PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON, (SUNDATS EXCEPTED). AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 105 S. THIRD STREET, Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and malled to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1867.

Lincoln and Johnson A Contrast. A CORRESPONDENT, who takes exception to an article of ours published a few days since, on the attempted nullification of the Reconstruction law by the President, and in which we spoke of Mr. Johnson's having created the so-called State Governments in the late Rebel States without the authority of law, and by a usurpation of legislative functions, desires to know whether in so doing Mr. Johnson "did not follow in the wake of our late lamented President Lincoln ?"

In reply, we might say that we do not regard Mr. Lincoln's action while he occupied the office of President as in all respects a safe precedent for his successors to follow. Mr. Lincoln administered the Government during a season of actual, flagrant war-war upon a gigantic scale, and which called forth all the energies of the nation to save itself from destruction. Of necessity, he resorted to many things during this condition of war which would be out of place and highly inconsistent as a settled policy in a time of peace. And this broad distinction is to be observed between Mr. Lincoln's action with reference to provisional Governments in the Rebel States, and Mr. Johnson's attempt to create not previsional but permanent State Governments there. Mr. Lincoln's action was purely tentative, experimental, provisional, and taken with direct reference to assisting in the great work of bringing the war to a successful close. Mr. Johnson, on the contrary, undertook to establish a "policy" for a time of peace, as a permanent thing, and by his own mere ipse dixit to settle the entire vast problem of reconstruction. Even, therefore, if Mr. Johnson had strictly followed Mr. Lincoln's example, we should by no means have held him justified, because acting in altogether different circumstances. Mr. Lincoln's measures were purely war measures; Mr. Johnson's measures were intended to force a permanent political policy, covering all the great questions which had grown out of the war, upon the country, without regard to the will of the people.

But Mr. Johnson did not follow in the wake of the lamented President Lincoln in the matter of creating Provisional Governments in the Rebel States. The lines of policy adopted by the two men were as widely different as their respective characters-as diverse as the mildness, wisdom, and moderation of the one were opposite to the egotism, violence, and vanity of the other.

Mr. Lincoln had no fixed plan of reconstruction. Accompanying his annual message of 1863 he sketched a plan after which the people of any of the Rebel States might proceed. of their own motion, to organize loyal State Governments, which he agreed to recognize and protect. But he took special pains to then state that his plan did not exclude others. And when Congress passed a law providing a plan of reconstruction, although Mr. Lincoln refused to sign the bill, on the ground that he did not wish to commit himself inflexibly to any single plan of reconstruction, he still avowed his satisfaction with this plan as one very proper for the people of any State to adopt, and proferred Executive aid and assistance to any such as might be disposed to adopt it.

During the war Mr. Lincoln's great anxiety was to get a loyal organization of almost any kind in the Rebel States, and it made but little difference to him how or upon what plan it was accomplished. It became a nucleus for a loyal sentiment to crystallize about. But Mr. Lincoln attached no idea of sanctity, or even of legality, to these provisional organizations. He did not assume that they had the right of representation in the Union. When Representatives and Senators from these provisional organizations presented themselves for admission to Congress, he never thought of attempting to bring a pressure to bear upon that body to secure that end. He signed the joint resolution excluding these very organizations from participation in the Presidential election of 1864; and in the last public address that he ever made, he plainly declared that he would not continue to support the State organization in Louisiana, should it prove adverse to the public interest. In short, Mr. Lincoln re_ garded those organizations as purely provisional and temporary, liable at any moment to be superseded, subject to the recognition and endorsement of Congress before they could participate in the political power of the nation, and in no sense as thoroughly reconstructed States, entitled to claim full rights and powers in the Union.

Mr. Johnson, on the other hand, after the war was entirely over, undertook to settle the whole problem of reconstruction himself. The organizations which he created he assumed to be perman ent and final, and binding upon all the departments of the Government. He claimed at once that these creations of his were already entitled to participate in the government of the country; that they were "States" possessed of all the rights and powers of States in the Union, beyond any rightful supervision or control of Congress. He had settled the whole matter according to his own good pleasure, and Congress had nothing to do

but to register his edicts. In the method of organization, too, there was a point worthy of attention. Mr. Lincoln

actual war, but he created no new office. He merely detailed an officer already belonging to the army, who had been regularly appointed to rule over us. Finally, Evans uttered and confirmed, to perform a specific duty. Before Andrew Johnson was detailed to not as Military Governor of Tennessee, he was regularly appointed and confirmed as an officer in the army. But Mr. Johnson undertook to create a new office, unknown to the Constitution and the laws, viz., that of Provisional Governor; and he appointed persons from private life to this illegal office, without the advice and consent of the Senate. Here was an act of direct and flagrant usurpation.

We might continue to trace the contrasts between Mr. Lincoln's policy and Mr. Johnson's, but it would be a work of supererogation. Mr. Johnson never followed the policy of Mr. Lincoln, and never intended to. The whole history of his administration reveals more incontestably from day to day, the fact that his design of treachery to the principles and policy of that great party which had honered him with its confidence and its support, was early formed, and persistently carried out.

The Chaste Debate in Common Council

on the President's Reception. It seems as though our city is to be continually disgraced by the disgusting vulgarity of some of her Councilmen. Whenever a motion is made in Common Council which is inherently right, and demanded by a sense of propriety or the needs of the people, there is every probability that it will meet with a defeat. The people are gradually beginning to view the city fathers not only with distrust, but shame; and positively, every Friday we feel afraid to read their proceedings, lest some new disgrace shall have been heaped upon our city. But the crowning blemish on the fair fame of Philadelphia was produced yesterday, by the debate in Common Council on the resolution to extend the hospitalities of our city to the President of the United States. Our position in regard to Mr. Andrew Johnson is so well known to all who have followed the sentiments of this journal, that it would be idle to reiterate them here.

Personally we feel no respect for Mr. John son; politically we hold him unworthy of respect, because of his abandonment of his party, professions, and principles. There can. therefore, be no error on the part of our readers in regard to our political views. But we have always maintained that a proper respect is due the office, whoever may be the occupant. In honoring the President of the United States, we honor our nation and ourselves. It is not respect for Mr. Andrew Johnson which leads us to tender him the hospitalities of our city. It is self-respect which calls for such an action, and those who oppose such a resolution are destitute of that quality. Yet Common Council yesterday deliberately listened to a set of harangues vilely abusive of the Executive of the United States, many of the statements contained in which are without a shadow of truth, and all of which are characterized by an ignorant culcarity which would have been tolerated in no other assemblage except a Common Council. Nor can we say that there were but one or two members who thus disgraced themelves: there were a number.

The first to make himself ridiculous was Mr. Hancock. We are not surprised at his appearing foremost in a comedy, for there is seldom a needed bill which is proposed against which Mr. Hancock does not record his vote. He commenced by stating he was in favor of the resolutions, and attempted to be facetious, getting off a poor witticism. But just as we are congratulating ourselves that for once Mr. Hancock has acted with some show of sense, we find him on his feet opposing the bill he previously favored, merely because he found that the Democratic members were going to vote on the same side. His second speech is in the real Hancockian style. He said: "We are politicians. We come to Councils as poliicians, and we live by politics." This is cerainly a very frank confession. The members of Common Council "live by politics." How ? The Councilmen receive no salaries according to law, yet Mr. Hancock declares that his position is his means of support. He must of necessity rely on the little "perquisites" of his post, and support his family on what pickings he can obtain. No wonder that no bill which is needed only for the public good, and backed by nothing but its merits, can receive his vote. He was followed by Mr. Wagner, who took ground in opposition; but the palm was reserved for Robert M. Evans. "No pent-up Utica confined his powers." He opened the vast field of politics, and proceeded to review the policy of the Administration. He talked of cartels and exchanges, of the pardoning power and of John H. Surratt, and of a dozen other topics, which had no connection with the subject, and of which he knew nothing. When we want to be instructed in politics we will select some other tutors than members of Common Council. The people sent them into office to pass needed local legislation. The climax, however, was reached by a member named Mershon. That gentleman accused Mr. Johnson of murdering Mr. Lincoln. He elequently observed that "Andrew Johnson had the blood-stains of Mr. Lincoln upon his forchead." He called the President a "trai-

tor," and concluded:-"If Andrew Johnson goes to Boston, he may go there without stopping. If he does, thank God, and I will give him a kick to help him along. That's my respect for the man."

With this elegant expression Mershon subsided. Many of the seats occupied by the courtly gentlemen of years gone by are now filled by the present members of the Mershon stripe! The mantle of the polite legislators of other days has fallen on these men, and they are now entitled to legislate for the gentlemen of Philadelphia! When we see such vulgar conduct, we find our faith wavering in the

appointed, military governors in a time of principles of popular elections, and feel almost inclined to favor any system which would rid us of such a disgrace as sending these men another vulgar tirade, and the question was reached, when these wily politicians, in the frantic effort to make political capital, refused to answer to their names, and the Chamber, having no quorum, adjourned.

Such was the scene which took place yesterday, and we blush when we record it. That these men should be the representatives of Philadelphia, with all her traditional pride and gentlemanly courtesy, is a disgrace which we cannot calmly contemplate. We are glad that all the Councilmen did not join in these violent and indecent, as well as foolish, attacks; but that some were found to raise their voices in favor of extending a courtesy to the President of the United States. We thank Messrs. Littleton and Hetzell for their efforts in favor of the resolution, and are glad that Messrs. Simpson and Harper, although they opposed the motion, did so in a courteous and respectable manner. We are surprised that the President, Mr. Marcer, allowed such a debate. It was not pertinent to the question. The Councils of Philadelphia are not the bar at which the President should answer. If the resolution were offered, they should have merely voted it down. But to allow such a debate reflects severely on the President of Common Council and on the majority, which failed at once to put a stop to such exhibitions by calling the previous question.

THE SPEECH of Raphael Semmes at the recent Memphis fair is the sublimity of impulence. With singular felicity, this buccaneer, still under ban, was selected as the most fitting man to present the national colors to a certain steamboat. His remarks were in keeping with the taste which chose him "to restore, as it were," in his own delicate phrase, "the Star Spangled Banner to the mast-head of the merchant ship from which, in times gone by, I have so often caused it to descend." This is a pretty brag from a naval hero who, for many months, dodged every armed antagonist to make war on the weak, the unarmed, the unresisting, and who, when cornered at last, and forced to fight, struck his colors in his first battle.

It is currently reported in London that Jofferon Davis is about to visit England as the guest of the Duke of Sutherland, and the fact that the Duke is the intimate friend of the Prince of Wales is supposed to lend to the story a political complexion. Very little confidence, however, in such an interpretation of the rumor will be felt by any one who recalls the traditional hostility of the House of Sutherland to negro slavery, and remembers that the dowager Duchess, the mother of the present Duke, is the friend of Harriet Beecher Stowe, and was throughout the war the warm friend of the American Union.

Baron von Beust, the present Prime Minister of Austria, continues his efforts for gaining the confidence and co operation of the Liberal party of Austria. After having satisfied the Magvars and appointed advanced Liberals and Democrats presiding officers of the Austrian Diet, he announces a law establishing the responsibility of the Ministry, and other sweeping reforms.

Tue people of Central City, Colorado, have subscribed \$5000 to be paid for Indian scalp with the ears on," at the rate of \$20 a piece. From all appearances, General Sherman will have to fight with a two-edged sword, and it may be questioned whether the white or the red savages are the more lawless and brutal.

WE learn from the proceedings of the Geo graphical Society of England that an expedition will soon leave England in search of Dr. Livingstone. The belief that he is still alive is becoming almost universal.

THE English House of Commons has concluded the discussion on the redistribution of Parliamentary seats. The plan of the Government was adopted by a majority of eight.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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 Refrigerator, all warranted to preserve meat, etc. etc., dry and sweet, and to be more economical in ice than any other Refrigerators.

B. S. HARRIS & CO., 5 163m4p No. 149 North Ninth street, near Race.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING .- JOY. COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" 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. ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE NINETHENTH ANNIVERSARY AND GRAND MUSICAL CELEBRATION TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH SUNDAY-SCHOOL

On THURSDAY EVENING, June 29th, 1867. orus "Hessed Bible, anti-anti Antiphona artette and Chorus, "Beautiful Land of Res", "Polar Star, "Polar Star,

Mrs. SCHIMPF and Miss BLACKBURNE have consented to sing the following pieces:—Solo—"Angels over Bright and Pair,"

Miss G. Blackburne Duett—"The Alpine Morning,"

Miss G. Blackburne and Mrs. Schimpf

Solo—"L'Ardit! Waltz"

Solo—"The Sister of the Nightingales"...Mrs. Schimpf

The Report of the School will be read by Rev. B. GRIFFITH, D. D. The Revs. M. G. CLARKE, of Chicago; W. T. BRANTLY, D. D., of Georgia; and D. C. EDDY, D.D., of Boston (formerly Pastors of the Church), will be

present, and participate in the exercises.

The Choruses will be sustained by the entire School, accompanied by the celebrated

"S A T T E R L E E B A N D,"

Theodore Herrman, Leader. COME TO ATHLETIC HALL, THIR-THENTH, above Jefferson street, and hear some fine muse, and onjoy adme Ice Ocean and strawberries.

POST OF FICE
PRISLADELPHIA, Pa., June 15, 1967.
Mails for Havana, per STARS AND STRIPES, wi
close at this office on TUESDAY, 18th linet, at 6 A, 3
HENRY H. BINGHAM, P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A PUBLIC MEETING

OF THE CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA,

INTER NEW HORTICULTURAL HALL,

ON FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 21. To sustain the enactment of the Legislature

Closing the Drinking Saloons on Sunday. GENERAL CARY, of Ohio, JUDGE BREWSTER, Hon. WILLIAM A. PORTER, Rev. A. A. WIL-LITTS, THOMAS POTTER, and other prominent citizens are expected to address the meeting. Tickets, with reserved or unreserved seats, may be had gratultously, at ASEMEAD'S BOOKSTORE, No.

724 CHESNUT Street, on and after Monday, 9 o'clock. THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE TEMPERANCE ECCIETY.

"MAY GOOD DIGESTION WAIT ON appetite, and health on both," says "Macbeth." A more important wish was never uttered,
and to insure its fullment, restore and regulate the
interrupted functions of the stomach, liver, and
towels with Tarrant's Keppervescent Seltzer
Aperient.

[6.18 tuthship
Aperient.

ANDALUSIA COLLEGE, THE ANnual Commencement will be held at the College on THURSDAY, June 20, at 11 30 A. M. 6 17 30* WIGHTS ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINI softens and smooths the skin; imparts beauty and orightness to the complexion. Is deliciously fragrant TRANSPARENT, and superb as a Toilet Sosp. Order of your druggist.

STEINWAY & SONS GRAND SOUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly: avented "Upright Planes," with their 'Potent Resonator" and double Iron Frame, patented

June 5, 1866, 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

FCR SALE ONLY BY BLASIUS BROTHERS.

Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron

No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Phila, STECK & CO. PIANOS.

HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS,

AND MASON & HAMLIN CABMET ORGANS.

These beautiful instruments constantly increase in popularity, and are to be found in splendid assort-

J. E. GOULD'S. SEVENTH AND CHESNUT. 5 25 stuthtf]

PARTIES WISHING TO PURCHASE will find it to their advantage to call and CELEBRATED SCHOMACKER PIANO. at their warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET, Philadelphia.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANU-FIET VI fracture recommend themselves. We pro-mise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, com-bined with a full guarantee, For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street. 529 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

PRESERVED PRAIRIE GAME

AND MEATS.

FRESH INVOICE JUST RECEIVED, .

COMPRISING

Grouse, Pigeon, Duck, Snipe, Wild Pigeon, Wild. Duck, Teal Duck, Venison, Sweet Breads, Ducks with Olives, Plover, Chicken, Turkey (wild), Capon with ielly, Sausage with truffle, Pheasant, Partridge, Eng-Hab Hare, Quall, etc.

Prepared as Pattes, Rossted, Broiled, Papillote, and Compote.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE.

S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.

PHILADELPHIA. FIRE WORKS.

Hadfield's Great Fireworks. EXHIBITION PIECES.

COLORED FIRES. ROMAN CANDLES. BENGOLAS, SKY BOCKETS. VERTICAL WHEELS, TORPEDOS, FIRE CRACKERS, ETC.

To be had in every variety, Wholesale and Retail, of HAINES & LEEDS. MANUFACTURERS OF CHOICE FINE CONFECTIONS,

DIRD. BIRD. BIRD. BIRD.

After several months' preparation, Mr. C. BIRD has opened his new and spacious establishment for the external ment of his friends, and the public in general, at Nos. 805 and 807 ARCH Street.

The first and second floors are fitted up as Billiard Rooms, and furnished with twelve first-class tables, while the appurtanances and adornments comprise everything which can conduce to the comfort and convenience of the players. In the basement are four new and splendid Bowling Alleys, for those who wish to develope their muscle in autisipation of the base-bell seas n. A Restaurant is attached, where everything in the edible line can be had of the best quality and at the shortest notice. The following well-known; extemen have been secured as Assistants, and will preside over the various departments—PRESS. O. WOODNUTT.

SAMUEL DOUGLASS,
JOHN HOOD,
WILLIAM E. GILLMORE.
HENRY W. BUNCAN,
PHILIP GRUMBRECHT. Restaurateur.

While Mr. BIRD will hold a careful supervision over all. He ventures to any that, taken all in all, there has nothing ever been started in Philadelphia approaching this establishment in completeness of arrangement and attention to the comfort of the public.

6181m C. BIRD, Proprietor. NO. 906 MARKET STREET.

C. BIRD, Proprietor.

e is inthesishe] Bole Agents for the State of Penna. No. 911 CHESNUT Street, Thiladelphia, BELLROUDS & MILLER,

is something entirely new, and the most dompion in achine tor the price seet offsred (or sais. It is an elimble that a child can understand and tearn to me braider without extint one. We invite an embroidery. Agents wanted in every town in the State, to whom we colly great laducement. For particulars apply yes offer great laducement. SEMING VAD EMBROIDERING MYCHINE THE MOVELTY

TAKE THE FAMILY TO GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, the most delightful place for recreation and enjoyment in the vicinity of the city. Boats leave fort of OUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an landon.

"IIG

TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE. Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER, No. 182 S. FOURTH Street,

ROCKHILL & 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

The best Cutters and Workmen employed.

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

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE

PITCHER'S,

CHESNUT STREET. 808

Last Chance for Bargains, as we intend closing out our

SUPERIOR STOCK OF BOOKS!

In fine Turkey, Calf, Cloth, and Paper Bindings, by the nest authors. COOK BOOKS, DICTIONARIES, and THE POETS PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

In various bindings.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
An immense variety—all styles of bindings.

BIBLES AND PHAYERS.

RUSTIC, OVAL, AICH-TOP CITCLE, and Square Walnut
Frances—all sizes.

CORDS AND TASSELS.

ETERL ENGRAVINGS.
WALNUT BHACKETS.
PASTEL PAINTINGS.
CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.
CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.
IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.
IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.
PALMER'S AND THORWALDS IN SMARBLES.
PRANG'S SUPERB UHROMO'S.
Chickens, Duckings, Qualis, Peaches, Squirrels, Autumn Leaves, etc. etc.
A fine assortment of Paper, Stationery, Envelopes, Penc. is, Cards, etc.

A large proportion of the above Stock will be sold at

HALF PRICE! TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS, STCCK, GOODWILL, AND FIXTURES FOR SALE, [6 to St.

C. W. PITCHER,

CHESNUT STREET. 808 W. FABER'S CELEBRATED

SIBERIAN LEAD PENCILS.

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR CIVIL ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS ARTISTS, AND COUNTING-HOUSE USE.

TEN DEGREES OF HARDNESS.

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY MOSS & CO., (AGENTS FOR PHILADELPHIA.)

STATIONERS, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS AND PRINTERS. NO. 432 CHESNUT STREET. X. STOPPEL'S Great Lead Pencil Drawing of

"AFFINITY OF CHOICE," drawn with Siberian Pencils, now on exhibition. SPECIAL NOTICE

TO PROPRIETORS OF HOTELS AND STEAMBOAT COMPANIES.

The undersigned beg leave to inform Proprietors of Hotels, Restaurants, and Steamboat Companies that they are now better prepared than ever to supply them with FIRST QUALITY HARD METAL, SILVER SOLDERED, TRIPLE-PLATED TABLE WARE, viz.:—Forks and Spoons (heavy stock), Diuner and Tea Castois, Sugars, Creams, Bread and Cake Baskets, Pickle Jars, Side Dishes (all sizes), Syrup (ups. Dinner Dessert, and Tea Knives (plated or unplaised), and in fact everything required to turnish tables in the most complete manner.

These goods are all of our own manufacture and plate, bearing our stamp, and warranted in every respect to be as pepresented.

Our facilities for getting out goods in the shortest possible space of time are unsurpassed. Having furnished some of the largest Hotels and Steamboats in the country, we refer to them with pride, and our Ware can be examined and seen in daily use at the La Pierre House, Philadelphia.

St. Charles Hotel, Pittaburg.

United States Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.

Na lonal Hotel, Washington.

Steamer Great Republic, St. Louis and New Orleaus trade.

Steams Dip Tioga, Philadelphia and Southern Mall

Steamship Tioga, Philadelphia and Southern Mali

MEAD & CO., Manufacturers of Silver-Plated Ware and Furnishers of Hotels and Steamers, NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET. SOUTH SIDE, SECOND FLOOR.

MEW SPRING STYLES

Philadelphia Wall Papers !!

HOWELL & BOURKE.

N. E. Corner FOURTH and MARKET.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS AND OURTAIN .MATERIALS.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION UPON THE Rates of James D. Wijob, decrased, having be a granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make payment; and those having claims avainst the same to present

SAMUEL H. WOOD, Administrator, No. 128 GREEN WICH Street, Orney. HENRY M. DECHERT, No. 239 South FIFTH Street. Or his Attorney.

RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE.

THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY COMPANY.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE.

No. 1225 CHESNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA.

SUBSCRIPTION ONE DOLLAR, \$300,000 PRESENTED TO SUBSCRIBERS: ONE CASH PRESENT OF \$20,000. ONE CASH PRESENT OF \$20,000.

ONE CASH PRESENT OF \$5000. TWO CASH PRESENTS OF \$2500 EACH.

ONE CASH PRESENT OF \$10,000.

EACH CERTIFICATE OF STOCK IS AC-COMPANIED WITH A BEAUTIFUL STEEL-PLATE ENGRAVING, WORTH MORE AT RETAIL THAN THE COST OF CERTIFICATE, AND ALSO INSURES TO

THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY CO.

THE HOLDER A PRESENT IN THE

GREAT DISTRIBUTION.

Is chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, and of ganized in ald of

THE RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE, Incorporated by the State of New Jersey, April 8, 1867,

Slimate at Riverside, Burlington county, New Jersey, and founded for the purpose of gratuitously educating the sons of deceased Soldiers and Seamen of the United States.

United States.

The Board of Trustees consists of the following well-known citizens of Pennsylvania and New Jersey:—
HON. WILLIAM B. MANN.

District Atterney, Philadelphia, Pa.
HON. LEWIS R. BROOMALL.

Ex-Chief Colner, U.S. Mins, and Recorder of Deeds,
Philadelphia, Pa. HON. JAMES M. SCOVEL,

New Jersey. HON, W. W. WARE. New Jersey HENRY GORMAN, ESQ., New Jersey
Agent Adams' Express, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. E. COE, RSQ., Of Joy Coe & Co., Philadelphia.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT WASHINGTON, D. C., April, is, 1807.—Office of Internal Revenue.—Having received satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of the enterprise conducted by the "Washington Library Company" will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is bereby granted to said Company thes, permission is nevely granted to said Company to conduct such enterprise exempt from all charge, whether from special tax or other duty. E. A. BOLLINS, Commissioner.

THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY COMPANY,

WASHINGTON LIBRARY COMPANY,
In order that this benevolent object may be successfully accomplished, have issued five series of
FINE STEELL-PLATE ENGRAVINGS,
which we put on subscription at prices much below
their retail vaine,
CERTIFICATES OF STOCK IN THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY COMPANY
will be issued, stamped with the seal of the Company,
and signed by the Secretary. (None others genuine.)
Any person sending, ONF, TWO, THREE, FOUR,
OR FIVE LOLLARS, or paying the same to our local
Agents, will receive, immediately, a fine Steel-Plate
Engraving, as set forth below, and as many certificates of stock as the number of dollars paid; insuring
ONE PRESENT in our published schedule for EACH
CERTIFICATE beld.
ONE-DOLLAR ENGRAVINGS.
No. 1—"My Child! My Child!" No. 2—"They're
Saved! They're Saved!" No. 3—"Old Seventy-six;
or, The Early Days of the Revolution,"
TWO-DOLLAR ENGRAVINGS.
No. 1—"Washington's Courtship." No. 2—"Waghington's Last Interview with his Mother."
THREE-LOLLAR ENGRAVING.
"HOME FROM THE WAR,"
and Three Certificates of Stock, insuring Three
Presents.
FOUR-DOLLAR ENGRAVING.
"THE PERILS OF OUR FOREFATHERS,"

"THE PERILS OF OUR FOREFATHERS," and Four Certificates of Stock, insuring Four Presents.

FIVE-DOLLAR ENGRAVING.

"THE MARRIAGE OF POUAHONTAS,"
and Five Certificates of Stock, insuring Five Presents,
The engravings and certificates will be delivered
at our Local Agencies, or sent by mall postpaid, or
express, as may be ordered.

THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY COMPANY WILL AWARD

THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOL-LARS IN PRESENTS TO THE SHARKHOLDERS ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1867,

> AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, PHILADELPHIA, PENNA., OR AT THE INSTITUTE.

SCHEDULE OF PRESENTS.

 Cash Presents of #2500 cach.

 Handsome Country Residence, Stable, Grounds, etc., Germantown, Phila.

 Double Residence, three-story orick, Cam-18,000

1 Double Residence, three-story orick, Camden, N. J.

1 Coal Depot, Offices, Sueds, and Ground, with business established, No. 1814 Washington avenue, Philadelphia.

1 Country Residence, Riverside, N. J., with Ground, Fruits, etc.

25 Valuable Building Lots, Riverside, \$200 each 1 Elegant Turnout Family Carriage, Span of Horses, Harness, etc., complete.

10 Valuable Building Lots, Riverside, \$200 each 1 Beautiful Silver-grey Horse, 15/5 hands high, sired by the celebrated imported Arabian Horse "Caliph;" also, a light Boad Wagon, weight 140 pounds, with set of superior Single Harness, Lap Blanket, Whip, etc.

20 Planos, \$500 each 20 Miclodeons, \$220 each 20 Miclodeons, \$200 each 20 Miclo

Valile
3 Camel's Hair Shawis, \$1950 each.
2 Camel's Hair Shawis, \$250 each.
8 Handsome Lace Shawis, \$250 each.
10 Cashmers Shawis, \$50 each.
20 Silk Dreas Patterns, \$75 each.
50 City Building Lots, \$175 each.
The remainder will consist of Silver Wars, Musical Boxes, Opera Glasses, Pocket Bibles, and different articles of ornament and use, amounting to.

HOW TO OBTAIN SHARES AND EN-

GRAVINGS. Send orders by mail, enclosing from \$1 to \$20, either by Post Office orders or in a registered letter, at our risk. Larger amounts should be sent by draft r express. 10 shares, with Engravings...

Local and Travelling AGENTS WANTED inrough-The Association have appointed as Receivers

Mesars, GEORGE A, COOKE & CO. Bankers, No. 33 S. THIRD Street, whose well-known integrity and business experience will be a sufficient guarantee that the money entrasted to them will be promptly applied to the purposes stated. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 20, 1867.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 20, 1887.

To the Officers and Members of the Washington Library Company, N. S. READ, Sceretary.

Gentlemen:—On receipt of your favor of the 18th instant, notifying us of our appointment as Receivers for your Company, we took the liberty to suomit a copy of your Charter, with a plan of your enterprise, to the bighest legal authority of the State, and having received his favorable opinion in regard to its legality, and sympathizing with the benevotent object of your Association, viz., the education and maintenance of the orphan child en of our soldiers and sallors at the Riverside Institute, we have concluded to accept trust, and to use our best efforts to promote so worthy an object.

Respectfully, yours, etc., process & CV.

Respectfully, yours, etc., A. COOKE & CO. All orders by mail should be addressed to GEORGE A. COOKE & CO. Bankers, No. 55 S. THIRD Street.

DELIGHTFUL SHADE, RE-freshing breezes, and first class re-quarters of an hour.