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FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1868.

Wade Hampton's Plank in the Democratic Platform.

The most significant and important plank in the Democratic platform is the sentence which says:—"And we declare that the reconstruction acts of Congress are unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void." This declaration is in strict accordance with General Blair's letter, for the Democratic candidate for Vice-President only proposed to carry out the doctrine it enunciates to their logical results. It could be no great offense in a President to disregard or destroy governments which were in verity "unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void," and that is precisely the course Blair prescribed for a Democratic Executive. At a recent Rebel meeting in Charleston, Wade Hampton announced that he was the author of the declaration we have quoted. He had proposed it as one of the Committee on Resolutions of the Democratic National Convention, and he boastfully says "that was my plank in the platform," adding that "every member of the committee came forward and pledged themselves to carry it out to the end." The country knows by past experience that, however ready the Democratic leaders are to violate any declaration inserted in their platforms to conciliate Northern sentiment, the Southern Democracy invariably insist that the last letter of any pledge made to them shall be fulfilled, and in all differences of opinion between the two wings of the party the Northerners are invariably driven to the wall by the bluster of their Southern allies and the cowardice of the politicians who are trained in the old school of "Northern men with Southern principles." If, therefore, Horatio Seymour should by any possibility be elected President he would be morally bound to treat the existing Southern governments as "void." Wade Hampton and his associates would demand at all hazards the fulfillment of his pledge, and, if Seymour hesitated, past history indicates that there would be no scarcity of Rebel fanatics ready to imitate the example of Booth for the benefit of Blair.

A Glance at European Affairs.

Is Great Britain the irrepressible Disraeli still holds power by a fragile thread, but it seems to be conceded that no matter how often he may be ousted in the present House of Commons he shall act as Premier until a new Parliament shall be chosen at the coming election. The Whigs anticipate an overwhelming victory with the utmost confidence, but the Tories are not wholly without hope that their course in finally adopting a Reform bill more liberal than the Whigs had dared to advocate may secure to them a fair share of the new voters. The apportionment of political power in Great Britain is so peculiar and unjust that, according to American ideas it is at best a hideous monstrosity, and in all the modern tinkering of the British Constitution no party has dared to advocate a system approaching in equity and justice that which prevails in the United States. Although the property qualification has been reduced, and the number of voters has thus been greatly increased, no serious attempt has been made to create a ratio defining the number of persons who shall be entitled to elect a member of Parliament. Arbitrary and antiquated customs are still maintained, by which a few hundred voters in one place gain as much power in Parliament as thousands of voters in another portion of the United Kingdom. Still, the general principle of extending the right of suffrage has been broadly recognized, and something has been done to destroy the most notorious inequalities which prevailed under the old rotten borough system. Disraeli's chief hope of success in the coming elections appears to be based on the cry of "stand by Church and State," or "No Popery," which he has raised. The Whigs having outvoted him on their proposition to reform the Irish Church Establishment, he appeals to all who are identified in feeling and interest with the Established Church, as well as all dissenters who are especially hostile to the Catholics, to stand by the Tory party as the only true bulwark against Catholic domination in Ireland, and the only true champions of Protestantism in England. It is somewhat singular that in the last half of the nineteenth century an old religious quarrel should assume so much political significance, and the result of the elections will afford a very fair indication of the extent to which the policy of Great Britain can be controlled by the religious sentiments of her citizens. No party in England now appears anxious to make a display of ill-feeling to this country. Her politicians having realized that they were pelted by the agents of the Confederacy, and that their expectations of the success of secession were foolish, are ready enough to atone for their mistake by professions of friendship for the triumphant Union. It remains to be seen, however, how far these professions will prove sincere. The Alabama claims remain unjust, and in the anxiety displayed in Parliament to promote the welfare of the New Dominion, and to retain with an unyielding grasp all the British American possessions, there are strong evidences of the ancient desire to build up on our Northern border an antagonistic power.

The California Grain Market.

The San Francisco Market Review, of July 14, says:—"The new crop is coming in very sparingly, the season more than usually backward, and judging from interior advices no considerable quantity will be available for shipment until next month, when we hope to be in receipt of supplies, sufficient, we trust, to give despatch to a dozen ships at least, during August. The samples of new wheat thus far marketed are chiefly volunteer grain; yet the berry is plump and full, leading us to conclude that the crop will, in the main, be of better quality than the average of past seasons, and considerably greater in volume, as the result of the largely increased breadth of land placed under cultivation. "The recent little 'spurt' in the market for new wheat is owing entirely to the unexpected demand from Australia which will probably result in dispatching a score or two of vessels loaded with breadstuffs to the colonies. The fleet since April 1, together with that portion yet to go forward, will approximate a total of 25,000 tons. Of these there are on the berth at this date about a dozen craft, of a tonnage

serious attention. If the United States have a large debt, they have proved that their resources are sufficient to reduce it, but Louis Napoleon has not only increased the national debt to a sum exceeding \$2,500,000,000, but he insists on contracting new loans every year and never obtains sufficient current revenue to meet current expenditures. The French people are growing restive under these continual exactions, and are devoting an unusual amount of attention to financial questions. The terrible revolution of the last year was accelerated, if not caused, by the financial deficits which rendered it necessary for the ill-fated king to convene a Parliament to devise new modes of raising revenue, and a few more extravagances of the present Emperor may defeat forever the great object of his life, which is to permanently establish a Napoleonic dynasty.

Spain is deeply agitated by the intrigues against the last of the ruling Bourbons, Queen Isabella, whose profligacy is notorious, and who has recently been engaged in crushing alleged conspiracies in the most relentless and tyrannical manner. Many of the most exalted dignitaries of the realm have been banished for favoring rival claimants to the throne, and it is said that a strong Republican party has been organized to seize the reins of power whenever a propitious moment arrives. The indications are that this last of the Bourbons must soon share the fate which has overtaken the other members of her family, but we have no faith in the permanent establishment of a Republican government in Spain during the present century.

The Minor Powers of Europe.

Of the smaller forces of Europe, Italy, the most important, has already proclaimed her intention of maintaining strict neutrality in the event of war breaking out between France and Prussia, and this is perhaps a surer indication than any other of the approaching conflict. We cannot, however, help thinking that the ostentation with which she has done so is a proof of some latent hostility to Louis Napoleon, and that she will seize on any opportunity presented by a general breach of the peace for obtaining that possession of Rome of which he has lately done so much to deprive her. Should Prussia maintain her position in any struggle with Louis Napoleon, the Italians, in fact, are most likely to be found fighting on her side, for they are at present chafing at the humiliating subjection in which he has long held their country, and panting for the acquisition of that capital which was so long the seat of their past glory, and which they look forward to as that of their future renown.

As for the poor old Pope himself, his days appear to be drawing to an end, and with them the existence of the throne of St. Peter. It has, to be sure, seen the nativity of all the monarchies of Europe, but we cannot, with Macaulay, believe that it will survive their fall. Its destruction will probably be simultaneous, for at the great revolution in Europe—and revolution is almost certain there on the death of Louis Napoleon, or any calamity befalling him—its temporal power will assuredly be overthrown by the Italian republicans. Its spiritual dominion, however, may be thus only the more firmly fixed in the breasts of men; though Catholicism at Malta, Jerusalem, in America, or wherever the Holy Father may choose to fix himself, will be a very different thing from what it is now in Rome.

The attempts making on Spain by the Duke of Montpensier we cannot help considering as infamous. Notwithstanding all that has been said against her, the late Queen of Greece, and the deceased Queen of Naples, we think it is questionable whether the conduct of Isabella has been a whit more objectionable than that of Engenie, or even of the Queen of England herself; and it must be remembered, in her extenuation, that she was notoriously provided with a husband by Louis Philippe, this Duke of Montpensier's father, who was supposed to be incapable of securing heirs to the throne. The children which she has since had, however, are now as legitimate as those of Victoria herself, and how desirable soever it may be to see republican institutions ultimately established in Spain, we should be sorry to see the present sovereign set aside by the corrupt and corrupting influence attendant on a renewal of the base policy of Louis Philippe.

The American republic alone maintains its ascendancy amidst these quivering and tottering powers; and though momentarily shaken by the recent Rebellion, its foundations alone are firmly fixed. Like Washington, it may have its imitators, but it can never have its equals; inasmuch as, like that immortal founder of our national greatness, it was the first to exhibit disinterestedness and equity in the government of man. We had once hopes of seeing a similar system established in Australia, and posterity may one day witness the United States of Europe; but the United States of America seemingly will long remain the brightest republic that ever glittered in the sun.

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capacity of 5000 tons. Sixteen vessels have already sailed during the past three months, carrying chiefly flour, say 10,000 tons. The impression is general that the Australian demand will be fulfilled, and that we are in the future to look chiefly to the United Kingdom, and perhaps to France, for a market for our breadstuffs surplus. Be this as it may, our farmers will do well to consider the importance of giving employment to the idle tonnage now here and in the way to this port. Without their friendly aid we are helpless. Concessions on both sides are requisite. The farmer must receive something from his price, and the shipowner something from the freight; and then we hope to be able to come within limits, and thus execute foreign orders for our wheat with a liberal hand, leaving a good silver lining in the hands of all parties in interest."

VOLCANIC.

The Flow of Mud at Kappala, Hawaii.

A sudden and remarkable outbreak of a stream of mud was one of the most wonderful among the phenomena which we have recently seen in the volcanic eruptions at the Sandwich Islands. The following letter in the Honolulu Advertiser, gives some further information concerning it:—"Hilo, Friday, May 8.—Mr. Editor:—We left Hilo on Monday, the 27th of April, in a cold, penetrating rain storm, which continued during nearly the whole of our voyage. On Tuesday we reached Kappala, where, after resting a few minutes at Mr. Richardson's, we rode on to the flow, a distance of about one and a quarter miles. Continued rains had kept the mud in a soft and 'sloppy' condition, so that it was not possible to cross on horseback, or even on foot. Crossing two new streams of water, of considerable size, running down outside of the flow, we followed the mud banks down to their terminus, and struck the road again on fairly firm earth some about two and a half miles from Mr. Lyman's house. Here we were fortunate enough to find a native, who, all untried, was busily engaged in the manufacture of pot, and who acted as host, guide and oracle. Early on Wednesday morning we began the ascent of the bluff, and after a hard pull of perhaps an hour reached the summit, where we enjoyed a bird's eye view of the whole scene. We judged the whole flow (that is the main flow) to be two and a half miles in length, and half a mile in breadth at the summit. Two streams of thick dirty water ran down through the mud to the foot of the hill, where they united, and following the flow to its terminus, continued on down toward the sea. The natives assured us that the flow 'ran down like water,' and that it was not covered, as some have supposed, by the cracking open of the ground, and the throwing up of the earth over the whole distance instantaneously. There was every appearance of a genuine flow, except that the edges, where we noticed a smooth, rounded pahoehoe-like curve very frequently. Near the center of the stream a little island is left, upon which stands a house. The actual depth of the mud it was difficult to determine. It ranges perhaps from five to thirty feet. Thirty-nine natives were buried alive on that eventful Thursday, the 2d of April, and about one thousand head of cattle, belonging to Messrs. Read & Richardson. The stream runs by compass E. S. E. As there was said to be no fire in the crater, we did not go down. The central portion of the pit has sunk to a depth of perhaps 300 feet below its ordinary level, and from the banks on the East side great masses of rock have been dislodged by the severe earthquakes. Yours, very truly,

AMUSEMENT NOTES. WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—On Monday evening, August 3, the theatre will open for the fall season with Mr. McDonough's spectacular drama, entitled the Black Crook. The great Parisienne Ballet Troupe, embracing the names of Motrice, Leah, and Diana as premieres, and Ricci Barretta and Albertini as soloists, will appear. The whole will be supported by a very new scenery and properties. The box sheet will be opened to-morrow. FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE.—The "French Cannon" is still crowding this house. It will be produced at the matinee to-morrow. Mr. William Carleton appears as "Barney the Baron."

SEA-SIDE AMUSEMENTS. UNITED STATES HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY. GRAND PYROTECHNIC DISPLAY BY PROFESSOR JACKSON, AND INVITATION HOP, BY HASSLER'S ORCHESTRA, ON SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 1. SUMMER RESORTS. LORETTO SPRINGS, ON THE ALLEGHENY MOUNTAINS, NEAR CRENSON, PA. The public are informed that the LORETTO SPRINGS, NOW OPEN under the supervision of JOHN MCINTOSH, will receive BOARDERS for the balance of the season for Twelve Dollars per week. Mr. F. A. GIBBONS, the owner of the Hotel, assures his friends and the public that he will use every effort to make the season as enjoyable as possible. Visitors will leave by 11 P. M. train, arriving at Taylor's Station, near Cresson, at 9 o'clock A. M., the following morning. Commutation Tickets will be issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad during the season. JOHN MCINTOSH, Proprietor. 7 21 12*

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HAT AND CAP MAKERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First door above Chesnut Street. 49

WARRANTED IMPROVED VENTILATED, AND EASY-FITTING DRESS HATS (patented) in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESTNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 15 1/2

\$15,000, \$10,000, AND \$4000 TO INVEST UPON MORTGAGE. FITZLER, No. 51 N. SIXTH Street. 7 21 30*

RODGERS AND WOSTENHOLME'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Steel Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADSWORTH'S PATENT SAFES, of all sizes, and of the most improved construction. Sole Agents, KILGORE, ROGERS, and Table Cutlery Grounds and Polished, at P. A. Bickel's, No. 115 S. 2d Street, below Chestnut. 7 21 30*

OLD RYE WHISKIES.

TRADE CIRCULAR

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25, 1868.

We take pleasure in referring our customers and the trade generally to our Circular of April 6. Since early in May, the trade have passed through a most trying period. Whenever the question of taxation of Spirits has been introduced into Congress, the minds of all interested in the article have more or less been unsettled. At all times there has existed a vague idea that Congress might, perhaps, pass some measure prejudicial to the interests of the trade. Among the most unfounded and unreasonable of the doubts and fears prevailing, was the apprehension that, should Congress reduce the tax, those having whisky on hand, in bond, would be compelled to pay the rate at which they were bonded, viz., \$2 per gallon. This notion, by the completion of Congressional legislation, has now, of course, been entirely dispelled. The apprehension, however, that Congress might compel payment on tax on that now held in bond within a short period, had better foundation. The Committee of Ways and Means' recommendation of one hundred days as a limit for the withdrawal of such spirits in bond, caused strenuous exertions to be made by the trade to have the time extended. The result was an agreement by both Houses to make the time nine months. Hence, this greatest of all sources of anxiety has happily been removed.

While, therefore, under the circumstances, there were many reasons for depression, yet it is worthy of remark, that such is the soundness of the trade that the market for Rye Whiskies, in bond, showed no symptoms of a decline. While buyers naturally held aloof from increasing their engagements, they awaited the action of Congress, not so much with a view of escaping loss as they did from the apprehension that their operations would not result in the usual extraordinary profits they have all along been so accustomed to realize. The agitation of the question at issue also coming, fortunately, at a time when stock of good quality is receiving a daily improvement in the value from the summer's heat, and, consequently, when investors are indifferent as to sales, rendered, of course, holders more confident as to the future than they otherwise might have been. Coupled with these reasons was the all-important fact that the reduction of tax necessarily would largely increase the consumption of Fine Whiskies. The general opinion of the trade conversant with the subject, freely and confidently expressed, was that should a reduction in the tax be made to about fifty cents per gallon, with no oppressive measures appertaining to such reduction, that such would be the demand for Whiskies of good character IN BOND that they must heavily advance in price.

Now that the bill passed by Congress has become a law, we hear, already, nothing but the most cheerful prognostications as to the future of the trade. Under the new law, the combined license, special and direct taxes on the Distiller will amount to about 65c. per gallon. Holders of Whisky now in bond have to pay 60c. when withdrawn from bonded warehouse. Under the present favorable aspect, therefore, we have to add our voice to the rest of the trade, that the prosperity heretofore attending operations in bonded Whiskies cannot fail to continue.

It, of course, is extremely difficult, at this early stage, to predict, with any degree of certainty, to what extent the market for Fine Rye Whiskies in bond will advance. Much depends upon how much the consumers of inferior Whiskies, lately so much used, will turn to those of better qualities, now that the better qualities will be so much cheaper than heretofore. We have been of the opinion for some time that a reduction of tax to 50c. or 60c. per gallon would, in all likelihood, add at least a third to the consumption of the finer grades of Whiskies. If we are correct, or even nearly correct, in this belief, it must be evident to all that such an enormous extra demand for Fine Whiskies must result in another extraordinary advance in the prices of Whiskies in bond, particularly in those of two and three summers, of fine quality.

While, therefore, we may confidently expect to see an immediate advance of from 25c. to 75c. per gallon, according to quality and age, the natural improvement, by the time the present stock in bond has passed through the summer, will be equal to an advance of as much more. The trade cannot forget the scramble they had during the winter and spring to provide themselves with stock in advance of the summer's heat, and now that the summer is here, holders with a favorable future in store for them, will be tenacious to the last in holding their stock to receive the whole summer's heat.

It will be perceived by reference to our annexed Price List, that we have materially reduced the price of our grades. It would have given us much pleasure to have been able to make a reduction commensurate with the reduction in the tax. As it has long been well known, however, to the trade, that owing to the vast quantity of spirits distilled without payment of the tax, that all holders of tax-paid Rye Whiskies would otherwise have

been obtaining for months past for their graded Whiskies from 50c. to \$1 per gallon more than was obtained, it is apparent that our reduction of 50c. to 85c. is as much as could be expected. The pressure on the market of the contraband article, at a continually declining price, was so great that buyers held aloof in part from paying prices for graded Whiskies, such as we would long ago have been justified in asking. Now, however, that legitimate traders have once more a chance to do business, prices must assume their natural state. Indeed, they are fast doing so, and in this connection, and as a proof of this, from the workings of the new law, we now witness the extraordinary spectacle of Common Corn Whisky selling free in the market at 25c. to 30c. per gallon higher than the same article did two weeks ago under the \$2 tax.

While we have thus reduced prices, we deem it our duty to apprise our customers that, should the present high prices of bonded Fine Whiskies of age continue advancing, which, as above stated, they are likely to do, we shall be compelled to advance our present prices considerably, especially those of the higher grades. Indeed, had it not been for our enterprise during the last few years in gathering up all good lots of very old Pure Rye Whiskies offering on the market at reasonable rates, we would now be compelled to ask our customers such prices for our Whiskies of highest grades as would almost preclude our offering them at all.

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

215 and 220 S. Front Street, Philadelphia.

90 Pearl Street, New York.

72 and 74 Broad, and 1 Custom House Sts., Boston.

Distillery and Flour Mills, Martinsburg, W. Va.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WRIGHT'S ALICATED GLYCERIN Tablets of Solidified Glycerin tend to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, impart a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums, and gives softness to the hair, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. G. & A. WRIGHT, No. 224 CHESTNUT Street. 7 21 1/2

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE. The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 10. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 9), or on Tuesday, July 25, the day before the Annual Commencement. For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty, Easton, Pa., July 1868. 7 21 1/2

NOTICE.—UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, Second District of Pennsylvania, containing the names of the several wards of the City of Philadelphia, for the purpose of assessing the same for the year 1867. The annual assessments for the above-named districts against persons liable to the same for the year ending 30th of April, 1868, having been completed, notice is hereby given that said duties or taxes have become due and are now payable at the office of the United States Collector, who will attend at his office, No. 239 BROAD Street, daily (Sundays excepted), between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., on and including the 29th of AUGUST, 1868, for the purpose of receiving the same. All such taxes remaining unpaid after said 29th day of AUGUST, 1868, will be subject to the usual charges imposed by law, which will be rigidly enforced. No private or special notice will be given. 7 21 1/2 JOHN H. DICKIN, Collector.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE.—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, due April 1, 1870. The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of \$1000 each, at any time before the (last) first day of October next, at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run. The bonds not surrendered on or before the last of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer. 3 29 1/2

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY. DIVIDEND NOTICE. The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, July 16, 1868. A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable on Common Stock on and after JULY 15 to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant. All payments to be made at the office of the Treasurer, No. 227 S. 4th Street, Philadelphia, on and after JULY 15, 1868. RICHARD STOKTON, Treasurer. 7 21 1/2

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY. TREASURER'S OFFICE, CAMDEN, N. J., July 25, 1868. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of United States tax, payable on and after AUGUST 1, 1868, to the stockholders of this date, at the office of the Company in Camden. The Stock Transfer Books will be closed from the date hereof until TUESDAY, August 4, 1868. GEORGE J. ROBBINS, Treasurer. 7 21 1/2

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue, PHILADELPHIA, July 25, 1868. DIVIDEND NOTICE. The Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock, clear of taxes, out of the profits of the last six months, to be paid on and after AUGUST 1, 1868, proximo to which time the Transfer Books will remain closed. W. H. GATZMER, Treasurer. 7 21 1/2

CAMDEN AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMBOAT FERRY COMPANY. CAMDEN, N. J., July 25, 1868. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of United States tax, payable on and after AUGUST 1, 1868, to the stockholders of this date, at the office of the Company in Camden. W. H. GATZMER, Treasurer. 7 21 1/2

HOLLOWAY'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER produces a glow and exhilaration equal to fine wine or brandy, but without its intoxicating effect. It does not irritate the stomach like the others, that contain Cayenne pepper, but its effects are diffused through the whole system, equalizing the circulation. It is thus that it cures Chills, Colic, Cholera-morbus, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, etc. Holloway's is the only pure Essence of Jamaica Ginger in the market, and is double the strength of all others sold. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street. 7 21 1/2

RARE MANUFACTURES IN FINE Confections, for Tourists and for the Sea-side. WYTHEPORT F. WHITMAN, No. 120 MARKET Street. 7 21 1/2

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BOTTLED BLISS.—THE BACCHANALIAN, embracing the most choice and elegant champagne, produced in the most delicious manner, and which is the most exhilarating liquor ever distilled in glass, and she will recall the exquisite odor of Pilsener Beer, and the pure and refreshing quality of the bottled essence. Sold by all druggists. 4 17 1/2

BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous, and does not change color; it cures itching humors, and restores the hair to its natural color, and is sold by all druggists and perfumers, and properly applied at Bachelor's Wig Factory, No. 110 N. 2d Street, New York. 4 17 1/2

EXCURSIONS.

A SPECIAL EXCURSION TRAIN PHILADELPHIA FIRE DEPARTMENT AND ITS FRIENDS, TO AND FROM BALTIMORE. TICKETS \$2. Children half-price. Grand Hop in the afternoon. THE PRIZE HORNS AND BADGE can be seen at Pritchard's, No. 100 Chestnut Street. The last boat leaves MARKET STREET WHARF at 8 A. M. Tickets can be procured of the officers of all the Fire Companies and at Market Street Ferry on the morning of the excursion. 7 21 1/2

CLOTHING.

THE GREAT BIG TENNESSEE SNAKE!

Some horrible but accounts we see, Of a monstrous snake in Tennessee, Fifty feet and some inches long, A foot or two thick and awful strong. This monstrous snake had terrible eyes, Of rather alarming size and size. The neighbors followed her, till they found The place where he lived—a hole in the ground. They built at the hole a sort of a cage, To trap the beast in his furious rage. But the gay old snake just laughed in his sleeve; While they waited, he quietly took his leave. He kept them standing there all that day, And slyly slipped out another way. And we close our ears to tales like those, To hear about ROCKHILL & WILSON'S clothes. Cool and thin, for the month of July, Your better come, hurry along, and buy. Never in your life had you such splendid opportunities for getting the most ELEGANT SUMMER CLOTHING at the most ridiculously low prices. Let the people of Tennessee run after some great snake if they choose, and wear their clothes out in trying to catch him. But we will keep cool in the new, cheap, and beautiful fitting garments which we buy at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S GREAT BROWN STONE CLOTHING HALL, No. 603 and 605 CHESTNUT STREET. 4 11 1/2 PHILADELPHIA.

FRANK GRANELLO TAILOR,

No. 921 CHESTNUT STREET, (PENN MUTUAL BUILDINGS), HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF THE FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS, JOSEPH TACKEY, on Coats, ERNEST L. MUELLE, on Pants and Vests, ENTIRE SATISFACTION AS TO STYLE AND FIT IS FULLY GUARANTEED. SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS NOTICE. 6 18 1/2

THE AMERICAN

HOT-CAST PORCELAIN CO.

Having by special subscription disposed of 2000 Shares of its Reserve Capital Stock, Thereby securing to its Treasury TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, Now offers to the Public, AT PAR (\$100 PER SHARE), One Thousand Shares of the Reserve Stock STILL IN THE TREASURY.

To those looking for investments, this stock presents special inducements. The business of the Company is now well established, and the monopoly is complete. The Company owns PATENT RIGHTS, which secure every application of the material throughout the United States. In addition, it possesses the exclusive control of the mineral CRYOLITE in North and South America for the purpose of manufacturing HOT-CAST PORCELAIN, the material being the essential ingredient in its production. It owns some 2500 TONS OF CRYOLITE, which will produce 9000 tons of manufactured articles, the increase being made up mainly by quartz, the most abundant mineral on the earth, and consequently obtained at a price very little exceeding the cost of quarrying and transportation. The Company has the privilege of 2500 tons of Colite yearly. Parties desiring full information regarding the Company, or wishing to make CONTRACTS for its products, are invited to call at the Office, No. 15 South Seventh Street, PHILADELPHIA. All communications by mail will receive prompt attention. By order of the Board, W. R. PHELPS, TREASURER. 7 21 1/2

JOHN D. WEAVER, J. SELLERS PENNOCK, WEAVER & PENNOCK, PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS, No. 37 NORTH SEVENTH STREET, Philadelphia. 7 21 1/2

Country Seats fitted up with Gas and Water, in first-class style. An assortment of Brass and Iron Lint and Force Pumps constantly on hand. LEAD BURNING-AND CHEMICAL PLUMBING. N. B.—Water Wheels supplied to the trade and sold at reasonable prices. 7 21 1/2

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON STEAMBOAT LINE.—The steamboat EDWIN FORBES leaves for RICHMOND Street Wharf, for Trenton, Hopkinton, Burlington, Bristol, Florence Robbins Wharf, and this Hill. Leave South Street Wharf, Trenton, on Saturday, August 1, 10 A. M. Saturday, August 1, 2 P. M. Sunday, August 2, 10 A. M. Monday, August 3, 10 A. M. Tuesday, August 4, 10 A. M. Wednesday, August 5, 10 A. M. Thursday, August 6, 10 A. M. Friday, August 7, 10 A. M. Saturday, August 8, 10 A. M. Sunday, August 9, 10 A. M. Monday, August 10, 10 A. M. Tuesday, August 11, 10 A. M. Wednesday, August 12, 10 A. M. Thursday, August 13, 10 A. M. Friday, August 14, 10 A. M. Saturday, August 15, 10 A. M. Sunday, August 16, 10 A. M. Monday, August 17, 10 A. M. Tuesday, August 18, 10 A. M. Wednesday, August 19, 10 A. M. Thursday, August 20, 10 A. M. Friday, August 21, 10 A. M. Saturday, August 22, 10 A. M. Sunday, August 23, 10 A. M. Monday, August 24, 10 A. M. Tuesday, August 25, 10 A. M. Wednesday, August 26, 10 A. M. Thursday, August 27, 10 A. M. Friday, August 28, 10 A. M. Saturday, August 29, 10 A. M. Sunday, August 30, 10 A. M. Monday, August 31, 10 A. M. 4 11

FOR CAPE MAY ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 1.—The new steamer, LADY OF THE LAKE, will leave Pier 19, above VINE Street, on SATURDAY at 9 A. M., and returning leave Cape May on MONDAY. Excursion Tickets \$5, including carriage hire. Each way, \$25, including carriage hire. 7 21 1/2

PATENTED.—PANTS SOURED AND STRETCHED TO ORDER. French Steam Dyeing and Finishing, No. 23 N. NINTH Street, and No. 70 RADE Street. 7 21 1/2