Evening Telegraph

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To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1866.

PERSONS LEAVING THE CITY DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, CAN HAVE THE EVENING TELEGRAPH MAILED TO THEIR ADDRESS. TER:US, 75 CENTS PER MONTH

Yesterday's Demonstration. How eloquent was the language of the flags yesterday! Gathered from a thousand glorious battle-fields, mementoes of a thousand terrible conflicts, perforated, tattered, torn, mangled, blood-stained-how they spoke to eye and heart as no voice of silver-tongued orator or pen of ready writer could do! Alas for the fallen heroes!-"the three hundred thousand goo i and tried"-who once followed those flags with high hope, brave resolve, and patriotic devotion, but whose ears are now deaf to trumpet's clangor or cannon's boom, and whose graves are scattered over many distant plains, on the lonely mountain's side, in the wilderness, on the wild prairie's bosom, or in the depths of the forest and the morass! How shall we ever pay the debt we owe to the men who gave their lives for the country? Their orphans were with us yesterday-bright, sturdy boys, and sweet-faced girls-a lovely group of children, of whom the State ought to be proud, and who ought to be the objects of her tenderest solicitude and most affectionate care.

And who, without emotion, could look upon the soldiers themselves, yesterday, survivors of so great a war, actors in scenes that will be so immortal in the pages of history! Men! like ourselves, it is true, and yet men who have faced death in a thousand appalling forms. It is easy to talk about, but they who did it deserve our lasting honor and our perpetual praise.

There too were some of our great officers,-MEADE, the hero of Gettysburg, that Waterloo of the Repellion; HANCOCK, the very beau ideal of a soldier, renowned upon almost every great battle-field of the war; Howard, our American HAVELOCK, and GEARY, leader of the White Star Division, both highly distinguished on many bloody fields, and both conspicuous in that great march from the mountains to the sea; besides many others whom time and space would fall us to mention in detail, but whose names and deeds will find an honorable place upon the scroll of history. It was a feast to the eyes to behold so many of these gallant men together.

As we turn from the solemn pageantry of the scene which transpired before our eyes yesterday, how can we help asking, What was all this great and memorable struggle really for? Was there no vital principle at the bottom of it? Did no living idea inform it? Had it no meaning? Was it merely that a set of vile traitors might be reclothed with political power? Was that all? If so, then we have made a great waste of treasure and blood, and may well write "Oh lame and impotent conclusion" over all our labors. But it is not so. There was but one cause worthy of the magnificent struggle. and that was the cause of human liberty as bound up in the integrity and perpetuity of our Government. Take that idea from the contest, and it was a vain and ignoble sacrifice of sub stance and of life.

The sound of battle has ceased. We have gathered up the fragments. The torn standards, the bloody banners, the scarred ensigns, the flying flags have at last all been folded up and laid away. But forget not, oh brave men, valiant and faithful, that the conflict of ideas still rages. The fruits of our victories in the field must be defended at the ballot-box, or they will turn to dust and ashes upon our lips!

Governor Curtin's Speech.

THE speeches yesterday were appropriate, and filled with the true spirit of the great occasion. Governor CURTIN was cheered most enthusiastically during his very interesting and eloquent address. When he alluded to the duties of the hour growing out of the great struggle through which we have passed, he struck a chord which seemed to find an answer in every bosom present. and the vast crowd responded in long continued and venement applause. His words upon that point deserve to be printed in letters of gold.

"In the presence of these mute symbols of living soldiers (pointing to the flags); of yonder touching memorials of our dead soldiers, (pointing to the children); in lealty to the blood poured out like water; in remembrance of the sorrows yet to be asspaged, and the burdens yet to be b.rne, the graves yet to be numbered, and the horrors yet to be forgotten; in loyalty to our State, to our country, to gotten; in loyalty to the State, to our colourly, to our fellow-men everywhere and to God, let us rise to the height of our great privileges, and place the American Government upon the enduring basis of justice and liberty. This is the great lesson of the war, and the very rock of political trutu. 'Whosever falls upon it will be broken, and upon whomsoever it shall fall it will grind him to powder.'" ever it shall fall it will grind him to powder.'

Who does not feel that such sentiments as these do honor to humanity? They rise to the dignity and impressiveness of a great occasion, and seize hold of the immortal principle which was at the bottom of our grand achievements.

How the People Welcomed Geary,-They who witnessed the spontaneous, hearty, enthusiastic reception accorded to General Geary yesterday, as he rode amid his old comrades in arms, surrounded by the torn banners which he and they had followed to victory and glory on so many well-fought fields of the war, could have no doubt as to where the hearts of the people are in our present political contest. GEARY is the people's favorite, and well he deserves to be. He perilled his life for his country at an hour when many of his present defamers were anxiously listening for the approach of the Rebel hordes, and ready to welcome them with outstretched arms.

TARIFF.-The new tariff, although it does not protect Pennsylvania's industries as much as could be desired, yet, at the same time, is the best compromise that could be secured. If there is one question on which a people are united, it is that of protection within our State borders, The feeling is almost unanimous, and as Appison remarked that in France "even the children spoke French," so is it noticeable that even the children in Pennsylvania talk intelligently in favor of the cardinal doctrine in our political system-a high protective tariff.

What is Required in Public Men.
The qualification of a Chief Magistrate, as laid

down by Jefferson, required of him honesty,

capability, and devotion to the Constitution;

and while these qualities are requisite in every

public man, there are others which are equally

necessary in order that a statesman should be

available to his country. There appears to have

been a growing tendency during the last half

century to select for popular leaders and power-

ful legislators men who possessed only fluency of

speech, a faculty of expression, and the ability

to make a sharp reply. While an able debater

is certainly an acquisition to any deliberative

body, yet at the same time there are requisites

so much more essential that it is important that

we should not overlook them, and make a choise

because of a fluent and, it is too often the case,

a flippant tongue. We need not so much public

men of universal information as public men

who have most thoroughly mastered some par-

ticular principle in political economy, and un-

derstand its application to the daily workings of

practical legislation. A man who is universally

informed is too generally not well informed on

any one subject. He knows a little of all.

but none well. He is a pleasant com-

panion, a good talker, a ready debater, but a

most shallow and dangerous legislator. All great

statesmen have been distinguished for a fami-

liar knowledge of one branch of politics. HAMIL-

ron, who, had he lived, would probably have

been the greatest public character of the age,

had mastered finance. Both the Adamses were

familiar with our diplomatic relations, Webster

with the constitutional questions of the day,

CLAY with internal improvements; while, in the

present age, Seward and Sumner have devoted

their intellects to our foreign relations, Fessen-

DEN and SHERMAN to monetary affairs, Wilson

to a llitary organization, and so on over a long

list of successful men. The oratorical power of

these men is a mere adjunct; it was their parti-

cular department which raised them and kept

them up. When a man is so well versed in a

special political machine as to be pre-eminently

acquainted with its workings, then he is secure;

for whenever any question bearing on the work-

ing of his specialty comes up, the body of which

he is a member and the country at large will

There are men now in the Senate who are but

seldom found figuring in the papers, whose

names appear merely on a report of a vote, and

yet it is these silent men who rule the country.

The light in which a man is viewed in this

country, and in the House of which he is a

member, is generally directly different. The

fluent and persistent speaker appears a great

man to the people, yet he is the one that is often

held of small importance in Congressional pro-

ceedings. It stands to reason that a man who

ventilates every idea that occurs, can have no

That each aspirant for a public position should

study some one department, is but a simple ful-

filment of the law of division of labor. In

guiding a ship each has his post, and why

should not the pilots of the ship of state be

thus apportioned? GLADSTONE rose by his devo.

tion to finance, PITT by his foreign views, WEL-

lington by his military experience, Corden by

his Corn laws, Bright by his suffrage senti-

ments, and so all others by a specialty in politics-

legislators who can handle with perfect freedom

some one department, who will be an authority

, n it, and not a general cursory examiner of ail.

When we have all our posts of Government

thus administered, we will have not only a

Utopian political system, but the constant

changes in our public men would be done away

with, and a thoroughly able man returned from

year to year in the position which he is qualified

to fill. The chaff would be burned, but we

"AUGUSTA, Ga , July 2.—The Savannah News and Herald of this morning says:—'A freedman

who was arrested for the murder or a woman in Wilkinson county was brought back to the scene of the outrage, and a fer the mutilation of portions of

his body Le was bound to a tree, surrounded by wooden fagots, and burned ' "

barity is told us by the Associated Press. We

can imagine no crime so revolting as to cause

so disgusting a punishment. If ever people had

provocation it was our community in the case

of the fiend Proper, yet we only hung him in

accordance with law. We shudder at the tor-

tures inflicted by the Inquisition, but there is

nothing more diabolical than the parrative

given us. There can be no circumstances which

can excuse it. The man might have been inno-

cent; no trial was allowed him, but with more

than Indian ferocity, death was indicted by mu-

tilation and burning. All civilization stands

THE STATEMENT that Governor CURTIN would

be wrong in calling a special session of the

Legislature to act on the Constitutional amend-

ment appears to us to be illogical. We are told

that the present Legislature was not elected in

view of this issue. Well, what of that? The

United States Senators elected in 1860 were

not chosen in anticipation of the events which

have occurred during their term. Qught

they to have resigned or refused to attend

a special session of the Senate in 1861?

The Legislature was elected to act for the

people on all public questions which might

arise; they were not limited in their proceedings,

except by law, and now that the Constitutional

provision has arisen, what morality demands

that they must not act on it because it was not

THE OPENING of the Chesnut Street Bridge

yesterday for the passage of horse-cars marks

an era in our local travelling. The immense

current which has heretofore poured over the

Market Street Bridge, incommoding all by its

size, will now be divided, and we hope comfort

secured to both sections of the moving mass,

The increasing size of West Philadelphia, and the number of summer residents who daily

go in and come out of the city, has long de-

manded some such improvement. We are glad

that the bridge has, therefore, been completed,

and that it is finished before the present genera-

tion had passed away. The rapidity of its ter-

Ir would have been a poor recommendation

of a man for Governor, in yesterday's crowd,

that he did all that he could to deprive the

soldiers of the right to vote. We don't think

THE men who used to delight in calling the

war a "failure" must have felt rather cheap yes-

they would have cheered such a man much.

mination is an agrecable surprise.

before the public when they were chosen?

aghast at such a horror.

-This most horrible case of inhuman bar-

would garner and preserve the wheat.

opportunity of bringing his ideas to maturity.

turn to bim and take his advice.

Republicans and the Fourth. THE Fourth of July is a sacred day to every Republican. All its memories and incidents go to strengthen his faith. The Declaration of Independence cannot be read without showing

men that the doctrines of the Republicans are

those of the great founders of the Government. On the contrary, those who believe in inequality, in special privileges for favored classes, in unequal laws, in castes and arist cracies, find the Fourth of July a hard day to get over. Their hearts are not in it. Their sympathies are crossed by it. Their speeches, when they make any, lack pith and power. If they read the Declaration of Independence, they are obliged to explain away its plain and obvious meaning, or to call it a string of "glittering generalities," or, as a more daring one once did, a "self-evident lie." Only they whose hearts are fully imbued with the sublime doctrines of human liberty, can fully enter into the spirit of the Fourth of July.

AMUSEMENTS.

The "NAAID QUEEN." at the Walnut, with its cave grottos, its silvery streams, its picture-sque sconery, beautiful sprites, bathing nymphs, etc., takes us, in imagination, to early days, and the Arabian Nights' Entertainments (only Germanized), and we think for the better. Many will return to their nomes with pleasurable feelings after witnessing this gor geous and magnificent spectacle, as produced at this theatre. at this theatre.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS' egiertainments were both BRYANTS MINSTREES catertainments were both crowded yesterday. At the Chesnut street Theatre it is estimated that over five thousand persons attended during the day and the evening. The Bryants are public benefactors, for they make us forget our ordinary cares in Hytening to their minstrelsy and merriment. They appear this evening, and give a Marinee on Saturday at 2 o'clock.

HELLER, also, did his share at the Arch Street Theatre, and astomshed, mystified, delighted, sur-prised and bewildered all, during the day and evening, with his second-sight, piano, wittensms, and several or his incomprehensible mysteries. He leaves us on Sacurday, so the public can look for large houses during the continuance of his stay. See his wonderful Scar et Sprit.

 An anonymous pamphlet published in Leip-sic attempts to explain the allegorical meaning of the libre to of the Zauberilote. "The Queen of Night" is a symbol of Maria Therese, who in March, 1743, fell upon and destroyed the first Masonic lodge in Vienna, the "Three Cannons," with several hundred grenadiers and cuirassiers although her busband, Francis I, belonged to the lodge, and was present on the occasion. In 764 an order appeared from the Empress forbidding Freemasonry in the Austrian Empire, This lady is pointed to in the Astrifiammunie, the enemy of priests. "Monestates" is supposed to represent the Pope and clergy. The prince "Tamind" is of course Joseph II. Though not a Mason like his father, he was educated by the Masonic precepts, and afterwards proved a friend to the order; for in 1785, on the 12th of Decen ber, he issued a formal flat, declaring the institution free, and according it protection. "Pamina" is emblematic of the Austrian people, afterwards married to Joseph II, and who, despite the attempted destruction of Masonry, ook back with gratitude to the shelter which



SPECIAL NOTICES.

[See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.] OFFICE OF THE

West Jersey Hote! Company,

No. 271 South THIRD Street.

The subscription Books of this Company will open at the Company's Office, on MONDAY next July 2, and at CONGRESS FALL, Cape Island, on and after July 20.

I. H. JOSEPH. Attorney for Corporators.

OFFICE OF THE SCHOMACKER
PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 10, 103 CHESP UT STREET,
ACTICE—70 the teckholders of the SCHOMACKER
PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURING COMPANY—
The Kearley Directory by the Company of the Compan The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. in cash on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of State tax, and payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 1163 CHESNUT Street.

7.5 3trp

J. H. SCHOMACKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No 205% WALNUT Street.
PRILADELPHIA, July 3, 1865
At a meeting of the Directors of the St. NICHOLAS
COAL COMPANY, held at their office this day a Dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. (equal to
twenty five cents per share) was declared free of State
tax payable on and after Monday, the 6th inst. Transier Books will be closed on Thursday, the 5th of July, at
36 clock, and remain closed until the 16th.
To 12t CHARLES F. SHOENER, Transurer.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD ROAD

A Dividend of Five PFR (EN. con the Capital Stock of this Compan) has been this day declared, tree of taxes, payable on at d a ter the 10th day of July. The transier books will be closed until the 10th instant. Ta 5th.

OFFICE OF THE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE COUNTY OF PHILA-DELPHIA July 2, 1866.

The Directors of the said Company have this day de-clared a Dividend of THERE FER CENT. (clear of taxes), payed e to the stockhoders or their legal repre-sentatives on and after the 13th Instant.

75 than at EENJAMIN F. HOECKLEY, Secretary.

STONE CUTTERS, ATTENTIONS
150 STONE CUTTERS WANTED, AT
(HICAGO, 111),
From 84 to 84 5 | pc. day, and steady work g ven till the first of December.

Address at once to either of the following parties:

Beakman & Sprohrly, Wentlers Messengers & Co. Kavanaugh & Gale L. H. Bolde. week H. First, H. Kirber, G. towisson & Co., Peter Wolfe & Son, E. Earnshaw, or Bassler & Shapps. Chesgo, Hi. 752.

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"SEEDLES' COMPOUND CAM "HOR TROCHES."

lst-Fbey prom; thy check Diarrhora.

2C-Thes subduc Cramps and Falm in the Stomach.

3C-They correct effects of bad water.

4th-They are mecssary to all Traveliers.

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NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

Phalen's "Night Blooming Cereus." Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus." Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus." Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus." Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, deficate, and Fragrant Perfume distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

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ALL OUR COODS

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WILL PLEASE MAKE A NOTE OF THIS, AND CALL AND SEE US BEFORE MAKING THEIR SELECTION.

J. PENNEY. J. L. KITE.

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1540.
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H. STEEL & SON, Nos 713 and 715 N Tenth street.

SIXTH QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE

CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK -0.2

PHILADELPHIA,

No. 169 South FOURTH Street.

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which, by discharging a percussion cap, made expressly for the purpose, will prove very effectual in the prevention of burgiaries, etc.

The following are some of its great advantages:

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4th. it gives a check to burglais by alarming the inmates, neighbors and police.
5th The mind is relieved from much painful auxiety, to temale loneliness or old age especially when articles of eight value are kept in the house.
6th. It is a universal protection to travellers to fasten on chamter doors.
7th. Its construction is simple and not liable to get out or event.

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SKIN DISEASES. WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED For sale by all Dauggists. PRINCIPAL DEPOT:

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WILLIAM LEWIS PINFOLD, ALIAS WILfrem England to reside in 1th adelphia U.S., where he
carried on the business of Looking Glass maker, down to
the year 1638, is requested to communicate with the undersigned, as d he will hear of something to his advanings Should be be dead or alive, any person or
relative, or next kin of him, giving information thereor
to the undersigned shall be rewarded

DAVID PAUL BROWN, Jr.,

1t No. 120 Sou h Fifth Street, Philadelphia.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Fistate of BENKY C. ROGERS deceased.

The Andrior appointed by the Court to audit settle, and adjust the account of JAME BONNAR, Executor of HENKY CLANK R. GERS, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, July 19, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his Office, second fivor front No. 116 South SIXTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 75 that ubt

UNITED STATES HOTEL a now spen for the reception of visitors.

TO RENT-TO A CAREFUL TENANT, A minutes of the city, on Wa'nut sir.et, completely furnished, for six or nine months. Address "Absentee," this office.

6 30 sthaw (trp)