VINELAND, NEW JERSEY.

Correspondence of the Phila. Evening Bulletin.

VINELAND, July 29, 1867.—*Mr. Editor:*

I believe some account of the condition and character of the Vineland settlement will not be uninteresting to your readers. Like all widespread and ambitious enterprises, we are just alike anxious to receive a share of public attention, especially as we believe that we have accomplished something worthy of notice.

Vineland is a fact very imperfectly apprehended beyond its own limits. A wilderness in 1862, a population of 10,000 in 1867, is certainly a remarkable circumstance, at least in the growth of Eastern towns. But these figures give no adequate idea of the wonderful transformation which industry and energy has effected in a locality where the pioneer found hardly one adventurer. Whoever saw Vineland when the first lines were run through her monotonous wastes, and now rides for miles along her broad avenues, by her tasteful and often elegant residences, and beholds the luxuriant orchards, vineyards and gardens, and the evidences of thrift and prosperity everywhere abounding, will gain new ideas of what human industry and taste can accomplish when wisely organized and directed.

There are many reasons for the rapid growth and great prosperity of Vineland. In the first place, the founder of the settlement initiated, and the citizens have zealously supported a policy which has insured a sober, industrious and public-spirited population. One feature of this policy is the total prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors, which has made Vineland the most orderly town in the country, a standing argument in favor of the temperance cause, and an attractive locality for all lovers of quietude and sobriety. The Vineland policy, again, tolerates no mere speculator who comes to enrich himself by the energy and enterprise of his neighbors. Whoever would profit by the prosperity of the place must give his time or his capital to its advancement. A mild and healthful climate has drawn many families from the frosty North, and invalids have shaken and listened West, while a fertile soil and proximity to the best markets of the country offer a sure reward to the intelligent horticulturist and thrifty farmer. But, after all, the greatest attraction of Vineland, and the real secret of its success, lies in the earnest and intelligent public spirit of its citizens, which leads them to every enterprise that can promote the interests of the place. Proof what they have already achieved, and enthusiastic with regard to the future, they are animated by a determination to spare no effort to make Vineland a model town, by bringing into operation every element which will insure a competency to all who come hither, and give elevation and refinement to social life. Already are the results of this public zeal so manifest that the town has become a favorite locality for men of wealth and culture.

The results of the Vineland enterprise and the influence of Vineland ideas are not confined within her own limits. The success of this settlement, by demonstrating the productiveness of the soil and its capability of supporting a population, has triumphed over the false traditions which asserted the barrenness of Southern Jersey, and turned a strong tide of emigration towards her waste yet fertile lands. Numerous settlements, all more or less closely copying after Vineland, are springing up in this part of the State, and in a few years there will be sufficient towns to give place to thriving towns and fruitful fields.

But there is another view to be taken of Vineland which gives the enterprise an importance far greater than that which attaches simply to the success of an industrious community, or even to a pioneer movement which revolutionized half a State. Whoever is familiar with the condition of agriculture in this country will readily see that it is inferior to the enterprise and intelligence of our people. While we lead the world in mechanical skill, and are worthy rivals of the most advanced nations in manufacture and commerce, our modes of cultivating the soil are far inferior to those practiced in many other countries. Our agriculture is crude, imperfect and destructive, and could not be maintained on a soil of vast extent and of enduring fertility. But the necessities of our future, rapidly increasing population, as well as the spirit of improvement which rules the age, demand that a more thorough and scientific agriculture should take the place of the old superficial and unprofitable methods. It is as an enterprise initiating the elements necessary to initiate successfully such important reforms, Vineland most deserves to be regarded as even of national importance. With a large and highly intelligent population, owning small farms, and making up for a lack of acres by thorough cultivation, industrious and economical, consequently eager to discover and apply the best methods, with numerous societies for the advancement of agricultural science, and with abundant wealth to furnish every needed facility, and undertake every promising experiment, it cannot be doubted that Vineland will materially aid in advancing agriculture in this country by showing the results and results of thorough tillage, and by adding new and important facts and methods to agricultural science. E. R. W.

Prospects of the Southern Fall Trade.—The Cincinnati *Advertiser* of Monday says:

Throughout Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina and the upper sections of this State the crops have generally fair prospects. The late rains have not done material injury in the upland district except in the bottom lands, and a great part of the harm done in the low country has been overcome by hard and persevering labor. The wheat and oat crop has been harvested, and is beyond reach of mishap. The corn crop has been laid by, and it is so advanced that it cannot well be hurt. Cheering indeed are the prospects for food, and sections that for many years have raised enough breadstuffs for their support, will this season have more than they needed. In the upper districts cotton is looking well, and, allowing the damage done the sea island plantations, there is up to this time reason for believing that the crop may be fair in quality as well as in quantity.

"There will be more money in the country this fall than there was last fall, and it will be more freely used in trade, and less in plantation expenses. Then, by the operation of the free labor system, money will be distributed in small quantities over the whole of the interior. The negro, who now receives so large a proportion of the net produce of the soil, cannot travel far to spend his money, and will spend it in the neighborhood in which he makes it. This will go to build up small towns throughout the country, and these stores should be additional customers for the city.

"Our merchants will be prepared to sell goods as cheap as they are sold in the northern markets, and they will sell upon similar terms of payment. Many of the southern firms are withdrawing the trade of the southern trade into which they rushed in 1865-66. They find that they can deal better with the large city merchant or factor, and prefer to have their transactions with them.

"A great part, indeed the greater part of the goods bought in the North have been bought at 'thirty days,' and where there has been any great extension of time, the difference has been added in some way to the price of the goods."

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

[CONCLUSION OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.]

Mr. Carrington continued his remarks, and read, as part of his speech, the thirteenth chapter of Romans, to show that the Bible itself commands that the officers of the law should be regarded as ministers of vengeance. The Bible condemned the lawless, and it was a spirit of lawlessness that led to this infamous murder.

Mr. Carrington also read as a part of his speech an extract from a sermon delivered by a clergyman of this city upon the subject of capital punishment, as an evidence that the law of God, as interpreted by His ordained servants, commanded public vengeance upon the murderer; that the officers of the law are recognized as God's avengers upon earth, and that they would be guilty of duty if they did not execute proper vengeance. The sermon also condemns what it calls the maudlish sensibility of certain modern philanthropists who are opposed to the proper punishment of murderers.

Mr. Carrington then resumed his own argument, and said this government having been ordained of God, the jurors on Grand Juries were sworn, and if they refused fairly to execute the law, they assume to be more merciful than God himself. But is there any doubt of the guilt of the prisoner? The jurors he knew felt this high and solemn duty. Do they not know that this conspiracy existed, and in pursuance of that conspiracy this murder was committed, and that the prisoner was a member of that conspiracy? It was a cruel, cold blooded act, stricken down blindly held. The question is, do all the material facts and circumstances point to the prisoner's guilt, and if so, then it is proven beyond a reasonable doubt? There could not be no misunderstanding upon this point, he would ask the jurors to consider the distinction between evidence and proof. He also referred to the charge of Judge Sedgwick in the case of Webster for the murder of Dr. Parkman.

It will be observed from this, said Mr. Carrington, that reasonable doubt does not mean a speculative doubt. All that the law requires is that there should be a moral certainty for the transactions of life are not capable of mathematical demonstration. If there is faith in the testimony, Surratt's guilt has been proved beyond a reasonable doubt, and you give his case to the jury, and you will be carried away by doctrine of a reasonable doubt. Such a doubt must exist as is recognized by the laws of the land. Do not all the circumstances here point with fearful and unerring certainty to the guilty? Is not the evidence in this case is enough to hang a whole conspiracy? Looking through the testimony, is there there is no escape from plainly seeing this man's guilt.

Mr. Carrington said he would now briefly review the testimony for the defence, and endeavor to satisfy a few general remarks to the jury, after which he would leave the case with the jury. First of all, he would call the jury's and the attention of the Court to the death of a member of the bar. He respected, and he knew a recess he now taken.

Mr. Pierrepont said he would not occupy much time in discussing legal points, as that ground has been fully passed over by Mr. Carrington.

The Court then, at 12.45, took a recess for half an hour.

Upon reassembling Mr. Carrington said he would now proceed quickly to the point. He would not be detained the argument of one of the gentlemen for the defence, there were five propositions of law proposed to submit.

A movement was here made by one or two of the jurors, which Mr. Carrington observed, and that they need not be alarmed, as he did not propose to discuss the propositions seriously, thought he had already met them. He then review some of the points made by the defence, and said he would now refer particularly to the testimony of Mr. Surratt, Jr. He also cited cast their eyes over the map they would find that the direct route between Washington and Montreal was by New York, Albany and Burlington; and he thought the idea that Surratt was going to Canadadgna was utterly unreasonable. If he had gone to Canadagna he would have taken the falses to Toronto, and not a circuitous route to Montreal. It is probable, Surratt knew that he took the most direct route. If he was in Canadagna, he, the prisoner, was seen in Burlington on the 17th of April; yet all the witnesses who have come from that place have been sworn, and were there secreted by Father Boulan. Another point is, whether Surratt left Elmira on Friday, or Saturday. If he were, as he (Mr. Carrington) interrupted the law, it was immaterial, the other facts he proposed to elicit in relation of fact he was not in Elmira on April 14th.

This is a mixed question of law and fact, and must be decided by both Court and jury. An alibi is affirmative proof, and relying on that alone the defence must prove it. He has been traced to Montreal and Montreal, and the burden of the defence of an alibi must be proven by a preponderance of proof. In support of this proposition Mr Carrington read from Chief Justice Shaw's decision in the trial of Webster for the murder of Parkman. In that important trial, adds Mr Carrington, the doctrine was emunciated, and it alibi must be proven beyond a reasonable doubt, and by a preponderance of evidence. That, too, has been the doctrine emunciated in this Court in the cases of the United States vs. Foley, and the United State vs. Mary Harrod. In the latter case the doctrine was emunciated by Judge Merrick, a brother of one of the counsel for the defence, who even decided that where insanity was set up, it must be proven beyond a reasonable doubt.

Mr. Merrick said the decision was wrong whether his brother decided it or not.

Mr. Carrington said it was the decision, and this Court would stand by its own decisions, unless it is a decision from the Court and the burden of proof was upon the prisoner. Five witnesses were brought here to prove Surratt was in Canada on April 14th, and twelve witnesses swear to his presence here. This is a preponderance to the evidence of the prisoner's presence here, and the jury cannot escape the conclusion, on the testimony, evidence, that he was here. Class says he saw Surratt here. Reed says he saw Surratt here. Both are honest men, and it is for the jury to say who is mistaken. He would put Carroll, the witness for the defence, against Wood, the witness for the prosecution, and the jury must determine who was mistaken. Case never knew Surratt before. Reed knew him from infancy, and knew his father before him. Carroll saw Surratt when he was disguised, while Wood knew Reed, saw Surratt with him, and raised and grassed his head. Wood has had his best opportunity for judging! It is for the jury to decide, and if the law is correct that the jury must decide by the preponderance of proof, then they must decide by the majority of the evidence. As to Dr. Mudd, he thought the idea that Surratt was Lawyer Vanderpool. There was a Roland for an Oliver, and it was for the jury to decide who was the man.

There now are three against three, and the prosecution has yet to rebut the alibi, and the alibi presence here on April 14th, thus giving the preponderance of proof not in many years, raised enough breadstuffs for their support, will this season have more than they needed. In the upper districts cotton is looking well, and, allowing the damage done the sea island plantations, there is up to this time reason for believing that the crop may be fair in quality as well as in quantity.

"There will be more money in the country this fall than there was last fall, and it will be more freely used in trade, and less in plantation expenses. Then, by the operation of the free labor system, money will be distributed in small quantities over the whole of the interior. The negro, who now receives so large a proportion of the net produce of the soil, cannot travel far to spend his money, and will spend it in the neighborhood in which he makes it. This will go to build up small towns throughout the country, and these stores should be additional customers for the city.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

GOVERNOR GRARY has gone to Cresson Springs.

THE crops of France are suffering seriously from want of rain.

THE United States Naval practice squadron has arrived in safety at Cowes.

THE first bale of new Florida cotton arrived at Savannah on Monday.

NAPOLEON will visit the Emperor of Austria at Vienna. The French Emperor is to arrive at the Austrian capital on the 7th of August.

A NATIONAL FLAG for the North German Confederacy has been adopted, and will go into use on the 1st of next October.

BARON VON BEUST AND FUAD PASHA have had a conference on the proposed inquiry into the affairs of Candia.

A DISTURBANCE occurred at a colored political meeting in Richmond, Va., yesterday. Some white man was dreadfully beaten.

The commerce of the St. Lawrence and Chicago Railroad have been notified to begin work between St. Paul and Minneapolis. The road is to be built in one year.

GENERAL HASCOCK is now said to be the President's choice as the successor of General Sheridan. The removal of the latter is now considered certain in Washington.

GENERAL SICKLES has appointed W. S. Hatteberrit of Charleston, S.C., Mr. Hatteberrit was born at the North, but has for many years resided in Charleston.

THE Cabinet held its regular Tuesday session yesterday, notwithstanding the absence of the Attorney-General and Secretary of State. The session was a protracted one.

THE Assassins of the Union and Deaths of New Orleans was yesterday removed by Gov. Flanders, Servens A. Teare, a colored veteran of 1812, was appointed in his place.

THE committee of friends of General Farrioln, in Dublin, on Monday, Massey testified that the prisoner was chief of staff to General Stephens in the Union army, during the late war.

THE Reform bill has been amended in the House of Lords, by fixing the rate of the minimum amount of the franchise upon which the copyhold and leasehold franchise are based.

THE United States gunboat Nantucket, left Boston yesterday, with the Secretary of the Navy House and families of Secretary Welles and Assistant Secretary Gideon Welles.

GOODOE, HANAN, of Baltimore, yesterday stabbed his wife with a butcher-knife, and then cut his throat from ear to ear. The woman is supposed to be mortally wounded. Cause, jealousy.

The independent Telegraph Company commences, introduced by the Post-office Department, will be put into operation at one place as the office. That it be left Montreal in obedience to the order of his co-conspirator, John Wilkes Booth, and arrived in time to hear his allotted part or not. Mr. Carrington said he would not argue the question of fact he was not in Elmira on April 14th.

This is a mixed question of law and fact, and must be decided by both Court and jury. An alibi is affirmative proof, and relying on that alone the defence must prove it. He has been traced to Montreal and Montreal, and the burden of proof of an alibi must be proven by a preponderance of evidence. In support of this proposition Mr Carrington read from Chief Justice Shaw's decision in the trial of Webster for the murder of Parkman. In that important trial, adds Mr Carrington, the doctrine was emunciated, and it alibi must be proven beyond a reasonable doubt, and by a preponderance of evidence. That, too, has been the doctrine emunciated in this Court in the cases of the United States vs. Foley, and the United State vs. Mary Harrod. In the latter case the doctrine was emunciated by Judge Merrick, a brother of one of the counsel for the defence, who even decided that where insanity was set up, it must be proven beyond a reasonable doubt.

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CITY BULLETIN.

BANKRUPTCY.—The following additional petitions in bankruptcy have been filed:

Jonas Yerkes, Philadelphia. Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 27.

John Kelin, Newport, Perry county, Pa. Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 27. Order of reference to Register Barnett.

Jeremiah M. Gale, Philadelphia. Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 27. Order of reference to Register Parsons.

Jacob Fritz, Norristown, Pa. Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 21. Order of reference to Register Corson.

Isaac C. Reeves, Philadelphia. Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 26. Order of reference to Register Adams.

Joseph Daly, Philadelphia. Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 26. Order of reference to Register McMichael.

John Hall, Chester, Delaware county, Pa. Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 27. Order of reference to Register Adams.

James Lynd, Philadelphia. Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 27. Order of reference to Register Adams.

Robert Kershaw, Norristown, Pa. Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 27. Order of reference to Register Corson.

Thomas & Sons sold, at the Exchange, yesterday, the following stocks and bonds, at auction, viz.: $1,000 bond Connecting Railroad, at 93½c.; $2,000 bond Connecting Railroad, at 94c.; $1,800; $2,000 Lehigh Navigation Scrip, at 48c.; $1,800; $2,000 Lehigh Navigation Scrip, at 48c.; $1,000 bond Connecting Railroad, at 93½c.; $600; $2,000 bond Connecting Railroad, at 94c.; $1,800; $2,000 Lehigh Navigation Scrip, at 48c.; $1,800; $2,000 Lehigh Navigation Scrip, at 48c.; 8 shares Mercantile Library Company, $5 paid, at $2 per share; 10 shares and 25 perches of land, $3,700; ground rent of 5 years, $1,000; 2 shares Penn Mutual, at $1,000; North third street, $3,100; Frame dwelling, No. 2221 Buck street, $1,125; Brick dwelling, No. 1 Poplar street, north side of Poplar, subject to a ground rent of $15, $1,000; Frame dwelling, Orange street, $640; valuable wharf, Gunner's run canal, $2,100; four-story brick dwelling, No. 22 North Twelfth street, $5,400; valuable lot, S. E. corner Fox Marlborough streets, $2,700; valuable lot, S. W. corner New Market and Callowhill streets, $6,000; valuable lot, S. W. corner New Market and Callowhill streets, $5,300; ground rent, $48 a year, $700; three-story brick dwelling, N. E. corner Twelfth and Poplar streets, two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling, No. 1214 Sawyer street, $1,500; two-story frame dwelling, No. 1336 Sawyer street, $700; 2 three-story brick dwellings, Lombard street, $1,300; Brick dwelling, Essex street, $1,225; two-story frame dwelling, No. 522 Lombard street, subject to a ground rent of $57 32, $500; 36 building lots of the heirs of Jacob Weigelmann, each $50, $1,150.

SAVIGNY, the gentleman, convicted of perjury before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, has yet to be taken to the Penitentiary, where he will serve a term of eight years.

The crew of the fishing schooner Sea Queen became engaged in a general fight just outside of Boston Harbor, on Sunday. In the melee two men were knocked overboard, and one, James Flaherty, was drowned.

IN THE House of Commons last night, Lord Stanley announced that Napoleon had recently sent a note to the King of Prussia, and added, that the contents could not with propriety be disclosed at the present time.

Ten feet of the reaping and mowing machines of the world took place on Long Island Sound, at Vincennes yesterday. The American machine was decided far faster than any competitor. The quickest labor was performed by McCormick's.

The Prussian journals pronounce as false the *Moniteur's* report that Napoleon had offered to the King of Prussia in regard to Schleswig, and they insinuate that the denial was prompted by the distant tone of King William's reply to the note of the French Emperor.

THERE has been compiled at the statistical bureau of the Treasury Department an abstract of the number of the passengers arrived at the United States from foreign countries, other than those arriving on board passengers other than cabin, which arrived at the port of New York during the month of June, 1867, from which it appears that the total number of vessels examined was 55, of which 42 were steamships, and the remainder sailing vessels. The average length of steamships was 133½ days, and of the sailing vessels 30 days. The total number of passengers brought was 20,658, of which 22,802 were males, and 6,566 were under eight years of age. The total number of deaths was 117—males, 95; females, 58. Of the number of deaths 17 were under eight years of age. The abstract states that the mortality of the adults was not unusual, but that of the children calls for investigation, the mortality one hundred per cent. of the whole number brought. A number of vessels brought more than one hundred on the last voyage, and in several instances they were reported for 2 consecutive

THE DAILY EVENING BULLETIN.—PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY JULY 31, 1867. 3

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE

TO THE HOLDERS OF OVERDUE LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Loans of the Commonwealth of PENNSYLVANIA, DUE JULY 1ST, 1868.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will receive Proposals until September 24, 1867, for the Redemption of the Following Portion of the Loans of the Commonwealth, viz.

Loan of March 30, 1820, due March 1, 1858.
" February 8, 1822, due July 1, 1858.
" March 27, 1823, due July 1, 1858.
" January 26, 1824, due July 1, 1858.
" June 7, 1825, due August 1, 1858.
" March 30, 1826, due July 1, 1858.
" April 4, 1828, due July 1, 1858.

Also, all BANK CHARTER LOANS due prior to July 1, 1868.

All of the above LOANS will cease to draw interest after August 1st, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY, GOVERNOR.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT, AUDITOR-GENERAL.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE, STATE TREASURER.

HARRISBURG, JUNE 29, 1867.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE Loans of the Commonwealth OF PENNSYLVANIA, DUE JULY 1, 1868.

Holders of the following Loans of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania can receive payment (principal and interest) by presenting them at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, on and after May 30, 1867:

Loan of March 30, 1820, due Mar. 1, 1858.
Loan of April 26, 1824, due Dec. 1, 1864.
Loan of April 4, 1828, due Dec. 1, 1864.
Loan of March 31, 1831, due July 1, 1868.

All of the above Loans will cease to draw interest s ... 1, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY, Governor.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT, Auditor-General.
WM. H. KEMBLE, State Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO. BANKERS AND BROKERS
16 South Third St., Philadelphia.
3 Nassau Street, New York.

STOCKS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

WAINWRIGHT & SHAW, BANKERS & BROKERS, No. 17 NEW STREET, NEW YORK.

Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, RAILROAD STOCKS, GOVERNMENT BONDS AND GOLD.

Business exclusively on Commission. All orders will receive our personal attention at the Stock Exchange. 6m 1 ... 1867.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.

THE "EXCELSIOR" HAMS,

SELECTED FROM THE BEST CORN-FED HOGS, ARE OF STANDARD REPUTATION, AND THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

J. H. MICHENER & CO.,
GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS
And curers of the celebrated
"EXCELSIOR"
SUGAR-CURED HAMS, TONGUES AND BEEF,
Nos. 142 and 144 North Front street,
Nine genuine unless branded "J. H. M. & Co., EXCELSIOR."
The justly celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co. (in a style peculiar to themselves), expressly for FAMILY USE, are of delicious flavor, free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale. m 7 3 ... 1867.

Interesting Meteorological Observations.—Between the years 1807 and 1809, says the Boston Transcript, barometer and thermometer were made with great regularity by the late professor Nathan Hale of Cleveland, of Boston College, and after his death were given in charge of the Smithsonian institute for reduction and publication. They were placed in the hands of Mr. Charles A. Schott, who has deduced from them certain results, some of which have just been published, and are of the highest interest. Brunswick is the Androscoggin river, about twenty-five miles—northeast of Portland.—The Brunswick Telegraph of Cleveland, says: Brunswick is very nearly seventy-four feet above high-water mark. The observations were made from a room in the house of the hours of 7 A. M., 1 P. M. and 6 P. M.

The average of 52 years of observation the hottest day falls on July 22, or 31 days after the summer solstice, the mean being 72 degrees Fahr. The coldest day falls on January 15, or 28 days after the winter solstice, temperature 22 degrees Fahr. The mean of the average annual temperature is reached on April 9 and October 21. Frost may occur in every month of ten years ending in 1818; the total range of temperature is very considerable; from Fahr. Fahr. ... 1867.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

ENO & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF Sterling, Standard & Silver-plated Wares.

An elegant and extensive stock always on hand. Manufactures of and dealers in Gen. Eno's celebrated Patent Silver Plate, which retains the solidity of silver as one third longer than any other, and is by far the most economical. PITCHER AND GOBLET, $4 50.

S. E. Corner Eighth and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia. m 7 3m ... 1867.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
Diamond Dealers and Jewelers,
No. 802 Chestnut Street, Philada.
Would ... 1867.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE &c.

ICE PITCHERS, in great variety.

A large assortment of small STUDS for Eyelet-holes.

Watches repaired in the best manner and warranted.

LOOKING GLASSES.

A. S. ROBINSON, 910 CHESTNUT STREET,

LOOKING GLASSES, PAINTINGS,

Engravings and Photographs.

Plain and Ornamental Gilt Frames. Cabinet Work of all kinds. ORDERS ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER. m 7 ... 1867.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.
SALESROOMS, No. 139 and 141 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.
Sales at Store and Real Estate Every Tuesday.
Public Sales at the Philadelphia Exchange every Tuesday and Thursday.
Prompt attention will be given to the sale of merchandise in addition to sales at public sale on the Saturday previous to each sale, one day's catalogue is sufficient for insertion; giving full description of all the property to be sold on the day of sale. Catalogues of Dry Goods will be ready at 10 o'clock on the morning of sale.
☞ Our Sales are also advertised in the following papers: PUBLIC LEDGER, AMERICAN, EVENING BULLETIN, INTELLIGENCER, INQUIRER, AGE, EVENING BULLETIN, GERMANTOWN TELEGRAPH, and NORTH AMERICAN.
Sales at Residence by request, at the Auction Store every THURSDAY MORNING.
SUPERIOR TWO SERIES PIANOFORTE, HANDSOME PARLOR SUITS, BRUSSELS, VENETIAN, INGRAIN CARPETS, BEDS, BEDDING, &c.
ON THURSDAY MORNING,
At 9 o'clock, at the Auction Store, by catalogue, comprising a variety of Mahogany and Other Handsome Furniture, Brussels, Venetian, Ingrain Carpets, Beds, Bedding, Feathers, Mattresses, Clocks, Mirrors, Kitchen Furniture, Refrigerators, Ice Chests, Hammocks, Lawn Mowers, Tools, Garden Tools, Cutlery, Table Cutlery, Tea Trays, Waiters, Plated Ware, Jewelry, Watches, Guns, Pistols, Carpenters' Tools, Fishing Tackle, Boots and Shoes, Ladies' Dress Goods, Ladies' Cloaks, Shawls, Dry Goods, &c.
Also, Ale, Stoves, Marble Top Tables, Wardrobes, Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, Crockery, Glassware, Tinware, Oil Cloth, Carpets, Mattresses, Feathers, Bedding, Clocks, Refrigerators, Lawn Mowers, Hammocks, Ice Chests