# THE CITY PULPIT.

DUTY OF THE CIVIL MAGISTRATE.

Are Our Rulers a Terror or an Eucouragement to Evil-Doers?

A Sermon Delivered Yesterday Afternoon by Rev. John Chambers.

[SPECIAL VERBATIM PHONOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

Rev. John Chambers' church Broad street, below Chesnut, was yesterday afternoon very nearly filled, to hear a sermon preached by the pastor upon the subject, "Are our rulers a terror or an encouragement to evil-doers?" It was delivered in Mr. Chambers' usual forcible mauner, and was listened to from beginning to pereration with deep interest, the congregation drinking in, as it were, every word that fell from the speaker's lips. Only once, at some apt remark, was the silence broken, and then only with a suppressed titter for a second, when all remained as quiet to the conclusion as the sea in a calm. Previous to the commencement of the sermon, Mr. Chambers announced that the collection next Sunday would be for the benefit of the widows and orphaos rendered desolate by the late botter explosion on Sansom street. He hoped the congregation would contribute liberally, and show these widows and fatheriess little ones the benevolence of their hearts. Mr. Chambers then came forward and delivered the following sermon:-

THE SUBJECT.

Our subject this afternoon is, "Are our Rulers a Terror or an Encouragement to Evil Doers?" In the third verse of the thirteenth chapter of Paul's Spistle to the Romans, he says:-"For rulers are not a terror to good works, but to the evil. Wilt thou, then, not be atraid of the power? do that which is good, and thou shall have the praise of the same."

It is known, possibly to most of you, if not all, that this Epistie was written in the fourth year of Nero, the prince of tyrants and of bad men. The Jews were refractory. There was an unwillineness on their part to submit to the authorities under which they lived. The object of the Apostles was to instruct the Christian Church that they had duties to perform even to the civil authorities that were not of their own choosing, nor or their own particular taste. But you will observe in all the Apostolic writings, as in the teachings of Jesus Christ, in not a single instance aid they interfere with what we call the politics of the people; that subject was most religiously shunned; and so it should ever befollowing not with a particular party of men. The great object of the Bible is to correct the evils that are in them, and put man's mind and heart in such a state and condition that they will not yield to the power and the control of exil; and that by good doing they are to over-

It is not that the pulpit is to be appropriated to discuss questions, mere abstract questions, or to take up the philosophy of any particular sect or principle in the civil or political organizations of men; but it is to tell the truth of God, and to warn the people of their danger, in whatever relation they stand, and in whatever circumstances they are placed. The 33d chapter of Ezekiel, a portion of which I read to you this afternoon, must satisfy you, and will if you read it carefully, that, while the ministers of God are not to become partisans, nor to connect themselves with party movements among men, they are to keep the people call ghtened in regard to

the evils that are in the world. Many evils result from bad men in authority. as others do from bad men out of authority; and everybody knows that in proportion to the position of men their influence is good or bad; and those that are appointed as ministers of religion, for example, should step aside from the discharge of their duties and fall in with the evils of the day, the amount of mischief done by them is very much greater than that done by others. It we countenance vice in any form, if we sanction it in any of its relations, if we encourage lawlessness, disobedience to the authorities, to parents, and to magistrates, we thereby do mischiet, just as the civil ruler if he winks at sin and evil, or if he partakes of these things, the mischief that he does is necessarily

THE RULER SHOULD BE A RELIGIOUS MAN.

Unquestionably, my brethren, every ruler in the world, as all other men, should be a good man. I do not say that the President of the United States is under any more obligation to be a pious man than I say that the gentiemen in this congregation are to be pious men. I do not believe he is. But I do believe that he is bound to be a religious man, as I believe you all are. I do not believe that the Governor of a State is to be particularly religious more than any citizen of that State; but he ought to be a religious man. I do not say that the chief magistrate of the city in which we live is any more obliged or under any greater obligations to be a man of God-a man that is a terror to evil-doers, and a praise of all that do well-any more than other men are to be good, and a terror of evil-doers and praisers of all good men.

All men are bound to be religious men, not sectarian men. I do not believe in sectarian-ism, although I care not a jot so they do what God requires of them, and not what you call ecclesiastical rulers require them to do; but they must do what God requires. And then we will have to do with the great and the good men, and if they have said anything that is extra good, why we will take it and use it as we should do. But this subject of religion comes directly to every man. Now, what right has any man in this house to stand also from the requirements of this Bible any more than I have? Am I bound to be a religious man and you not to be a religious man? Am I bound to love my God with mind, and with all my strength, and all my mind, and with all my heart, and you to treat Him with infamy and contempt? Can that be so? I do not so understand it.

CHARACTER OF OUR RULERS.

Now, then, the question is, Are our rulers, our official men, in every relation, beginning with the Chief Magistrate of the nation, are they such, occupying these high and important positions? They take the most solemn oaths when they enter upon their official duties, and they swear, as they have to stand at the judg-ment seat of God, that they will discharge their duties strictly according to the rules laid down. They have a Constitution to guide them, they have rules established by the people to guide them, and they are bound to do it.

Rulers in our country, ever since the adop-tion of this form of government, have been the servants of the people. They are not the masters; they are the servants of the people. We select them to perform the duties of office, not for themselves, not for their own aggrandize-ment; but we have called them, and we put them there, and we say to them, "Now you have to take care of our luterests and our welfare, and to watch over and to watch over us and see that we get our rights; that we are not imposed upon, abused, distressed, and to take care of us." This is true in the great national sense, it is true in the relations of States, and it is true in the municipal arrangements. Hence our Government in all these relations is of the people; and as in religion, like priest like people. For this is universally true. I say as in religion, like priest like people. So in regard to rulers, like people like rulers. and to watch over us and see that we get our

CHARACTER OF THE PRIEST.

If you have bad men setting bad examples, men that are conniving at, and men that are participating in, the evils that are to destroy you, you have them there because you put them there. And these men are not so much to be blamed as those that put them in that place. A wicked priesthood—when I use this term

'priesthood" I am not referring to any parti-"priesthood" I am not reterring to any parti-cular denomination, but I am using it in its popular sense, and when I speak of "priestbood" I use it simply because I do not believe that in the whole Obristian Church there is such a lining as a "Priest." A priest presupposes the offering and the sacrifice; and since Jesus Christ gave himself up a willing and a living sacrifice and became the High Priest, all priestly office has ceased. A priest is one that offers a sacrifice. Jesus Christ has offered, and by that one offering has perfected forever this great one offering has perfected forever this great business. So that in reality I do not recognize such a thing as a priest on the face of the earth in connection with the Christian religion. There is no such thing, and I cant-lenge any living man on God's earth to prove lenge any living man on God's earth to prove from this Bible that there is any such thing in the Christian Church as a priest. They cannot be unless they offer sacrifice. If you have a wicked priesthood, or a wicked ministry, they will make a bad and a wicked people. If the ministers of this country become licentious and dissipated, and go over to vice, the influence upon the people would be most powerful. Bad and wicked people will make bad and wicked vlers, so that we are oftent mes in a very unhappy condition.

LAWS MUST BE RELIGIOUSLY OBEYHD. The Apostle says:-"Whospever therefore resisteth the power registers the ordinance of God." They rise up against the Government. The very first thing that God did was to lay down rules and regulations for the government of Adam, just as this material world is governed by great principles and laws, and they are most important. God has established principles of government. I do not say that all the Governments of the world are in accordance with the appointments of God, but if you, as Christian men, put yourselves voluntarily or involuntarily dominions of the world, you are to respect the civil authority. You are not to resist them, and "they that resist them shall receive to them-elves damnation." You must treat the rulers with respect in so far as they live up to the rules that govern them and the oaths they bave taken, which they are bound to respect.

OUR PEOPLE DEPRAVED BY BAD RULERS. Thirty or forty years ago, my brethren, then a much younger man than I am now, I saw and believed that which I have lived to see fulfilled, that the vicious abuse of official men was de-praying the American people. Then the very pulpit itself spoke out in language that ought never to have been brought into it, and helped to lead the people to be abusive of rulers. And what has been the consequence? Why now it is almost as much as a man's character is worth to become an official man, and that is one reason why you have so many bad men in official positions. A man of refined feeling is not willing to have himself torn to fragments by victous and bad men. The Apostic says, "Rulers ought to be a terror to evil-doers, and an encourage-ment to the good." Rulers are not to be a terror to good works or good deeds, but they are to evil. The statement is most clearly what, in reality, should be the character of rulers.

THE MAGISTRATE MUST BE JUST AND FEAR GOD. God has not left us in the dark on this subject. If we would only consult Jehovah, we would find ourselves always supplied with information. you turn to the 23d chapter of the second book of Samuel, you will find one of the richest and most beautiful passages in the Bible:-'Now these be the last words of David. David the son of Jesse said, and the man who was raised up on high, the anointed of the God of facob, and the sweet psalmist of Israel said The Spirit of the Lord spake by me, and his word was in my tongue. The God of Israel said, the Rock of Israel spake to me, He that ruleth over men must be just, ruling in the

Now, from the Czar of Russia to the much more exalted position of President of this nation, there should be just such men, and the object of the law of the civilized world should be to put men of the most unblemished charac-

ter into these positions to inaugurate and maintain the uprightness of the people.

Every ruler in the fear of God "shall be as the light of the morning." Now listen to this:

"When the sun riseth, even a morning without clouds; as the tender grass springeth out of the earth by clear shining after rain. Although my house be not so with God, yet He hath made with me an everlasting covenant, ordered in all things, and sure; for this is all my salvation and all my desire, although He make it not to grow." Here, then, you have the statement from God as to the character of these men.

ARE OUR BULERS RELIGIOUS? Is this the character of our rulers? I say is this? and when I speak I mean all in authority, this? and when I speak I mean all in authority, high and low, in every[relation of life; if they are connected with us they are identified with the intelligence, with the comfort, with the peace, with the morals, with the present and the future of the nation. Have we such men? Are they the men? Do thieves, and burglars, and incendiaries, and murderers staud in dread of the authorities? When the official man is seen in the street, does he make the bad man quail, or does he feel perfectly comfortable, and with a slight whisper can he calm all that official tempest and go on his way rejoicing?

THE EASTERN MAGISTRATES. Ah, brethren, whispering is the trouble. This is one of the reasons why iniquity is flooding this land to-day. I remember mentioning from this pulpit a year ago a statement made to me by the Rev. Walter Colton, a Chaplain in the Navy, and for many years editor of the North American and United States Gazette paper of this city. He told me, brethren, that in the city of Constantinople you might set a washtub full of dollars at your door, and let it stay there until the morning, and there was not a Turk that would take a sixpence—or leave your dry goods outside of your door, leave anything out. I then said to him, "Ma Cotton, why, is this true? The Koran is not a better religion than the religion of the Bible." He replied, "Not at all, sir; not at all," "Well, how is it?" "Why," said he, 'sir, a Turk knows, just as well as he knows that he has a head upon his snoulders, that if he takes that which does not belong to him, or if he violates the law of the manicipality, he is as certain as there is a sun in the heavens above him of being caught and punished." It is the certainty of punishment: it is the certainty of the fulfilment of the law that is

the reason. JUSTICE IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

At that very time and in that very conversa tion he mentioned a case to me of a French lawyer that had just settled in Constantinople. who came into court one morning to defend a chent who had been arrested for a violation of the law; and he arose to speak. The judge on the bench, and the court, perfectly satisfied that the man was guilty, said to the gentleman of the bar, "Wait unfil we have decided the case, and we will hear what you have to say in the matter." He took his seat, and as soon as the facts were stated and the man condemned and ordered away for punishment, he said to him, "Now, sir, we are ready to hear you." There was no playing upon the judges and the jury for that is the secret of it. Let every man in this community feel, let every man in this nation feel, that he will be pumshed, and not any amount of money that he can give is going to divert the channels of justice, and then official men will be a terror, and then they will be a praise for they who do well. Then the people of this city will retire to their houses with a great deal more comfort, and there can be no question about this.

THE LAW MUST BE SUSTAINED. But this is not the case. We become corrupt by reason of men that are not a terror to evildoers. Let me give you an example:—A poor woman came to my house probably ten days or two weeks ago. She wished me to sign a petition to the President of the United States for the pardon of her son. Said I, "Madam, I am not in the babit of interfering with these things at all. I understand that your son has violated the laws of the land; that he has been guilty of knowingly lassing counterfeit money, and he has been tried and convicted, and is now to Sing-Sing Prison, in the State of New York.

Isn't that a last?" She admitted it was. Said I'
"Madam, the object of punishment is reformation, and we must have the law sustained. Our mon cipal arrangements will be overturned, and the community entirely subverted, unless the principles of righteousness are carried out."

"Yes, sir," she said, "that is true; but my husband is a poor laboring man. We had accumulated a little money, and the authorities—the efficial men—whosver they were, I asked no names, but connected with the police, had gone to our son and said if you can get a thousand dollars we will get you off." Now, that man resides down here. I will tell you just what occurred. That poor man and woman scraped together everything that they had laid away, and those thousand dollars put into the hands of the police. Then what? Why, a day or two after, it turned out that it required a or two after, it turned out that it required a little more money. She said, "We have no more, our thousand dollars are gone, and our son is in prison." Now, I should have signed a petition in a moment to have that policeman put in for ten years at hard work; that is what he deserves. (Suppressed laughter.) And t villainy, this terrible villainy is carried on. HOW CRIME IS WINKED AT.

These things are of every-day occurrence-Men are not terrible to evil-doers. They wink at sin, they wink at robbery, they wink at murder—all these terrible things; otherwise the community would be in a very much better condition than it is. I mentioned to you this morning, it you remember, a fact in relation to the prison. I took the statistics from the report of the Inspectors of the Penitentiary, in connection with these things, with the moral condition of the city, and what must be done in order to stop it. According to that report, since 1829 the population of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania has increased more than three hundeed per cent., while the increase of prisoners in the same time has been more than seven hundred per cent.! Do you observe that? More than two to one of criminals over the population, in proportion !

DUTY OF THE MINISTER.

Now, is not this appailing? And are we preachers to remain still, and our moral and religious natures to be kept quiet under such circumstances? Must we not warn? Is there not a sword impending? Does it not hang over the head of the people? and are we not in fear-tul danger? Unquestionably all these things are so. We must look at the consequen How do the thieves and the burglars feel? you suppose they stand in dread of the officials? How does it happen that if you have employed a man to do your business for you, and to take care of your interests, and your property is taken from you by a thief, how does it come to pass that you are compelled to offer a large reward to obtain your stolen property. You have men appointed for the very purpose of finding and bringing back to you your property, but you can't get it unless you do offer a reward

Now these things are growing upon us, and must we keep still? Here is this sword. The trumpet must be sounded, and the people must be made to arouse themselves. I do not say that any one party in political life has been doing these things more than another. I know nothing about that. It is not my business, and I will not refer to it in that light. It is the facts of the case, knowing that the authorities are a terror to evil-doers when they praise them that do well. We should, therefore, be scrupulous about this. The people are becoming cor-rupt, and crime is increasing every day.

IS THE WORLD GETTING BETTER? Some people say that the world is getting better and better every day. Where is the evidence? Is it in the increase of population of three hundred and odd per cent,, and the increase of criminals seven hundred and odd per Is that the evidence of it? Is that the manifestation by which men determine that the world is growing better? You know that it is not. Oh! would to God that it was! Would it not grow better if we preachers did our duty better, and charge the people that their danger lies in countenancing the evil ones? If we will only arouse ourselves from this sin you will find such to be the fact. All people on earth, and particularly the religious, should be the most rigid in their adherence to the principles of law. There is where we have made the great mistake in this country. We have been ex-cessively lacking in regard to law, to authorities-those who are to control and regulate.

They ought to be a terror. There are Christians in this house this afternoon; I see gentlemen before me that will walk in the street in this city this afternoon from one end of it to the other, and the rapid footfall of a policeman will not start a pulsation of their hearts one bit. There are others in this city whose hearts will beat quick and sharp at the sight. One is an honest, upright, good citizen, and the other is a thorn. There is the difference. Let every man in official life become sacrificing, so exact, so conscientious, God-fearing and God-honoring, that he will make the ungodly feel that he is going to do his duty, and the results will be just exactly what you desire, and what you ought to have. And this is the case from the President down to all the ramifications of life. The higher the posi-tion the greater the mischief that is done, and the consequence is that the example is followed. OUR AUTHORITIES SHOULD NOT WINK AT CRIME.

If the Chief Magistrate of this city neglects his duties by winking at sin, and encouraging at in any way, he can do mischief; so with the President of the United States and the Governor of this Commonwealth. These positions can do mischief, and they ought to be held by very pious men. Everybody that has read history knows Nero was not a terror to bad men, he was a terror to good men. The more wicked the men were the more he liked them. No man, brethren, should be elevated to the position of a civil ruler or an officer of civil authority without having a character equal to that of a wife above suspicion. I plead now for the welfare of the community, for the salvation of the city.

THE OPPOSITION TO NATIONAL CHRISTIANITY. What is it that stands in the way of the progress of Christianity? It is the countenance that is given to vice by men in authority. There can be no doubt about this, while I am free to admit that the greatest obstacle to the progress of Christianity is the Church herself, because she has joined in with these. She has broken her solemn vows oftentimes. Men fail in the discharge of their duties, and it is by reason of this that Christianity is becoming with many a by word and a reproach. I do not justify these hings, and I see a want of noble manhood when you attempt to place yourself into a condition of sintulness by taking advantage of the ungodliness of others.

If men desire a change in the world,

would be hetter to begin at home; get your own mind and heart right and then you will throw just that much of intellectual and moral capital into the great concern of the Son of God and carry on His work, and do not let the bad conduct of any man discourage you in your opposition to evil, for there is the trouble. All rulers who follow the teachings of Christ will be a terror to evil-doers, and a praise to them that do well.

"APPROACHINGS" OF THE EVIL ONES. Think you no man can be approached? to speak in the popular language of the day. But you can approach him. What are you going to do by your approaching? I am going to buy his manhood; I am going to make him perjure himself. He has sworn to fulfil the law, and I am going to make him forswear himself, to become a perjured man before God. Men do

this, and are doing it, and thereby corrupting the community. Now, then, we are to lift our voices "like trumpets," God says. Our national character must be changed, for we are undone. entir y undone; and when I speak of national character, I speak of that nationality of character which is sinful. We must be brought over from the power and the dominion of sin into the fellowship and enjoyment of the Gospel. WE ARE ON THE BRINK OF RUNN.

WE ARE ON THE BRINK OF RUM.

To day we are on the brink of rain. Men won't see it, but we are. Our only hope of being saved from irredeemable destruction is in following God as our refuge. We must go to God. We must look to Him; put our trust and confidence in Him. We are not to look to defaulters, nor drunkards, nor blasphemers, nor Sabbathbreakers, nor any man in authority winking at and countenancing iniquity; but look to God, and our trust must be there. As ministers of the Gospel we are to do just what we are directed in the 23d chapter of Ezekiel:—"If, when he sees a sword come upon the land, he blow the trumpet and warn the people," then he will save them. If he sees that sword coming will save them. If he sees that sword coming

and fulls to warn the people, then he is involved in addiculty. Now I am fully persuaded in my mind that very much of the evil in the world is owing to the want of adelity in the people.

DUTY OF THE PREACHER. What are we ministers sent for? Not to enter into squabbles, contentions, and strites with mer, in this great contest among them; but we are sent to preach this Gospel, and to preach this Gospel as it is contained in the Biole; to preach the truth, to warn every man, to teach every man, to persuade every man, that we may present every man perfect. We are called upon to rebuke in the name of God, and to say just what God says, and nothing more, in regard to the condition of men. We are sent to impress the condition of men. We are sent to impress
the people with the importance of putting into
their official positions pure men, men that will
do justified a position pure required to do by
their the and according to law, as it is taught
in the Bible. We are not to be partakers in other men's sins.

A CASE IN POINT. Nowil lask you whether as a community we re not partakers in all this bribery and corruption that is going on among the officials What say you in regard to this poor woman She and her husband are membes-and as inderstand, excellent members-of the Metho dist Church, an excellent man and an excellent woman. She told me the story with her own lips, in the presence of Mrs. Robert Boyce, one of our own members and came with her, she not knowing me. These thousand dollars had been raised and had been given to the police, and in a few days they came back to these poor, industrious people, and wanted more. They were not able to talse more, and their son is it Sing-Sing Prison, in the State of New York. Now then, my brethren, the men that wink at this, and the men that encourage it, and the men that recommend and sustain such a system hold are partakers of these evils that are being carried on in the community. We want Christianity to sweep it away, we want men's hearts true to God.

NO GOOD CAN COME FROM BRIBERY. There is not a police officer, there is not a nagistrate, there is not a governor in the United States, nor ever has been, who have in the childed hope of glory, that will be prosperous in these things. Let us strive to have every man in every official relation a praise to them that do well, and a terror to evil-doers, instead, as I conscientiously believe this day, the great ma-jority of them are men that would encourage vice rather than destroy it.

I trust to God that the day will come when the people all over this broad land will understand those great principles of truth and right-cousness, that it is our business to do it, and our business to have the right kind of people as servants in our employ, and to make them feel that they are ours, and not that they are hired to be over us. Put your iron heel upon their necks, and tell them that the position they hold is owing to your request. It God's people and the moral and religious people do their duty, and bring about such a state of things, the result will be a great benefit to the world

TRUE CHRISTIANITY OUR ONLY HOPE. You can never do it. Just as sure as God's Bible lies before me, you will never live to see it done until you bring the people under the power of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. My word for it, and my life for it, that there is a remedy. Oh! why then, why, I ask is not every man leaping into the arms of Jesus Christ, and committing his destinies to His control? At once take hold of the rock, and stand fixed firmly upon it, as those who must give an account,

None but God can save us. We must be saved, not by the prowess of arms, or the majesty of navies, or the cunning of diplomacy, but we must be saved by the grace of God in Jesus Christ. For God's sake let me beseech you, in the name and doctrine of the Son of God, let me plead with you to day to your heart to Christ, to come and lay hold upon eternal life, and throw all the energies of your nature into this great business of salvation!

### SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA, held March 12, 1867, the following Preamble and Resolu tions were adopted:-

Whereas, In a republican form of government it is of the highest importance that the delegates 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 selection, 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 dollars 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 as follows, viz.:-First, All essays competing for these prizes most be

addressed to GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary of the Union League of Philadelphis, and must be received by him before the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1868. and no communication having the author's name attached, or with any other indication of origin, will be considered. Second. Accompanying every competing essay, the author must enclose his name and address within a

sealed 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 notified of the result. Third, All competing essays shall become the property of the Union League; but no publication of rejected essays, or the names of their authors, shall be made without consent of the authors in writing.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE H. BOKER, SECRETARY.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION HARRISBURG, April 16, 1867. — The "Republican State Convention" will meet at the "Herdic House," in Williamsport, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th 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.

Assembly.

By order of the State Central Committee.
F. JORDAN, Chairman,

GEORGE W. HAMERSLEY. Secretaries, 520 31t UNITED STATES TREASURY PHILADELPHIA, June 7, 1867.—REDEMPTION OF COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
Under directions from the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that the COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES bearing date June 10, 1864, and payable three years after date, will now be received at this office for redemption. Interest on the notes will cease on their maturity, and holders will be paid in the order of presentation, after verification of the amount claimed to be due.

The notes must be put up in packages of one hundred, each denomination separately. Schedules may be had on application at this office.

Assistant Treasurer, United States.

Assistant Treasurer, United States. 67 St STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING. - THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL

BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28, 1867.

A General Meeting of the Stockholders of The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philade phia will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, on BATURDAY, the 28th day of June next, at twelve o'clotk, noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration and deciding upon amendments of the Talird and Fifth of the Articles of Association of the said

By order of the Board of Directors. W. RUSHTON, JB., Cashler, 5.25 1,329

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CLY OF PRINCIPLE BUNDLED FOLLARS REWARD.

Whereas, Colones William RIDDLE a respeciation of the citizen of Philadelphia, was truta by bearen by several remains, on the 7th of May'ra L at the boose of William Ovens, Twentletn street, below Pies, in the Eveventh Ward of this city, in consequence whereof he has since died, be it known that, in puesdance of the Resolution of the Councils of Philadelphia, approved this date, the sum of five hundred dollars will be paid for the arrest and conviction of the improved this date, the sum of five hundred dollars will be paid for the arrest and conviction of the murderer, or murderers of Colonel William Riddle, and of the accessories to his murder, and of the persons in any way engaged in the attack made upon him, which resulted in his death.

[SEAL]

MORTON MCMICHAEL.

[SEAL]

OFFICE OF THE DAIL ADEL PHILA

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA
GAS WORKS.
Proposals will be received at this office, No. 20 8.
SEVENTH Street until moon of the 1st day of July,
for the sale to the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas
Works of the Stock in the Germantown, Richmond,
Mangunk, and Southwank and Moyamenaing Gas
Companies, to be used as investments for the Sinkand of said Companies.
BENJAMIN S. RILEY, Cashier.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION OF Directors of the CHESNUT HILL IRON ORE COMPANY will be held at No. 327 WAY. NUT Street, Philadelphia, on the 17th June, 1867, bt 12 o'clock M. P. R. PYNE, Secretary

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- THIS BATCHELOWS HAIR DIR.—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect Dye—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous, No disappointment. No ridiculous tints, Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of Bod Dyez. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York.

#### SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS ON LINE OF

Reading Railroad and Branches. MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON, Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottaville P. O., Schuylkill

TUSCARORA HOTEL, Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co

MANSION HOUSE, G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county

WHITE HOUSE, Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O.

ANDALUSIA, James S, Madeira, Reading P. O. LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,

Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county. SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE, H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.

COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, Lebanon co., Mrs. M. Rodermel, Harrisburg P. O. BOYERTOWN SEMINARY

F. H. Stauffer, Boyertown P. O., Berks co. YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL, A. U. Snyder, Yeilow Springs P. O., Chester co. LITIZ SPRINGS

S, Lichtenthaler & Son Litiz P, O., Lancaster co. EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, A. S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co. [5 6 2m

## CAPE MAY,

CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY.

Since the close of 1:66 much enterprise has been daplayed at this celebrated sea-shore resors. New and magnificent cottages have been erected; the Hotels have been remodelied; a fine park, with a well made one mile drive, has been inaugurated; and in all the essentials of a popular summer resort, a spirit of improvement is largely n anilested.

The geographical position of Cape Island is in itself a popular feature, when properly understood. Situated at the extreme southern portion of the State, and occupying a neck of land at the configence of the Delaware Bay with the Atlantic Ocean, it becomes entirely surrounded by sait water, hence favored by continual brevzes from the sea.

The bind fornishes a beautiful view of the Ocean, Delaware Bay, and picturesque back country, taking in Cape Heniopen distinctly at a distance of sixteen in lies. The beach is acknowledged to surpass any other point upon the Atlantic const, being of a smooth, compact sand, which declines so gently to the surfituar even a child can bathe with security. Added to these attractions is the fact that the effect of the Gulf stream upon this point renders the water comparatively warm—a point not to be overlooked by persons seeking health from ocean bathing.

The distance from Philadelphia to Cape Island is 81 mifes by rail, and about the same distance by steamer down the Bay, and by either route the facilities for travel promise to be of the most satisfactory character. The Island has Hotel and Boarding-house accommodations for about ten thousand persons. The leading Hotels are the Columbin House, with George J. Boilon as proprietor; and United States, with West and Miller as proprietors, all under the management of gentlemen who have well-established reputations as hotel men.

COLUMBIA HOUSE. CAPE MAY, N. J.,

WILL OPEN JUNE 20, 1867. GEORGE J. BOLTON, Proprietor, Address

Or J. H. DENNISON. At St. Lawrence Hotel.

SURF HOUSE.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. The above House will be opened on the lat of JUNE. For particulars, etc., address

WM. T. CALEB PROPRIETOR. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

#### CONCRESS HALL CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,

1. Terms for June, \$5 00 per day, or \$21 per week. J. F. CAKE, CONGRESS HALL, Cape Island, N. J.

THILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND will open for the Summer Season, June 20. Families desiring a quiet home at the seashore, at a moderate price, call or address E. GHIFFITH, No. 000 CHESNUT Street. Attached to the establishment is a line of craches for the accommodation of the guests.

Opens for the Season of 1867 on SATURDAY, June

COLLEGE HILL HOTEL, POUGHKEEPSIE, This delightfut Summer Hotel, under the management of WilLIAM PERRY, formerly proprietor of the Collamore House, New York, will be OPENED about June 1. Application may be made to GEORGE MORGAN, Proprietor.

SEA BATHING-NATIONAL HALL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.—This large and commedious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors. Terms moderate. Children and servants hall price.

6 8 m. Proorietor.

COUNTRY BOARD, -VERY DESIRABLE Country Board. - Year Destrabling accommodations and excellent BOARD can be had at Morristown, N. J., for a season of twelve weeks from the 24th of June. References given and required. Address Post Office Box No. 145, Morristown, New Jersey.

SUMMER BOARDING.—THAT SPLENDID, healthy, and popular place known as CHESNUT GROVE, at Media (on the West Chester Railroad), Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is now open for the reception of guests 6 197m.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC. CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT HOT-AIR FURNACE.

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SILVER-WARE. Customers may be assured that none but the bes articles, at reasonable prices, will be sold at his store fine assortment of

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EWIS LADOMUS & CO...

Diamond Dealers and Jewellers, NO. SOR CHESNUT BY., PHILADELPHIA

Would invite the attention of purchasers to their

large and handsome assortment of DIAMONDS.

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ICE PITCHERS in great variety A large assortment of amail STUDS, for eyelet WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and

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G. BUSSELL & CO., NO. 32 NORTH SIXTH STREET, Have just received per steamship Europe, an Invoice of

MANTLE CLOCKS, Purchased in Paris since the opening of the Exposition, which for beauty of design and workmanship, cannot be excelled, and they are offered at prices which invite competition.

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Particular attention paid to repairing.

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Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from \$5 to \$300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—
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"Faust Waltz," etc. etc.
Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas.
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