas and Camanches of Kansas, and the Cow Indians of Montana. These treaties adjust many points of difficulty, and stipulate for permanent peace. The Senate failed to ratify the treaty with the Utah and Grand River Indians, made by Gen. Sherman, and that made with the Shawnees.

FROM CONNECTICUT.

Yaohting-Adjournment of the Legisla-

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. NEW HAVEN, July 30 .- The sailing race yesterday in the harbor between the boats Avenger and Vidette was won by the Avenger in two hours, one minute and forty-three seconds, the Vidette being three minutes and twenty-three seconds behind distance-eight miles. The Atlantic Yacht Club of Brooklyn visited our harbor vesterday forenoon, and remained a few hours. They are on their annual eastward cruise, and will visit New London, Stonington, Newport and other places. Commodore Holmans commands the fleet, which consists of the schooners Alga and Lois and sloops Whitewing, Grissie, Addie, V. Agnes Ciytic, Qui Vive, Marquetta Florence, Gaia'a, Salus and Carleton. The Legislature will probably adjourn on Friday, the House having so voted yesterday. and the Senate being fully up to the House in

FROM MISSOURI.

More Indian Outrages Reported—The Kansas Democratic State Convention. Sr. Louis, July 30.-Omaha despatches say reports have reached there from Wood river. Nebraska, that a large band of Bloux and Cheyennes attacked a small party of Pawnee scouls under Lieutenant Hawley, killing one Pawnee, and wounding Lieutenant Hawley, and several scouts were captured with their arms and equipments.

The Democratic State Convention of Kansas, met at Topeka, yesterday, and organized by electing Daniel Vanderslice, of Doniphan county, President. George W. Glick, of Atchison, was nominated for Governor; Maxwell McCosten, Lieutenant Governor; Wilson Shannon, Jr., Secretary of State; G. Schauble, Auditor; Allen McCartney, Treasurer. Nomi-nations for Congress will be made to-day, and a platform adopted.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 30 —Stocks steady, but dull. Oh: case and Rock Island, 103%; steading, 94%; Canton Co., 48%; Erl., 68%; Cleveland and Toledo 102%; Cleveland and Pittabory 89%; Pittaburg and Fort Wayne 109%; Michigan Central, 118%; Michigan Southern, 92; New York Central, 118%; Michigan Southern, 92; New York Central, 118%; fillinois Central, 150; Cum-berland preferred, 32; Virginta 6a, 53; Missouri 6a, 92%; U. S. 5-20a, 1862, 114%; do. 1364, 111%; do. 1885, 112%; new issue, 109%; do. 1867, 109%; 10-40a, 108%; 7-30a, 168%, Gold, 144%. Money u. changed, Exchange un-changed.

BALTIMORE, July 80.—Ostion quiet. Middlings, 22 Flour very firm. Stock is scarce, and all offered artaken. Wheat firm, and in good demand; red \$5.85\\(\partial^2\)45 Corn active; white, \$1.20\(\partial^2\)32 Osts un changed. Mess Pork, \$29.50. Bacon firmer; rib sides \$17\\(\partial^2\), shoulders, \$14\\(\partial^2\)41\\(\partial^2\) hams, unchanged. Lacofirm at \$18\\(\partial^2\)6.

New York Stock Quotations-2 P. E.

THIRD EDITION FIFTH EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The London Press on the Funding Bill-The Fall of Humaita.

Ete., Ete., Ete., Mte., Mte., Mte.

Hy Atlantia Cable

LONDON, July 30 .- The S'andard, commenting on the Funding bill, says the proposition to replace 5-20s with new bonds, bearing a lower rate of interest, principal and interest to be paid in gold, will make the latter no more ac. ceptable to the business community than the former, as any future Congress may alter their value by the enactment of new laws.

Further advices from Rio Janeiro announce the fall of the Paraguayan fortress of Humaita.

New York Stock Market.

New York, July 30 .- 3 P. M. -The stock market is heavy and dull. The transactions in Governments have been very light, and without any noticeable feature. The railway market is devoid of animation. Express shares are quiet. The action of the Tennessee Legislature in proposing to fund the coupons for the next three years has alarmed holders and caused large sales at a dectine.

MARRIED.

LEE-SUTLER.—On June 16, 1868, by Rev. A. M. Grundner, James D. LEE to Miss HELENA C. second daughter of H. Sutler, Esq., all of this city. No cards.

FORTER-BYRNE -On May 11, 1885, by Rev. Fraucis Di Maria. Mr. HARRY PORTER to Miss ANNIE BYRNE, all of this city. No cards.

EHRET,—On the 28th instant. GEORGE WASH-INGTON, son of Michael and Ellen Ehret, aged 9 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the uneral from the residence of his parents, Po. 1824 N. Sixth street, on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows Cemetery. GILBERT.—On the evening of the 28th instant, DAVID GILBERT, M. D., aged 85 years and 1 day.

The relatives and triends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, Mo. 731 arch street, to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon at 5 o'clock.

o'clock.

LE CLERC.—On the evening of the 7th instant, at his residence, Burlington, N. J., Colonel JOS. P. LE t LERC, in the 7th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to meet the train arriving at 11 15 A. M. at Walnut street wherf, on Friends, the sist instant, Funeral to proceed to Laurel Hill.

proceed to Laurel Hill.

MAGARAHAN.—On the 29th Instant, ELLEN, wife of the late Bernard Magarahan, in the 5tth year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence. No. 220 Columbia avenue, on Saturday morning at 8½ o'clock.

ng at \$\frac{8}{2}\$ O'clock.

RILEY —ELIZA G. RILEY, infant daughter of Charles C. and the late Susan J. Riley, access months.

The relative—and friends are invited to attend the bureral, from the residence of her father, No. 635

Vensus of reet, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

WIGHT.-At 1 o'clock P. M., on the 27th instant, Mrs. REBECUA WIGHT, daughter of the late Peter Weeant.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Matthias Brd. No. 735 Callow-hill street, on Friday afternoon, the 31st instant, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

AMERICAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia.

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* This Institution has no superior in the United

OLLOWAY'S

CONCENTRATED ESSENCE

JAMAICA GINGER.

A PURE ESSENCE OF THE TRUE JAMAICA GINGER.

Free from Cayenne Pepper or any other admixture,

All the Carminative and diffusively stimulating properties Which are so potent in the Jamaica Ginger alone.

and which are so emcacious in all cases of Chills from Exposure to Cold or Dampness, Colic, Cholera Mor-OBSERVE-A half teaspoonful of Holloway's Ginger is stronger and more effective than a full teaspoonful of any other in the market.

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LEE.

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,

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8 Syrptuths Monufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street FOR CAPE MAY ON SATUR-DAY. August 1.— The fine new stramer, LADY OF THE LAKE, will leave Pier 19, above VINE Street, on SATURDAY at 9 15 A. M., and returning leeve Cape May on MONDAY. Excursion Tickets \$3, including carriage hire. Each way \$2.25 including carriage hire. 7 30 3t

DATENTED .- PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Most French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street 7 201 50

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