Evening Telegraph

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MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1866.

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

The Statement of Public Debt.

CERTAIN parties, who stand ever watchful of every opportunity to cast a suspicion on the national credit, have, within a few days, been taking exception at the failure of the Treasury Department to make public the condition of the debt on the 1st of August. The thunder has been taken away from such malcontents by the publication of the statement—and a most gratifying statement it is. Although the war has been terminated but fifteen months, and although the departments have hardly yet had time to settle up their accounts, and be enabled to dismiss their extra hands, yet the debt has already commenced to diminish. Just one year ago it had reached its maximum, standing at $2,767,255,275·86. That was its flood tide, and now it has commenced to ebb; and we anticipate that it will flow out with ever-increasing rapidity, until it once more sinks to the level which it held before the war. Within one year it has decreased $124,153,999. The falling off during the first year of one hundred and twenty-four millions of dollars is no small matter. Why, at that rate, and making no allowance for the increase of speed which will naturally follow the gradual reduction, we will have it all extinguished in twenty-one years. Let us look at the various reductions in certain departments of the currency and bonds. The first noticeable fact is, that although the debt nominally stands at $2,633,000,000, yet of that $59,000,000 are non-interest bearing: hence the sum on which interest has to be paid is really but $2,189,000,000.

The reduction of the currency is steadily being carried out, as fast as it can be accomplished without the embarassment which would naturally come from a too hasty recall of the notes in circulation. The cancelling during the past three months stands:—

	Greenbacks.	*Fractional*
May 1	$415,164 318 00	$28,192 017 75
June 1	402 128.818 00	27,334,935 04
August 1	4.0,361,728 00	26,681 138 91

amounting to nearly fifteen millions in three months. The compound-interest notes, those greatest drains on our treasury, are also being got rid of as fast as possible. The statement of the rate of reduction shows:—

May 1	$167,012,141
June 1	162 012.140
August 1	156,012,140

Thus eleven millions of the most exacting of our bonds have been quietly liquidated within a quarter. Of all possible forms of obligation which a Government can place itself under, this is the most harassing. By a continual process, it grows heavier and heavier by its own weight. Like the old man of the sea, the more he struggles to bear him up, the most onerous becomes his labor. We therefore hail with peculiar satisfaction any reduction in this particular form. The difficulty of getting hold of the notes is great. A vast proportion of them are securely locked up as securities in banks, where, without yielding any good or incurring to their owner any risk, they act as a drain on the Treasury. Under the Funding law, as finally passed, banks are forbidden to keep these notes as deposits. Hence they will shortly be dragged from their resting places, and when once put in circulation will be absorbed by the Government with the utmost rapidity. The temporary loan has, within the month, been decreased $12,832,383. The gradual transmutation of the 7·30s into the 5.20s is testified to, the data for the quarter being:—

Period.	*7-30s.*	*Coin debt.*
May 1	$816 512 650	$1,188,092,841
June 1	812,221 600	1,195 825 191
August 1	798,949,850	1,212,638,441

As the Five-twenties are now at a premium, the Government can cancel the Seven-thirties to its own advantage. Since the last monthly statement the remaining certificates of indebtedness have all been absorbed. In July they stood at $43,025; but they now cease to act as witnesses of indebtedness to the people of the land. They are dead, with the "continental notes," among the currency of the past.

In the brief examination we have made, it will be seen that Secretary MCCULLOCH is quietly, and without ostentation, cancelling our debt with as much rapidity as discretion and our finances will allow. The Secretary has, so far, shown himself a most able financier, and as day by day exhibits his action in a new light, he is continually securing the confidence of our business community, and of the public at large.

Dr. Dostie—One of the Victims of the Rebel Massacre.

DR. A. P. DOSTIE, one of the victims of the late Rebel massacre in New Orleans, after lingering for several days, died, as the telegraph informs us, on the evening of the 5th instant. As the Rebel sympathizing sheets of the North have attempted to blacken the reputation of this murdered Union man, we will give a few items of his life, from which it will be seen why he is so obnoxious to disunionists generally. Those who knew him personally speak of him as a man of unimpeachable integrity and honor. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he was in the practice of a lucrative profession as a dentist in New Orleans, and had a large circle of personal acquaintances and friends. He avowed himself a Union man, and this, too, at a time when Union men were the objects of bitter and violent persecution, and frequently of secret assassination.

After the war broke out, the Rebel General TWIGGS issued an order requiring all Union citizens to leave the city, and offering them passes to go North. Many fled clandestinely to save their property from confiscation, and themselves from violence; but DOSTIE went to TWIGGS' headquarters, boldly avowed himself an enemy to the Rebel cause, and demanded his pass to leave. It was given, but before he had gotten out of the State a mob gathered around the train with a rope, ready to hang him. He escaped through the interposition of personal friends. He went to Chicago, and remained there until General BUTLER captured New Orleans. He then returned, and immediately took a most active part on the side of the Union.

In the winter of 1863–4 he organized a Union League, a secret association, of which he was the head. It was remarkably successful, and the commanding General, on many occasions, acknowledged himself greatly indebted to him and his organization for important services.

At this time the theatres of New Orleans were under the control of Rebels, and were a sort of rallying point, where they came together to show their sympathy for the Rebel cause. They were the especial paradise of secession women, and thither they went, night after night, with flowers arranged in their hair to represent the Rebel colors. The national airs were never heard, and thus, under the very shadow of military headquarters, were nursed the sentiments of disloyalty. DOSTIE determined that all this should be changed. Accordingly, he filled the body of the leading theatre one night with members of his League, and before the performance commenced, he arose and respectfully requested that the orchestra would play the national airs. No attention was at first paid to this; but DOSTIE announced that the play could not go on until the patriotic airs had been performed. In this he was backed up by the body of the house, who set up such a clamor when the actors appeared that they were totally unable to proceed in their parts. The result was that the national airs were played, in that theatre for the first time in years, and the Rebel ladies left the house, as though a bomb-shell had burst among them. The attention of the military authorities being thus called to the subject, an order was issued requiring them to be played by the orchestra of every theatre before the performance could proceed.

Dr. DOSTIE was often warned by his friends that he would be assassinated if he remained in New Orleans; and recently he was warned by a secret vigilance committee, as were many other Union men, that he would not be permitted to live in Louisiana. But he refused to leave what he believed to be his post of duty. He was a man of fine abilities, and not long ago he made a speech that was published in pamphlet form, in which, with remarkable force and energy, he proclaimed the principles of universal liberty, and declared that the only hope of the country was in our noble and patriotic Congress.

Of course he was a marked man by the Rebels, and was one of the first victims of the murderous fury of the recent mob. He was carried out of the Convention hall almost literally shot to pieces. He was as truly a martyr to liberty as any who have ever fallen in her sacred cause.

TINKERING WITH DESPATCHES.—We always understood that when a despatch was received from the Associated Press by any paper it was to be published as sent. If any paper, had the right to so manipulate information as to alter the original as furnished, it not only deceives its readers, but places the Associated Press in a false light. The New York *World* of to-day, however, undertakes to arrange a despatch so as to suit its particular views. The agent of the Associated Press sent the following on to New York:—

COMMISSION DECLINED.

PHILADELPHIA, August 5.—The *Press* to-day publishes a sarcastic letter from WILLIAM F. JOHNSON, spurning his nomination as Collector of this port, and soundly abusing the President and his policy. The explanation is, that the commission to W. F. JOHNSON, of Pittsburg, was misdirected, and fell into the hands of a radical Union man of the same name in this city, who could not forego the opportunity of expressing his views.

The *World* gives the following:—

A PHILADELPHIA FOOL.

PHILADELPHIA, August 5.—The *Press* to-day publishes a sarcastic letter from one WILLIAM F. JOHNSON, spurning his nomination as Collector of this port, and soundly abusing the President and his policy. The explanation is, that the commission to W. F. JOHNSON, of Pittsburg, was, by the blunder of a clerk, misdirected, and fell into the hands of a radical blowhard of the same name in this city, who could not forego the opportunity of expressing his views.

By publishing this despatch, it makes it appear as though the Association was guilty of the most reprehensible practices of gathering and furnishing news for party purposes. We consider such alterations as most unjust to the sender, and tending only to deceive the public.

"IN an ordinary business convention, there is merit in expedition; but where the object is the renewal of acquaintance and friendly intercourse, and the re-establishment of cordial relations among brethren who have been estranged, time must be allowed for thawing reserve and removing impediments to that "flow of soul" which is the endearing circumstance in an interchange of courtesies. Till the members have eaten, and drank, and joked together, and have become mellowed by conviviality into an easy reciprocation of good-will, it will be hardly expedient for them to enter on the discussions 'of pith and moment' which the country stands on tip-toe to hear, and awaits with listening ears."—*N. Y. World.*

—We agree with our contemporary. The only way we see to make General JOHN A. DIX come to an agreement with C. L. VALLANDIGHAM will be to get the old hero magnificently drunk. But we fear even champagne will not harmonize the conflicting interests which will animate the delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.—The position of Comptroller of the Currency has been made vacant by the resignation of Hon. FREEMAN CLARKE. We see, by a special to a New York contemporary, that H. R. HULBURD, Esq., is to be appointed to the post. Mr. HULBURD has been, for several years, Deputy Comptroller, and in that position has become thoroughly versed in all the details of the office. Holding, as we do, that the Government is best served in its high offices by those who have been disciplined in a subordinate post, we hope that the statement may be true. Mr. HULBURD is an able financier, and thoroughly acquainted with the Comptrollership, and will, we doubt not, make an excellent officer.

THE DULL SUMMER—THE FALL TRADE.—The dull business period which has affected Philadelphia in so marked a manner for a number of weeks past, will soon be followed by a recurrence of our former commercial activity. The fashionable denizens of our city, who have sought relief from the cholera, the dust, sunstroke, etc., by a periodical hegira to spas and mountain summits, will soon be returning, and their exhilarated looks and refreshed minds will prove an antidote for the dull times and an incentive to trade. Very dull times are followed, generally, by an active business season, as a long peace is followed by a sanguinary war. The business this year has been particularly "stale, flat, and unprofitable." We have been in doubt as to the action of Congress on various financial measures, such as the Funding bill and the Tariff; and uncertain as to the extent and prevalence of the epidemic, and of many things besides of no less importance in their relation to commercial and financial affairs, in consequence of which there has been an unparalleled decadence in everything like trade. Our business with other and smaller cities, and in the Middle, Western, and Southern States, has decreased wonderfully, and from every locality comes the universal complaint of dulness and stagnation. To those who have had stocks on hand, and have been compelled to pay the extortionate rents demanded on business streets, this state of affairs has been most disastrous. But now that Count BISMARK'S policy has brought the European war to a speedy termination; now that the last ukase has gone forth from Congress until the coming winter; now that it seems that the Board of Health are taking *initiatory* steps to prevent the cholera, which will doubtless be anticipated by a return of cold weather, merchants look forward to a more flattering condition of affairs. The stocks of goods in the hands of country dealers are now very limited, and when financial affairs commence reviving, their supplies of goods will have to be immediately renewed. The exports from this and other metropolitan ports are steadily increasing, and soon the Western States will find it difficult to supply the rapidly increasing demand for their staples in Europe.

Moreover, we shall have in a short time now reliable and definite information of the value of the Southern cotton crop, on which various estimates have been made, some of a very flattering nature. And although the result may prove that it has not equalled expectation, there will be a harvest of cotton of sufficient magnitude to furnish the South with ready money, which will certainly, like the eddies of a stone thrown in water, spread towards us and materially affect our financial interests. Besides, there will be advantages resulting more or less to our whole population from the great influx of visitors to our city at the approaching National Convention.

AT THE SEASIDE.

Atlantic City—The Grand Operatic Concert at the Surf House—The Hop that Followed the Concert—The Sabbath that Followed the Hop—Music, Mirth, and Soberness.

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., August 6.

Step by step—slowly, it is true, but surely—this once desolate and dreary strip of ocean shore has assumed all the characteristic features of a first-class watering-place. We need run back but a few years in our remembrance to recall the time when it was frequented only by the lounger of a day. A three-hours' ride through a barren tract of country, a breath of air that was not tainted with the smoke and dust of the city, a dip in water that was clear and pure from its very immensity, a dinner on the beach or in some rickety structure called by mere courtesy a hotel, another dip, and then back again through the wilderness to the light and life of the world;—such was the programme of a day. The programme of a week was seldom contemplated.

But the past ten years have wrought a marvellous change in the aspect of the world; and Atlantic City, though so far removed from it, has meekly followed with it. There are hotels which, inside and out, are strictly first-class—commodious and comfortable. The people who live in the great world beyond the barrenness of pines have discovered this fact, and hither they come trooping in goodly numbers, accompanied by their baggage, and nurturing the deliberate intention of remaining a week or a month. In other words, Atlantic City has become a "watering-place." It has likewise become fashionable. These two short sentences comprise the gist of the matter.

Saturday evening was marked by an event which will tend to render the place more popular and more fashionable than ever. This, as all the world by this time knows, was a grand Operatic Concert. The concert was followed by a Hop. The concert was a novelty—the hop was not, being an old institution. People come here on purpose to hop. While the sun shines they hop into the water, they hop about among the breakers, and then they hop out again. And when the sun goes down, from mere wilfulness, and prompted by a feeling of surplus energy, they hop about the parlors and dining-halls until their heads grow dizzy and their knees weak. But until Saturday afternoon, no one ever dreamed of coming through the pines to this desolate coast, for the avowed purpose of listening to *prime donne* and *tenore* who have figured on the stage of the Academy itself.

On Saturday, however, people left the city to the number of a legion or more. They sought the sea-side, not so much because it was the sea-side, as because it was the scene of the Operatic Concert. As William T. Caleb, "mine host" of the Surf House, was guilty of devising and perfecting this great innovation, the legion became his guests. Caleb, by-the-way, is a good soul. People who stop at the Surf House sometimes swear by his name, so great is his popularity. The secret of it lies just here—he has an eye to the comfort of his guests; they suffer not for want of meat or drink, not if he can help it.

So Caleb devised and arranged the operatic concert, which came off, according to promise, on Saturday evening at eight o'clock. The spacious dining-hall was full. Everybody of pretension on the island was there, notwithstanding an unpropitious fit of weather, and a hop, with attractions, elsewhere. The audience was one of the most select that was ever collected at Atlantic, and the hearty manner in which the efforts of the artists were received showed that they had the capacity and the disposition to appreciate good music.

The programme carried out on the occasion was the following:—

1. Overture from Bellini's *Norma*, by the Orchestra.
2. Aria—"Pro Peccatis"—from Rossini's *Stabat Mater*. Sung by Professor Jean Louis, of Philadelphia.
3. Abt's "Sleep Well, Dear Child." Sung by Franz Himmer, of the German Opera.
4. *Encore*—"Thou Beauteous Maiden"—Abt.
5. Grand Aria from Meyerbeer's "*Prophete*." Sung by Madame Frederici, of the German Opera.
6. *Encore*—"Lockung"—Dessauer.
7. Selection from Verdi's "*Ernani*," by the Orchestra.
8. Aria from Verdi's "*Il Traviata*." Sung by Jean Louis.
9. Tribus's "Player's Song," by Franz Himmer.
10. Repeated on *encore*.
11. Abt's "Sleep Well, Sweet Angel." Sung by Madame Frederici.
12. Repeated on *encore*.

The orchestration was furnished by the Satterlee Band, under the vigorous leadership of Herrmann. Of its merits we need not speak in this connection. The *arias* sung by Professor Louis were accompanied by the full orchestra, while the Professor himself accompanied the other singers on the piano. The reception accorded to Herr Himmer and Madame Frederici was very flattering, the artists being received on their first appearance with hearty bursts of applause. They were compelled to respond to an *encore* at the end of each *morceau* placed upon the programme. Madame Frederici was particularly happy in all her efforts. She never acquitted herself to better advantage in her great *rose* of "Marguerite," than she did on Saturday night in the new one of a popular *concertiste*.

The concert over, the hall was cleared of most of the incumbrances in the way of chairs, and E. G. Cattell, Esq., of Camden, took possession of the floor as *Directeur* of the "Hop." Here, again, the strains of the Satterlee Band came into full play. Enticing as had been the warbling trills of Frederici and the hearty notes of Himmer, this was the moment which, after all, had the most charms for many of the audience. They fell into the line of Gungl's "Promenade March" without confusion and without delay. Then they bore the comparative inactivity of a plain quadrille for the sake of the more enticing Waltz and Schottische by which it was succeeded. The "Lancers," and a gallop—Gungl's "Greetings to My Love"—filled the remainder of the first half of the programme.

An intermission of a few minutes at this point was followed by a Polka Quadrille, Redowa, Hop Waltz, and so on, until the finale was reached by Herr Herrmann's "Seashore Gallop." Then there was a light fantastic tripping that charmed the eyes and hearts of the lookers-on, as well as of the participants. This was our sole delight, for we were of the "Quaker foot." Still, we had an eye for the beauty, fame, and fashion present on the floor: and as we stood afar off in our shaded corner, we jotted down their names. Here they are, marshalled in irregular order:—

Miss Hunter, of Havana, the acknowledged belle of the evening; Mateo Quintero, lady and daughters, of Havana; Mrs. Latrobe, of Baltimore; Colonel Gamble, of Florida; the Misses Quinne, of Trenton; Colonel Germaine, United States Army; Captain Wetmore, United States Navy, and lady; Captain McLean Tilton, of the United States Marine Corps, Annapolis, and lady; and Mrs. Simpson, of Washington, D. C. The following were nearer home, being all from Philadelphia:—Charles Besson and lady, Miss Belle and Miss Georgie Jones, E. De Cernea and lady, Colonel Nelson, S. T. Souder and lady, Thomas Horner, Henry B. Potter, Alfred Cromelien, H. J. Vetterlien, Miss Garden, and A. H. Derrickson and lady.

Taking the Concert and the Hop, together or alone, they were pronounced by all frequenters of Atlantic City as being among the greatest successes of this or any previous season. Ere the clock bespoke the hour of twelve, Herr Herrman dropped his wand, and the dancers betook themselves to their several stopping places.

The Sabbath that followed was what might be called a halcyon day—cool and quiet. Such a Sabbath by the sea-side is worth a score in the city. There were religious services in all of the churches, which were filled with appreciative and comfortable audiences.

The largest crowd, composed of the representatives of all denominations, sought the Roman Catholic Church of St. Nicholas, of which Father Crane is pastor. The music was to be the great attraction. The exercises were under the leadership of Professor Louis, who had the whole Satterlee Band to aid him. The programme included the *aria* "Pro Pecatis," from Rossini's *Stabat Mater*, sung by Jean Louis; the sublime "Incarnatus" from Mozart's *Twelfth Mass*, by a well-known amateur from St. Augustine's, Philadelphia; and Schubert's "Ave Maria" as an *offertorie*, by Franz Himmer.

It being Sunday, there were not so many fresh arrivals in the morning as usual, nor did any great number of persons indulge in the customary sport of bathing. The day was therefore a quiet and orderly one—just such a day, in fact, as a Sabbath by the sea-side ought to be. In the evening, however, everybody came out of doors, the verandahs and lawns in front of the leading hotels, and the side walks along the main street, being crowded with loungers and promenaders.

When another refreshing night had passed, hundreds awoke with the painful reflection that in a few hours the music of the great waters would be supplanted in their ears by the soul-harrowing din of the streets of a great city. The change in prospect was an unsavory one, but such are the vicissitudes of life.

OMIKRON.

Obituary.

The Ocean Telegraph tells us that the "Italian patriot Farini (Mazzini?) is dead." The query leaves us in doubt, so we append a notice of the first named, leaving the telegraph to settle the question hereafter.

CARLO LUIZI FARINI,

an Italian political writer, born at Russe, in the Papal States, October 22, 1822; he studied medicine in Bologna; became at an early age interested in liberal political movements, and was frequently banished from the Papal States. In 1848 he was appointed by Rossi Director-in-Chief of the Sanitary and Prison Department in Rome, but removed to Tuscany on the advent of Mazzini; while after the French intervention, his purpose of resuming his office was frustrated by the Papal authorities.

He then went to Turin, where he was cordially received by the Sardinian Government, and took part in the publication of the *Risorgimento*. In 1850 he officiated for several months as Minister of the Interior and Public Instruction, and afterwards became a member of the Council of Public Health. Still later he was a member of the Sardinian Parliament, and became conspicuous for his advocacy of liberal constitutional principles. He is known as a writer chiefly by *Il Stato Romano*, giving a history of the Roman States from 1815 to 1850. This was translated under the auspices of Mr. Gladstone, and published in London in 1859. He has also written a continuation of "Botta's History of Italy," besides many valuable papers on politics and on medical science.

A Coachman Robs His Employer to get Married.

HIS ARREST AND CONFESSION—THE PROPERTY RECOVERED.

A romantic case occurred in the Thirtieth Precinct Police Station yesterday afternoon, in which a young man of good appearance, twenty-two years of age, named William Brown, was the unfortunate subject of this paragraph. It seems that a few months ago William Brown was hired by Mr. J. B. Hoover, residing at Washington Heights, One-hundred-and-forty-first street, in the capacity of coachman. For several months William gave his employer no reason to complain of his attention to business. But alas! one day William became acquainted with a smart-looking young woman, and believing he could run a double team as well as his master, proposed at once to take his fair one for better or for worse. He was accepted, and the day was appointed for the happy ceremony. Now, William found himself rather short, and asked his master to loan him one hundred dollars to help the matter along. Mr. Hoover did not refuse exactly to loan the money, but he objected to William taking a partner, as he required his single services at the stable in the event of a horse becoming sick. However, not disheartened by the refusal, William made up his mind to marry the girl anyhow, and, in order to raise funds to defray expenses, concocted a plan whereby he contemplated obtaining a loan, and thus be enabled to carry out his matrimonial obligations. Accordingly, on the 1st of August William reported to Mr. Hoover that the stable had been broken into and three horse-blankets, together with wearing apparel, stolen therefrom. Mr. Hoover, believing the story, applied to Captain Slott, of the Thirtieth precinct, and the captain detailed Officer Tierney to investigate the affair.

The officer, on making an examination of the stable, saw that the breaking had been done from the inside. This fact William did not imagine would be so closely scrutinized by the police. Other facts were also discovered which led the officer to suspect that William was the burglar. The officer accused him, and finally took him into custody on the charge, and conveyed him to the Station House. There, after an incarceration of a few hours, he confessed his guilt, informing the officer where the property could be found. It was subsequently recovered at Tremont, Westchester county, where it had been deposited by the accused.

The foregoing statement is the substance of William's confession. He denies, however, that he intended to steal the articles, but took them merely for a short time, intending to raise a hundred dollars, and give these articles as collateral until he could repay it. The property is valued in all at $250. The prisoner was conveyed before Justice Connolly, who committed him to prison for trial.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—The Prince Imperial's English nurse, Miss Shaw, is coming in for a share of the universal admiration. In reply to some compliment concerning her success in bringing up the Prince, she answered, "My French may not be pure, but my love is."

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. [7 14 6m4p

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country.

7 20 6m4p JOY, COE & CO.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE made by the undersigned to the Department of Highways for a contract to pave SIXTH Street, from Somerset street to the Reading Railroad, Twenty-fifth Ward. All persons owning property on the line proposed to be paved, will make known any objection to the Department of Highways on or before 12 o'clock THURSDAY, 23d day of August. The whole distance to be paved is 2300 feet.

The following named persons have signed an agreement with the undersigned to do the work:—John Gemper, Sixth street, 150 feet; F. T. Burnett, do., 100 feet; Martin Borsheli, 64 feet; John Dobger, 36 feet; Charles Fuhr, 50 feet; Gottlib Mauz, 125 feet; H. Loesch, 289 feet; Manuel Quirg, 75 feet; John Sailor, 90 feet; Samuel C. Bunting, 18 feet.

8 6 3t S. A. MILLER, Contractor.

UNION CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—A Special Meeting of the Union City Executive Committee will be held on TUESDAY NEXT, August 7 at 3 o'clock P. M., at the house of William K. Hopkins, LIBRARY Street, below Fifth.

Punctual attendance is requested.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, President.
JOHN L. HILL, } Secretaries.
R. T. GILL, } 1t*

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN 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 those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; or MODERN LANGUAGE and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.

EASTON Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

NOTICE.—APPLICATION HAS been made for the renewal of the following CITY BONDS AND CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, drawn to the subscriber's order, and stolen from his dwelling, June 3, 1866, viz.:—

City 6 per cent (new), Nos. 12 463 12 4 3, 12,464, 12 465; Germantown Bank, Nos. 1497, 99 100; Commonwealth Bank, No. 50; Arch St. Theatre, No. 243; Point Breeze Park, No. 16; Gap Mining Company, No. 679.

All persons are cautioned against receiving the same.

6 15 1m5u CASPER HEFT.

NOTICE.—AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the REPUBLICAN CITIZENS OF THE FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, favoring the propriety of a change in the Representation of said District, will be held at Green Hill Hall, corner SEVENTEENTH and POPLAR Streets, on MONDAY EVENING, August 6th, 1866, at 8 o'clock.

8 4 2t* A. J. BENNERSHOTZ, Secretary.

FOR RECORDER OF DEEDS, WILLIAM M. COOPER of the Fifth Ward, subject to the decision of the Convention of the Union party. 8 4 2it

CITY OF QUINCY ILLINOIS BONDS.

Holders of said Bonds can exchange them for new Bonds, which the State pays like State Bonds.

Address, or call on O. C. Skinner, of Quincy, Ill., at office of KIDD, PIERCE & CO., No. 19 BROAD Street, New York, for 30 days. 31 1mrp

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE. To be had free, or four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, 8 6 5 No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

UNITED STATES 5-20s.

Holders of Five-Twenties of 1862 would do well to avail themselves of the present foreign demand, and exchange them for the new and more desirable

FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1864 and 1865.

At present they will obtain about Two Per Cent profit by the Exchange.

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