AN ENGLISH SERMOT ON THE FOURTH OF JULY.

Interesting Remarks by Dean Stanley On the last Fourth of July Dean Stanley.
On the last Fourth of July Dean Stanley preached in Westminster Abbey, from the textin St. Matthew, chap. v., verses 20-23:
"Ye have heard that it was said by them of old time, Thou shalt not kill," but I sayunto you that whoseever is angry with his brother without a cause shall be in danger of the judgment; and whoseever shall say to his brother Raca. shall be in danger of the

brother Raca, shall be in danger of the council." After applying the lessons of the text to individuals and to churches, the sermon con-

cluded thus: "This day is the Fourth of July, it is the anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence; the anniversary of the breach Independence; the anniversary of the breach between the mother and the daughter country. On such a day may we not feel that our Lords yarnings have a peculiar significance and force! The sons of that great country are indeed our, brothers—brothers in a sense in which no other two great nations on the face of the earth are brothers and sisters to each other. Speaking the same language, inheriting the same traditions, descended from the same ancestors, entwined with the same dearest relationships, rejoicing in the same distory, in the same faith, in the same hopes.

"Each, no doubt, of these two mighty bro-thers has, like the actual brothers of an actual family, had his temper tried and his passions roused, sometimes the elder by the younger, sometimes the younger by the elder; but not the less are the true bonds of union indissoluble—not the less of them are the poet's

"'No distance breaks the ties of blood; Brothers are brothers evermore:

Nor wrong, nor wrath of deadliest mood, That magic may o'erpower.

"And how specially true is it of these brothers that hard words may kill, and gentle words may save, the peace and life between them! How deeply was that first breach envenomed on this first anniversary by the bitter recrimination of king and statesman of the mother country and of the departing colony! How fiercely were the words tossed to and fro across the Atlantic ('Raca' on the one side and 'Morah' on the other), 'tyrant' from one and 'rebel' from the other! and 'rebel' from the other!

"Yet how speedily, how easily was that wound closed, how soon did the Declaration of Independence become the name for the peaceful birth of a new and glorious nation; how soon did the minister of the young republic pay respectful homage and receive respectful recognition in the court of the ancient sovereign! What American is there who is not now proud of that venerable history, which he then spurned behind him? What Englishman is there who is not now proud of the once dreaded name of Washington? So, as years roll on, may all these fierce watchwords of party strife and national hatred perish and cease to be; so may each succeeding generation take warning to leave those ancient curses to consume away in the fires of the curses to consume away in the fires of the dark valley whence they came, and whither they have returned to their natural offal and

"Woe on either side to those who revive those relics of barbarous days, those signals of those relics of barbarous days, those signals of strife and bitterness. Blessings on those peacemakers who from either side, by gentle phrase, by determination not to give or take offence, by rigid abstinence from insulting words, as from something altogether unholy and accursed, bind together the two nations in one communion and fellowship of good deeds, great thoughts, and undying hopes of a yet more blessed future for both in the far distant bittory of which this day was the first innum. more blessed fiture for both in the far distant history of which this day was the first inaugu-ration; when neither distance of space nor wrath of man shall put asunder those whom God, by speech, by blood, by the wonders of science, and by the grace of His Gospel, has joined together."

The Suez Canal---What is It?

The Suez Canal, what is the Suez Canal, under the charge of M. de Lesseps, naturally attracts a large share of public attention; and an interesting survey of the enterprise, by E. Hepple Hall, has just been published as the illustrated supplement of Appletons Journal, from which we take the most prominent facts: prominent facts:

The canal itself is a vast ditch, one hundred

miles in length, three hundred feet wide at the top, from one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet wide at the bottom, with an average depth of twenty-four feet, connecting four natural lakes, which are situated at distances from ten to fifteen miles of each other, and lischarging at either end into a great inland

Stupendous difficulties attended the construc-Stipendous difficulties attended the construc-tion of the work, and threatened to make it when finished, of no permanent utility. Promi-nent among these were the sand storms of the desert, which would fill up the ditch, and deposits of the Nile which would obstruct the entrance with bars. To avoid damage from the sand storms great barriers of sand fifty feet the sand storms great parriers of sand fity feet high have been raised on either side of the canal. To provide against the gradual accu-mulation of bars, two enormous jettles or breakwaters have been carried out into the Mediterranean, one two thousand yards and the other two thousand seven hundred yards in length. The mechanical appliances, exca-vators, dredging-machines, &c.; &c.; required for these operations, were erected on the most colossal scale and at a vast expenditure of

money.

No locks are required along the line from one end to the other, the wide area of the Bitter Lakes, which are estimated to contain nine hundred million tons of water, sufficing to break the current and regulate the flow of the

water from sea to sea.

Port Said on the Mediterranean, and Suez on the Red Sea, are the termini of the canal. Under the stimulis of so important an undertaking, necessitating the employment of so many artisans, artificers and laborers, and so great an outlay of money, these ports have rapidly increased inpopulation, and have been greatly improved by the company and the Egyptian government. When the canal shall have been fully completed, however, they will be mere points of temporary stoppage for the steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and other lines, which will then sail directly from the ports of Europe to the ports

of India.

During the year 1868, 2,088 vessels, aggregating 674,048 tons burthen, arrived at Port Said, and 270,000 tickets were issued by the Transit Service. According to the estimate of M. de Lesseps this amount will be increased to 3,000,000 tons per aunum the first year after the completion of the canal, and that during succeeding years will be doubled.

A recent letter from Mr. Lange, the English representative of the Suez Canal Company, furnishes some information supplementary to Mr. Hall's article. Mr. Lange writes:

tary to Mr. Hall's article. Mr. Lange writes:
"The rate tor all kinds of merchandise (coals
excepted) from Port Said to Suez is 25 francs per French ton; for coals, 21 francs per French ton of 1,000 kilogrammes, and 20 francs per ton for cargoes of 300 French tons. To this must be added the charges for loading or unloading at Port Said, from ship into the company of loading at Port Said, from ship into the company's barges, and vice versa, 2 fra as 75 centimes per ton on or from the quay at Suez—in all, 4 francs 50 centimes per French ton, to be rates above named for 'ordinary' merchand se and coals. I may mention that 1,000 tons of 'coals were being conveyed through the canal, from Port Said to Suez, for account of the Penlistian and Oriental Company, and arrangements. lar and Oriental Company, and arrangements entered into for the conveyance of 3,000 tons lar and Oriental Company, and arrangements entered into for the conveyance of 3,000 tons more. The official receipts arising from tolls, ending the 1st of November last, amounted to 1,050,221 france 91 centimes. There are thirteen steamers monthly plying between Port Said and Alexandria, and sixteen between Alexandria and Port Said; also six steamers, monthly between Suez, Hong Kong, Singapore, Penang, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Australia, &o., thus forming a chain of corresponding links between Europe, and the East, through the Suez Canal, of which shippers can avail themselves for out and home shipments. It is fully anticipated, according to the present rate at which the excavations are being carried on, that the Suez Canal will be open for the unbroken passage of large vessels on or before the 1st of October, next year."

Although the final opening of the work for ships of the largest class cannot take place for more than twelve months from the present time, the formal ceremony of the wedding of the oceans will be celebrated with Oriental pomp on the 13th of October of the current year. Silken tents, gay with the flags of all

nations, will be pitched under the shadow of the Pyramids, and all the crowned heads of Europe have been invited to grace, the august

ccasion with their presence. After all, grand as the work is, and worthy After his, grand as the work is, and worthy of the nineteenth century, the canal is yet an experiment and it remains to be seen whether or not it will fully justify the prophecies of its originators in revolutionizing the commerce of the world. It has been the result of French genius and enterprise, and if it prove a commercial success the pecuniary returns will be chiefly from British pockets.

The Troubles in the Boman Catholic Dio cese of Chicago.

(From the Chicago Tribune of July 23.1)
The affairs of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Chicago have again become the topic of conversation, the immediate cause being the conversation, the immediate cause being the meeting here of several prelates of the Church from other parts of the country. The protracted and apparently hopeless mental condition of Bishop Duggan adds, if possible, to the disordered and confused state of the temporalities of the Church, while in spiritual matters the discontent is hardly less apparent. The financial condition of the diocese has been in abledting state for years and has been in a shocking state for years, and has been growing worse every day. Were it not ecclesiastical property that was involved, the estate would have been put through a Court of Bankruptcy long ago. This has been the result of mismanagement, or the management of business affairs by those utterly incompe-tent for the duty. Loans have been made at rates that would astound business men; mort-gages have been executed with a recklessness and improvidence which, in the case of a layman, would have justified the interposi-tion of a commission to take charge of the estate. There is hardly a piece of church pro-perty that is not mortgaged over and over, and at rates of interest and upon other terms that consume all the revenue to meet the annual charges, which have not always been met. Bishop Duggan's infirmity has led to the appointment of an administrator, who, no matter what his qualifications, has failed to matter what his qualifications, has failed to win the confidence of either clergy or laymen. The course of the Archbishop of St. Louis (to whose province Chicago belongs) in the con-troversy between Bishop Duggan and some of the clergy has not been accepted as either con-ciliatory or restorative, and has not been regarded, either at Rome or by the Church generally in the United States, as free from partisarship.

partisanship.
Underneath the whole matter lies another question, and that is the establishment of an American Church in lieu of the merely missionary establishment which exists in the missionary establishment which exists in the United States. Under the present rule the Bishops are nearly absolute, subject to an appeal to Rome. Under the other system the Church will be governed by ecclesiastical canons, and the government will be united and more domestic. Upon this point there is under-stood to be a division of opinion among the Bishops. When Bishop Duggan was removed from the asylum certain persons were from the asylum certain persons were nominated by the Provincial to Rome. The practice has been to forward the names of three persons, one of whom is selected at Rome. This was many months ago, and no action has taken place thereon. So deeply was the hierarchy interested in the case of the Diocese of Chicago—which, except in the case of the first Bishop, has never had a harmonious episcopate—that it is supposed that those high in authority in other dioceses and provinces addressed remonstrances to Rome on the subject of appointments. Nearly all the previous Bishops appointed to Chicago had been sent hither from St. Louis, and none of them had been fortunate. It is also under stood that the clergy of the diocese themselves stood that the clergy of the diocese themselves, by invitation from Rome or otherwise, have communicated their wishes upon the subject. The result has been very probably that the appointing power at Rome has decided to proceed very eautiously, and to be well informed before acting definitely in the appointment of a new Bishop. The whole body of American Bishops will go to Rome in December to attend the Ecumenical Council, and Archeighon Sualding of Baltimore, the Pilmate of ishop Spalding, of Baltimore, the Pilmate of the Church in this country, it has been au-nounced, will leave for Rome in September. His visit to Chicago, and his conferences here during the past week, have doubtless been by request from Rome, and the result of his in-quiries, and the recommendations agreed pon, will doubtless settle the whole question. Rumor names a number of persons as those elected for nomination to Rome as Bishop of chicago; but, as nothing on this subject is known; we do not repeat them. But to extricate the diocese from its financial embarrassments, and restore the confidence and coperation of clergy and laity, there must not only be a Bishop appointed at an early day, but a Bishop who will not come as a partisan to correct the confidence.

have no confidence, and when that confidence s neither asked nor desired. NEWPORT IN 1765.

but a hishop who will not come as a partisan to perpetuate a policy which has produced so much confusion, disorder and dissatisfaction. The diocese, in the hands of a competent business man, is a rich one, and fully able to payoff the debts which have been contracted; but the revenue for this purpose is purely voluntary on the part of the laity; who have shown that they will not be enthusiastic when they have no confidence, and when that confidence.

Now the Sons of Liberty Treated the Stamp Master--An Old Letter. A correspondent writes as follows to the editor of the Newport News: I send you, editor of the Newport News: I send you, herewith, a historic relic consisting of a letter addressed by W. Almey, Esq., to Dr. Elisha Story, Boston, and the song therein referred to, for publication. Dr. Story was then about twenty-two years of age, prominent among the "Sons of Liberty" and a member of the "Diamond Club," which in secret conclave instituted and carried into effect the political movements of those days on the part of the colonies, in favor of their rights and liberties. He was one of the band selected to take possession of the tea ships and destroy the tea. session of the tea ships and destroy the tea

Newport, Thursday, August 29, 1765.—My Worthy Friend: In my last I promised to give you the particulars of our transactions here concerning the stamp affair, which I shall now concerning the stamp affair, which I shall now endeavor to do. In the first place, I'll just inform you concerning Mr. Martin Howard, Jr., and Dr. Moffatt, who was hung in effigy with the Stamp Master. Mr. Howard and the Doctor, you must know, have made themselves busy with their pen, by all accounts, in writing against the Colonies, and in favor of the Stamp Act, &c.

In the morning of the 27th inst., between five and six, a mob assembled and erected a gallows near the Town House, and then disgallows near the Town House, and then dispersed, and about ten o'clock reassembled, and took the effigies of the above men and the Stamp Master, and carried them up to Thames street, then up King street, to the said gallows, where they were hung up by the neck and suspended nearly fifteen feet in the airand on the breast of the Stamp Master was this inscription: "The Stamp Man," and holding in his right hand the Stamp Act; and upon the breast of the Doctor was wrote; "That infamous, miscreated, leering Jacobite, Dr. Moffatt,"—in his right hand was a folded letter with this direction:—"To that Magnzine of Knowledge, Dr. Moffatt, in Rhode a folded letter with this direction:—"To that Magazine of Knowledge, Dr. Moffatt, in Rhode Island," and on the same arm was wrote:—"If I had but received this letter from the Earl of Bute but one week seoner," and upon a strip of paper hanging out of his mouth was wrote:—"It is too late Martinius to retract, for we are all aground." And on Mr. Howard's breast was wrote:—"That Fawning, Insidious, Infamous Miscreant and Paricide, Martinius Scriblerius"—and upon his right arm was wrote:—"The only Filial Pen"—upon his left arm was wrote:—"Cursed Ambition and your cursed clan has ruined me"—and on the same arm, a little below, was this:"What though I boast of Independence, Posterity will curse my memory," and upon one of the posts of the gallows was wrote: "We have an hereditary, indefeasible right to a halter, besides we encouraged the growth of hemp, you know;" and underneath that was a new song (made upon the occasion), which I have here inclosed—and upon the other, post was wrote: "That person who shall efface this public mark of resentment will be deemed an enemy to Liberty, and accordingly, meet with proper chartierment." About the a celock in the Magazine of Knowledge, Dr. Moffatt, in Rhode

all mustered again, and first they went to Martin Howard's house, and broke every window in his house, trames and all: likewise chairs, tables, pictures and everything they could come across; they also sawed down two trees that stood before the door, and brought them and stuck them up in two great guns which have been fixed at the bottom of the Parade, some years, as posts—when they found they had entirely demolished all the furniture and done what damage they could, they left the house and proceeded to Dr. Moffatt's, where they behaved much in the same manner. I can't say which came off worst, for all the furniture of both houses was destroyed, partitions of both houses taken down; fences leveled with the ground, and all the liquors which eled with the ground, and all the liquors which were in both houses, entirely lost. I must just let you know that the Stamp Master has resigned. Yours, forever, W. Almey.

CITY BULLETIN.

DULL.—The city is exceedingly dull at the present time. Business of all kinds is almost a stand-still. The stores are almost entirely deserted. Many of the clerks and salesme and salesladies are taking their usual summer holiday. Those who remain in charge of the establishments have little to do. The visits of customers are "few and far between." Some of the stores on Eighth and Chestnut streets of the stores on Eighth and Chestnut streets take in scarcely enough cash during the day to cover the expense of rent. The population of the city is greatly reduced. Everybody who can spare the time is away. Philadelphians can undoubtedly be found at all of the popular places of resort throughout the entire country. The can't-get-away puff and blow and swelter account. throughout the entire country. The can'tget-aways puff and blow and swelter among
the hot bricks and mortar during the day, and
in the evening slip off to Fairmount Park,
Smith's Island, or to some of the delightful
suburban villages about the city, to breathe
some fresh and healthy air. A few of this unfortunate class can occasionally get to Atlantic
City or Cape May, as the facilities for reaching those places have been so much increased
by the railroad companies. The stagnation of
adipirs even extends to the local news
market. A first class item can't be
found. Pickpockets and thieves are all
enjoying themselves at the watering-places. enjoying themselves at the watering places, and robberies are scarce. The police reports every morning contain very little. This morn-ing nearly all of the Lieutenants presented blank sheets. The few follows who were the ing nearly all of the Lieutenants presented blank sheets. The few fellows who were unfortunate enough to fall into the hands of the "Knights of the Star" during the past twenty-four hours were merely charged with drunkenness and disorderly conduct. There was not even a petty assault and battery case. The dullness which now pervades the city will continue for several weeks yet. About the latter part of August the homeward rush will begin, and then matters will take a turn for , and then matters will take a turn for SPLENDID DWELLING HOUSES .- The pedes-

trian who takes a leisure stroll in the western part of the city east of the Schuylkill, will stand in admiration of the many valuable im-provements that will meet his view. Among those of a private character are four really magnificent mansions, now being erected on Walnut street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth. Each building is 19 feet front by 70 feet in depth, and four stories high. Thus the city improves, and has been improving during the past four or five years, until it exceeds in number and the convenience and beauty of its dwellings any other city in the Union.

STOREHOUSES FOR GRAIN.—At the south-west corner of Thirtieth and Market streets, Wes tPhiladelphia, a very substantial store-house about to be erected. It will be three stories high, having a front of 40 feet by a depth of 165 feet. It is intended as a store-house for grain of various kinds.

Another warchouse, for the same purpose, is about to be erected on Market street, west of Nineteenth. It will be 50 feet front by 170 feet, and two stories high. The best stone, hard brick, iron girders, &c., will be used in the construction of these grain depots.

FAIRMOUNT PARK.—One of the most de-lightful places to spend an afternoon during the present warm weather is Fairmount Park, and the fact is duly appreciated by the large number of visitors to be seen about the grounds daily. The band provided by the Park Com-missioners still continues the concerts on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. A well-selected programme has been prepared for

LARCENY OF LEAD PIPE.—Otto Virgo was arrested yesterday, as he was leaving a house at Eleventh and Ellsworth streets. He it was ascertained, had been cut off in the house. It is also alleged that he made way with various eatables which he found in the Virgo was taken before Alderman Bonsall, and was committed to answer.

NORTH BROAD STREET.—The foundation of a magnificent private dwelling has been laid on Broad street, below Jefferson street. The building will have a front of twenty-five feet, by a depth of one hundred and three feet, and will be finished in a style that will reflect no discredit upon the architectural beauty of the spacious dwellings which adorn that splendid thoroughfare.

Large Stores.—Two very slarge and substantial storehouses are being built on Arch street, below Second. Each will be 32 feet front by 80 feet deep, and will have an elevation of four stories. The fronts will be the best pressed brick.

FRIGHTENED OFF.—Last night about half-past eleven o'clock a back window of the house of Mrs. Sophia Lieber; at Twenty-third and Shippen streets, was broken open. The noise aroused some of the inmates, and the thieves decamped without getting any plunder House Robbery.-The dwelling of Mrs.

Harmer, on Maiden lane, below Gray's Ferry road, was entered by forcing open a cellar door, on Monday night. Several articles of clothing, valued at \$20, were carried off. RETURNED.—Mayor Fox was at his office attending to his official duties this morning,

having returned from his brief visit to Long Branch. DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water and read the Evening Bulletin, at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

BATTLE OF THE BISHOPS.

Bishop Cummins and Bishop Whitehouse
—Their Controversy.

The contest between Bishop Henry J. Whitehouse, of Illinois, and Bishop George D. Cummins, of Kentucky, has beceme exceedingly warm. The notoriously liberal views of Bishop Cummins are so offensive to Bishop Whitehouse, that the former was repeatedly urged not to preach within the Diocese of Illinois. Failing in this request, Bishop Whitehouse gave special instructions to the pastors in his charge to forbid Mr. Cummins the use of the pulpits. In spite of these instructions the latter has preached several times in Chicago, and was recently invited to fill the pulpit of Trinity Church in that city during the absence of its rector. The Illinois Bishop thereupon wrote a very sharp note to the Kentucky Bishop, protesting violently against his accepting the invitation. "It has involved," he says, "the direct issue before that body, whether the earnest advice of the Bishop should be followed, not to venture on this dangerous course, or whether, in defiance of that counsel, an invitation should be extended to you, which, with full knowledge of the facts, you have solicited. This is connected with a train of interference in my diocese—of official and personal attack on myself—which has largely tended to disturb its harmony and create vexed questions of springing bitterness. The aggression of last winter, against which a protest was raised in vain, not only by myself, but by the unanimous voice of the Standing Committee, might have an explanation of some weight in your esteem. The continued aggression of the prehave an explanation of some weight in your esteem. The continued aggression of the present can admit of none. It has degenerated into incidents which subject you to imputations of malevolent feeling, as well as of the disregard of what is gentlemanly and courteous."

Bishop Cummins has written a letter to the resentment will be deemed an enemy to Liborty, and accordingly meet with proper
chastisement." About five o'clock in the
afternoon they made a fire under the gallows,
which consumed the effigys, 'gallows and all
to ashes. I forgot to tell you that a boot hung
over the Doctor's shoulder, with the devil
peeping out of it. &c. After the effigys were
burnt, the mob dispersed, and we thought it
was all over, but last night, about dusk, they

upon a warden of the church, on July 12, and asked that Bishop Cummins should not be allowed to preach again. The Vestry, being called together, were warned that they had no right to have any one preach in their church to whom their Bishop objected. The canons of the Church upon the matter are too plain to admit of a doubt. They protide that, in the absence of a rector of a church, the church wardens, and restrymen, or a majority of them, may "invite any clergyman of this Church (Canon 2, Title 1, Section 6) to officiate for them; only taking care that they have sufficient evidence of his being duly ordained, to, minister in this Church." (Canon 11, Title 1) Had the yestry yielded to the demand made upon them, they would have (Canon II, 11tle 1.) Had the yestry yielded to the demand made upon them, they would have affixed a stigma of disgrace upon a former rector and a Bishop of the Church. This the yestry absolutely refused to do, and again in-vited Bishop Cummins to occupy their pulpit. This action brought out the letter from Bishop Whitehouse, which we have quoted above.

—Mr. Ayton Klause, Mayor of Green Bay, Wisconsin, began his career as a wood-chopper, and does not forget his humble beginnings. In the hall of his splendid residence is a niche left for a bust or a statuette. In this niche his-children-lave-placed a small saw-buck, with a wooden saw hanging over it, and the inscription "Papa's first saw mill." CITY NOTICES.

THERE'S NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT .- It is a pleasure to deal with a man like Charles Eichel, the artistic Bootmaker, at No. 504 North Eighth street, above Buttonwood. His aim is to give entire satisfaction to his patrons, and we scarcely need say he accomplishes it. He gets up some of the very best work in the city, and his prices challenge competition. Try him once and you become a permanent customer.

Applicate which and the two A PECK OF COCKROACHES Can be killed by a single flask of Lyon's Insect Fowder. Nothing olso kills insects. This is their natural enemy. Bee that you get the genuino. It has E. Lyon's signature on the package: All others are frauds.

Repot, 21 Park Row, N. Y.

A NEW BEAUTIFYING AGENT.—All dentifices had their draw backs until the salubrious Bark of the Soap Tree was brought from the Chilian valleys, to perfect the fragrant Sozodont, the most wholesome, reliable and delightful article for the Teeth that a brush was ever dipped into.

BURNETT'S KALLISTON softens the Skin, and is admirably adapted for Gentlemen's use after shaving. THE GREAT LABOR-SAVING MACHINE of the

FINEST CLOTHING in the city at Charles LADIES' SUNDOWNS, at Oakfords'.

JUDICIOUS MOTHERS and nurses use for children a safe and pleasant medicine in Bower's Infant Cordial. THOSE CELEBRATED Pocket Panamas, sold at Charles Oakford & Son's, under the Continental, are very convenient for gents traveling.

Misses' Sundowns, at Oakfords'. SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS and druggists' sun-

Snowden & Brother, 23 South Eighth street.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINGS on easiest possible terms, by O. F. DAVIS, 810 Chestnut street. GET ONE of those Pocket Panamas, sold at Oakfords', under the Continental.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS AND CATARBH J. Isaacs, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the atmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 35 Arch street. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrete in his practice. Artificial oyes inserted. No charge made for examination. CORNS, Bunions, Inverted Nails, skillfully treated by Dr. J. Davidson, No. 915 Chestnut street. Charges moderate.

WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS VV for Parties, &c. New styles. MASON & CO au25tf§ 907 Chestnut street. WEDDING INVITATIONS VV graved in the newest and best manner. Lo DBEKA, Stationer and Engraver, 1033 Che

MARRIED. JOURDAN—KIECKHOEFER.—In Washington City, on the 27th inst, at St. Matthew's Church, by the Rev. U. J. White, D.D., Alexandre Jourdan to Cecilia Adelaide, daughter of A. J. Kieckhoefer. DIED.

ABBOTT.—On the 27th inst., Lieut. John F. Abbott, at his residence, No. 723 Sansom street.
KING.—In Beverly, N. J., on the 27th inst., after a lingering filness, Clara Augusta, wife of Chief Engineer J. W. King, U. S. Navy, aged 32 years.
Interment on the 29th, in Mount Laurel Cemetery, better the contraction of the 29th, in Mount Laurel Cemetery, better the contraction of the 29th, in Mount Laurel Cemetery, better the contraction of the 29th, in Mount Laurel Cemetery, better the contraction of the 29th, in Mount Laurel Cemetery, better the contraction of the 29th, in Mount Laurel Cemetery, better the contraction of the 29th, in Mount Laurel Cemetery, better the contraction of the 29th in Mount Laurel Cemetery, better the contraction of the 29th in Mount Laurel Cemetery, but the contraction of the 29th in the 29th in Mount Laurel Cemetery, but the contraction of the 29th in the 29t ottsville. Pa.

MURPHY.—On the morning of the 25th instant, Mary
lizabeth, youngest daughter of Dennis F. and Annie
. Murphy, aged one year and five days.

WHARTON.—On the 27th inst., at the residence of
is son-in-law, Brevet Colonel Guy V. Henry, First U.
. Artillery, Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, Thomas
. Wharton, lately of this city.
Further notice in the moraing papers.

TRON BAREGES. HEAVIEST MESCH IRON BAREGES, 8-4 WIDE. IRON BAREGES, 4-4 WIDE. IRON BAREGES, 3-4 WIDE. EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH. SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE BEST

Of Everything in the Clothing Line MAY BE FOUND

> ALL THE YEAR ROUND AT

The Chestnut St. Clothing Establishment 818 and 820 Chestnut Street.

A Finer Quality of Ready-Made Clothing than can be had elsewhere in the city. A large assortment of Stylish Bathing Suits for Gentlemen and Boys.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

THE CHARLET STREET

ROSE HILL CEMETERY.

A new and beautiful CEMETERY has been recently located on LANCASTER Avenue, a short distance from Overbrook Station, on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, just beyond the city line and near the boundary of the new City Park, 'The Hestonville Passenger Railroad, it is expected; will shortly be extended and pass in front of this Cemetery. These grounds, in natural and created embellishments, are: equaled by few and surpassed by no Cemetery in the country. The projectors are now selling a limited number of Lots of 10 by 12 feet at \$20 per lot, payable in installments. The price will shortly be doubled. Portions of the ground can now be allotted to Societies on favorable terms. Parties desiring the purchase are invited to visit these grounds without delay, and judge for themselves of the advantages offered. For further information, apply at the Office of the Prosident, Or of the Secretary, GEO. GHANDLER PAUL, BOARD OF MANAGERS:

A. M. HOPKINS.

A. M. HOPKINS.

Geo. Chandler Paul, Jacob Gakelor, Saml, J. Wallace,

jel7 Smrp§

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC
NOMINEE
FOR LEGISLATURE, WILLIAM C. GILLINGHAM. jy3 tf 1stp3

B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D., SURgeon Artist, has just been commissioned by the Surgeon-General to supply the Palmer Arm and Leg for mutilated Officers of the U. S. Army and Navy. The Governmental offices are to be located in Philadelphia, New York and Boston, and are all conducted by Pr. PALMER.

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