# Evening Telegraph

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TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1869.

THE DEMAND FOR REFORM. THE true end of partisan organizations is to secure good government, and when, instead of promoting this end, their energies are purpose of aiding and abetting the plundering schemes of scoundrels, they deserve antagonism instead of support. In Philadelphia, the evils connected with the present system of local nominations, which have long been increasing, have this year culminated in a series of unparalleled outrages, and Democrats and Republicans are alike disgusted and indignant with the action of the conventions by which they have been misrepresented. The whole delegate system, as practically carried out here, is rotten core; and in a large number of cases, a nomination, instead of proving that the man who receives it is especially worth of the support of his fellow-citizens at the general election, only is prima facie evidence that he was a bolder and more unscrupulous schemer than any of his competitors. Every proceeding, from the initial step of appointing persons to hold the elections, up to the final nominations, reeks with fraud, violence, and corruption; and the people suffer in the end not merely from the inferiority and incompetency, but the rapacity of the officials who, after they acquire posts of honor or profit, resort to disfor the outlay incurred for electioneering expenses, as well as to rapidly acquire fortunes from illegal fees, peculation of public moneys, or bribes. In ordinary cases the outrages which are inseparably connected with this system are modified to a considerable degree by a wholesome fear of public opinion, and by a belief that if notoriously bad men are nominated, or if unusually infamous practices are resorted to, the people will wreak vengeance at the polls. The common resort, when an intolerably bad Republican nomination is made, is to elect the opposing Democandidate, and vice versa. To some extent this favorite remedy may be successfully applied in 1869, as in former years; but, unfortunately, many of the conventions have acted so badly that neither of the antagonistic candidates are, on

personal grounds, worthy of support, and the

disgraceful aspirants. sity for the organization of a vigorous reform movement, and a better prospect of its success than at any former period. The men who have really at heart the success of the principles of the two parties have been equally outraged. A Democratic city contemporary regales its readers with a homily on the superiority of the platform adopted by the Democratic County Convention. It lauds the rings and rowdies who, after three days of fraud and terrorism, nominated Ahern, Stewart & Co., because they professed devotion to the Constitution, declared themselves champions of free government, and espoused the cause of reform. It is ridiculous to pretend that these men cared a jot for balderdash resolutions, or that their hearts were in any other work than the congenial task of forcing disgraceful candidates upon the community. It has been too much the habit of great parties to suffer themselves to become the slaves of scoundrels, simply because they make a few cheap professions of devotion to this or that principle; and it has repeatedly happened that, after base men bave acquired power in this manner. they have used their positions only to plunder and betray the public. A Democratic organ at the State capital charges that the Democratic legislators sent from this city to Harrisburg last winter purposely promoted for a time that success of the Metropolitan Police bill, so that the Democrats of Philadelphia would send a large sum of money there to defeat its passage, and that they would gain a share of the plunder. Similar acts of bad faith to the Republican party were no doubt perpetrated by the Republican representatives. It is a fatal mistake to suppose that the corruptionists, who are ready on all occasions to sell the rights of the people to the highest bidder, can be faithful to the true interests of the political organizations they pretend to serve. The only excuse for tolerating them-that they have the one virtue of partisan fidelity, linked to the thousand crimes which make up the sum total of their character-is therefore fallacious, and they are as ready, in many instances, to sell out their party as to sell their votes to railroad speculators or to steam-boiler companies. If Bunn, Adaire, Davis, Stokes, Cloud, and Hong, the unpopular Republican members who have been renominated for the Legislature cared anything for the triumph of Republicanism, they would even now withdraw, and cease to be millstones around the neck of the party. If Mr. Houseman wishes to promote a Republican triumph in Philadelphia, he will also retire and give a clear field to a candidate who can command the united support of the organization, as well as of thousands of Democrats who are disgusted with the manner in which their conventions were managed. But if Republicanism is to be doomed to drag these dead-weights through the canvass, and the

Democracy, instead of profiting by Republi-

can blunders, are to be invoked to support

their own bad nominations, no time could be I from one of which there can be no escape in more auspleious for the formation of an independent or reform ticket, composed of really good men of both parties, and pledged to drive the money-changers from the political temples where they act as priests only to offer up the public welfare as a continuous morifice.

In the Row offices extortionate prices are habitually charged for every service, and they are managed rather with the view of plundering than of serving the public. The Legis lature has become a den of thieves instead of a resort of honest law-makers. And all the habitual evils are intensified when conventions present for the suffrages of the citizens of Philadelphia candidates who are notoriously worse than their predecessors. It is time that decent men should refuse to be harnessed as beasts of burden in the triumphal cars of public robbers and plunderers, or to deluded by the idea that they systematically prostituted to the unworthy can efficiently serve partisan interests by reelecting any of the members of the last Legislature, or by voting for such illegal candidates as Houseman or Ahern. The American people have given many proofs of their capacity for devising means of deliverance from the sway of knaves and tyrants, and it will be strange if Philadelphians cannot prove equal to the duty of relieving themselves from the rule of rounders, rings, rowdies, and rascals.

THE ELECTION IN VIRGINIA.

To-DAY the eyes of the whole country are turned towards Virginia. The question of the ratification or rejection of the Constitution framed by the Underwood Convention held in the winter of 1867-68 is to be decided. and in addition to this the people of the State will select from the rival aspirants the persons whom a majority of them desire to control the State government in case the Constitution should be ratifled. The distinguishing features of the so-called Underwood Constitution are provisions for unqualified negro suffrage; the disfranchisement and disqualification for office of all persons who held any civil or military position, under State or national authority, and subsequently engaged honest practices to reimburse themselves in the Rebellion; the subscription, on the part of the State officers, to a rigorous and exacting iron-clad test-oath; a homestead system, retrospective in its action; a complicated system of county organization; and a common school system, similar to that in vogue in nearly all of the Northern States,

The first issue joined between the old Rebel element of the population and the new element brought into being through the agency the reconstruction acts of Congress, was upon the question of negro suffrage. Onerous and depressing as was the military rule established by Congress, the chivalry of the first families presented a bold front against the negro element, declaring their preference for the inconveniences of military rule, when the humiliation of a subjection to the sway of their former slaves was the only alternative presented. The rancor and vindictiveness with which they assailed the proposed constichoice is narrowed down, in the present state tution from the outset induced the fear, on of the canvass, to a selection of two equally | the part of the reconstruction party, that the document would be rejected by a large ma-For this reason there is now a greater neces- jority. For this reason both the military commanders and Congress have hesitated for a full year to order an appeal to the people upon the question. The lapse of time, however, witnessed the triumph of negro suffrage in all the lately rebellious States which have been restored to their normal position in the Union, the overwhelming election of General Grant to the Presidency, and the preservation of such a radical preponderance in both branches of Congress, that it was made evident to all that only by accepting negro suffrage could the State resume her former relations to the General Government and again secure the control of her own internal affairs. An utter demoralization of the conservative forces was the result. Their candidates for State officers were withdrawn, and their support tendered to a ticket nominated by a small and insignificant clique of Republicans, who were both disappointed and soured by the success of Wells in securing the nomination for Governor. Their opposition to the negro suffrage clause of the proposed Constitution gave place to a vigorous assault upon the disability, test-oath, and county organization provisions, in which they were eagerly joined by the renegade Republicans to the support of whose candidates they had so opportunely come. This change of base reacted upon the radical element, and Governor Wells himself was forced to make some concessions, chief among which was his willingness to abide by the decision of the majority in case the President, by the authority of Congress, should submit the more obnoxious provisions of the Constitution to a separate vote, and they should sustain a defeat at the polls, while the remaining portions should be affirmed. This action placed the opposing candidates practically on the same platform, with the exception that the Wells party advocated the election of negroes to office, while the Walker party opposed it.

In the last hours of the recent session Congress passed an act authorizing the President to suburit such portions of the Constitution to a separate vote as he might deem proper, and on the 14th day of May an executive proclamation was accordingly issued, fixing the election for the current day. But the President failed to comply with all the demands of the white man's party. The disability and test-oath clauses, as will be seen by the proclamation published elsewhere, were submitted to a separate vote, but the other objectionable features must stand or fall with the provisions which meet the approval or acquiescence of all parties.

To the support of the Walker ticket the great bulk of the old Rebel element has rallied, and as the recent revision of the registration list has largely increased the number of white voters, the result of to-day's contest is involved in some doubt. Thousands of those who will vote for the Walker candidates will vote also against the Constitution, casting their ballots for the conservative Republican ticket as a choice between two eyils,

case the constitution, entire or expurgated, is ratified. But many, even of the unreconstructed Rebels, will content themselves with voting against the two provisions submitted to a separate vote, and the adoption of the Constitution is a matter of apparent certainty. The opponents of the Wells ticket maintain that the freedmen are not very enthusiastic in their support of it, and hope, through their apathy, to carry the day. The fact that the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the radical ticket is a negro, also contributes to their comfort. They as sume that the complete triumph of the Wells party in the State at large, and especially in the Legislature, will result in the sending of Governor Wells to the United States Senate: in which contingency the negro, J. D. Harris, will become the Chief Magistrate of the Old Dominion, occupying, and desecrating by his occupation of it, the chair of state in which such savory patriots as Wise and Letcher have sat. This would be the consummation of humiliation, and to avert its possibility, it is contended that no white man save such as are hungering for the petty county offices and seats in the Legislature, will so belittle and degrade himself as to east a ballet for the radical ticket. In this way the issue stands. The definite result of the contest will be looked for with the most absorbing interest throughout the country.

#### NEW-YORKISMS.

NEW YORK, July 5, 1869.

from Our Own Correspondent.

The churches have begun to close, and the season of seashore piety has commenced. The fashionable saints of the Fifth avenue houses of worship have packed up their metropolitan piety with their churchtollettes, and indoctrinated themselves with the principles of watering-place religion. It is necessary, I presume, that ministers should go out of town like other people, but when a poor devil whom nobody cares for, sees church after church closed during the summer solstice, he may be pardoned for wondering whether souls are not just as valuable for salvation purposes in hot as in cold weather Why should the populace be less plous because it has more perspiration? And does the ministerial sore throat, which always reaches its climax at the beginning of June, totally exempt its clerical sufferers from all responsibility over sweltering charges? Does the Reverend Daisy Clover, who has as many pink notes daily sent as the dashing-looking leading juvenile that ever entranced a feminine matinee audience, does be feel that he is preaching in season and out of season, now that he has begun his three months' jaunt in Europe? Are not the metropolitan church and stage too suggestively alike in this respect? The season is over, the curtain is down, the foot lights are extinguished, the audience departs, the theatre is closed, and the soubrette, and the heavy man, and the leading lady, are all on their travels and we poor creatures at home receive occasional glints of their doings at London and Paris and wherenot. So with the pulpit. There arrives a time when the congregation has an indefinite perception that the pious "season" is over; that the religion of the year having been scrupulously attended to during bleak winter and raw spring-(winter lingering in the lap of May may be a very pretty idea, but she ought to be spanked for doing it)-may now be laid aside with the thick dresses, and that the garment of praise and undergarments may be simultaneously discarded. Yes, believe me, with the wateringplace season there comes a watering-place religion. Physical and spiritual extremes meet, and the ferven by of the body generates an iciness of the soul.

There is something being said just now in regard to the number of absinthe-drinkers in this city. The scandal is not without some cause. Absinthe is comparatively a new drink here, but, once acclima tized, has rapidly spread its influences. Until lately its name was almost, unknown among the lists of drinks and cordials printed on the last pages of restaurant bills-of-fare. Now the fourth-rate cafe has its absinthe, and, of course, the lower you descend in the restaurant scale, the viler becomes this, as every other, form of drink. Absinthe, particularly that sold in New York, is little more than a compound of poisons. Wormwood, anise-seed, flagroot, proof-spirit, indigo, nettles, sulphate of copper, blue vitriol, are a few of the ingredients to give the necessary taste and tincture. This pale drink is said to be daily growing in fascination here, and to be even supplanting among opium-eaters their cherished drug. In fact, it is nothing more than liquid epilepsy, and every one who makes a habit of imbibing it may feel sure that with each dram he has brought himself an inch nearer to that dread line which separates sanity from hopeless insanity. Its reactionary effect upon the brain is so poignant, inadmissive of antidote, that more epileptics are manufactured from the abuse of it than from all other means combined. And yet few of the drinkers of this fascinating amalgam of poisons are fully aware of its fatal tendencies. Not only men, but women are among its victims-women. fair, fashionable, and in good repute. Delmonico's if it does not exactly throng with beautiful absinthedrinkers, has at least a goodly sprinkling of them each fine afternoon at four o'clock. And there is not the same excuse for these poison-passionate sinners of Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue that there is for the handsome Circassian who, in eating arsenic, hopes to realize the smashed idea of Madame Rachel and to become "beautiful forever." Absinthe has no such embellishing power. "Ugly forever," rather, is the fatal edict pronounced against every belle who thus sins against the bust, the brain, the organs of digestion, which God has given her. For absinthis the very cancer among drinks, whose aim only is to destroy. It creates a cancer of the spirit, which quickly devours all the finer integuments of the soul, and hurries it down to a loathsome death. And yet these beautiful poison-swallowers are, too, sinners in secret, hiding from friend and physician, until the last moment, the vice that destroys them. The habit forms one of the drearlest isms of New York fashion able life, and I should tremble were I to attempt to compute the probable number of those beautiful denaturalizers of self-these rapidly-consuming

absinthe anchorites. It is a very good thing to have a Fourth of July. As one of the bulwarks of our national liberties, as a sacred inheritance handed down to us by our forefathers, as the spoiled darling of the Father of his Country, as the essence of buncombe, and the quintessence of cant, the Fourth of July is undoubtedly perfectly sound on the goose. It is a very good thing to think of when you are a prisoner in a foreign land, or are lost in the desert of Sahara—a very handy thing to have in the national household, provided it is never taken out. Plymouth Rock, and the Boston tea party, and Bunker Hill, and the battle of Lexington, are exquisite recollection to the Man without a Country if Robinson Crusoe had been at American, he would have been glad to come across a violin on which to rosin out "Yankee Doodle," As a shooting cracker and Roman candle reality, however-no, thank you. There are two extremes into one of which I naturally wish to convert my self when the glorious Fourth arrives. One is the Glorious-Fourth-orator, who does his tall talking, and sweats and swears quite beautifully in his self-

with his shooting crackers, who never "lets up" Do you remember "General Boum," the real, ori-"General Boum"-he of the blazing cheek and the gleaming eye, and the "pirt! part! pouf!" which never falled in its spontaneous joviality through the whole history of opera bouffe in this country? Well, the house he draws at most now is a neat little public house over at Hoboken. There he

complacency; the other is the immortal Small Boy,

does drams now instead of the drams. His name, it will be remembered, is Duchesne. He is not along in the enterprise. He has been joined in it by M. Mercier, the managing editor of Le Courrier des Riat-What do you think of that ? Mercier having grown a little tired of guiding public taste through the columns of his paper, has added to his duties those of a purveyor. Are there no Philadelphia journalists who might go and do likewise! I think I know of one or two who would look much better behind the bar of a public house than in the editorial sanctum. I was once told that the technical name of a bar-tender was "muddler." If my information be correct, and I might base my judgment by the drift of their editorials, that designation would apply to them with great happiness in both

There are going to be a good many changes in theatricals in this city. It is understood that Mr. Adams will not remain at Booth's after the conclusion of the summer season. All previous rumors to the contrary notwithstanding, it is positively asserted that the regular season will be re-established at Wallack's towards the beginning of September, Miss St. Clair Phillips, from London, to do the leading business in place of Miss Rose Eytinge. Much of the old stock company remains, but Miss Eytinge, Mrs. Jennings, Mr. Holland, and Mr. Young are not a part of it. The programme at Niblo's, when Sinbad has run its course, consists of Arrah-na-Poque, Lotta, the Legitimate, a super-Black-Crook spectacle, and the latest effort of Boucicault's seissorial genius. At Fisk's Opera House La Patrie is to be revived, with "Loose-Heel" Western in the part of "Dolores," in which poor Mrs. Gladstane falled to please the exacting New Yorkers. At the Academy-sarcastically known as the "Catacombs"-Italian opera, with Titiens, is promised. Madame Gazzaniga also threatens to appear, but whether as manageress or singist, I am not able to say. At the Olympic, Hiccory Diccory Dock is being docked of its usual supply of good audiences, and the mouse will run up the clock there for the last time very soon. Mr. Daly is at about the Fifth Avenue theatre, nobody knows. Selwyn's company have left it and gone to Wallack's. At the Tammany a new sensation is to be introduced in the way of seventeen—Patagonian peris, "in their native costame" (?) who will supply visitors with eigars and drinks. I may be mistaken. To err is human. Life is short and time is fleeting. If I may make the remark, I rather think that these seventeen Patagonian peris are more nearly related to the isle of Erin than that And so, wishing you a glorious Fourth, and plenty

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while the former always retains its elasticity, and can be
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PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1869. NOTICE.-In accordance with the terms of the lease and contract between the East Pennsylvania Bailroad Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, dated May 19, 1869, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will pay at their office, No. 227
S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, on and after the 20th
day of July, 1869, a DIVIDEND of \$1.50 per share, clear of all taxes, to the stockholders of the East Pennsylvania flored Company, as they stand registered on the books of the said East Pennsylvania Railroad Company on the S. BRADFORD.

Treasurer Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co. NOTE.—The transfer books of the EAST PENNSYL VANIA RAILROAD COMPANY will be closed on

HENRY C. JONES. 6 30wfm9t Treasurer East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. RACES.

July 1 and reopened on July 11, 1869.

# DOINT BREEZE PARK. THURSDAY,

Premium, \$300, for horses that have never beaten 231; mile heats, 3 in 5 to harness. Second horse entitled to his entrance money. To be trotted on Thursday, July 8. Good day and

track. Entrance, 10 per cent. Entries to close on Tuesday, July 6, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Office, No. 141 South FOURTH Street. S. KILPATRICK, Secretary. 1t

STEAMBOAT LINES.

F O R C A P E M A Y.

ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND
SATURDAYS,
Un and after SATURDAY, June 28, the new and spiendid steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain W.
THOMPSON, will commence running regularly to CAPR
MAY, leaving ARCH STREET WHARF on TURSDAY,
THURSDAY, and SATURDAY MORNINGS at 90 clock,
and returning fleave the landing at Cape May on MON.
DAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 80 clock,
Fare, including Carriage hire.

\$255
Children " 135
Servants " 135
Servants Tickets \$10, Carriage hire output

Season Tickets \$10 Carriage hire extra.

The LADY OF THE LAKE is a fine sea boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of Passengers.
Freight received until 85 o'clock. For further particulars inquire at the Office, No. 38 North DELAWARE Avenue.
624 tf CALVIN TAGGART.

DAILY EXCURSIONS

verly, Burlington, and Bristol, by the steamboat JOHN A. WARNER. Leaves Philadelphia, Chesnut street wharf, at 2 and 6 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 6'50 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock
P. M. Stopping each way at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Fare 25 cents. Excur-DAILY EXCURSIONS TO BE

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON.
The steamer ARIEL will leave CHESNUT birest wharf every morning (except Sunday) at 8½ o'clock, and returning leave Wilmington at 3½ o'clock. Fare to Chester or Hook, 15 cents; Wilmington, 20 cents. GLOUCESTER POINT .- GO YOURself and take the family to this cool, delights ful spot.

New steamers, with every comfort, leave SOUTH Street Silp daily, every few minutes.

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Go to Cape May? Go to Atlantic City Go to Saratoga?

> Go to the White Mountainer Go to Ningara Fails? Go a fishing! Go climb a treet

Wherever you go, neighbor, you need first to go to

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Together with an immensely varied assortment of all things needed for the comfort and adornment of the outer man, whether at home or abroad.

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STRICTLY ONE PRICE. PERRY & CO., No. 609 OHESNUT St., above Sixth. DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB HERRING'S PATENT

FRANKLINITE BANKER'S CHEST.

PERRYVILLE STATION, PENNSYLVANIA RR.,

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No. 629 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

Gents:-A persistent but unsuccessful effort was made on the night of May 29, 1869, to drill the Banker's chest received from you a few menth ago. From facts that have come to our knowledge, it is evident that the attempt to open it was renewed on Sunday evening following. Finding all efforts to drill it useless, the effort was then made to break the lock. The hammering was heard by parties in the neighborhood for several hours, but supposing it to arise from the ratiroad men replacing a defective rail, excited no alarm. The tools, with the exception of the drills, were left. It is evident that they were not only prepared, but perfectly familiar with the construction of your Chest.

That they failed is another evidence that your Banker's Chests are what you claim for them, Bur-

J. BALSBACK, Agent.

N O T I C E.—
I have this day sold my entire stock of Books, Stereotype Plates, Engravings, Copyrights, etc., to Alfred Martien, who will continue the Publishing and Bookselling business at the store lately occupied by me, No. 1314 CHESNUT Street. All accounts may be presented to him for settlement. JAMES S. CLAXTON.

Philadelphis, July I, 1869. In accordance with the above, I beg to amounce to my friends and others that I have resumed the Book Publishing business and will conduct the same at No. 1214 CHES-NUT Street

The Printing and Stereotyping business will be continued, as heretofore, at the premises. Nos. 619 and 621 JAYNE Street and No. 21 S. SEVENTH Street.

The Publication Office of The Precoylerium and of the Foung Folks' Ness will remain for the present at No. 21 S. SEVENTH Street.

ALFRED MARTIEN.

Philadelphia, July 1, 1869.

C. D. MCCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS SALE OF 1200 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC., ETC., ETC., On Thursday Morning,
July 8, at 10 o'clock, including a large line of city made codds, PAIN PAINT.

WHAT CAN BE WORS

Please count here's trenty seem bones.
Catarrh has caren out.
There's not much pain, there's boon no growns,
This man still regged, stout.

Now Twenty Thousand with Gatarch, Have been to WOLCOTT's place, Some live close by, some come from far, And such a different case.

There are so many, many ways, Good Doctors have no chor, Rach patient shows a different phase The Doctors never know.

Read the best treatise on Cataerh And you will quickly find, 'Tis short, and never up to per, To cure it not inclined. ASSIBILATOR is a cure,

A million testify.

And Wollott's method is so sure.

'Tis free for all to try. Ten years' hard practice with Catacro, On thousands cured will show, Thore's none so hopeless, noar or far, Who to hie office go.

We find base quacks with envy swell; Some want to sell a dust. And say 'twill cure Catarrh, as well Dirt up the nosirils thrust.

No ulcer yet we really know. Can heal by using souff; The very act of sneezing show Such treatment is too rough. Excessive dust will breed Catarrh; It is the fruitful cause; And all who use it, near or far, Into this whirlpool draws.

Repeated colds in head or throat Will soon produce Catarrh:
A million now are in this boat,
Consumption is not far.

And millions live who can provent This horrid, foul disease; Heat het your feet, not be content. Nor wast until you succee.

And never, never go to bed Unless your feet are warm; Beware of dust, in nose or head; These rules can do no harm.

Have you contracted this complaint? Annihilator use:
If pain afflicts them, use Pain Paint,
Shun doses and the blues.

Annihilator use; use Pain Paint.

Annihilator use; if pain afflicts them, use Pain Paint.

Shun doses and the blues.

But the doctor has a remedy which has been established, and is in fact the only real standard medicine for Catarrh; it is the Annihilator. Over 10,00 bottles are sold each month. Over 20,0 signatures from medical men of the highest standing attest its virtues. The doctor says that more than one-third of the entire population are victims to this leathsome disease of the head. The phlegm and matter from the fifthy sore drop in the throat, and cause the patient to hawk and spit, and at night, while asleep, it steals down the throat into the stomach, and in the morning the patient finds his stomach choked up with the phlegm and matter that fall into his throat while asleep, and endeavors to clear his throat of the nauseating muons. But it shortly undermines the constitution, finally ending in consumption. Broughtis is the legitimate child of catarrh in every instance. Troches and all palliatives cannot in any case reach the fountain, in the head, where the polluted, festering, corrosive pus or matter issues. Sound, or dust of any manufacture, aggravates, and never, sever cures this disease.

A sneeze is nature's emphatic No, always, and is produced in consequence of an irritation of the membranes of the iread. Nature speaks out loud and says No at every sneeze. She also opens the water duots and floods the nostrils with water to drown out the intruder, just as the ducts of the eye are open when dust afflicts that organ. Taking snuff will produce Catarrh. Doctors in general know hardly anything about or understand this universal complaint, Catarrh, and they are honest enough to adminite. The patient lee's dull, heavy, stupid, and sleepy; having seldom any pain, his fears are not aroused until perhaps too late.

He catches cold constantly in the head, sometimes ruening at the nestrils, eyes often weak, nostrils inflamed, breath sometimes reveals to his nighbors the corruption within, while the patient

Annihilator in seven days, according to directions. If benefited, continue to use a pint cach week until cured.

Ordinary minds can comprehend plain truth, and his statement will be backed up by all who love commercial honesty. We would advise our readers to cut this out, as it is the plainest statement they have had the pleasure to read concernin, a disease universally prevalent, and if not read concernin, a disease universally prevalent, and if not read concernin, a disease universally prevalent, and if not read concernin, a disease universally provalent, and if not read concernin, a disease universally revealent, and if not callioted themseves, to send it to any friend who may have Catarth. Dr. Woll.cort most emphatically cautions the public against purchasing any of his preparations unless in pure white outside wrappers. Touch none in brown or tinted wrappers at any price, if offered by druggists. Look twice at the wrapper when you buy, and get the genuine, or send to the doctor's office for it, at No. 181 Chatham Square. New York, for some are so jealous of the large sale of Annihilator that they are trying to imitate it. Some of these worthless preparations contain large quantities of camphor, which if used by snuffing up the none soon produce insanity. Beware of every impostor.

Six pints of Annihilator for Catarrh or Colds in the Head, or one Pint of Pain Paint, double strength, sent free of express charges, on receipt of \$5; or one gallon of Pain Paint, double strength for \$90. Small bottles sold at all Drug Stores. R. L. WOLCOTT, Inventor and Sole Proprietor. No. 181 CHATHAM Square, N. Y.

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