Evening Telegraph

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TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1867.

The Danger of Our Party from its Friends.

In speaking yesterday of the admirable speech of Mr. Colfax, we briefly referred to the fact that its commendation of Congress, for striking a "golden mean" between the extremes, would meet with the earnest approval of the great mass of the Republican party. Its congratulation on the action of Congress is really a piece of excellent advice tendered to the Republican leaders of the North, and is a hidden rebuke to certain of them for the reckless extremes towards which they are seeking to hurry the party. In the ranks of our friends are those who are likely to do us far greater damage than any of the host of our enemies. There are enthusiasts who, in their desire—sincere and conscientious, we willingly allow—to do what is right, are endangering the success of the very cause which they desire to aid. To all such we will apply the advice of Mr. Colfax, and request them to put down the brakes and stop the too rapid progress which will endanger our success.

Among those who are thus reckless, we know of no one so likely to do damage as the Hon. Charles Sumner. Mr. Sumner's true place in a political contest is on the side of the minority. As an aggressive and guerilla warrior, he is invaluable; but when the majority is made liable for his action, he is rather a burden than a support. For the past year he has been seeking to get through Congress a bill to declare universal suffrage in all the States of the Union. He has been attempting to have a law passed which will compel the reception of black votes in Pennsylvania and all the Western, as well as in the Southern States. This measure is to be forced upon us by a free construction of that clause of the Constitution which declares that "the United States shall guarantee to each State a republican form of government." Assuming that no Government is republican in form which denies to any class the right of suffrage, Mr. Sumner favors the declaration of universal suffrage throughout all the States. In this view of the subject we do not sympathize with the Senator from Massachusetts, nor do we think he will be supported by any respectable portion of the Republican party in this country. Such a construction of this clause is evidently an error. No such meaning was ever intended by the framers of the Constitution. Nor do we think that the United States have any right to dictate to Pennsylvania on the subject. It is one of the privileges reserved to the States respectively, and neither precedent nor logic allows us to believe that such a construction is authorized. Yet Mr. Sumner, knowing that the party were not willing to accept such a measure, and knowing equally well that the Democrats would make great political capital out of its proposition, did not hesitate to seek to produce discord by its introduction into the Senate.

The great body of the Republican Senators, seeing at once that such a step would be wrong and ill-advised, even if lawful, refused to receive the resolution; but the effort, so far as Mr. Sumner is concerned, is nevertheless as dangerous as though it had been adopted. This, then, is one of the types of those enemies who are far more dangerous than a host of the Pendletons, Vallandighams, and Woods of the whole country combined.

Again, the agitation of the question of female suffrage is calculated to drive the conservative Republicans away from the party. There is a strong feeling in the breasts of a vast number of gentlemen against what are termed isms. They do not object to reforms; but when any of the dogmas of societies in which orators mingle without regard to sex or color, come before them, they naturally oppose any of the propositions.

Nor can we wonder, when we visit such an assembly, that the best proposition which they could have originated should be received with suspicion. This woman-suffrage movement, arising from such associations, does not meet the support of the great mass of the people, male or female. The attempt recently made in New York to saddle this theory on the Republican party would have been fatal had it succeeded. It is another of those evils which, coming from our own party, are far more fatal than any attack from the opposition.

It is of vital importance to the continuance of the great party of liberty in the power of the Government, that we should not allow the excesses of any members of the party to involve us in trouble. There is no danger of the people of the United States not being radical enough. The continual recurrence of evils which have grown up for centuries, and which it will take a century to correct, will supply an ample number of windmills against which our valiant Don Quixotes can charge.

The temper of the people is inclined at present to favor means too radical rather than those which are too conservative. With this exceedingly radical spirit animating certain of our leaders, we think the advice of Mr. Colfax is very timely. Keep to the middle way; the middle way is best. After a few years, when the people are educated up to the proper standpoint, *needed* reforms can be freely discussed; but until then it would be worse than foolish, it would be a criminal sacrifice of principle, did we support any measure calculated to endanger our success. We hope that Mr. Sumner and other leaders of the same extreme views will take the advice of Mr. Colfax in good part, and act upon it like men of sense.

The Triumvirate.

THERE are three Abbotts, who may or may not be bound together by ties of blood, but who are united by a family resemblance so striking that, without examining the family tree, we detect their coming from a common root. If the qualities now divided among this excellent trio were centred in their ancestors, it is well for the American nation that death has claimed her own. The first of this monastic brotherhood is the Rev. J. S. C., whose work on the first Napoleon has made him familiar to our people as the author of the worst history ever penned by a man claiming to be impartial. Having set up the uncle as a god, and done obeisance before him for nine hundred closely printed pages, the reverend gentleman visits Paris, and licks the dust off the feet of the nephew. His account of the interview was graphically given a few months since, and brought John to the climax, the zenith of his popularity.

Then there is another Abbott, who has, like his namesake Jacob, seen visions. What has been revealed to him is told to us in his children's stories, and the extremely natural emotions expressed by Rollo show this eminent man to be entirely childlike both in his feelings and his mode of expression. He, however, seems to be the best of the batch, although he has never been raised from the ground by an Emperor before whom he had prostrated himself.

These two mitred individuals had, we thought, monopolized the glories of the family name; but now a third has arisen, like Joseph, and his sheaf demands that all his brothers do obeisance unto it. Mr. Abbott, we regret to state, does not possess a Christian name that is familiar to us. His scheme, however, is so grand, and at the same time so simple, that we think he should be named "Annexation" Abbott. He has been before Congress to secure the assent of that body to his plan for the annexation of Mexico. His ideas certainly commend themselves for their lucidity. We are to commence at the North, and, like a vast anaconda about to swallow an ox, we first lick the creature all over. Then we gently commence to masticate the northern provinces, and gradually each succeeding province is lost to sight as part of Mexico, and goes to swell the body of the United States. By this means the whole of Mexico, from the Rio Grande to Yucatan, will, in course of time, be ours. How could anything be plainer? All that is necessary is, that we gently take our neighbor, willing or unwilling. We will not ask her consent—that would be ridiculous. We just say:—"We have concluded to run the boundary line of the United States south of Sonora and Chihuahua;" and after a few days remark casually, "We thought it proper to include Durango and San Luis Potosi," and thus, step by step, add increment to increment, until Guatemala is reached. Truly the ideas of this Abbott are greater than those of his brothers, and he deserves to be done reverence to. Viewing this remarkable family in an arithmetical light, we would propound a conundrum:—If the second is so much better than the first, and the third than the second, what will America do should there be five of this herculean race? We throw this out merely as a warning, for it seems, from the rapid increase, that some venerable Abbott having broken his monastic vows, his children are made instruments of punishment for the sins of their forefather.

A COMMITTEE OF DEMOCRATIC CITIZENS have issued an address to that party on the subject of reform, one paragraph of which says:—

"We, therefore, fellow-Democrats, urge you to reform your primary party meetings; do your own selecting of delegates, make your conventions representative bodies in the strictest sense, condemn incapacity and want of character, of honor, and of worth in all self-created candidates; give to the retiring, modest, capable man, be he mechanic or other, an equal chance, at least, with the insatiable and clamorous. Let us now, if it be for the first time, show that the offices belong to the party, and not to the candidates."

We are heartily glad to see such a step taken. As Americans, and not as partisans, we wish to see the tone of both parties elevated, and hail with real gratification any step, be it from our friendsor our opponents, tending to effect such a result.

THE New York *Times* gives the following specimen of London politeness:—

"The other Eastern Prince now in Europe, the Viceroy of Egypt, has been mobbed in London. The unfortunate man went to the Zoological Gardens, and in a moment became an attraction greater than even the monkeys or the cockatoos. Whether the hippopotamus from the banks of the Nile recognized his sovereign lord or not we cannot say, but the well-behaved public gave chase to the new lion, and pursued him down all sorts of avenues and walks until, as we read, he regained his carriage, scared and breathless. So much for the politeness of Londoners. The Horse Guards had better detach a squadron to assist the Viceroy in his explorations of the English metropolis, or he may go away with the impression that the manners of the people are modelled upon the habits of the wild beasts in their show gardens."

LEGACY TO THE GOVERNMENT.—The will of Capt. R. P. Fretz, filed in the Probate Court, and of which D. O. Mills, W. C. Ralston, and O. C. Pratt are executors, contains a most singular bequest. The estate of deceased is valued at over half a million dollars, and after bequeathing several moderate legacies to various parties, he says, "Considering that I have been greatly blessed, and that I have an undying attachment for the Government of the United States, the country of my birth, and remembering that by reason of my age and infirmities, during the recent unnatural rebellion to destroy it, I was unable to render service in the field to put down and punish that great crime, and being not unmindful that a large public burden of indebtedness has been necessarily incurred in accomplishing that object, I desire not only to leave behind me when I am gone an humble testimonial of the gratitude I feel towards those whose virtue and valor and sacrifices and services preserved what I regard as the best Government man was ever permitted to have; but beyond that, and in addition to paying the ordinary taxes on my estate, I think it a duty, out of the means Providence in His bounty has enabled me to acquire, and the laws of my country aided me to preserve, to do something towards extinguishing the National debt; therefore, moved thereto by the foregoing causes only, I hereby give and bequeath unto the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States of America, in trust, and to be applied only toward cancelling the National debt, the sum of twenty thousand dollars." The relatives of the deceased in Pennsylvania are the residuary legatees.—*From the San Francisco Times.*

CALIFORNIA.

A Letter from General Rosecrans.

General Rosecrans was lately invited to attend the Union ratification meeting in San Francisco, but he could not go; but he sent a long letter, from which we extract the following:—It is clear to me that we must have a national party for the future, and equally so that its bones, sinews, life-blood, and intellect must come from the Union men of the country. It ought to be, and must be, composed of those who, when told "the nation is lost," bravely answered, "Never till we perish shall this catastrophe to human liberty be recorded"—of those whose thus tried courage gave promise of that magnanimity which I have so often witnessed with a thrill of secret pride and joy that filled me with hope and confidence in our future. If I could I would say to those brave men who now frankly accept the decisions of the questions they fought on, cast your lot with the Union men of this nation, who opposed and fought you—trust them. Let not a few extremists, excited by vague or unfounded apprehensions, by personal interest or ambition, prevent you from meeting the great body of National Union men represented by Congress, and closing forever the agitation about reconstruction. This is our common country. You are our brethren. We shall not become excited against you because a few hot-heads or a few decaying politicians attempt to work on your feelings for their own advantage. Meet us with trust and cordiality, satisfy the apprehensions (even if you know they are unfounded) of a true though uninformed loyalty, and you will find us braver, truer, and more generous friends than those who claim, *par excellence*, to admire you and deplore your present situation. These are my profound convictions. I rely on the men who fought and labored for the unity of the nation to be the most intelligent and persistent maintainers of the autonomy of the States against the extremes of anarchy or consolidation. I know the men of the South ought, by the instincts of conservatism, courage, and interest, to be with them. If these views are correct, it is obvious that there should be no wavering in our support of the present general policy of Congress, however its details may or may not require modification. No Representative ought to be elected to Congress on platforms of open or covert opposition to measures wherein finality is more important than detail.

THE TURF.

Trotting at Fashion Course.

A match for $5000, two miles and repeat, between J. Dongrey's brown mare Fearless, to harness, and D. Mace's brown gelding Stonewall Jackson, to saddle, was announced for yesterday afternoon at Fashion Course; but the three hundred sportsmen who assembled to witness the trotting, seemed to understand that Stonewall was not to enter the field, and it was reported that the gelding's owner paid forfeit. The race for $300, mile heats, best three in five, was won by B. Daniel's Louise. The entries were: W. Borst's black mare, in harness; W. Smith's sorrel mare, to wagon, and B. Daniel's chesnut mare Louise, in harness. The sorrel mare was the favorite at the start; but when Louise had won the first heat in 2'41, coming out four lengths ahead, the odds, at the rate of $100 to $70, were on her; but on the second heat, the sorrel mare coming in a length ahead, and winning the heat in 2'41, the odds were reversed. Not much money, however, changed hands. The third heat was won by Louise in 2'40, and when she reached her goal the sorrel mare was six lengths in the rear. The fourth and last heat was also won by Louise, by five lengths, in 2'43, the betting in her favor being $100 to $10. The quarter time was:—First heat, 41, 1'21; second heat, 40, 1'20; third heat, 41, 1'19; fourth heat, 41, 1'22. The weather was fine, and the track in the best order, but the race was tame even to dullness.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

The New Indian Commissioners at Washington Preparing for their Mission—Flattering Results Anticipated.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—All of the Commissioners named in the act of Congress to make peace with the hostile Indians are here, making preparations for their mission. As soon as the President completes the number by detailing the military officers, they will at once proceed to the plains. The information received at the Indian Bureau is favorable to the purpose of the mission of these Commissioners.

The Tennessee Election

Will take place on Thursday of the next week, the 1st of August. The canvass has been a most earnest one, since all the offices to be filled are of the highest importance. They include the Governor, Legislature, and members of Congress. The following are the principal candidates of the Republicans:—

Governor—William G. Brownlow.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—John Eaton, Jr., editor of the Memphis *Post*.
Congress—1st District, R. R. Butler.
2d " Horace Maynard.*
3d " William B. Stokes.*
4th " James Mullins.
5th " John Trimble.
6th " S. M. Arnell.*
7th " J. R. Hawkins.*
8th " D. A. Nunn.

Those marked with a star were members of the last Congress. The other districts—1st, 4th, 5th, and 8th—were therein represented by Messrs. Taylor, Cooper, Campbell, and Leftwich, Conservatives. The approaching election it is confidently expected will return not more than one or two, if any, Conservatives, and Governor Brownlow will, no doubt, be re-elected by a very large majority.

United States Internal Revenue—The Meaning of the Word "Rectified."

The following letter from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is on a subject of interest to many dealers in distilled spirits:—

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, July 16.—Sir:—I am in receipt of your letter of the 21st ult. relative to the effect of the word 'Rectified' when branded on distilled spirits. You are certainly right when you suppose that this word, when stamped or branded on vessels containing distilled spirits, does not mean 'tax paid.' In fact, it does not mean anything. Vessels may be so stamped or branded by any one with impunity. It is, therefore, with much surprise that I learn from you that frauds are being practised under shelter of the word 'Rectified,' and the suggestion offered by you for their prevention have been taken under consideration.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
"E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.
"General W. S. Hillyer, Revenue Agent, New Yoork."

Johnson vs. Johnson.

To the Editor of the Tribune.

Sir:—Here is a brief and conclusive answer to President Johnson's last Veto Message:—"Whenever you hear a man prating about the Constitution, spot him. He is a traitor!"

ANDREW JOHNSON, in 1865.

New York, July 22, 1867.

THE RIOT IN TENNESSEE.—General Carlin's report to General Howard on the Franklin riot fixes the whole responsibility of the disgraceful affair upon the conservatives, and asserts that the murderous assault upon the colored league was preconcerted. It also declares that the Mayor of Franklin knew there would be an outbreak, and that the town was voluntarily surrendered by the civil authorities to mob violence. The General expresses the opinion that the punishment of the guilty participants may be safely left to the Circuit Judge and the District Attorney.

Paper-Making.

M. Payen lately communicated to the French Academy of sciences certain researches of his concerning the methods now in use for meeting the extraordinary demand for paper occasioned by the immense development of journalism and public instruction. The principle which lies at the bottom of all these methods is the conversion of *cellulose* into paper. Chemists call cellulose the fibrous substance which constitutes the cells and vessels of plants. Cotton, the fibres of the bark of trees, of wood, of flax, and other textile substances, are all cellulose in a raw state, which, to become pure, must undergo various manipulations, such as repeated washing in a solution of potash, then in a mixture of weak hydrochloric acid and ammonia, and, lastly, in alcohol or ether. Cellulose thus obtained is white, transparent, insoluble in water, alcohol, ether, and essences, but soluble in a combination of copper and ammonia. It may be bleached by a solution of hypochlorite of lime.

All these operations are now performed in a very economical way by various large paper manufactories, which thus prepare as much as ten thousand kilogrammes of paste per day. A large vat, containing eight thousand litres of water and eight hundred kilogrammes of common hydrochloric acid, receives two hundred kilogrammes of fir cut into transversal slices; a current of steam raises the whole to the temperature of ebullition, which is kept up for twelve hours; the acid solution is then let out and saturated with carbonate of lime (chalk). The chloride of calcium thus formed does not prevent the liquid from passing into a state of alcoholic fermentation, and it will by distillation yield a quantity of alcohol. The ligneous residue is washed, crushed under a millstone, and after some further manipulations is converted into a paste which, when bleached by chlorine, etc., becomes fit for the paper-mill. From all this M. Payen concludes that, as all abres lead to the same result, the cellulose extracted from different plants is identical; that in the above operations part of the cellulose is transformed by the acids into glucose, which may be converted into alcohol; and that in this way the operation of converting cellulose into paper becomes economical and remunerative in consequence of the alcohol produced.

Fondness for Trinkets.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says a London jeweller recently brought an action against Mr. Frederick Charles Wombwell, a brother of Sir George Wombwell, for the price of the following articles supplied to Mr. Wombwell in 1864, when he was under age:—

"Crystal, ruby, and diamond solitaires, £33; white glass union smelling bottle, silver gilt mounts, and turquoise horse-shoe, £6 10s.; silver gilt antique chased goblet, engraved with inscription, £15 15s.; furnishing and setting turquois flush set ring, postage and registering, 8s.; pair of fine coral and engraved crossbar earrings, £13 13s.; set of gold studs, enamelled fox heads, horse's head, and foxhounds' heads, £6 10s. Total, £67 16."

The jury deducted from the bill the price of the smelling bottle and earrings, which they did not consider necessary for a young man of Mr. Wombwell's estate and condition in life, and found a verdict for the plaintiff for £40 15s., the defendant having previously paid £6 18s. into court for a set of studs and a ring.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The Presidential Question Among Congressmen.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The next Presidency is a confidential topic of conversation among the Republicans of both Houses of Congress. They are coming to see the necessity of uniting upon General Grant. He has not yet consented to run; but when he is convinced that the people demand him for their standard-bearer in peace as he was in war, he will no doubt submit to the infliction. The Ohio delegation are yet undecided. Vice-President Wade and Chief Justice Chase are both aspirants, and there is a deep hostility existing between them in consequence. As they are from Ohio, and both belong to the Republican organization, the members from that State are in a quandary; but, like many of the delegations from other States, they will no doubt end their rivalry by uniting upon Grant. The majority of the Republicans think that Wade is played out, and is therefore of no account in the contest for the nomination. Chase has capacity for the position of the chief magistracy of the nation, but his financial schemes have rendered him unpopular, and his success would be doubtful. It is very nearly a settled conviction among the Republican members that Grant is the man.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Important Removals Talked Of.

It is said that President Johnson is now very anxious to remove Mr. Stanton from the office of Secretary of War. There is a faction in Washington composed of Southern secessionists and Northern Copperheads, whose organ is the *National Intelligencer* of this city, who are endeavoring not only to get Stanton out, but also to prevail upon the President, who still holds the power, to remove General Grant and the five department commanders in the South. Whether Mr. Johnson will have pluck enough to stand up to the rack, fodder or no fodder, time will tell.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—A Danbury genius found a hand grenade among some old iron and ran a hot poker into it. Just then his left hanp dropped off at the wrist.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GROCERS' AND BUTCHERS' REFRIGERATORS—Cheap and good; warranted cold, and free from sweat, or no sale.
Also, HARRIS' UNCLE SAM HOT-AIR RANGE, which is so admirably constructed that the cooking of a family, instead of being a labor, is really a pleasant exercise.
Also, the NEW MAGLIOCCO HEATER, which is cheap, powerful in giving heat, and saving in coal.
B. S. HARRIS & CO.,
5 16 3m4p No. 149 North NINTH Street.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 20 4p

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE
IN
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement.
For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Professor R. S. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7 20 4ptf

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL AND CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES.
On and after AUGUST 1, 1867, at their offices in New York and Philadelphia, there will be payable to the Stockholders of the above Companies on the books July 1, 1867, a dividend of FIVE PER CENT, on the full stock, and in proportion on the part paid stock, clear of United States tax.
RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer.
July 22, 1867. 7 23 5t

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1867.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 6th of July next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, July 16, 1867.
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after the 15th of July next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 6th of July next.
All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD,
6 28 3w Treasurer.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT,
WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE,
Twentieth Ward.
7 23 1m
Subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PATENT PIPE FILLER
TOBACCO POUCH!!
The Patent Pipe Filler Tobacco Pouch is used without dipping the pipe in the pouch, and without waste. Can be carried in the pocket. Something entirely new. Everybody who smokes should have one. It is convenient, economical, and useful.
For sale everywhere. 7 13 1m4p

I AM ONLY BILIOUS, SAYS THE debilitated victim of sick headache, pain in the right side, constriction of the bowels, and hypochondria. Are these trifles, then? No; unchecked they lead to mental disease. And yet as surely as dawn dispels darkness, TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT will remove them. Try it.
7 23 tuths3t4p
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.—Health consists in the purity of the fluids and solids which compose the human body; if the blood becomes vitiated it infects the whole system by its course through every fibre and tissue. Holloway's Pills not only expel all humors which taint or impoverish this vital element, but purify and invigorate it and by supplying a gentle and wholesome stimulus to the circulation they strengthen each part, and give tone to the whole frame. Sold by all Druggists. 7 23 tuths3t

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms. New and Second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.
6 19 3m Warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT St.

AN UNPRECEDENTED TRIUMPH.—CABLE DESPATCH.—"PARIS EXPOSITION, July 1st, 1867—STEINWAY & SONS, of New York, have been awarded by the Supreme Jury of the Exposition THE FIRST GOLD MEDAL OF MERIT *for the highest degree of perfection in grand, square, and upright Pianos and the most valuable inventions, showing the greatest progress in the construction of Piano-fortes, with the strongest indorsement of the* SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY."
In addition to the above, Steinway & Sons have received the following Cable despatch:—
"PARIS, July 4.
"The great Societe des Beaux Arts, of Paris, have, after a careful examination of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to STEINWAY & SONS, of New York, *their Grand Testimonial Medal, for greatest superiority and novelty of construction in Pianos.*"
For sale by 7 12 4p
BLASIUS BROS., NO. 1006 CHESNUT ST.

STECK & CO. PIANOS,
HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS,
AND
MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.
These beautiful instruments constantly increase in popularity, and are to be found in splendid assortment at
J. E. GOULD'S,
6 25 stuthtf] SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

ITCH! TETTER!
AND ALL
SKIN DISEASES.
ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT
Entirely eradicates this loathsome disease, oftentimes
In from 12 to 48 Hours!
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
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SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
Don't be alarmed if you have the
ITCH, TETTER, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, BARBER'S ITCH,
OR, IN FACT, ANY DISEASE OF THE SKIN.
It is warranted a speedy cure. Prepared by
DR. SWAYNE & SON,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Above Vine, Philadelphia.
Sold by all best Druggists 3 2 stuta]4p

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
The undersigned would call the attention of the trade, as well as the public, to the large and superior stock of
STERLING SILVER AND PLATED-WARE
To be found at their manufactory,
No. 35 South THIRD Street, and at the Wareroom, No. 1126 CHESNUT Street.
These goods are all of their own manufacture. As Mr. SMYTH is a practical workman, their PLATED and SILVER-WARE is superior to any in the market.
Having furnished some of the largest hotels in the country when he was the practical partner of the late firm known as Mead & Smyth, the goods can be seen in daily use, and will recommend themselves, at the following hotels:—
GIRARD HOUSE, Philadelphia.
LA PIERRE HOUSE, Philadelphia.
ASHLAND HOUSE, Philadelphia.
ST. CHARLES HOTEL, Pittsburg.
UNITED STATES HOTEL, Atlantic City, N. J.
NATIONAL HOTEL, Washington, D. C.
Although we keep constantly on hand a large and varied stock of the above goods, when desired they may be made to order of any given pattern, at short notice. SMYTH & ADAIR,
5 27 thstu3mrp] Manufactory, No. 35 S. THIRD St.
Warerooms, No. 1126 CHESNUT Street.

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM,
NO. 1314 WASHINGTON AVENUE.
THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, the celebrated PRESTON, and the pure hard GREEN WOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6 50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6 75.
Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4]

C. W. A. TRUMPLER
WILL REMOVE HIS MUSIC STORE
FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.
TO NO. 926 CHESNUT STREET,
AUGUST 1. [7 20 stuthtfip

GOVERNMENT SALE—TO BE SOLD AT Public Auction, by order of the Treasury Department, on FRIDAY, the 23d day of August, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Hanover Street Warehouse, foot of HANOVER Street, Kensington, Philadelphia, the following described property, seized by order of the United States Government, on board the schooner Litchfield, at this port, August 10, 1867:—
TWO LOCOMOTIVES AND TENDERS, built by Norris & Son, of Philadelphia; boiler, 18 feet long, 3 feet 6 inches in diameter; fire box, 3 feet by 4; cylinder, 16 inches in diameter, 22-inch stroke; driving wheel, 4 feet 6 inches in diameter; spread of wheels, 4 feet guage.
The above property can be seen and inspected at said warehouse any day previous to sale.
Terms cash, in Government funds.
J. W. CAKE,
Collector of Customs.
SAML. C. COOK, Auctioneer.
Phila., July 23, 1867. 7 23 tu4t

TAKE THE FAMILY TO GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, the most delightful place for recreation and enjoyment in the vicinity of the city. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 13 m4p*

DELIGHTFUL SHADE, REFRESHING breezes, and first class refreshments in the Gardens at GLOUCESTER POINT Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 13 m4p*

FINANCIAL.

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
Having purchased $600,000 of the FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BONDS OF THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, BEARING SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST, having 30 years to run, we are now prepared to sell the same at the low rate of
85,
And the accrued interest from this date, thus paying the investor over 8 per cent. interest, which is payable semi-annually.
This Loan is secured by a First Mortgage upon the Company's Railroad, 171 miles already constructed and in running order, and 52 miles additional to be completed by the first of October next, extending from the city of St. Louis into Northern and Central Missouri.
Full particulars will be given on application to either of the undersigned.
E. W. CLARKE & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO.
DREXEL & CO.
P. S.—Parties holding other securities, and wishing to change them for this Loan, can do so at the market rates. 7 15 1m

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE PURCHASED THE
NEW SIX PER CENT.
REGISTERED LOAN
OF THE
LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,
DUE IN 1897.
INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY, FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES,
AND OFFER IT FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF
NINETY-TWO,
AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY 1,
This LOAN is secured by a first mortgage on the Company's Railroad, constructed and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware River at Easton, including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.
Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the office of the Company, or to either of the undersigned.
DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO. [6 11tf
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN.

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
DIRECTORS.
Joseph T. Bailey, William Ervien,
Nathan Hilles, Osgood Welsh,
Benj. Rowland, Jr., Frederick A. Boyt,
Samuel A. Bispham, Wm. H. Rhawn.
Edward B. Orne.
WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.
JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier,
6 1] *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank*

FINE HAMS,
SMOKED BEEF,
TONGUES,
SMOKED SALMON,
SPICED SALMON,
SARDINES, BONELESS AND IN TOMATOES,
POTTED MEATS,
PRAIRIE GAME IN GREAT VARIETY,
FINEST QUALITY OLIVE OIL,
And every variety of CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES, by the package or retail.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,
9 14 tuths4p] PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM,
Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street.
JOHN C. ARRISON,
Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Every Description of
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Would invite inspection to his FINE STOCK OF GOODS, suitable for the season, selling off at moderate prices.
Especial attention given to the manufacture of FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS.
Warranted to give satisfaction. 23 rp

EFFERVESCING GRANULAR SALTS
OF CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.
KISSINGEN,
VICHY,
SEIDLITZ,
SARATOGA, ETC.
These Salts, so popular in England, are prepared at the Laboratory of
CHARLES ELLIS, SON & CO.,
Office and Store, corner MARKET and SEVENTH.
Trade supplied on liberal terms. 7 6 stuthtmrp

BEDDING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
NO. 932 RIDGE AVENUE NEAR VINE ST.
8 28 tuthsrp J. G. FULLER.