Evening Telegraph

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AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING

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TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1867.

The Tendency Towards Church Union. WE believe that there is a very general conviction on the part of intelligent Christians in favor of church consolidation, as opposed to the further multiplication of sects. This is due somewhat, no doubt, to the natural reaction from the excessive disintegrating, seceding, and sect-multiplying spirit which has hitherto prevailed in our country, as one of the fruits of perfect religious liberty; but it has a deeper reason, in the perceived fact that the practical work of Christianity in the evangelization of the world is seriously and sadly embarrassed by the multiplicity of church organizations. This evil is sufficiently apparent in our large cities, but is only seen in its full development in our country towns and villages. It is no uncommon thing to flud in a small village of one or two thousand in! abitants three, four, or five religious sociclies, each with its place of worship, its numster, its Sabbath school, and its complete church organization; and each a miserable, starving society, giving its pastor but a mere pittance of a support, dependent, perhaps, upon foreign aid, and exerting only a feeble and restricted influence upon the community at large. Now, if all these churches could be fused into one, with a large and well-appointed church edifice, a minister of ability and eloquence, a Sabbath school fitted up with plenty of books, maps, globes, etc., how much better it would be! Such a church would be a power in the community, its edifice would be filled with worshippers, its works of benevolenge and of Christian culture and education would be carried on with spirit and energy, and it would fulfil the ends for which churches are supposed to exist. The present system, as it prevails all over our country, is lax, wasteful, expensive, and inefficient. It does the work which the Church proposes for itself to do in the worst possible manner, and at the greatest possible disadvantage. Especially in the rapidly growing communities of the West do we find the evils of the present systo ... of multiplied church organizations at their height. Every sect must "plant itself" at every prominent point, even though it be to drag out a miserable and sickly existence. We know of a place in Missouri, of less than t a thousand inhabitants, that has the followi g church organizations:-An Old School resbyterian Church, a New School Presbyterian Church, a Congregational Church, an Episcopal Church, a Northern Methodist Church, Southern Methodist Church, a Rebel Baptist Church, a Loyal Baptist Church, a Campbellite Church, and a Roman Catholic Church, and not one of the whole lot is self-sup-

porting! Our various "home" and "domestic" missionary societies are not faultless in this matter. They frequently encourage the planting of churches in communities which are already amply supplied. The result is to weaken those already existing, and to divide a support meagre enough at the best. The planting of a church in a community where other churches sufficient for the wants of the people are already in existence, is generally a work of pure denominationalism, and a hindrance to real Christian efficiency and success.

It is too much to expect that all denominationalism will fade out, and one grand organization carry forward the work of the Church; but we welcome every indication which points to a diminution of the number of sects, a coming together of those who substantially agree in their faith and church government, and a general widening of the basis of church fellowship and communion. The most striking manifestation in this direction, at the present time, is the tendency towards union in the great Presbyterian branch of the Church. As our readers will remember, both of the Presbyterian assemblies, the Old School and the New School, at their annual meetings a year ago at St. Louis, took steps looking towards a reunion of the churches. A committee from the two bodies was appointed to draw up a plan of union, and report this year. That report has just been presented to the assemblies of the respective Churches, the one now in session at Rochester, and the other at Cincinnati. It proposes a reunion of the two Churches on the basis of their common standards of faith and government; the admission of all ministers and churches of either body to their present standing; the consolidation of corporate rights; the records of the two bodies to be hereafter held as constituting the common history of the Church; the reconstruction of the committees, boards, and other official organizations of the Church at large; a revision of the catalogues of publications, and a general and equitable consolidation of the two organizations.

There is no doubt that this plan of union, when submitted to the separate churches, will be adopted almost unanimously, and that we shall soon behold these two branches of the Presbyterian Church united in a common organization. It will then constitute one of the largest, wealthiest, and most influential Churches in the country. But not only is there this prospect of union between the Old and New School Presbyterians-there is also a movement in the same direction on the part of other branches of the Presbyterian family. Resolutions looking towards an organized union of the entire Presbyterian body, of

whatever name, in this country, have been introduced in the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, now in session in New York; and the same question is being agitated by the Cumberland Presbyterian Assembly, now in session in Memphis.

We confess that we look upon this tendency to union among the different branches of this great Church family with the deepest interest. It is a movement in the right direction. The whole consolidated body will be broader, more liberal, more truly catholic, than either of its component parts could be alone. Its resources will be more economically employed, and more effectual in accomplishing Christian work. Instead of the machinery of three or four separate organizations to accomplish a given end, that of only one will now be required. By concentrating its energies and simplifying its action, the United Presbyterian Church will vastly increase its influence and its power of deing good.

We hope to see the time when a still wider tendency to union shall prevail-when nonessentials, whether of dogma or of polity, shall wield less and less power over men's minds, and the great essentials of Christianity shall bind the whole Church in a closer and more enduring compact.

The Evil of Carrying Weapons.

A FEW days since a young man by the name of Mahon was convicted of murder in the second degree, in New York, and was sentenced to the State Penitentiary for life. The Judge (Miller), in pronouncing the sentence, delivered an admirable address to the prisoner, which we commend to all the young men of our own city. He said:-

"Here let me remark, that the fatal tragely of which you are the author, illustrates with striking force the impropriety and great danger of carrying deadly weapons upon the person. Had you not had in your possession the wea-pon which caused the death of your yielim, you would now have been at large and the de-ceased alive. Here is the great mistake made by those who thus resort to violence to avenge a supposed wrong or to grailfy their wicked passions. Although you are a young man, yet the circumstances presented and the enormity of your crime demand that the law should be fully executed, and that an example be made, so that others may understand that there can be no mitigation of punishment for so great a crime. It is, in fact, but the simplest fustice that those who are gullty of violating the laws of society under similar circumstances should be placed where they can no longer endanger the lives and security of their fellow-men, and in the solitude of the prison reflect for the remainder of their days upon the great wrong and the fatal deed which they have committed. of your crime demand that the law should b

In these few words of the Judge we see the germ of much thought for many of the young men of Philadelphia. The habit of carrying concealed deadly weapons we happen to know is a very general one. In fact, it has grown to be considered the custom among a certain class, and the tailors have gradually adapted themselves to the wants of their customers, and seldom make a suit without a "pistol pocket." We have reason to believe that the custom is much more widespread than is supposed. We would cite the instance of the murder in New York, and also that of the man convicted in our own city on Friday, both of which crimes were due entirely to having the weapon ready, and using it in a passion. We are none of us sure of ourselves on great provocation, and daily testing shows to the wisdom of the law which strictly forbids the carrying of such arms. We hope that the example set in New York will be imitated here, and that by the strongest enforcement of the full penalty of the law, a proper dread of the consequences may be infused among our people, and induce the abandonment of this most vicious and dangerous infringement of the statute.

The Primary Elections.

THE reward offered by the League for essays on reform in the primary meetings has attracted public attention to the subject, and called forth an expression of opinion from most of our journals, and also from some of our public men. We have received the following sensible communication from a well-known citizen, and as the subject is one which should meet universal attention, we lay his views before our readers, doubting, however, the practicability of some of his suggestions. The idea of changing the time of holding the elections meets our warmest approval.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:-I have read with much interest the remarks in your issue of Friday last, in reference to the reforms needed at our primary elections; and though I am not of the opinion that the method adopted by the Union League will accomplish much, still I am satisfied, even in the face of the fact that our primary meetings are in the main under the control of unscrupulous political and the way countinged to grow from basis. ticians, and "have continued to grow from bad to worse," that the evil has its remedy, and a per-sistent effort made upon a well matured plan to secure the desired end will be successful. Under the present system, attendance upon the pri-mary meetings, so earnestly urged by the press, mary meetings, so earnestly urged by the press, is useless. A packed room filled with political trimmers, whose only apparent means of support is what they can make out of candidates for office, prevents the honest voter from any fair expression of his opinions or means of carrying them out. Office-scekers, determined to succeed by any means in their power, acting upon the belief that dishonesty in politics is no sin, setting aside all principle, to carry their point, deem it to be out fair game to buy, sell, or defraud at a primary election. With such a party, and with such surroundings, the right-minded tax-payer can of course have but little or defraud at a primary election. With such a party, and with such surroundings, the right-minded tax-payer can of course have but little influence, and all his efforts to prevent fraud are of no avail. The experience of the many men who have, in obedience to the injunctions of the press, attended the primary meetings in their respective wards, clearly proves the above statement; and they, disgusted with the system, and disheartened with useless and unsuccessful efforts, have given up all attempts at reform, and have, in despair, left their wards to the mercy of the political rings that rule them, who, unmoiested, and with full possession of the field, control the nominations, select their own caldidates, and force the very voters they have thus excluded to vote for them, under the party whip and by party tyranny. How can this evil be remedied? First, let the President of the Ward Executive Committee, or some other satisfactory person, appoint three well-known and respectable citizens, whose duly it shal be, one week before the most important of all primary elections, that of Judge and Ins; ectors, to make a carefully prepared register of all the Republican voters of the ward, not of voters of recent conversion or of a doubtful character, but of those who voted the Republican ticket at the last fall election. This work can be rendered comparatively easy by use of the window books and the who voted the Republican ticket at the last fall election. This work can be rendered comparatively easy by use of the window books and the aid of well-gosted persons residing in the different preclucts. Let the election for Judge and Inspectors be held at the usual places for holding the general elections, and let the vote be cast through a window at the polls, and not, as is now the custom, in the upper story of some low tavern, or in the crowded and packed room of a ward association. This

method would give every voter a fair chance, and would effectually rule out imported roughs or hired scoundrels who are sent to ward meetings by worse office-seekers to advance their interests, and to prevent the honest voters from expressing their views or exercising their political rights. Again, change the time of holding the primary elections. Instead of their being held in the month of August, let them be held in June, Ordinarily through August a large proportion of our tax-payers are absent from the city, and for this cause the meetings are overlooked or forgotten. In June this would not be the case; the meetings would be well attended, and the tax-payers well represented; besides, by selecting candidates in June instead of August, the interests of the party would be advanced by securing the active co-operation of the successful candidate two months earlier, and relieving all aspirants for office from the hungry hangers on who annoy and beset them by the various modes of black mail so well understood and practiced by that fraternity. Again, let the time of holding the elections be changed from after dark to daylight. Darkness helps to cover up and hide the means used to secure the selection of candidates under the old method, with all their evil and corrupt surroundings, and insures the success of many a deep-luid scheme, which dare not be adopted or carried out in broad daylight. Make this change, and illegal and improper voting would be prevented, and a fair and orderly election secured. To possess the advantages above recited would largely all in giving parity to, and confidence in, our primary elections. Let these changes, therefore, be adopted. Let a strong effort to this end be made by the Union League. Let that powerful organization show its sirength in this direction. Let its influence be felt. Let a committee from that body wait upon the City Executive Committee, and domand that these changes be made. Let them do this, and their request would be acceded to and their demands granted. The Committee our primary elections be partially removed.

NINTH WARD.

Where Booth is Buried.

following melo-dramatic account of where and how John Wilkes Booth was buried, we take from Detective Baker's book on the adventures of the "Secret Service." It sets at rest the dispute as to the final disposition of the body:-

In order to establish the identity of the body of the assassin beyond all question, the Secretary of War directed me to summon a number of witnesses residing in the city of Washington, who had previously known the murderer. Some two years previous to the assassination of the Provident Routh but had been assassination of the President, Booth had had a tumor or car-buncle cut from his neck by a surgeon. On in-quiry, I ascertained that Dr. May, a well-known and very skilful surgeon, of twenty five years' practice in Washington, had performed the operation.

Accordingly, I called on Dr. May, who, before seeing the body, minutely described the exact locality of the tumor, the nature and date of the operation, etc. After being sworn he pointed to the scar in the neck, which was then plainly visible. Five other witnesses were examined, all of whom had known the assassin intimately for years. The various newspaper accounts, referring to the mutilation of Booth's body, are equally absurd. General Barnes, Surgeon-General U. S. A., was on board the gunboat where the post mortem examination was held, with his assis'ants. General Barnes cut from Booth's neck about two inches of the spinal column through which the ball had passed; this piece of bone, which is now on exhibition in the Government Medical Museum in Wash ington, is the only relic of the assassin's body above ground, and this is the only mutilation of the remains that ever occurred. Immediately after the conclusion of the examination, the Secretary of Wargave orders as to the disposition of the body, which had become very offensive, owing to the condition in which it had reowing to the condition in which it had remained after death; the leg, broken in jumping from the box to the stage, was much discotored and swollen, the blood from the wound having saturated his under clothing. With the assistance of Lieutenant L. B. Baker, I took the body from the gunboat direct to the old Penitentlary, adjoining the old Arsenal grounds. The building had not been used as a prison for some years previously. The Ordnance Department had filled the ground-floor cells with fixed ammunition—one of the largest of these cells was selected as the burial place of Booth—the ammunition was removed, a large flat stone lifted from its place, and a rude grave dug; the body was dropped in, the grave filled up, the store replaced, and there rests to this hour all that remained of John Wilkes Booth.

SECRETARY STANTON AND THE PRESIDENCY .-The St. Louis Democrat, in discussing the Presidential question, utters the following language:-"There is a statesman who has been the military superior of all our generals, and whose part in the war has been not less deserving of honor than that of the bravest hero that ever slept on a hard-fought field. There is one such man, and but one-the Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton." It also favors the selection of the Vice-President from Missouri, and says:-"Of all the former slave States no other so well deserves the honor, and no other can more justly claim for her leaders in this struggle the confidence and the gratitude of the nation."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REFRIGERATOR BAZAAR. - B. S REFRIGERATOR BAZAAR, —B. S. HARRIS & CO. have, in addition to a fine assortment of Refrigerators of best quality, three new patents, viz.:—Harris' Patent, Rees & Tevis' Patent, and Wright's Patent Ice-Water R-frigerator; all warranted to pre-erve meat, etc. etc. dry and sweet, and to be more economical in ice than any other Refrigerators. B. S. HARRIS & CO., 5 16 3m4p No. 149 North Ninth street, near Race.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING .- JOY. COE & CO. Agents for the "THLEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have RE MOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.

OFFICES:-No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia. TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 Mp

"SUNSHINE." - THE REV. A. A. "SUNSHINE." — THE REV. A. A.
WILLITTS, D. D., will deliver his celebrated
Lecture on "SUNSHINE." in the FIRST BAPTIST
CHURCH, FOURTH Street, above Market, Camden,
N. J., TO-MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING, at &
before 8 o'clock. Tickets of admission to be had at
the door.

THE OFFICE OF

The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company, "Inman Line,"

Has been removed from No. 111 WALNUT Street, to NO. 411 CHESNUT STREET.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent. OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT, on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in Casa on and after May 30.

They have also declared an EXTRA DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT, based upon profits earned prior to January 1, 1887, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in Stock on and after May 30, at 18e par value of Fifty Dollars per share—the shares for Stock Dividend to be dated May 1, 1867.

Scrip Certificates will be issued for fractional parts of Shares; said Scrip will not be entitled to any Interest or Dividend, but will be convertible into Stock when presented in aums of Fifty Dollars.

Fowers of attorney for collection of Dividends can be bad on application at the Office of the Company, No. 288 S, THIRD Street.

64 30t THOMAS T, FIRTH, Treasurer. PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1867

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY. for the Election of Directors, and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of CHICAGO, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of May, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M.
The Transfer Hooks of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 14th inst., and reopened on the lat day of June next.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION LEACUE HOUSE.

MAY 15, 1867.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA, held March 18, 1867, the following Preamble and Retions were adopted:--

Whereas, In a republican form of government it is of the highest importance that the del-gates of the people, to whom the sovereign power is entrusted, should be so selected as to truly represent the body politic, and there being no provision of law whereby the people may be organized for the purpose of such nelection, and all parties having recognized the necessity of such organization by the formation of voluntary associations for this purpose, and

Whereas, There are grave defects existing under the present system of voluntary organization, which it is believed may be corrected by suitable provisions of law; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Board of Directors of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA, that the Secretary be and is hereby directed to offer eleven hundred dol lars in prizes for essays on the legal organization of the people to select candidates for office, the prizes to be as follows, viz.;-

The sum of five hundred dollars for that essay which, in the judgment of the Board, shall be first in

the order of merit: Three hundred dollars for the second; Two hundred for the third, and

One hundred for the fourth, The conditions upon which these prizes are offered

are as follows, viz.:-First. All essays competing for these prizes must be addressed to GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary of the Union League of Philadelphia, and must be received by him before the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1868 and no communication having the author's name at, tucked, or with any other indication of origin, will be

Second. Accompanying every competing essay, the author must enclose his name and address within a scaled envelope, addressed to the Secretary of the Union League. After the awards have been made, the envelopes accompanying the successful essays shall be opened, and the authors potified of the result. Third, All competing essays shall become the pro-

perty of the Union League; but no publication of rejected essays, or the names of their authors, small be made without consent of the authors in writing. By order of the Board of Directors,

GEORGE H. BOKER,

TO THE FRIENDS OF UNION AND LIBERTY.—Agreeably to the call of the Republican state Executive Committee, the cligans of the various Wards of Philadelphia are requested to meet at such places as shall be designated by the officers of the various Ward Associations, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 21, at 8 o'clock, to elect one Judge and two Inspectors to conduct a Delegate Election to be held in the various Election Divisions, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 23, between the hours of sand 8 o'clock.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 25, between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock.

At this election there shall be elected one Senatorial and one Representative Desegate from each Division, who shall meet in convention (agreeably to Rule 10 of the Rules for the Government of the Republican Parts) to elect Delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Williamsport on the 23th day of June, to nominate a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, and transact such other business as may be brought before the Convention for the good of the whole people.

By order of the City Executive Committee.

WILLIAM R. LEEDS,

Chairman.

JOHN L. HILL, JOSEPH S. ALLEN, Secretaries.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION

HARRISBURG, April 16, 1867.—The "Republican State Convention" will meet at the "Herdio House," in Williamsport, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, and to initiate proper measures for the ensuing State canvass.

As heretofore, the Convention will be composed of Representative and Senatorial Delegates, chosen in the usual way, and equal in number to the whole of the Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly. By order of the State Central Committee. F. JORDAN, Chairman.

GEORGE W. HAMERSLEY, Secretaries. 520 310 EIGHTH WARD. A meeting of the EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICAN
ASSOCIATION will be held at the Hall of the
Schuylkill Hose Company, on TUE-DAY EVENING, May 21, at so clock, to elect one Judge and two
Inspectors to conduct a Delegate Election to be held
in the various Divisions on Thursday Evening, May
23, between the hours of 5 and 8 o'clock.

ALEXANDER J. HARPER, President.
MANUEL N. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

5 29 29

NOTICE-THE NEW ORLEANS RE-NOTICE—THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN solicits the patronage of all loyal
men in the North who have business interests in the
south. Having been selected by the Clerk of the
House of Representatives under the law of Congress
passed March 2, 1867, as the paper for printing all the
Laws and Treatles, and all the Federal advertisements within the State of Louisiana, it will be the
best advertising medium in the Southwest, reaching
a larger number of business men than any other
paper. Address MATHEWS & HAMILTON, Conveyancers, No. 707 SANSOM Street, or S. L. BROWN
& CO., New Orleans. Louisiana.

429 Im

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUB PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1867. Applications for the unallotted shares in the increase of the Capital Stock of this Bank are now being received and the stock delivered. JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashler.

MARK THIS! UPON THE CONDI-

tion of the stomach and its near alies, the liver and the bowein, depend physical health and clearness of intellect. If these organs are mactive or in a state of irritation, the toning, regulating, soothing influence of Tarrant's Seltzen Apeniens in a state of irritation. is urgently required. [5 21 tuths314; SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

THE NEW

GRAND SQUARE

The notice of the musical public is invited to these

CHICKERING PIANO.

splendid new scale three-string-d instruments, which have just been introduced. R. valling in power, beauty, and delicacy of musical tone, and in sympathetic and enduring mechanism, the recognized perfection of the unequalled Grand Pianos, they have at once secured the universal a; propation of musicians and

all lovers of the art.

W. H. DUTTON,

NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET,

ENTRANCE, ART GALLERY. STEINWAY & SONS

GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES. STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Planos, with their 'Patent Ecsonator" and double Iron Frame, vatented June 5, 1886, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone. have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

Every Plano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Familie. For sale only by

BLASIUS BROTHERS,

PARTIES WISHING TO PURCHASE CELEBRATED SCHOMACKER PIANO. at their warerooms, OHESNUT STREET, Philadelphia.

4 23 4D THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUTEST fracture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant
workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee, For sale only at No. 1017
WALNUT Street.
5287 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO. THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANU-

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE PENNSYLVANIA BRANCH OF COMMISSION appeals to the positic for sid in support of its work of Educating the Freedmen. It has sixty-three teachers in the field, who are supported entirely by voluntary contributions, at a cost of over Four Thousand Dollars a month. Unless the friends of the work give liberal aid, many of the schools must be closed for want of means of support. The Managers think the schools ought to be kept o en ustil the Southern States are prepared to take charge of and sustain them, and they do not fred justified in closing any of them without making known to the public their need, and appealing for aid.

Contributions may be sent to the rooms of the Commission, No. 711 - ANSOM Street, or to

E. W. OLARK, Treasurer,

No. 33 S. THIRD Street.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE, AND OF THE PRESIDENT, CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
Pursuant to resolution adopted at a meeting of the Shareholders and Bondholders of this Company, held at Pittsburg, March B., ultimo, notice is hereby given that an adjourned meeting of the Shareholders will be held at PITISBURG, May 25, proximo, at 12 M., to consider such detailed estimates as may be submitted by the Board of Directors for additional equipment and permanent improvements to be made to the railway, and also to determine upon the question of increasing the capital stock for the purpose of raising the necessary means for paying for such equipment and improvements.

Chairman of Stockholders' Meeting, 51014t

C. W. CANS, President.

NOTICE.—ST. LOUIS, ALTON, AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY.

THERE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, in the City of ST. LOUIS on MONDAY, the ad day of June next, at 3 o'clock in the atternoon of that day, for the ELECTION of THIRTERN DIRECTORS for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business which may be brought before them.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 4th day of May next, and will be opened on TUESDAY, the 4th day of June.—Dated St. Louis, April 25, 1867. t. Louis, April 25, 1867. 5 to 18to By order, H. C. BRYANT, Sec'y.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STRING CREEK OIL COMPANY, will be held a No. 54 North FRONT Street, on WEDNESDAY May 29, at 12 o'clock M. 615 lite.

TCH! TETTER! AND ALL

SKIN DISEASES. ITCH! ITCH! ITCH! SWATNE'S OINTMENT

Entirely eradicates this loathsome disease, oftentimes In from 19 to 48 Hours!

SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING DISTREST SWAYNE'S ALL HEALING OINTMENT SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT. SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT. Don't be alarmed if you have the

ITCH, TETTER, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, BARBER'S ITCH. OR, IN FACT, ANY DISEASE OF THE SKIN.

It is warranted a speedy cure. Prepared by DR. SWAYNE & SON. NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Sold by all best Druggists

JOHN C. ARRISON. Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth Street

Philadelphia, would invite the attention of his friends and customers to his superior

assortment of

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods;

Also, to his Improved Pattern Shirt: the material, workmanship and finish cannot be surpassed by any in the Market.

MEW SPRING STYLES

Philadelphia Wall Papers !!

HOWELL & BOURKE, N. E. Corner FOURTH and MARKET.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS [819 3mrp CURTAIN MATERIALS.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS .-Third week of
The LUBIN BROTHERS.
New Illusions, New Mysteries, New Automata, the
ANTHROPOGLOSSI.

ANTHROPOGLOSSI,
and LIVING HEAD.
Also the LILLIPUTIAN FAMILY. [5 2
Admission, 35 cents. Reserved Seats, 50 cents,
Matinees—Adults, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents, REWARD OF \$30 EACH WILL BE PAID A REWARD OF \$30 EACH WILL BE PAID for the following named deserters from the United States army, who are supposed to be in this

city:

MYILLIAM THOMAS, recruit, general service, aged
15 years, 5 feet 9 inches high, fair complexion, hazed
16 years, 5 feet 9 inches high, fair complexion, hazed
16 years, 5 feet 9 inches high, dark complexion,
16 years, 5 feet 6; inches high, dark complexion,
17 blue eyes, dark hair, occupation soldier,
18 CHARLES H. SMITH, recruit, general service,
18 aged 24 years, 5 feet 4; inches high, dark complexion,
19 brown eyes, dark hair, occupation painter,
19 Brevet Lt. Col. 28th Infantry,
19 No, 118 S. SECOND Street, Philada., Pa.

THE OLD STAND RESODELLED. NEW STORE FOR FINE CONFECTIONS. Entire new stock of Fine Confections, Frui s, etc.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18, 1867.

Having taken the old established Store No. 806

MARKET Street, formerly occupied by John Hagey,
and completely refitted and renovated the entire
premises, we are prepared to supply all articles in
our line, at as reasonable price as can be purchased elsewhere.
Our long experience in the business, together with
the efficient corps of workmen, at our command, will he efficient corps of workmen, at our command, verable us to furnish the onest articles at the low

A call is respectfully solicite 1. HAINES & LEEDS. NO, 906 MARKET STREET. WALTER S. LEEDS.

N THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY N THE ORPHANS COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of H. W. DUCACHET, D. D., deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit sattle, and acquest the irrat account of ANN D DUCACHET and EDWARD SHIPPEN. Executors under the last will and testament of Rev. H. W. Ducachot, D. D., deceased and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, June 2d. A. D. 1887, at 4 octock P. M., at the office of Edward Shippin, Esq., S. E. corner of SIXTH and WALNUT Streets in the City of Philadeiphia.

LADIES, SAVE YOUR CLOTH AND YOUR money, by calling at Mrs. GOBLE'S. No. 1247 MARKET Street, and learn to cut your own dresses; also, learn her new style of Raised Worsted Work, Dresses, Basques, etc., in one hour, 515 imap

HOUND, LAST WEEK-GOLD-BEARING U. S. Coupons, Owner will please pons, Evening Telegraph." 5 29 344p

ROCKH'ILL & WILSON.

CLOTHING HOUSE

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.

The Public are invited to examine our extensive assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing, for Spring and Summer Wear, just made of fresh materials, and in the latest and most approved styles.

Clothing made to order for Gents and Boys in the most artistic manner, and reasonable prices.

The best Cutters and Workmen employed.

Our Stock of Ready-made Clothing is well made, well trimmed, and Reliable.

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT

STATE LOAN.

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be urnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:-

JAY COOKE & CO.,

DREXEL & CO.,

E. W. CLABKE & CO.

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5 8 1m4p]

THE EXQUISITE MINIATURE PORTRAIT OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

Presented to GEORGE PEABODY, Esq., by Her Majesty, accompanied by an Autograph Letter, NOW ON EXHIBITION FOR A LIMITED PERIOD ONLY, AT

EARLES' GALLERIES AND LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS, NO. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

...TWENTY-FIVE CENTS NO SEASON TICKETS. Hours of Exhibition, 9 to 5,

\$1000.\$1000.

One Thousand Dollars Reward !

5 17 6t

Proceeds to be devoted to charity.

The above reward will be paid for the recovery of he following goods, stolen on the night of MAY 18, 1867, vir.:-356 H. B. SABLES, UNDRESSED.

4 TIMBERS ERMINE, DRESSED. 10 DOZEN CHINCHILLAS, DRESSED. Furriers, and all others, are hereby cautioned

FIVE HUNDRED (500) DOLLARS addition will be paid for the arrest and conviction of the

against purchasing or dressing the above mentions

A, R. & F. E. WOMBA NO. 417 ARCH NA

REMOVED!

THE CITY TICKET OFFICE OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY HAS BEEN REMOVED FROM

NO. 631 CHESNUT STREET,

NORTHWEST CORNER OF NINTH AND CHESNUT STREETS. [5 20 61



WEST PENN SQUARE SEMINARY. No. 5 WEST PENN SQUARE, BELOW MARK ET The Fall Term will commence September 16, 1867 Parents desiring to enter their daughters in this Insti-tution are requested to make application before June 20. MARY E. HOUPT, MARY E. TAZEWELL,