

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 128 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Fifteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum: One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

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.

MONDAY, JULY 30, 1866.

PERSONS LEAVING THE CITY DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, CAN HAVE THE EVENING TELEGRAPH MAILED TO THEIR ADDRESSES. TERMS, 75 CENTS PER MONTH.

Shall We Abandon the Union Republican Organization?

The object of the Philadelphia Convention, as avowed by those who have been instrumental in getting it up, is to inaugurate such measures as shall lead to a transfer of the political power of the nation from the Union Republican party to some other organization. The people are asked to believe that the organization through which they acted in conducting the Government during the perilous hours of rebellion is no longer worthy of their confidence. They are asked to take the settlement of the vast and momentous questions growing out of our late civil war out of the hands of the party which carried that war to an honorable and successful conclusion, and to entrust it to other and far different hands.

Upon this proposition we might remark, in the first place, that if such a change is to be made, there should be very grave and weighty reasons therefor.

The Union party is a vast and powerful organization. It comprises within its ranks a very large majority of all the persons who, in our late dreadful civil contest, were the open, persistent, and efficient friends of the Union. Its leaders and representatives are among the ablest, most experienced, and most skillful statesmen of our country. They are men who, for the most part, have been many years in public life, are familiar with the routine of government, and are skilled in the details of practical legislation. Moreover, they are very generally men who have made the conflicting ideas and principles which underlie the vital questions of the hour their life-long study.

Still further, the principles of the Union Republican party are confessedly liberal. They are distinctly American. They are the logical outgrowth of the fundamental ideas of all government by the people. If free institutions are really possible; if the enjoyment of equal political rights by the people is at all feasible; if true democracy is ever attainable; if self-government is something of which the people, as distinguished from favored classes, are truly capable,—then, most certainly, the principles of the Republican party are the true and only ones upon which all these things can be realized. It would be absurd to expect a liberal policy of governmental action from a party which makes no pretensions to liberal ideas. It would be preposterous to look for protection of the people's rights from a party that believes only in the rights of special and favored classes. Men are surely never better than their professions. Our "Conservatives," as they delight to call themselves, profess not to believe in equal rights. They scout at the idea of true democracy. What to us are glorious and inspiring truths, worth striving after and, if necessary, dying for, are to them mere "abstractions," or, at the best, only "glittering generalities." How, then, can we look to such a party to help further on the great work of human progress and well-being? How can we expect them to assist us in realizing in this country those noble ideas of government which have been handed down to us, as a precious heirloom, by the Fathers of the Republic? Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles?

Once more—the Union Republican party has a grand and inspiring history. Its record is brilliant and glorious. Political annals may be searched in vain for a parallel instance, where a party, in the short space of five years, has inaugurated so many great and beneficent measures of public policy. The admission of Kansas; the Homestead law; the Pacific Railroad act; freedom in the Territories; freedom at the Capital and finally, by Constitutional amendment, freedom throughout the land; the Civil Rights law,—all of these constitute a series of great public acts with which any man or set of men, may be proud to have their names associated. Compared with these beneficent measures inaugurated by the party of freedom, how do such things as the Missouri Compromise, the Gag Resolutions, the Fugitive Slave bill, the Le-compton swindle, and the Dred Scott decision stand out as lurid landmarks along the pathway of our national history!

But the crowning glory of the Union Republican party is that it carried the country safely through the perils of civil war. It found the governmental edifice in flames, and it put them out. The successful administration of so great a Government as ours in a time of peace even is a difficult affair—how vastly more difficult in the midst of internal convulsion and armed rebellion!

Such is the Union Republican party in its organization, its principles, and its history. Is there ought in either to make any man who has ever honestly belonged to it desire to leave it? If party devotion is ever allowable, is it not here? And what good reason can now be offered to any true Union man why he should leave an organization which has proved itself so wise, so useful, so patriotic in the past? If the men who love the Union, and have stood by it in the day of trial, and have perilled life and spent property in its service, cannot now save it, will those who hate it and have been seeking to overthrow it be likely to do so? Are the people ready to commit their destinies and those of their children into the hands of the men who fought to destroy the Union on the one hand, or declared the war in its defense a failure on the other? What is there in the past history of dough faces and pro-slavery Conservatives, and Copperheads, and Rebel sympathizers, and Rebels themselves, that should make us anxious just now to put the political power of the nation into their hands? The whole end and aim of the approaching Convention is to secure the overthrow of the Union Republican organization. What shall

take its place, what is there to take its place, but an organization controlled and directed by these men? Grant that a few weak kneed and office-anxious Union men go into the organization, yet what will they amount to? It is the masses of a party that control it and give tone to it—not the camp-followers and deserters from other organizations; and the masses of this new organization, whether it absorb the sham Democracy or the sham Democracy absorb it, will be none other than the men who, in 1864, shouted themselves hoarse for McCLELLAN and PENDERGAST, on a platform which solemnly declared the war for the Union a "failure."

Let no true Union man, therefore, unless he desires to write inconsistency, dishonor and disgrace upon his past most honorable record, think for a moment of abandoning his party. There is no reason why he should abandon it; there is every reason why he should not.

The Army Bill as Passed.

The subject of the reorganization of the army called out as much discussion during the late session of Congress as almost any other measure before that body, and so great was the diversity of views that it seemed impossible to combine strength enough upon any proposed bill to pass it. During the closing hours of the session, however, a Conference Committee of the two Houses succeeded in agreeing upon a bill, and it was finally passed, and is now a law. This new army law provides—

That the military peace establishment of the United States shall hereafter consist of five regiments of artillery, ten regiments of cavalry, and fifty regiments of infantry, all of which, including the professors and the corps of cadets of the United States Military Academy, and such other forces as shall be provided for by this act, shall be known as the Army of the United States.

The five regiments of artillery are to consist of the five regiments now organized; and the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th regiments of artillery shall have the same organization as is now prescribed by law for the 5th regiment of artillery: Provided, that the regimental adjutants, quartermasters, and commissaries shall hereafter be extra first and second lieutenants, selected from the lieutenants of the regiments.

To the six regiments of cavalry now in the service there are to be added four regiments, two of which shall be composed of colored men, having the same organization as is now provided by law for cavalry regiments, the first and second lieutenants of which shall be selected from the officers and soldiers of the volunteer cavalry, and two-thirds of the officers in each of the grades above that of first Lieutenant shall be selected from among officers of the volunteer cavalry, and one-third from the officers of the regular army, who have served two years in the field during the war, and have been distinguished for capacity and good conduct.

The infantry regiments are to consist of ten companies each. Four regiments are to be of colored troops, and four regiments of the Veteran Reserve. All vacancies in the grades of first and second lieutenant shall be selected from among the officers and soldiers, and one-half of the vacancies in grades above that of first lieutenant shall be filled by selections from among the officers of volunteers, and one-half from the officers and soldiers of the regular army who have served two years during the war, and have been distinguished for capacity and good conduct in the field.

The Veteran Reserve Corps is to be officered by officers of the army or volunteers who have been wounded in the line of duty.

Volunteer officers to be selected for appointment under the provisions of this act shall be distributed as nearly as may be among the States in proportion to the number of troops furnished during the war. California, Nevada, and Oregon are not included in this provision.

Each regiment of infantry is to have one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one major, one adjutant, and extra first lieutenant, one regimental quartermaster, an extra first lieutenant, ten captains, ten first and ten second lieutenants, one sergeant-major, one quartermaster-sergeant, one hospital steward, one commissary-sergeant, two principal musicians, and ten companies; and each company shall have one captain, one first and one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, four sergeants, eight corporals, two artificers, two musicians, one wagoner, and fifty privates, and the number of privates may be increased to one hundred, at the discretion of the President.

Fifty-nine brigade bands are provided for. All enlistments into the army shall hereafter be for a term of five years for cavalry, and three years for infantry and artillery.

It shall be competent to enlist men who have been wounded, provided their wounds do not incapacitate them for army or other light duty. There shall be to the army one general, one lieutenant-general, five major-generals, and ten brigadier-generals, who shall have the same pay and emoluments, and be entitled to the same staff officers in number and grade, as is now provided by law.

The various departments of the army are fully reorganized.

Sutlers are abolished after July 1, 1867. The most sweeping reform in the whole bill, and one which will meet universal approval, relates to the method of appointment, which is hereafter to be strictly by examination. The language of the law upon this important point is as follows:—

"No officer of the regular army below the rank of colonel shall hereafter be promoted to a higher grade before having passed satisfactory examination as to his fitness for promotion and past record of services before a board of three regular officers, or officers of his corps or arm of service, senior to him in rank. And should the officer fail said examination, he shall be suspended from promotion for one year, when he shall be re-examined, and upon a second failure, shall be dropped from the rolls of the army: Provided, that if any officer be found unfit for promotion on account of moral disqualification, he shall not be entitled to re-examination."

The adjutant-general, quartermaster general, commissary-general of subsistence, surgeon-general, paymaster-general, chief of engineers, and chief of ordnance, shall hereafter be appointed by selection from the corps to which they belong. No person shall be appointed to any vacancy created by this act in the pay, medical, or quartermaster's departments, until he shall have passed the examination required by law.

"No person shall be commissioned in any of the regiments authorized by this act until he shall have passed satisfactory examinations before a board to be convened under the direction of the Secretary of War, which shall inquire into services rendered during the war, the capa-

city and qualifications of the applicants; and such appointments, when made, shall be without regard to previous rank, but with sole regard to qualifications and meritorious services, and persons applying for commissions in any of the regiments authorized by this act shall be entitled to mileage, if appointed, and a commission, but no other compensation."

To crown the whole, the act provides that no person shall be appointed under it who has been in the Rebel naval or civil service, but any such appointment shall be illegal and void.

From the summary we have given of this act, it will be seen to embody many reformatory characteristics, and will doubtless contribute materially to the efficiency of the army.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives.

HON. SAMUEL J. RANBELL, one of the most partisan members of the Democratic side of the House, moved the following appropriate resolution immediately previous to the final adjournment of the first session of the Thirty-ninth Congress:—

"Resolved, That the thanks of the members of the House of Representatives are emphatically due to the Hon. STEPHEN COLFAX, for the dignified, impartial, and decorous manner in which he has, during the present session of Congress, discharged the duties of his position, and a truthful recognition of such services is herewith given."

The unanimous adoption of such a resolution, when it is not customary to thank the Speaker until the final termination of the Congress itself, is a fitting opportunity for the Union press to revert to the services performed by Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX in aid of the Union cause. The Speaker is still a comparatively young man, not being more than forty. His first entrance into public life was at the time of the Kansas troubles in 1856, when his able speech in opposition to the tyrannical laws of the Buchanan Administration brought him prominently into notice. He was nominated for Congress in that year, and has just now received his sixth re-nomination.

He was selected for Speaker in 1863, and was re-elected in 1865. The fact that the cheers for "our noble Speaker" were proposed by Mr. STROUSE, a bitter Democrat, and given with a will, is the best evidence of that impartiality, dignity, and courtesy which has marked his official conduct. The sessions of the House of Representatives are generally most turbulent assemblages. If honored by an admission to the floor, the prevailing impression is, that there is no business going. The members stand together in groups, and hold small quarrels in loud tones of voice—a general confusion prevails. There seems to be no such thing as order. A gentleman rises on the other side and makes a motion which, to the visitor, is perfectly inaudible; but the quick ear of the Speaker has detected its purport. A sharp rap with his gavel, and the motion is put in a few rapid words. Another member rises to a point of order. He is evidently indignant at what he considers a breach of privilege. In a few clear sentences all doubt is dispelled, and the Democrat as well as the Republican join in thanks for the unifying of the Gordian knot. Rapid and nervous in his utterance, with mild and genial smile, he succeeds in pleasing members who made the point, and the entire opposition is overuled.

It requires particular tact to keep order in an assemblage in which chaos is continually encroaching, and few men possess this quality more than Mr. COLFAX. His conduct in the case of General ROUSSEAU is a fair specimen of that delicacy which has ever governed his actions. Directed by a party vote to pronounce a censure on the member, he performed his duty with evident reluctance, and such rapidity and intimation that no one but those in his immediate vicinity knew that the censure had been pronounced. General ROUSSEAU kept standing less than a minute, and then he only heard communicated to him the fact that a resolution had been adopted, without any of the malignity which a predecessor had the bad taste to indulge in. The consequence was that both Democratic and Republican members joined in praising the delicacy of the presiding officer, and what would have made many a man enemies only added to the long list of Speaker COLFAX's friends.

He goes home to Indiana to be returned once more to the seat which he has so well filled. His letter to the nominating Convention is a model of force and freedom in expression. There is no vulgar denunciation, there is no bitter invective, but he calmly states his views, and every reader feels sure that the writer of that letter will stand to the views he has expressed. He has done good service in the cause of our land, and, if his life is spared, will yet be heard from in higher places. He is a thorough specimen of American public men; ever self-reliant and practical, his mind has been moulded by the great events in which he has been engaged, and thrones have found no place in his logic of events. His recent speech upon closing the House was characterized by that propriety and good taste which he has ever displayed, and we feel sure we express only the sentiments of both parties when we bestow on him all encomiums as a model Speaker, an upright patriot, and an accomplished gentleman.

The End of the War between Prussia and Austria.

THANKS to the successful laying of the Atlantic telegraph cable, we have news from Europe down to last Friday. A treaty of peace has been signed between Prussia and Austria, so that the most remarkable war of modern times, whether we consider its brevity or its astonishing results, has come to a close. In less than two months since the first gun was fired, Prussia has conquered all Germany, and has dictated terms to the fallen House of Hapsburg at the gates of Vienna.

The terms of the treaty of peace which has followed this almost miraculous war are not yet made known; but there can be no doubt that Prussia has dictated whatever she pleased. Austria may not have been deprived of any of her own proper territory, since advices by a previous arrival represented Prussia as declaring that she did not wish to incorporate Bohemia and Moravia into her own limits; but Austria has evidently ceased to be one of the Germanic powers. Prussia is left supreme there.

What changes these great events will produce in Europe it is impossible to foresee. Prussia, at a single bound, has achieved a controlling position among the nations of the earth. Italy is probably redeemed from foreign rule, and left free to work out a noble destiny. Austria can no longer be considered one of the "great powers." France has at last a rival whom she will both fear and respect. Bismarck, for the time at least, is the great man of Europe.

The Atlantic Telegraph Cable a Success.

HUMAN perseverance in a great and worthy work has never been more signally rewarded, if we may judge from present appearances, than in the final successful laying of the Atlantic telegraph cable between Great Britain and this continent. Repeated failures in laying the cable, the sinking of a large sum of money in the enterprise, and, more discouraging than all else, the failure of the first cable laid to perform its work, had shaken the confidence of all except the boldest and most sanguine in the feasibility of the enterprise. Probably, to the indomitable spirit of our illustrious fellow countryman, Mr. CYPRIAN FIELD, the world is indebted that the work was not long ago abandoned. He had faith in it from the first. Difficulties, discouragements, disasters, and failures only nerved him to stronger and more determined efforts. At last he is enabled to announce that the cable is successfully laid, and, what is of equal importance, is in perfect working order.

Of course it is impossible to say that the cable will certainly continue to work well, but so great have been the late improvements in the construction of telegraphic cables, and in the instruments used in their practical operation, that we have every reason to be confident in the full success of the enterprise. Signals were repeatedly sent through the whole coil of 2400 miles before the cable was put on shipboard. During the operation of laying the cable, communication was constantly kept up with the shore end, and now that it is entirely laid, we are assured by Mr. FIELD that it is in "perfect working order."

The first news over the new cable announces the termination of the war between Prussia and Austria. It is a significant coincidence that one of the earlier messages through the old cable in 1865 was also a peace message! Happy, indeed, would it be for mankind if only messages of peace and good-will should continue to be flashed between the two hemispheres.

International Congratulations.

The Queen of Great Britain sends an appropriate message to the President of the United States, congratulating him upon the successful laying of the Atlantic cable.

A. H. STEPHENS AND M. BLAIR.—The correspondence between Mr. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS and Mr. MONTGOMERY BLAIR is given to the public this morning. It contains little of interest, except the statement of BLAIR that President LINCOLN offered STEPHENS a Cabinet seat, which is a piece of interesting political news, and the promise of STEPHENS that if Georgia is readmitted he will retire forever from public life. STEPHENS' letter was private, but, in accordance with the prevailing custom, it is published without his consent.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MUJAVIRO.—WE COPY THE FOLLOWING meritorious notice of this most delicious perfume from *Forney's Press*:—

MUJAVIRO.—This delicious new perfume for the handkerchief, is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all perfumes the fragrant Mujaviro (of Russian origin) may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal druggists. (714 6m)

PARDNE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE. In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue these branches, which are essentially practical and useful: MINING AND METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE and the ARTS. There is also offered an opportunity for special study of PLANT and COMMERCE, or MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of any country. For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Prof. B. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty. EASTON PENNSYLVANIA April 1866

NOTICE.—APPLICATION HAS BEEN MADE for the renewal of STOCK CITY BONDS AND CERTIFICATES OF STOCK. The Board of Directors lay the day declared a dividend of 1 1/2% PER CENT, clear of tax, payable on and after July 31, 1866. The Board of Directors, J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer. 721 1/2

CORONER'S OFFICE, No. 104 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY. Office, No. 224 South Delaware Avenue. Philadelphia July 26, 1866. The Board of Directors lay the day declared a dividend of 1 1/2% PER CENT, clear of tax, payable on and after July 31, 1866. J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer. 721 1/2

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. CORNER OF FIFTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, AND TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, NEW YORK, ARE AGENTS for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country. 730 6m

THE INTEREST IN GOLD ON FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, Eastern Division, due August 1, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at the Banking House of JAY COOKE & CO., New York, on and after that date. WILLIAM J. PALMER, Treasurer. 719 1/2

ANALEPTICA.—A Physician who had Consumption for several years, and frequent bleedings of the lungs, cured himself with a medicine known as ANALEPTICA. His case appeared hopeless, and when given up by several eminent physicians as incurable, he is the only physician who has used it in his own person, or who has any knowledge of its virtues, and he can assure the degree of health he now enjoys to nothing but the use of this medicine; and nothing but utter despair and entire extinction of all hope of recovery, together with a want of confidence in all others, induced him to hazard the experiment. To those suffering with this malady, who are weary of doctors, and who have exhausted every other remedy, he confidently believes will eradicate the disease and restore health. He has witnessed recoveries that seemed beyond hope, when the ordinary means failed. E. HOYLESTON JACKSON, M. D. 730 mwa34p No. 299 S. TENTH street Phila.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE THE BEST IN THE WORLD. Hairless reliable, non-toxic, the only perfect dye. No disappointment. No poisonous tints, but true to nature, black or brown. GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Regenerating Extract of Milk restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY ST., N. Y. 730 6m

RETRUYEY'S HAIR TONIC THE MOST EFFECTUAL, BEAUTIFUL, AND MOST PERFECTLY PREPARED EXTRACT. 1 1/2m

REGULAR LINE FOR HART WARE AND BARITAN CANALS. The steamer HERRA, Captain V. Underwood, now loading at the second wharf above MARKET Street, will leave as above on THURSDAY next, August 2. Freight taken on reasonable terms. WILLIAM M. SAUND & CO. Agents. 129 1/2

NEW PUBLICATIONS. OFFICIAL EDITION OF THE NEW STAMP LAW, Which Takes Effect August 1, 1866. FOR SALE AT STAMP AGENCY, No. 804 CHESTNUT Street AND 129 1/2 No. 103 South FIFTH Street. GROCERIES, ETC. SHERRY WINE. FINE HARMONY SHERRY WINE. ALSO, FINEST QUALITY CROWN SHERRY. For sale by the case or demi-john. ALSO, CHOICE TABLE CLARET. FOR SALE BY SIMON COLTON & CLARKE, 414 1/2p S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

PERSONAL. BUT IF YOU WANT GOOD TEA, CALL AT WILSON'S, old established Tea Warehouse, No. 226 CHESTNUT Street. THE FINEST BLACK TEA IN THE UNITED STATES for sale at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 226 CHESTNUT Street. Price \$1 00 per pound. OUR \$1 00 BLACK TEA IS CONSIDERED BY old East India merchants, and other experienced judges, to be the most excellent tea that has ever been imported into this country for nearly nineteen years. Address orders to WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 226 CHESTNUT Street. RICH, FRAGRANT DOLLAR TEA, AT WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 226 CHESTNUT Street. FAIR QUALITY BLACK TEA, 80 AND 90 CENTS AT WILSON'S. WILSON'S PRICES FOR TEA—60, 80, AND 90 CENTS. 91, 91-1/2, 91-25, 91-50, 91-75, 91-90, 91-95, AND 91-99. 20 CENTS.—ROASTED COFFEE, A LITTLE broken, but very good, at WILSON'S. BEST ROASTED COFFEES—20, 30, 35, AND 40 CENTS, at WILSON'S. IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO GET GOOD TEA from your grocer, send to WILSON'S. IF YOU WANT TO TASTE PURE OLD JAVA Coffee, 40 cents per pound, send to WILSON'S. THOSE WHO LOVE GOOD TEA AND ARE unable to appreciate it can obtain it at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 226 CHESTNUT Street. There is no tea in New York or Philadelphia that can equal our \$1 00 Black. N. B.—We have no objection to supplying those of our Philadelphia Tea Dealers who buy for cash, with our good tea with the single exception of our \$1 00 Black, as that tea, when sold, cannot be replaced for any money. We shall reserve that for our own regular trade. It is like throwing pearls before swine to sell such magnificent teas to that people who cannot appreciate it. Address WILSON'S OLD ESTABLISHED TEA WAREHOUSE, No. 226 CHESTNUT Street. 721 1/2

WANTS. WANTED—A PURCHASER, OR FIRM TO purchase ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND BUSHELS CHARCOAL, to be delivered in Philadelphia or New York on this date. WANTED—A PARTNER IN THE WOOD AND CHARCOAL BUSINESS, with three thousand dollars capital. WANTED—A PARTNER IN THE LUMBER AND HOTEL BUSINESS, with two to six thousand dollars capital, all on Eastern shore, Maryland. For further particulars or an interview with the advertiser, address "H. D. Room 45, Jones' Exchange Hotel, Dock Street, Philadelphia, or his office, after four days. 723 1/2

WANTED. TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS WANTED. A responsible and reliable party, who has spent the greater part of three years in Colorado, engaged in mining, intends leaving for the silver districts of that locality about the middle of August, and is desirous of meeting with a capitalist who will loan or invest several per cent. per annum, TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be used in a prospecting for mines and developing the same to a certain extent. The property to be organized into a company, the coming winter, a large working capital being raised, to thoroughly develop the mines. Parties advancing this \$10,000 will receive a one-half interest in all the mines secured. Good and substantial mining stocks, to the value of \$100,000, will be put up as security. A large quantity of stock in a first-class mining company having a large working capital will be given as a bond. The very best of references will be given. Principals will address W. H., No. 30 BROAD Street, (Room No. 36), New York City. 730 3/4

THE FIRST GRAND BALL OF THE SEASON, AT CAPE ISLAND, Will be given in the Magnificent Dining-Room of CONGRESS HALL, On Wednesday Evening, Aug. 1, 1866. (730 3/4) NEW ROUTE. Frankford and Philadelphia Railway, VIA SECOND AND THIRD STREETS RAILWAY. NOW OPEN THROUGH TO FRANKFORD, BARROWGATE, CEDAR HILL CEMETERY. Cars running regularly on short time. (730 mwa34p)

TO MUSIC DEALERS, BOOKSELLERS, NEWSMEN, ETC.—Your early orders are solicited for the NEW HUMOROUS SONGS and six pages of Sheet Music for the Piano, entitled THE PINNAC FIZZLE. Third edition now ready, address ISAAC A. POOLE, No. 829 W. WASHINGTON Street, Chicago. Single copies mailed free. Song, 25 cents; Song and March, 50 cents. 730 mwa34p

VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS, WRITTEN, ENGRAVED, AND PRINTED. The Latest London and Paris Styles. INITIALS, MONOGRAMS, CRESTS, ARMS, ETC., STAMPED ON PAPERS AND ENVELOPES, IN COLORS, GRAYS. The Finest English, French, and American Paper and Envelopes. MONOGRAMS, ARMS, CRESTS, Designed and Engraved. WRITING DESKS, TRAVELLING CARDS, PORTFOLIOS, POCKET-BOOKS, KNIVES, BACKGAMMON BOARDS, and a very large stock of FINE STATIONERY. R. HOSKINS & CO., STATIONERS AND CARD ENGRAVERS, No. 913 ARCH Street. 725 2m

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF FINE OLD English Books, comprising the finest odd lots with many of great rarity, together with a rich assortment of French Facsimiles. B. ASHWORTH, No. 228 S. NINTH Street below Walnut. N. B.—Old Books sent in large or small quantities on exchange. 725m

HARRISON'S PARIAN WHITE, FOR THE complexion, gives the rich warm tones of the Parian marble. Sold at No. 35 South SEVENTH Street. 719 1/2

DRY GOODS. NEW DRY GOODS AT MARSH & WARNOCK'S (PRICE & WOOD'S OLD STAND). No. 113 North NINTH Street. We have just received with a splendid assortment of IOWELLING, TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS AND DOYLIE Also, a large assortment of WHITE GOODS. SOFT FINISH CAMBRIC, JACONETS, VICTORIA LAWN and SWISS MUSLIN. The Best Makes of Bleached and Unbleached MUSLINS. Also, a large assortment of HOSIERY AND GLOVES, ROOF SKIRTS, etc., all at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES. 6 1/4 thimble E. M. NEEDLES, No. 1024 CHESTNUT St., WILL CLOSE HIS STOCK OF PRINTED LINEN LAWNS, At 50 Cents Per Yard. These Goods are CHOICE STYLES, and WARRANTED ALL LINES. Also, a choice assortment of goods suitable for WHITE BODIES. Ladies about leaving the City for the Sea Shore or Watering Places would do well to inspect my stock, as it is offered on a basis of Gold to 30 per cent. (723 1/2) CAPE MAY ATLANTIC CITY, AND LONG BRANCH. DREIFUSS & BELSINGER, No. 49 North EIGHTH Street, HAVE OPENED ON THE 1st INST., A new and desirable lot of ZEPHYR KNIT SHAWLS Suitable for the Watering Places, including a splendid assortment of WHITE GOODS. SHIRRED MUSLIN, SWISS MUSLIN, FLAID NAINSOOK, STRIPED NAINSOOK, CAMBRIC NAINSOOK. 91 No. 1024 CHESTNUT Street. TO LADIES About leaving for the COUNTRY, SEA SHORE, OR WATERING PLACES. E. M. NEEDLES, No. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET, Offers a full assortment, at LOW PRICES, of WHITE GOODS. PUFFED MUSLINS, FIGURES, FRENCH MUSLINS, Lace, Embroideries, Hdkcs, etc. etc. in great variety. E. M. NEEDLES, No. 1024 CHESTNUT Street. 1866 LANSHEED ROOM 628 HOPKINS' HOOP-IRON 628 Manufacturer, No. 628 ARCH Street, Above Fifth Street, Philadelphia. Our assortment embrace all the new and desirable styles and sizes of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children. Those of "OUR OWN MAKE" are superior in finish and durability to any other skirts made, and warranted to give satisfaction. Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. 45

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