Evening Telegraph

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING. No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

PHILADELPHIA. The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cenis per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1870.

The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 15 o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 21, 3k, and 41. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

WHO IS RIGHT IN THE EUROPEAN OUARREL?

THE experience of the stern realities of war which the American people have recently undergone has created in our midst hosts of intelligent critics of the stupendous military operations in Europe, and a universal craving for information in regard to the movements of the mighty combatants. The telegrams are eagerly watched from day to day to see what new scene in this terrific drama has been enacted, and how the fortunes of France or Prussia have been affected by the events with which each hour teems in this eventful era. While the armies and navies of the contending nations are brought up to the highest state of effectiveness, a vigorous diplomatic battle is simultaneously conducted, each party using its best efforts to win friends or allies and to place its opponent in an unenviable light before the world. While this mental conflict has not yet produced decisive results for either side, it seems clear that Bismarck has thus far overmatched Napoleon and gained the moral victory which rarely fails to ensure in the end a physical triumph. Not content with fastening upon the Emperor the odium of having wantonly disturbed the peace of Europe, the Prussian Minister follows up this blow by furnishing proofs of Naploeon's insatiable ambition for territorial aggrandizement, and of his desire to persuade Prussia to join him in violating the most sacred treaties, and in sharing the spoils to be gained by a complete subversion of the old European settlements. If anything could shake the neutrality of England it would be the secret treaty proposed by France, which is said to be still in existence in Berlin in the handwriting of the famous French ambassador, Benedetti. This document proves Napoleon III to be as unscrupulous as Napoleon I; and if it is strengthened, as a despatch from Berlin says it will be, by proof that the present Emperor cherished similar designs against Switzerland and Italy, the existing regime will be shown to be a close imitator. in the vastness of its schemes, of the founder of the Napoleonic dynasty. There is something ridiculous in the idea of a man like the present ruler of France thirsting for universal dominion, but since he must needs punish Prussia for her refusal to co-operate with his schemes, and since he must play the knight-errant over the whole world, under the impulse of this insane ambition, it not only becomes the great German race to resist to the death this insult, but the duty of all well-disposed European populations to dethrone such a reckless disturber of public tranquility. He has humbled Russia, disgraced England, defeated Austria, halfbefriended and half-betrayed Italy, Spain, attempted establish an empire in America, pushed his conquests in Africa, and dabbled in Asiatic wars; and now, at a moment's notice, he precipitates, from most unworthy

men of his stamp are enemies of the human race, and they deserve to be treated as such. He has shown himself to be one of those scourges who perpetually abuse power and destroy millions of mankind without remorse. He not only rules France with a rod of iron. but on mere personal pretexts leads her mighty legions forth to slaughter unoffending nations, and by these acts he sins so fearfully against God and man that no retributive punishment can be too severe. We are greatly mistaken in the signs of the times if this war does not prove fatal to all his hopes. Its logical sequence is a final uprooting of the Napoleonic dynasty; and if Prussia does not prove fully equal to this task, any aid that may be necessary should, and we think will, be furnished by affiliated n tions.

motives, a conflict which will inflict untold

misery on the people of Europe. In this age

WHITTEMORE.

THE only practical results of the investigation into the sale of cadetships by members of Congress which was ordered by the House of Representatives last session, were to compel the resignation of the South Carolina carpet-bagger Whittemore, and to prevent his taking his seat after his re-election. The action of the House in refusing to readmit Whittemore was a stretch of authority which appeared to be essential under all the circumstances, and which gave general satisfaction. as it was the only real punishment to which the scamp was subjected. With the exception of the loss of a certain amount of his salary as a member of the House, however, the action of the House appears to have been a gain rather than otherwise with Whittemore, and to have increased his popularity with his constituents.

He professed to have given the money he received to the colored churches and schools of his district, and that it was not difficult for him to represent himself as a martyr suffering for the sake of his constituents, rather than as a criminal who bardy escaped a degrading punishment, was plainly shown bly with official sanction—that they should

by his prompt re-election. In point of fact, I form schemes of confederation and organize his resignation and subsequent rejection by the House have been just so much political capital to him, and we find him now the presiding genius of the Republican State Convention which has been sitting this week in Columbia. Whittemore figures in this body as chairman of the Committee on Platform, chairman of the Committee on Credentials, and manager in general; and it scarcely need a matter of surprise, therefore, if both the platform and the candidate are repudiated by the white population as well as by the more intelligent negroes of South Carolina. It is one of the misfortunes attending the process of reconstruction that such fellows as Whittemore were enabled to obtain political influence. and it is not too much to say that they have done more than all other causes combined to keep alive the antagonisms of the war and to embitter the portion of the Southern people who suffered most during the Rebellion against the Republican party and its policy. The time has now come when there is everything to lose and nothing to gain by countenancing such men as Whittemore, and if the Republican party expects to maintain a permanent foothold in the Southern States, its representatives both in and out of Congress will be obliged to repudiate the whole race of carpet-baggers, and give them plainly to understand that the loyal people of the North decline to be their backers any longer.

NAPOLEON'S LATEST EMBARRASS-MENT.

THE eyes of all civilized peoples are turned to the great impending struggle on the continent of Europe; and although we are far removed from the tread of the contending armies, we cannot but be deeply interested in all that relates to the struggle. And although both the great nations now in arms have given us, in our early and later history, evidence of a generous sympathy as a people, we have no immediate interest in the contest. Commercially, our interests are alike valuable with both. And yet, in spite of this want of an immediate interest, the native-born American will, from one cause or anotherearly prejudice, mental bias, or some other influence-take sides in the contest, and look eagerly to the triumph of the one or the overthrow of the other.

No one, be his prejudices what they may, but must admit that Napoleon, confronted by united Germany and menaced by unfriendly Russia and England, has enough to engage his most serious attention, and fully employ his trained legions. It was scarcely to be expected that any serious embarrassment would arise for him on this side the Atlantic. No one can, however, read the message sent by Dr. Paul Schoeppe from Carlisle prison to Governor Geary, but must feel that this amidst all his complications is most grave and serious, as affecting the French nation and the Emperor particular. Hitberto the Doctor has confined his skill and valor to the matter of administering prussic acid to aged spinsters. Now he desires to have his shackles stricken off, his prison garb exchanged for the Prussian blue, his acid-bottle for a needle-gun, and then, oh! then, "he will fight in the army of Prussia against that impudent man Louis Napoleon," whom "he has long desired of teaching a lesson!" How dreadful! how alarming to the cause of France, and particularly the person of that "impudent man Louis Napoleon!" This is an emergency that should be met, and that promptly. the Doctor should procure his pardon, and unite his audacious courage with a needle-gun, and all against French, what fearful might follow! Without desiring to be officious, we would recommend to the French Minister at Washington that he proceed at once to Harrisburg and employ, without delay, such influences as are most potent with his Excellency to prevent so dreadful a disaster to the cause of the Emperor as the opening of the prison doors that confine Dr. Paul Schoeppe, his "fearful longings" and gold spectacles, all of which are desirous of being let loose upon that "impudent man Louis Napoleon." Seriously, however, we think the cause of Prussia will be but little benefited by opening our prison doors to fill the ranks of her valiant army. Murderers, thieves, and outlaws make but poor material from which to mould soldiers. Schoeppe's last bid for sympathy will fail, as has all his previous efforts. He has been fairly tried, justly convicted, and we hope that Governor Geary will fix an early day for his execution.

CANADA. Ir the United States were disposed to be aggressive, the present would seem to be a favorable opportunity for the extension of our northern boundaries by the annexation of Canada. For a number of years past the habitual policy of the British Government has been to snub its colonies, and the Canadas especially have been given to understand in plain terms that they are incumbrances rather than aids to the mother country, and that if they wish to make a start in business entirely on their own hook nobody in England will make any very serious objection. The Kanucks, however, are on some points more British than the British themselves, and they have hitherto refused to accept any of the hints given them to leave without waiting to be kicked out. When in fear of a Fenian raid, for instance, their patriotic attachment to the mother country is of an exceedingly ardent and demonstrative character, but when called upon to pay a portion of the bill of expenses incurred in defending them, they find their political relations anything but satisfactory. In fact, the Canadians are disposed to love England so long as England consents to pay the expenses of their government, and relieves them from a burden of taxation that they would be called upon to bear if they started out on their own account; and the latest piece of British advice which has been tendered to the colonies by the London Times-most proba-

effective land and naval forces for se f-tefense, with the assurance that the Imperial Parliament will throw no obstacles in the way, will probably not be received with any great amount of satisfaction, in Canada at

Apparently anxious, however, as the British Government is to get rid of the Canadas. it is well that the people of the United States do not show any great amount of eagerness to get possession of the territory England thus proposes to abandon. Any movement on our part towards the annexation of Canada would have excited British jealousy in a moment, and although it is perfectly plain that all the British possessions on this continent will at some not very distant day belong to us, the British people would scarcely be human if they did not view the prospect of the absorption of so much of their territory by a rival nation with pangs The attitude which of regret. England has assumed of late towards Canada suggests the probability that if the negotiations were conducted with discretion and delicacy we might obtain a portion at least of the country to the north of us as a set-off to the Alabama claims. We in reality need the territory to the south of the river St. Lawrence in order that we may command one bank of that commercial highway from the lakes to the sea, and in the Northwest Vancouver's Island, which will give us entire control of Puget's Sound. The rest of the British North American dominions we need not sigh for, but the portions we have named we ought to have, and may possibly obtain on easy terms if our diplomatists will only manage the prosecution of our claims for damages against England with a reasonable degree of

OBITUARY.

skill and prudence.

Madame Marie Ratazzi. A cable telegram from Florence brings us the intelligence that the celebrated Madame Ratazzi is no more. She was a cousin of Napoleon III, her grandfather having been Lucien Bonaparte, Prince of Canino, and one of the brothers of Napoleon I. Prince Pierre Bonaparte, who shot Victor Noir, is an uncle of the deceased lady, whose mother, the Princess Letitia, married in 1821 Sir Thomas Wyse, the British Minister to Greece, by whom she had several children, including the subject of this sketch. domestic relations of Sir Thomas and Lady Wyse were unhappy and they finally separated. The wife then went to Paris, where she was thrown in society as Madame Wyse-Bonaparte. Her daughter was born in Athens on the 21st of July, 1833, was educated in Paris, and became distin guished in society for her beauty and talents. In 1859 she married, at Strasbourg, M. Fleischer Solms, and was known for some years as the Countess Solms, In 1862 she separated from her husband, and in 1863 married Urbano Ratazzi,

the famous Italian statesman. When Louis Napoleon became President of the French republic he recognized his cousin as a member of his family, and she was welcomed at the Elysees. At the time of the coup d'etat Maria Wyse was a mere girl of nineteen years, a belle of society, and much sought after in marriage. As stated above, she first married Solms and separated from him—or rather he left her, because the pair discovered that they were not affinities. During the followyear she married Ratazzi, who had already achieved reputation as a statesman of Italy. As a member of the famille civile she received a pension of five thousand dollars per annum. The greater part of the time she resided in Paris, where she had already made a reputation as an author. What attracted attention in her writings was the boldness with which she satirized persons moving in the highest circles of society. For a time nothing was said to her, but finally she published a romance, under cover of which she violently attacked Count Cayour and the most eminent ministers of the French Government, hardly concealing their names from the public. The book created intense excitement everywhere in Italy and France. So profoundly was political society stirred by the scandal that Napoleon was compelled to take official notice of it. Madame Ratazzi's pension was taken from her, and she was ordered to leave Paris. Going to Florence, she engaged actively in political intrigue. It was not long before she published another romance, full of personalities, in which the characters of the most aristocratic ladies of Italy were shamefully attacked. Hating Louis Napoleon with the ut-most intensity, she used her influence with her husband against him. Ratazzi resigned the Premiership of Italy for the purpose of going into opposition to the Emperor, and became a strong advocate of an alliance with Prussia. All that she could do to injure the occupant of the Tuileries, Madame Ratazzi did. Her war against him never ceased. Failing to make Victor Emanuel a convert to her views she revenged herself by calling him blockhead and exposing some of his love in trigues. Not that she was, herself, like Casar's wife, for some strong stories have been told about her; but she was, nevertheless, a woman of great ability, and one whose influence in Italian politics was at one time considerable.

SPECIAL NOTICES. For additional Special Actions see the Inside Pages,

FINEST FURNISHING GOODS.

PLAIN AND FANCY.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET.

WE DESIRE TO EXPRESS OUR THANKS WE DESIRE TO EXPRESS OUR THANKS to the Fire Department for their untiring and successful efforts in saving the building occupied by us, northwest corner Fourth and Race streets, at the extensive fire on the evening of the 26th inst. Whilst we cheerfully bear testimony to the heroic conduct of all the firemen engaged, we feel it our duty to mention specially the efficient aid rendered by the Phænix Hose Company, No. 11.

WILLIAM WATERALL & CO.

16. HOHLER

ALTEMUS & CO.

BAMBERGER & ELLERMAN, SPECIAL NOTICES.

BO STEINWAY & BON GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS

> CHARLES BLASIUS. SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE

WORLD-RENOWNED PIANOS, AT THE OLD WAREROOMS,

No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAIL ROAD COMPANY, No. 224 S. DELAWARE AVENUE,

PHILADRIPHIA, July 20, 1870. S

PHILADRIPHIA, July 20, 1870. S

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the Company, clear of Taxes, from the profits of the six months ending June 30, 1870, payable on and after AUGTST 1, proximo, when the transfer-books will be recovered. e transfer-books will be reopened.
7 21 10t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAIL-ROAD COMPANY. Omce, No. 227 S. FOURTH

The obligations of this Company given for premium on cold in settlement for Bonds or Coupens due april 1, 1870, or those given for the settlement of matured Coupens issued by the East Pennsylvania Kaliroad Company, will be paid on presentation at any time on and after the 20th of August next.

7 15 14t

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer. PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1870.

HARPER'S HAIR DYE-THE ONLY harriess and reliable Dye known. This spiendid harriess and reliable Dye known. This spiendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or gray hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or etaining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. OALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 502 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 514 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts; and all Druggists. 531 tf 4p

T. W. B A I L Y,
No. 622 MARKET Street, is daily receiving
new designs in Diamond Work fine Gold Jewelry
and Silver-ware; also, American and Foreign
Watches, and has made great reduction in his prices.
N. B.—Watches and Jewelry repaired by skilful
workmen. 7 13 1m

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL, CAPITAL, £3,000,000, SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, FIFTH and WALNUT Streets. WARDALE G. MCALLISTER Attorney and Counseller at Law, No. 303 BROADWAY, New York.

POLITICAL.

HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, No. 1105 CHESNUT Street.

At a meeting held on WEDNESDAY, July 27, the

Resolved, That the Convention to nominate a candidate for Representative of the First Representative District be RECONVENED, and a Sub-Comnuittee to effect the permanent organization

In accordance therewith the delegates elected to In accordance therewith the delegates elected to said Convention will meet at the southwest corner of SIXTH and DICKERSON Streets, on THURSDAY, August 11, at 10 A. M., for the purpose of placing a candidate in nomination.

By order Republican City Executive Committee, Attest:

CHARLES W. RIDGWAY, Vice-President, presiding.

JOHN McCullough, M. C. Hong, Secretaries. FOR SHERIFF.

WILLIAM R. LEEDS.

TENTH WARD. [7 11 tf FOR REGISTER OF WILLS.

WILLIAM M. BUNN.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Late Private Company F, 72d P. V.

OLOTHING.

FAMILIES GOING TO RURALIZE Should BEWARE of the mischlef resulting from

GOOD TRUNK FULL

COOD SUMMER CLOTHES

for each member of the Family.

We do not undertake to provide for the FEMALE MEMBERS.

but NOBODY CAN APPROACH US IN AMPLE PROVISION for the

MEN AND BOYS. Our Travelling Suits are splendid.

Our Ten Dollar Cheviots are unsurpassed. Our Drap d'Ete Coats are the perfection of beauty. Our Linen Ducks are marvels of cheapness.

Our Striped Cassimeres cannot be improved

The public invited, singly or in families, to come

GREAT BROWN HALL

603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

CHARLES STOKES & CO.

No. 824 CHESNUT Street, CLOTHIER.

LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF GOODS FOR CUSTOMER WORK. FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING.

DRY GOODS. MILLIKE LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH STREET

No. 1128 CHESNUT Street

FLAX COLORED LINENS, 25 cents, FINE GREY LINENS. CHOCOLATE LINENS. PRINTED LINEN CAMBRICS. NEW PRINTED LINENS. EMBROIDERED INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS, at \$1:00 each, including every letter of the alphabet. SPECIAL BARGAINS IN LADIES' AND GENTS 8 91 mwf

PLAIN LINENS FOR SUITS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

This popular illustrated newspaper fulfils exactly the promise of its title, being in the true sense of

JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION. Its range of Discussion and Illustration embraces

EVERY CLIME AND NATION on the face of the Globe, and, while paying special

HOME TOPICS.

it presents its readers with a faithful panorama of the progress of events throughout the globe. The current number contains a large variety of useful and attractive features. Among its illustra-

tions will be found an interesting engraving from a picture by the French artist Perrault, entitled "GOING TO MARKET."

representing a young peasant stopping on her way to market to rest by the roadside; a picturesque

BLUFF AT LONG BRANCH.

at the bathing hour; one of Nast's most trenchant pictorial satires, called "THE NEW COMET."

treating the Chinese question in a new, original, and very striking manner; a carefully-engraved map of

showing the principal strategic points along the Rhine and the sea-coast of Belgium, Holland, Denmark, and Prussia; portraits of the

THE SEAT OF WAR IN EUROPE.

HON. F. T. FRELINGHUYSEN, the newly-appointed Minister to England, and the

late M. PREVOST-PARADOL,

Minister from France to the United States, whose recent suicide at Washington caused so profound a sensation in this country and Europe; a fine fliustra-

MODERN ARCHERY. as practiced by the ladies of the nineteenth century;

timely and interesting illustrations of THE RIVAL BREECH-LOADERS,

and the latest application of "SHOO, FLY!"

In all its literary features HARPER'S WEEKLY maintains its well-earned reputation for high tone, variety, and enterprise. During the last year it has given its readers one of the most remarkable novels of the period-WILKIE COLLINS'

"MAN AND WIFE,"

-which is succeeded by a serial story of very great interest, entitled

"BRED IN THE BONE,"

by the author of "Gwendoline's Harvest," "Carlyon's Year," and other well-known and popular novels. Besides the continued novel, each number of the WEEKLY will contain

A SHORT STORY

written expressly for its columns or selected from foreign sources. One of its most attractive features for the year will be the interesting series of

TRAVEL AND ADVENTURE,

expressly prepared for the WEEKLY, and PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

The WEBKLY also gives in each number a carefully prepared summary of current events, and a large variety of original and selected reading matter relating to topics of immediate interest and impor-

It will be, in short, in the future as in the past, the

aim of the publishers to make the WEEKLY a COMPLETE ILLUSTRATED RECORD

of the Events of the Times, and a faithful and intelligent commentary upon them. It will continue to treat of every topic.

POLITICAL. HISTORICAL,

LITERARY, and

SCIENTIFIC. which is of current interest, and will give the best and most interesting illustrations that can be obtained from every available source.

TERMS FOR HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY.

AND BAZAR. MAGAZINE, One Copy for One Year \$4.00 WEEKLY, One Copy for One Year 4'00 One Copy for One Year 400 HARPER'S MAGAZINE, BARPER'S WEEKLY. and HARPER'S BAZAR, for one year, \$10; or any

HARPER & BROTHERS,

LIFE INSURANCE

REMOVAL

FROM 404 to 530 WALNUT ST.

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE

INSURANCECOMPANY

ASSETS OVER \$30,000,000.

WALTER H. TILDEN, General Agent.

NEW BUILDING.

WALNUT STREET

(Opposite Independence Square).

Medical examiners in attendance, and every facility for effecting insurance immediately and to to place dealt with in the most liberal

SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN

Combination Button-Hole

SEWING MACHINE

is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a

Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, RASE and

CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the

uniform excellence of its work, throughout the en-

tire range of sewing, in

machines in the market

Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work.

Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many of

It Certainly has no Equal.

It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes on all kinds of fabrics. Call and see it operate—and get samples of the

We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN, a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price, This machine does all that is done on the Combine tion except the Overseaming and Button-hole work

Office and Salesrooms,

No. 1318 CHESNUT ST.,

PHILADELPHIA ART EXHIBITION.

C. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERIES. No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

LOOKING-GLASSES. PICTURE FRAMES ENGRAVINGS.

11 10rp

AUTOTYPES, SWISS PANORAMAS CHEOMOS,

> PHOTOGRAPHS. ARTISTS' MATERIALS, ETC. ETC.

THE FINE ARTS. VIEWS IN THE PARK

Purviance's Stereoscopic Views in the Park, 25 cents each, \$2 50 per dozen. New Chromo, portrait of Dickens, the last likeness

for which he sat, mounted, 9x11 inches, 50 cents each. Mailed to any address. NEW CHROMOS, after Birket Foster

NEW ENGRAVINGS. JAMES S. BARLE & SONS.

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA EXCURSIONS.

CAPE

On and after THURSDAY, June 30, the steamer ARROWSMITH will leave ARCH STREET WHARF for CAPE MAY on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 9 A. M. Returning, will leave CAPE MAY on MONDAYS.

WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 8 A. M., stopping each way at Chester and New Castle. Fare, \$2.25, including carriage hire.

Servants, \$1.50, " " " Children, \$1.25, " " " Horses, carriages, and freight taken at reasonable The ARROWSMITH is a fine, commedious steamer

and is fitted with every requisite for the safety and

comfort of passengers. GRO. H. HUDDELL C. TAGGART, 629 10t mwftf No. 52 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, NO. L. FOURTH GRAND EXCURSION AROUND NEW YORK BAY AND DOWN TO LONG BRANCH, LANDING AT NEW YORK TWO HOURS.

Leave Philadelphia, from WALNUT ST. WHARF. MONDAY, August 1, 1870, at 7% o'clock A. M.

DAILY FIRST-CLASS EXCURSIONS to those cool, delightful, and shady GARDENS at GLOUCESTER POINT. Always a breeze blowing. Take or send the family. Steamers with every accommodation. (loe water, etc.) Leave SOUTH Street every few minutes. 6 30 1m 4p

OARRIAGES. GARDNER & FLEMING. CABRIAGE BUILDERS.

BELOW WALNUT. In order to make room for extensive alterations and repairs to our Warerooms and Manufactory, we

No. 214 S. FIFTH Street,

are closing out our entire stock of [7 8 tfrp Phætons,

Jenny Linds, Buggles, Etc., AT VERY MUCH REDUCED PRICES

HOTELS. COLONNADE HOTEL

FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS., ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FUE

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF ELKINS & CO. was dissolved on the 19th instant, by mutual consent, GEORGE W. ELKINS withdrawing from the firm. The business will be continued by W. E. TABER and GEORGE HARBERT.

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS, DIE 101 101 PH ON S. No. 21 S. RIGHTH Street.