BUSINESS NOTICES.

Beautiful Women—If you would be charming use Hagan's Magnolia Balm.

Fresh Flowers Blooming in the drawing room and restores beautiful Beauty.

Ladies prefer the gradual, natural and perfect.

Mothers recommend Redness, Blotches and Pimples, cures Tan, Freckles, and leaves a healthy and delicate color behind.

Mothers recommend it to their daughters.

The Magnolia Balm makes the Skin Smooth and Beauty; the Eye bright and clear; the Cheek Blooming as the Bloom of Youth, and imparts a fresh, plump appearance to the Countenance. No lady needs complain of her complexion when 75 cents will purchase this delightful article.

Use that thing to dress the Hair with is Lyon's Kathairon.

Dr. Gourand's Oriental Cream or Magical Beautifier.—This preparation has acquired a reputation which makes it sought after by ladies coming and going to the most distant countries, for its marvelous effects in beautifying complexions. Like all other of Dr. GOURAND's preparations, this has extended beauty and fame, has become a specialty by its own merits, and is not the creature of mere advertising notoriety. It is recommended from one customer to another on actual knowledge of its value and utility. Prepared by Dr. FERRIS BRAGATE, No. 48 Bond street, removed from No. 452 Broadway, New York, and to be had of all druggists. jy26-stu3m

A Noticeable Fact—That one way of spelling a name is usual is through life only. In these days, many men are so deeply immersed in the conduct of business affairs, that they have no time to spare for spelling. Hence, the popularity of the word HOP BITTERS. Men who are busy, and women who are busy, improve the time, gain the health, regulate the bowels, and, indeed, invigorate the whole inner man, are spelled in the same way. In fact, advertisements are merely dry crackers sent up in envelopes without a relish to coax them down.

Magnolia Water.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and half the price. Prepared by FERRIS BRAGATE, No. 48 Bond street, removed from No. 452 Broadway, New York, and to be had of all druggists. jy26-stu3m

Steck & Co.'s and Haines Bros.' Pianos, Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs, Horace Waters' Pianos, Wm. Hunter, No. 922 Chestnut street.

Steinway's Pianos received the highest award at the Paris Exposition, 1867. See Official Report. HARRIS BROS., jy26-tf No. 1308 Chestnut street.

The Chickering Pianos received the highest award at the Paris Exposition. BUTLER & WHITE, Warerooms, jy26-tf 1018 Chestnut street.

EVENING BULLETIN.

Tuesday, July 6, 1869.

☞ Persons leaving the city for the summer, and wishing to have the EVENING BULLETIN sent to them, will please send their address to the office. Price by mail, 75 cents per month.

AFTER INDEPENDENCE DAY.

The Fourth of July was distributed over three days, this year, and the public have had much more rational holiday to their abundant satisfaction. The delightful weather of yesterday made the celebration unusually agreeable, and the whole population was out of doors to enjoy it. The beautiful parks and squares in the neighborhood were filled with happy men, women and children. Our reporters have given pretty full accounts of the proceedings of the day. They also have a long list of fires and slight casualties which were the results of the superabundant consumption of fireworks and crackers, and the very free discharge of firearms and guns. However much the holiday may have been enjoyed, there is a general feeling of satisfaction that it is over, with its turmoil and danger, and that so much of the life of the activities were serious in their nature.

FAIRMOUNT PARK.

We are sorry to see that Councils have taken their summer vacation without making the appropriation for Fairmount Park, for which the Commissioners need for the immediate prosecution of their work. The Park is now open to the people, and they are rapidly availing themselves of its inestimable advantages. The Commissioners will have their hands full to keep up with the increasing requirements of the public, and there should be no hindrance thrown in their way. There was no quorum of Select Council, last week,—a large number of the members having gone to Gettysburg,—but Common Council could have passed the appropriation recommended by the Committee of Finance, but for some feeling of jealousy which seems to withhold from the Commissioners that hearty confidence and support which is their due to confidently extend to them. We trust that some means will be devised to "tide over" the coming two months, so that this important work shall not be brought to a halt, just at the time most favorable to its rapid prosecution.

This temporary embarrassment of the operations at Fairmount Park suggests, afresh, the importance of securing some permanent and easily available income for the improvements which will be required, for years to come, in this great Pleasure Ground of the People. While successive Legislatures have sold out the valuable railway franchises of Philadelphia for nothing but what they have given away, the Commissioners have handsome income from its street-railways which is applied to the improvement of Druid Hill Park. Now that it is too late, our people begin to see the folly and wastefulness of this policy. But it is not altogether too late to prevent a repetition of this wasteful folly. The Twelfth and Sixteenth Street Railroad is the last that will ever cross this city of its valuable property and give nothing back in compensation. We cannot often learn anything good from New York's muddled government, but even New York has found out that these railway franchises are worth money, and she sells them to the highest bidder. If there are any more railways be built in Philadelphia, they should be chartered and controlled so to give us a fair income for the improvement of our Parks, and where this plan is none can apply profitably to new roads, our city begin to consider the expediency of the possession of some of the old ones.

The Park Commissioners are daily demonstrating their fitness for their important duties. Their public spirit and good taste mark every step in the management of the Park, and the public demand for wider drives, has been expressed in the EVENING BULLETIN a week ago, has been responded to, and is almost completed. Drives—long neglected to Lansdowne Drive,—to be and to connect the other principal drives through upon the Lansdowne side. While the heiress of the liberal sentiments of the Commissioners to connect the growing wants of the people should be an equally liberal response on the part of Councils to provide the Commissioners by all means in their power.

LANDORISMS.

Not for a man to have lived nearly a century and have been an interested observer of literature for three-quarters of a century, not to have left a record of his opinions and the men of his long life, not for the benefit of those who, such was the lot of Landor, to have his biography by his friend John Forster has lately been published. Landor could speak of the people of three average generations as his contemporaries. Born before the American Declaration of Independence, he lived to the last days of the slaveholders' rebellion against the American Republic. He lived through a great part of the long reign of George the Third, through the reigns of George the Fourth, William the Fourth, and through twenty-seven years of the reign of Victoria. He remembered the last French Revolution, and lived through the Directory, the first Empire, the restoration of the Orleans dynasty, the Republic of 1848, and twelve years of the second Empire. His first published book appeared in 1795, and he only ceased to write for the public in 1864; so that he was an active author for nearly the period of three-score and ten years, which are considered to make a good old age for the average man.

Landor was a very positive thinker, and a very emphatic speaker and writer of his thoughts. He was sensitive, quick-tempered, and, in many cases, head-strong. Although intensely English, he disgust with certain English politicians made him expatriate himself for the greater part of his life. He can scarcely be said to have loved the continent or its people. He was thoroughly democratic in his opinions but no one is known of his giving any kind of aid to any people struggling for freedom. At the same time, while hastily condemning the English politicians, he was a sturdy upholder of the English throne, and any attempt to overturn or weaken or degrade it would have received his hearty censure. There are many singular traits in the character of this strange, independent and strong-minded old man, which would furnish material for a much fuller analysis than we have room for. But there are only two or three points that we are disposed now to touch upon, because they relate to subjects that are now particularly interesting to the public.

The question of the disestablishment of the Protestant Church in Ireland, now agitating Great Britain, is only a development of the Catholic Emancipation and the Parliamentary Reform questions of forty or fifty years, ago. In 1822, Southey, who was a nervous alarmist and an intense conservative, in politics and religion, wrote to Landor in a fright about Catholic Emancipation and Parliamentary Reform, which, he saw, had become inevitable. He declared that either would suffice to overthrow British institutions, and that the only remaining question would be whether Church or State would go first. Landor, then in Italy, replied in a totally different vein. He said "the politics of England are what Pitt and the Parliament made them. The Catholics should have been emancipated at the Revolution, when they were conquered, that nothing might be attributed to threats and power." This idea occurs, in different shapes, at various times in Landor's conversations. One of his famous "Imaginary Conversations," which are his best writings, is between Washington and Franklin, who discuss the relations between England and Ireland. The makers of Irish laws propose certain remedies for existing evils in Ireland. These are: "to have middle-men abolished to check extortioners, Irish gentlemen ennobled to encourage residence, the Protestant Establishment removed to arrest Popery, and fisheries established to relieve the potato." On this Irish Church question, therefore, Landor was nearly a half century ahead of the public men of England, for the disestablishment is only now struggling, amid many difficulties, to get through Parliament.

On American subjects, as far as Mr. Forster has thought fit to introduce them in his book, Landor was, in his middle life, very far astray. Southey had written to him, expressing the opinion that because the Republic was at war with Great Britain in 1812, Mr. Madison and Congress were in the pay of Bonaparte! Landor did not agree with him, but in his reply to this letter, he expressed detestation of the American character. This detestation, there is reason to believe, Landor had overcome in later years. The fact, not developed in this biography, but during our civil war he wrote some noble and manly words on the side of freedom. The great Northern Republic had grown so as to command his confidence and respect. In his earlier years, Landor had conceived the idea that the South American Republics, then newly freed from Spain and setting up for themselves, were to become the asylum for Poets and Philosophers, and the fulfilment of all that was noble in the commonly received ideas of popular governments. Here is a part of a letter written to Southey in March, 1811:

"I shall not cease to uphold the cause of Lord Wellington, and to recommend his establishment on the throne of Portugal; to revolutionize South America, which is a far more civilized country than any in Europe (as I myself know from conversing with both officers and soldiers who were native), and which will otherwise be under the power of Bonaparte in another year. The people of South America are of a military origin, the descendants of brave and honorable men; they are uncontaminated by blackguard religions, and neither befooled by kings nor cowed by inquisitions. Their religion and all their other habits must perpetually remind them of their ancestors; and those men are always the best between whom and their forefathers no chasm or indistinctness intervenes. A North American can see his only through the pillory: this is a very different view from that which is presented under the banners of Pizarro and Cortes. It must also be conceded that an Englishman does not lift his foot so high above the dirt as a Spaniard, and therefore generates much sooner and much more."

Landor must have lived to realize the folly of such ideas as these. He was ignorant, at thirty-seven, of the people of both North America and South America. Revolutionized South America has been, and still is, a war theatre of civil wars; while the North America that he despised has become the greatest of the nations of the earth. In abolition of slavery, which Landor always detested, must have given him a better opinion of it before he died. At all events, he is known to have been much interested in our country at the beginning of the last years of his life. It is a pity that some competent American, among those who were acquainted with him in Italy, should not undertake a supplementary biography, in which Landor's views and feelings towards our country should be more fully exposed than they have been in the otherwise satisfactory work of Mr. Forster.

A NEW YORK JUBILEE.

It is currently reported that New York intends to get up a musical festival, with the design of covering Boston with confusion and making the recent jubilee contemptible by comparison. We are very glad to hear this, not because we anticipate a series of pleasant performances, for if New York depends upon its own resources there will probably be only a hideous jangle that all the visitors will leave town the next day; but because, after the scurrilous jests and the mean falsehoods uttered against the Boston festival by New York newspaper reporters, with long but undeducated ears, we would like New York to demonstrate its infinite inferiority to the Hub in musical culture. It is not possible that New York should organize such concerts as those given in Boston, out of any domestic material. With the exception of the few hundred deluded musicians of foreign birth, whose ignorance of the country excuses their choice of New York as a place of residence, that city does not contain enough good instrumentalists for a theatre orchestra, and there are not as many proficient chorus singers among its inhabitants as there were fiddlers in the Boston concerts. As the surrounding country is in a similar condition of artistic imbecility, it is quite impossible that any worthy attempt at monster concerts should be successful. Foreign talent, and the assistance of singers, and such strong inducements held out to them, that they will be willing to sacrifice their very natural aversion to appearance before unsympathetic and wholly unappreciative New Yorkers. If they do come, the festival will, perhaps, be agreeably successful, and we shall have the journals of that city shouting the praises of the very people whom they were thought worthy of ridicule when they sang in Boston. So we should have a correct judgment given for once by those sagacious critics, not because they would appreciate the performances, but because the music would be sung in New York. There would be just as much enthusiasm if New York disposed solely upon its own people, and the music, consequently, was poor. The journals exhausted the list of eulogistic adjectives upon the Sangerfest given in that city last year, and thus brought themselves into disgrace with the intelligent people who knew that festival to be, in an artistic sense, an utter, and ridiculous failure. A city which has sent Indian opera to the dominion bow-wows for two or three seasons past, while it went crazy over dirty French buffoonery and Offenbach, and filled the opera house nightly with half-naked burlesque actresses, cannot be expected to have any just appreciation of high art.

But if New York undertakes this festival, the journals of more refined and cultivated cities will be careful to do it critical justice. As newspapers everywhere else are published for the purpose of giving correct information to their readers, they will not suffer their prejudices to strangle their judgment, and so keep indiscriminate abuse upon the whole affair as the New York journals did upon Boston. They will tell the truth about it whether it is good or bad, and thus give the country an opportunity to estimate correctly the failure or success of the enterprise—an opportunity which could not otherwise be obtained, for nobody outside of New York attaches any importance to the narrow and bigoted opinions of the journals of that city since their miserable attempts to ridicule the Boston jubilee.

Not one of the Democratic papers of this city has uttered a hearty word in favor of the disgraceful nominations that were made by the recent democratic conventions. The *Age* has become totally dumb on the subject. But the *Sunday Mercury*, which is always bold in expressing its opinions, comes out honestly and condemns the ticket as unworthy the support of the party. Every respectable Democrat will thank the same views, and it is evident that the ruffians who have heretofore ruled the conventions have at last gone too far. The mass of the party are determined to submit to them no longer.

DR. F. E. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator at the Cetlon Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time to practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh, nitrous oxide gas. Office, No. 827 Walnut street. mhs-1yrp

CORLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION OR Located the anesthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, Administered with chloroform and pure ether for extracting teeth without pain. Office, 1018 Chestnut street. apg26

JOHN CRUMP, BUILDER, MARBLE PLASTERER AND PLAIN PLASTERER, 1107 LODGE STREET, Mechanics of every business will find it to their advantage and fitting promptly furnished. 5m27-6t

DERFLINGER'S PATENT TOILET SOAPS. MANUFACTURED BY W. D. C. C. TAYLOR, 641 AND 643 NORTH SECOND STREET.

POSTS AND RAILS, POSTS AND RAILS, 10,000 Post-holes, square and half round posts, 50,000 Palings—Long and short, heart and sap. 50,000 feet first class post board. Shingles, Palings and store-fitting material a specialty. Yard—Twenty-fifth and CHERRY streets. Seventeenth and Carpenter streets.

HENRY PHILLIPPI, CARPENTER AND BUILDER, NO. 1924 SANSOM STREET, jel0-3yrp PHILADELPHIA.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED, VEN- tilated and easy fitting Thom Skates (patented) all the approved fashions of the season. Chestnut street, next door to the Post Office.

WRIGHT GRIDIRONS AND BROIL- ERS, Tout Rocks, Meat Scorers, Fluted and Plain Griddles, and a general variety of Cooking Hardware, for sale by WM. WRIGHT, Sign of the Golden Gridiron, 824 Market street, below Ninth.

YOU TURN THE CRANK OF A CHER- RY-Stoning Machine, then drop in your cherries, and the machine does the rest. It stones the cherries in a plain manner, and does not cut the fruit to pieces. They are sold by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth, Philadelphia.

MATTRASS, UPHOLSTERERS', BAG and Sail Needles, Sprigging, Pegging, Sacking, Spring and Ice Awls, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth, Philadelphia.

1869. GET YOUR HAIR CUT AT 1869. GOTT'S Saloon, No. 1004 CHESTNUT Street, Fifth door above Market, Ladies and Children's Hair cut, Spectacles to Exchange Place. M. GOTT. 6 C. K. OPP.

906. 906. 906.

ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN MAYER informs the public that he has lately imported an immense lot of "HUMAN HAIR."

He is the inventor of the best kind of Hair Work, and challenges the world to compete with

MAGAZIN DES MODES.

1018 WALNUT STREET,

MRS. BRODTOR, Clocks, Walking Suits, Silks, Lace Shawls, Linen Undersleeves, Lace Collars, Lace Ruffs, Dresses made to measure in Twenty-four hours.

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED PURETONIC Ale for bottling, family use, &c. The subscriber is now furnished with his full Winter supply of his highly nutritious and well-known beverage. Its wide-spread and increasing use, by order of the Medical Faculty, for invalids, convalescents, and those in need of a mild, nourishing and wholesome stimulant, pure article, prepared from the best materials, and brewed in the most careful manner for home use or transportation. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly supplied.

JOHN JORDAN, JR., No. 29 Rear street. 6rt

LIQUID RENNET. MOST CONVENIENT, DURABLE for making JUNKET or CURDS and WHEY in a few minutes at chilling expense. Made from fresh rennets, and always reliable. Prepared only by JAMES SHINN, jy2-1t*pd Broad and Spruce streets.

MARKING WITH INDELIBLE INK. Any one can do it neatly. Ladies marking their own linen, saving the cost of marking, Stamping, Embroidering, Braiding, Stamping, &c. P. A. FORBY, Filbert street.

FIFTH EDITION

4:00 O'Clock.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM NEW YORK

Meeting of the Grand Army of the Potomac

LATER CABLE NEWS

LATER AVIZOES FROM SOUTH AMERICA

Minister McMahon at Buenos Ayres

Progress of the Laying of the New Cable

Progress of the Virginia Election

The Grand Army of the Potomac.

(Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.)

NEW YORK, July 6.—The second and last day's session of the Grand Army of the Potomac closed last night, and the proceedings were brave parts, as they met, full of cheer, and happy. As the object of the meeting to-day was simply to fill the remaining offices, to hear letters read, and to appoint the place of the next meeting, Major-General H. E. Davies was chosen Treasurer; General George Sharpe, Recording Secretary; Wm. C. Church, of the *Army and Navy Journal*, Corresponding Secretary.

Philadelphia was chosen as the next place of meeting, and on April 9th, the day on which Grant received the sword from Lee, was the day fixed.

A badge for the Association, designed by a Philadelphia jeweler, was adopted.

The Executive Committee to make arrangements in Philadelphia will be appointed by General Sheridan, President of the Association.

Letters were read from Generals Terry, Hancock, Geary and Hooker, expressing their disappointment at not being present.

With rousing cheers, the convention adjourned.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 6.—Latest advices received from Buenos Ayres, dated June 29, say that Minister McMahon had left Montevideo on June 26, for Buenos Ayres.

Minister McMahon was at Buenos Ayres, and would sail at once for Rio Janeiro.

Advices from Lima, dated to Sunday noon the great Western had made 1,200 miles, and had laid 900 miles of cable.

PARIS, July 6.—Advices from the Great Eastern are to 10.30 on Monday night. The distance unshipped is not given, but it is stated that 900 miles of cable are laid.

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LONDON, July 6.—Advices from the Great Eastern are to 10.30 on Monday night. The distance unshipped is not given, but it is stated that 900 miles of cable are laid.

Progress of the Virginia Election.

RICHMOND, July 6th.—The election so far as it has progressed, is the quietest ever held in Virginia, and the conduct of the negroes is admirable. Not a single case of troops are kept back in the public park, and the assembly of negroes, which was so much feared, has not taken place.

Petroleum firmer at to 45½c. Sugar quiet and steady; cargo No. 12 offered.

ANTWERP, July 6, M.—Petroleum firm at 45½f.

Virginia State Election.

RICHMOND, July 6th.—The election so far as it has progressed, is the quietest ever held in Virginia, and the conduct of the negroes is admirable. Not a single case of troops are kept back in the public park, and the assembly of negroes, which was so much feared, has not taken place.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB HERRING'S PATENT FRANKLINITE BANKER'S CHEST.

THE REAL TEST!

BURGLARS FOILED!

PERRYVILLE STATION, PENNA., June 12, 1869.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

Gentlemen—A persistent but unsuccessful effort was made on the night of May 29, 1869, to drill the Bankers' Chest received from you a few months ago.

From facts that have come to our knowledge, it is evident that the attempt to open it was reserved on Sunday evening following. Finding all efforts to drill it worthless, 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 railroad men replacing a defective rail, excited no alarm. It was not until the attempt was given up, that we left. It is evident that they were not only prepared, but perfectly familiar with the construction of your Chest.

That they failed to gain entrance is due to your Bankers' Chests are what you claim for them—Burglar-Proof.

Respectfully yours,

J. DALSBACH, Agent.

HERRING'S NEW PATENT

Champion Bankers' Safes,

Made of wrought iron and hardened steel, and the latest Franklinite, or

"SPIEGEL EISEN,"

The best resistant to burglars' tools yet invented.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Herring, Farrel & Sherman, 251 Broadway, corner Murray Street, N. Y.

Herring, Farrel & Sherman, New Orleans.

Herring & Co., Chicago. jel26fre

CHAMPION SAFES!

GREAT FIRE AT CAMDEN.

CAMDEN, June 7, 1869.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Dear Sirs: At the very destructive fire of Messrs. McKean & Bingham's Saw Mill, which occurred on the evening of last Monday week, your Safe

The Safe manufactured by you, belonging to the late firm of P. H. Bingham Harrison, was in the building and subjected to a very severe test, as the fire raged fiercely for more than twenty-four hours, and all the brass plates were melted off, and to our great surprise, when the Safe was opened we found all the books and papers uninjured.

Yours, respectfully,

SAML. D. GARRISON,

Late of F. H. Bingham & Co.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, "THE BEST RELIABLE SECURITY FROM FIRE NOW KNOWN." Manufactured and sold by FARREL, HERRING & CO., 629 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, No. 251 BROADWAY, New York.

HERRING & CO., Chicago.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, N. O.

More than 20,000 HERRING'S SAFES have been and are now in use, and have NEVER BEEN OPENED by burglars through accidental fires, preserving their contents in uninjured condition, as testimony shows.

Second-hand Safes of our own and other makers, having been received from exchange for the improved Herring's Patent Champion, for sale at low prices. jel25-1yrp

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.

Specialty.

MITCHELL & FLETCHER'S

"M. & F."

UNSURPASSED

WASHING SOAP,

1204 CHESTNUT STREET.

ap21 1yrs

CHAMPAGNE,

KUPFERBERG'S IMPERIAL,

One of the finest Wines ever used in this country, and among the most popular known in Russia.

Received direct through the Agency, and for sale at the Agency's store,

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE,

828 Arch Street.

AND

1128 CHESTNUT STREET.

SPECIAL CHEAP LOTS.

Linen Sheetings, $1 25; worth $1 75.

PLAIN DRESS LINENS,

In Flax Gray, Lead Color, Chocolate, Cinnamon, Buff, Primrose, &c.—

FINE QUALITIES, FROM 37½ CENTS.

LINEN DRILLS AND DUCKS

REDUCED 15 to 25 PER CENT. TO CLEAR OUT THE STOCK.

LADIES' HEMSTITCHED HDKFS.,

20, 25, 31, 37½, 50 cents.

The cheapest Handkerchiefs we have opened this season.

WHITE LINEN CAMBRIC DRESSES.

JUST RECEIVED,

Bargains in Thin White Goods, Piques, &c.

BARGH, FARRELL & WARREN,

DEALERS IN PAPERS

OF ALL KINDS,

631 Chestnut and 624 Jayne Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

jy6-2m

HUFNAL'S

PHILADELPHIA PHARMACY,

Corner Washington and Jackson Streets,

Camp City, N. J.

jy22 3m*pp

MONEY TO LOAN, AMOUNTS LOANED UPON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, NEW CLOTHING, &c., at JONES & CO.'S OLD-ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE, Corner of Third and Gaskill streets, Philadelphia.

N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, &c.

REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. jm24 1m*pp

HASELTINE'S

GALLERIES OF THE ARTS,

1125 Chestnut Street.

Always on FREE Exhibition and for sale, Fine and Original Oil Paintings.

A complete stock on hand of old and new Engravings, Chromos, French Photographs, Looking Glasses, Artists' Materials, &c.

On Special Exhibition—Bacchante 25 cents.—"The Prisoner of Mercy," by Lindsay. "Dawn of Faith." "Bearing Home the Sheaves," by Vernon. of Paris, with other rare and great works of art.

my15-1yrpd

DRY GOODS.

REMOVED TO RAR BUILDING.

ENTRANCE ON NINTH STREET.

COOPER & CONARD,

During the rebuilding of the front half of their Store, will be fully prepared to transact business in their common rooms on

Ninth Street, below Market,

to where they invite their friends and patrons promising the same courteous attention and fair dealing.

DEPARTMENTS ALL IN FULL BLAST.

Vigorous efforts to reduce summer stock.

Bulmus prices for fancy goods.

Extra low prices for desirable goods.

Attractive inducements to buyers.

Buyers' interests always in view.

Special inducements to close sales.

Will characterize the summer campaign.

CHESTNUT AND TWELFTH STS.

NOTICE.

From the SIXTH of JULY until further notice we will CLOSE our Store at FIVE P. M.

BAILEY & CO.,

JEWELERS.

jy1 th s 1t 10rp

EXCURSIONS.

Catawissa Railroad.

Tourists' Summer Excursion Tickets

TO

Niagara Falls, Montreal, Quebec, Thousand Islands, Saratoga, New York, &c., &c.,

Are now ready for sale at the Ticket Office,

811 Chestnut Street.

jy2 2tr*pp

GLOUCESTER POINT.—GO quickly and refresh yourself and take the family to the cool breezes of Gloucester Point. Take Market street cars to the wharf, leave South street ship daily every few minutes. jel8-3m*

SECOND EDITION

BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest Markets by Cable.

LONDON, July 6, A. M.—Consols, 92½@93 for both money and account. United States Five-twenties, 81. Erie Railroad, 19½. Illinois Central, 93½.

LIVERPOOL, July 6, A. M.—Cotton market quiet; Middling Uplands, 12d. Orleans, 12½d. The sales to-day are estimated at 8,000 bales. The receipts from Bombay, up to the 23d ult., are reported at 22,000 bales.

German Musical Festival.

BALTIMORE, July 5th.—The Northeastern Sangerbund, of America, will celebrate their grand Bundesfest musical festival (being the Eleventh National Singing Festival), in this city, on the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 16th of July. The Northeastern Sangerbund (Singing Union) comprises sections from the Eastern, Middle, and Southern States, numbering about 150 societies, 120 in New York and vicinity, 30 in Philadelphia and vicinity, 10 in Baltimore and vicinity; embracing about 6,000 active and about 2,500 passive members. A large majority of these societies will be here.

The Executive Committee here have been busy for some time in preparing for a make this festival the superior of all preceding ones, and the Committee of Arrangements have been practicing for the last eight months. Mr. Leopolder, the director, has been here four weeks since visited New York and Philadelphia, and has left for Cincinnati to collect the united singers of those cities.

In addition to the societies mentioned, a number of German composers from Europe, and representatives of European societies will be present.

The visiting societies enjoy the hospitality of the city, taking possession of it, and the rules of attending promptly the rehearsals, and the good behavior, demonstrations of festal chorusses, as evidence of which the respective bodies have received a friendly report of the Festival Committee.

Invitations have been sent for prize compositions to the composers of the Old and New Worlds, for a Festival Hymn, composed by the eight composers, respondent. The first prize, $100 gold, was given to Mr. Ferdinand Hiller, of Cologne, Prussia; the second prize, $50 gold, to Professor Metzger.

The time for competition will be sung by the Baltimoreans, with full orchestral accompaniments, on Tuesday, July 13th.

For the prize-singing at the festival, four hundred pieces, comprising the works of Germans, from Kinke's manufactory, valued at $1,500 gold, have been purchased by Mr. Gaehle, will be awarded.

The weather will be celebrated only in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have been selected for the place.

First in Philadelphia, 1850; second, in Baltimore, 1858; third, in New York, 1862; fourth, in Philadelphia, 1865; fifth, 1868; sixth, in Philadelphia, 1867; eighth, Baltimore, 1869; and in 1861 were suspended on account of the war. The sixth in New York, 1865; tenth in Philadelphia, 1867, and the present to the eleventh.

At the last festival in Philadelphia the Sangerbund was offered a large sum for its city, and the Sangerbund, in the spirit of the city, and the Sangerbund, in the spirit of the city, and the Sangerbund, in the spirit of the