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Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON. (SUNDAYS EXCEPTES).

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING. NO. 108 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

MONDAY, JULY 1, 1867.

Misrepresentation of the Opinions of

Norming can be more reprehensible than that misrepresentation of the opinions of public men which is sometimes indulged in by the press. Not only is injustice thereby done to those misrepresented, but the community itself is misled, its passions excited, and its prejudices aroused.

An example of this kind has just occurred in regard to a recent speech delivered by Senator Wade in Kansas. That speech contained words of sympathy for the toiling masses of our countrymen, and the expression of the conviction that a more equitable division of the profits of industry was among the more important questions of the immediate future. There was nothing in the speech of a "startling" or uncommon character. A thousand men might have made it. It was no mysterious or Delphic utterance, calling for profounder sagacity than usual to understand it. It was a simple, straightforward utterance, carrying its meaning on its face. Nevertheless, no sooner was it made than certain journals pounced upon it, and pretended to find in it agrarianism, Proudhonism, the advocacy of a general division of property, and we know not what other monstrosities. The New York Times was foremost in this excellent work. Its columns teemed for days with elaborate articles, duly setting forth what a terrible pass the country was coming to when the acting Vice-President could openly advocate such dangerous doc-

"agrarianism" which that mysterious and awe-inspiring term could give occasion for. The public were warned, with many a solemn shake of the head, of the dangerous tendencies of radicalism, and of the bloodthirsty proclivities of its disciples. In short, the thing was "worked up" with all the gusto of the most reckless partisanship. Now we will not impeach the intelligence of the Times by supposing that for a moment it really misunderstood Senator Wade's remarks. It did not; but it thought the speech gave oceasion for making a little capital against the radicals, and it could not forego the temptation to improve the opportunity to the utmost. No

trines. All the changes were rung upon

considerations of justice towards an eminent and worthy statesman-no thought of justice towards the public, which has a right to demand truth and candor in journalism, restrained its utterance. It saw a chance to make a point against the radicals, and that was al it cared for. The Times never supposed that Mr. Wade meant "agrarianism," or that he was in favor of a division of property. It knew better. It was a case of pure, premeditated, gratuitous misrepresentation, and en-

tirely unworthy of the character which that journal professes to maintain.

It was to this vice of the misrepresentation of the opinions and sentiments of leading publie men at the North, that the ignorance, prejudice, and false public sentiment of the South previous to the Rebellion, was in a great measure due. The Southern people had been misled-utterly, totally-as to the real sentiments of the leaders of the Republican party. We can very well remember how, for some time after the delivery of Mr. Seward's great speech in which he first used that notable, and now historic expression, the "irrepressible conflict," the New York Herald denounced that speech as a "brutal and bloody manifesto" against the rights and interests of the South. It was for years the persistent custom of the Northern Democratic press to represent the Republica leaders as Abolitionists of the Garrison and Phillips school. This kind of teaching finally brought forth its fruit in a bloody civil war. It is now being repeated by journals which call themselves Conservative. We do not apprehend similar results, but no thanks therefor to those who are doing all they can to mislead the Southern people.

How the Nomination is Received.

THE nomination of Judge Williams is received with enthusiasm throughout the entire State. and it is evident that he will receive the full party vote. He has every qualification of character and ability for the position for which he has been nominated. Every elector, in voting for him, can feel that he is casting his ballot for a man every way worthy of a seat on the Supreme bench. Hale in body, vigorous in mind, experienced in the law, and the representative of liberal and progressive princiles. Judge Williams will add lustre to the His opponent is too old and feeble a Chief Justice Woodward has ably set the disadvantages of age and long official service in the incumbent of so high and important an office. He says that all the advantages of experience are apt to be overbalanced by the infirmities of years and a perunctory habit of transacting business. It is the opinion of very many careful and judicious persons, that no man should be permitted to remain on the bench after reaching sixty-five or seventy years of age. The law is a prosive science, and Judges should be men of ant reading and study. The bench needs reinforced constantly with young and con, in the full maturity of all their

Such an one is Judge Williams. arswood, too, has the load of that Morm to carry on his shoulders nt Republican can possibly vote the idols were yet worshipped in the temples of

a man who consents to run as the representative of such obnoxions principles. It would be self-stultification to do it. But without Republican votes he cannot be elected. If Republican principles are the principles of justice and right, they should be represented on the bench as well as in the Legislature. The times are full of grave issues. We know not what great questions affecting public liberty and constitutional government may yet come before our Supreme Court. Let us beware of putting an unsound man there. We want no disciples of Taney at this late

The Death of the Archduke of Austria. ALL reasonable grounds for doubt as to the fate of the Archduke Maximilian seem to be dispelled by the intelligence received yesterday. It must now be accepted as an historical fact that the Prince was executed on the 19th ultimo, immediately previous to the successful assault on the City of Mexico. There could be no fate so well calculated to bring the unfortunate empire of Mexico to a dramatic conclusion, and to preserve the unity of that national drama. An invader in 1863, an emperor in 1864, the head of a faction in 1866, and a martyr in 1867. Such were the shifting fortunes of the best of all the House of Hapsburg who has lived within a century.

Viewing the climax in the light of equity, we cannot deny that the Republicans were almost justified in taking the step they did. If their remedy was a desperate one, their wrongs were also desperate. Because of their weakness they had been invaded by a coalition of strangers, and a usurper put over their heads. They were not responsible for the fate meted out to the self-constituted Emperor. He took his life into his hands when he landed on their shores, and his only good pretext for his action was that he possessed the might. When that failed him, he could expect but little mercy from the hands of those whom he had sought to make his subjects.

Besides, the policy of the Prince towards the captured Liberals was not such as to secure for him a merciful judgment. He endeavored to quell the opposition by declaring all who opposed him outlaws, and treating them like felons. He raised the black flag with his own hands; and while we admire the gallantry of his adherence to his sinking cause, and pity his untimely fate, we cannot deny that he made his own bed, and it is his own fault that he to-day is laid within it. He might have fled the country with the French; but with a daring which excites our admiration, he preferred to risk his life with his new people rather than become the pity of all the courts of Europe. Had he lived to reënter the palace of his brother the Emperor of Austria, he would have done so as a beggar,

Upon accepting the offer of Napoleon, he surrendered his estates, amounting to millions a-year, to his brother, as his wealth as Archduke was greater than that of the Emperor himself; but reserved, in case of his return to Europe within ten years, the right of succession to the empire. Had he reached Vienna he would have been heir apparent to the Austrian throne, yet without a cent of revenue: so that it may be questioned whether it was not better for him to die bravely in his new country, rather than live in poverty and dis-

tress at his brother's court. We have so far viewed the execution in the light of right, but if we look at it as to its expediency, we must arrive at a very different conclusion. It cannot be denied that Juarez has made a fearful, if not a fatal, blunder in carrying out the utmost severity of the law against his captive. Had he been sufficiently magnanimous to spare the life of the Prince, he would have gained the gratitude of many of the European powers, whose family ties are interwoven with those of his victim. He could have secured from Francis Joseph a fabulous ransom, which would have gone far towards paying off the indebtedness of the republic and making the spoiler pay for its damage As it now is, all claims on Austria or France are forever lost. Vengeance takes the place of anxiety, and no compensation can be secured. Besides, the United States had asked the life of the Prince, and the action of Juarez has alienated the friendly feelings which have heretofore existed in Washington. In

addition to all the harm possibly done, there is certainly no good. Maximilian was powerless and perpetually inoffensive. It would be doubting the common sense of Juarez to deny to him the knowledge that to the United States he owes his success, and that, so long as the United States continue in power, he need have no fear from Maximilian, although he came backed by all the European powers. It was therefore a useless and wilful sacrifice of a life which must have been harmless had it been spared. We deem it a great error, a very great error, and one which shows to us that Juarez is utterly incapable of ruling Mexico. It proves his passions have more command than his intellect, and that, if we would have peace on our neighboring borders, we must give them some other government than that of President Juarez. It is essentially the duty of the United States to secure present peace beyond the Rio Grande, by assuming the helm now drifting without a pilot, and

licentiousuess. The Ceremonies at Rome.

guiding the ship by a strong, firm hand, which

possesses power, and allows only liberty, not

Judging from the magnificence of the ceremonies at Rome, and the enthusiasm thereat manifested by all the inferior prelates upon the appearance of the Holy Father, we should think that the prophecy of Lord Macaulay in regard to the Catholic Church was about to be realized:-"She was great and respected before the Saxon had set foot in Britain, before the Frank had crossed the Rhine, while Grecian eloquence yet flourished & Antioch, while

Mecca, and she may still exist in undiminished vigor when some traveller from New Zealand shall, in the midst of a vast solitude, take his stand on the broken arch of London bridge to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's."

Alexander H. Stephens on the Causes of the War.

No KIND of literature has been so abundant for the past two years as that relating to the war. It already numbers several hundred volumes, and is destined doubtless to a large increase. The most of this, as is natural, is really but the material out of which the future historian will get his facts for the real history of these times. Mr. Greeley's history is about the only one, as yet written, that pretends to deal with the philosophy of the great struggle, and, of course, his view is from the Northern standpoint. We must necessarily in time have a similar effort from the Southern side of the house. Indeed, we learn that such a work is now in progress of preparation, and approaching completion, by Alexander H. Stephens, Vice-President of the late so-called Southern Confederacy. The high reputation of Mr. Stephens as a man of candor, and his philosophic cast of mind, must render such a work from his pen one of great interest and value. Without doubt, he will put the South in the most favorable light which the facts in the case will warrant; but with Mr. Stephens' already recorded views of the struggle, as given in his celebrated "corner-stone" we shall look for a very different work from that which would be written by the Davis school of Southern men.

MR. MINISTER ADAMS .- At the banquet given at St. James' Hall to William Lloyd Garrison, a letter was read from Mr. Charles Francis Adams, the tone of which, we are told, was "rather qualified and reserved." The course of Mr. Adams is not such as we would expect from the son of John Quincy Adams. His sympathy seems hardly to be in unison with that of the great North, and as his son is an advocate of President Johnson's policy, it is not unlikely that the love of office has transformed our Minister in England into one of those time-servers among whom Mr. Mot-ley refused to be ranked. Considering the record of his father and grandfather, we had expected better things.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CRAND

FOURTH OF JULY DEMONSTRATION

INDEPENDENCE SQUARE,

THURSDAY MORNING. AT 10 O'CLOCK

OF THE

CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA, IBRESPECTIVE OF SECT OR PARTY.

The Citizens of Philadelphia, of all sects and partles, favorable to TEMPERANCE AND ORDER, desirous of Sustaining and Enforcing the recent Saloons on Sunday, are invited to assemble in MASS MEETING, on

TRUESDAY MORNING, AT 10 O'CLOCK. IN INDEPENDENCE SQUARE.

The Declaration of Independence will be read, and Addresses delivered by distinguished speakers, who will be announced hereafter.

CRITTENDEN'S

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh.

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OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, June 20, 1867.
A meeting of the Stockholders of the LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY will be held at h te Board of Trade Rooms, CHESNUT Street, above Fifth, on TUESDAY, the second day of July next, at 10% o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering an agreement for the consolidation and merger of the corporate rights, powers, franchises, and property of the Nanticoko Raliroad Company with and into the Lebigh Coal and Navigation Company, and also an agreement for a similar merger of the Lebigh and Delaware Water Gap Raliroad Company into the Lebigh Coal and Navigation Company, and of determining by a vote of the Stockholders, to be then and there taken, in person or by proxy, for the adoption or rejection of each or either of the said agreements.

OFFICE OF THE ERANKHORD AND

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGERRAILWAY
COMPANY.

All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the Capital Stock of this Company, and who have not yet paid the eighth instalment of Five Dollars per share thereon, are hereby notified that the eighth instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office on WED-NESDAY, the lund day of July, 1877.

By resolution of the Board of Directors.
6 27 2w

JACOB BINDER. President.

OFFICE UNION PASSENGER RAIL-WAY COMPANY, TWENTY-IHIRD and BROWN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1887.

The Coupons for interest on sonds of the Company, due July 1, 1887. will be paid (free of tax) on presenta-tion at the Office of JACOB E. RIDGWAY, No. 57 S. THIRD Street, on and after July 1.

6 28 80.

W. H. KEMBLE, Treasurer.

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

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA
AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Up Stairs.
PRILADELPHIA, June 27, 1867.
Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of
this Company will be closed on the lat of July, 1867,
and so continue for two weeks,
a 5 27 ct.
J. PARKEB NORRIS, Treasurer,

P O S T O F F I C E.—
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 28, 1867.
The malis for Havana, Cube, per ateamship HENDRICK HUDSON, will close at this office on TUESDAY, July 2, at 6 o'c ock A, M, the day of salling.
HENRY H. BINGHAM, P. M. DIVIDEND NOTICE.-THE DIREC-

tors of the INGOT MINING COMPANY have declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR per share, payable from the profits, on and after July 1, 1807, to the Stockholders of record June 2, at the office of the Treasurer, No. 334 WALNUT Street.

For order. [628 818] B. B. FITTE, Secretary. GEORGE W. FORD, DOCK STREET one door below Third, collects Bounty, Pension; Ration Money, and all claims against the Government. For a speedy suttament, call on Mr. FUED who is well varied with all the details of the beamers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GROCERS' AND BUTCHERS' RE-GROCERS' AND BUTCHERS' REFRIGERATORS-Chesp and good; warranted cold, and free from sweat, or no sale.

Auc. HARRIS' UNCLE SAM HOT-AIR HANGE, which is so admirably constructed that the cooking of a family, instead of being a labor, is really a pleasant exercise.

Also, the NEW MAGLICOCO HEATER, which is cheap, powerful in giving heat, and saving in coal.

B. S. HARRIS & CO.,

8163m4p

No. 149 North NINTH Birset.

ATRLETIC MISSION,—THE School No. 2 BEGOND ANNIVERSELY Exercises of Sabbath School No. 2 BEGOND FIREST BAPFINTCHURCH, will take place next TUESDAY EVENING, July 2, at 75 o'clock, in ATBLETED HALL, THIR TRENTH Street, above Jefferson, Addresses by Rav. P. B. HENNON, THOMAS FIRESINS, Eaq., and others, in addition to varied exercises by the schoolers. Scats free.

THE CLOSING EXERCISES OF THE SECOND PRESERVE AS CHURCH will take place in the Old Church. SEVENTH Street, below Arch. This Evident Addresses from prominent speakers hymeric consected with this church. The public are invited to be present.

DELAWARE AND HABITAN CANAL COMPANY AND CAMBEN AND AMBOY PANY.

RAILROAD AND THARMPOINTATES COMPANY.

PRINCETOR, N. J., June 24, 1887.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Transfer Broken of the Stock of the shove Companies will be closed for two weeks, beginning JULY 1, 1887.

The dividend to be declared in July, and made payable August 1, 1867, will be runds to the Stockholders of July 1, 1867.

The Stockholders of the above Companies, and of the Philadelphia and Treaton Enliroad Company, of July 1, 1867, have the right to subscribe for unlamed Stock of the Delawars and Enrice Casai Company, at par, in the proportion of ope new share for twenty old shares, whether full or part paid. The ortification of Stock, and receipts for fractions of shares, will be rendy for delivery August 1, 1867.

Certificates of atock will be given for fractions when presented at this office in even shares. Fractions, until so converted, will not draw dividend.

Any Stockholder may pustpone the payment on the shares so to be taken until reptember 1, 1867, by paying interest thereon at the rate of 7 per cent per annum; if not then paid, the right will be forfeited.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING
RAILROAD COMPANY-OFFICE, No. 227
S. FCUNTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, June 20, 1807.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 6th of July next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, July 16, 1857.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT has been declared on the Freferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after the 18th of July next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 6th of July next.

All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

8. BRADFORD,

6 26 5w

Treasurer.

NATATORIUM AND PHYSICAL IN-STITUTE, SWIMMING SCHOOL, and GYMNASIUM for Ladies, Children, and Gentlemen, BROAD STREET, BELOW WALNUT. THE NATATORIUM AND THE FOURTH OF JULY.

THE SWIMMING DEPARTMENT ON THE "FOURTH"

Will be open from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M. for male swimmers exclusively.

No Ladies' Classes and no lessons given on that day. On and after July 5th the hours for ladies will close at 1 o'clock P. M. 6 27 6t

PHILADELPHIA AND READING R. R. FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TICKETS Will be sold at reduced rates between all stations on the Reading Railroad and branches, good from SATURDAY, June 29,

MONDAY, July 8, 1867. PROCLAMATION .- BY VIRTUE PROCLAMATION.—BY VIRTUE of authority in me v-sted, I hereby make known and proclaim that by reason of an election, held on the 23d day of May last past, by the members of the CORN EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA, and by subsequent judicial proceedings, upon the application of parties in interest the name, style, and title of the said Association has been changed to that of the "COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE OF PHILADELPHIA."

HOWARD HINCHMAN, President, Philadelphia, June 29 1867.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, THIS The only true and perfect Dye-Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of Bott Dyes. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Soid by all Druggista and Perfumers. Factory. No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York.

WBIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCER.NE softens and smooths the skin; imparts beauty and brightness to the complexion. Is deliciously fragrant, TRANSFARENT, and superb as a Toilet Soap. Order of your druggist.

NOTICE -APPLICATION HAS BEEN made to the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad Company for certificate No. 254, for eight shares preferred stock in the name of CHARLES FIELD. Philadelphia, June 6, 1867.

CHICKERING PIANOS. FIRST PREMIUM

GRAND GOLD MEDAL WAS REEN AWARDED CHICKERING & SONS.

AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867.

WM. H. DUTTON, NO. 914 CHESNUT ST.

STEINWAY & SONS GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly avented "Upright Planos," with their "Putent Resonator" and double Iron Frame, patented 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

Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron FOR SALE ONLY BY

BLASIUS BROTHERS, No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANU-THE PIANOS WHILE WE PROMISE TO SUPPOSE THE PARTY OF THE PROMISE TO SUPPOSE THE PROMISE TO SUPPOSE THE PROMISE TO SUPPOSE THE PROMISE THE P

'ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR.

RICH GLOSS INSTEAD OF GREY DECAY!

LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER AND DRESSING The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing Combined.

NO MORE BALDNESS OR GREY HAIR.

It never falls to impart life, growth, and vi the weakest hair, fastens and stops its faltig sure to produce a new growth of bair. grow thick and atrong ONLY 75 CENTS. DOZEN, 84'00.

THE UNION PACIFIC

RAILROAD COMPANY.

THEIR FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

AS AN INVESTMENT.

The rapid progress of the Union Pacific Railroad ow building west from Omaha, Nebraska, and form ing, with its western connections, an unbroken line across the continent, attracts attention to the value of the First Mortgage Bonds which the Company nov offer the public. The first question asked by prudent investors is, "Are these bonds secure?" Next, "Are they a profitable investment?" To reply in brief;-First. The early completion of the whole great line

to the Pacific is as certain as any future business event can be. The Government grant of over twenty million acres of land and fifty million dollars in its own bonds practically guarantees it. One-fourth of the work is already done, and the track continues to be laid at the rate of two miles a day.

Second. The Union Pacific Railroad bonds are issued upon what promises to be one of the most profitable lines of railroad in the country. For many years of must be the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific; and being without competition, it can maintain remunerative rates.

Third, 376 miles of this road are finished, and fully equipped with depots, incomotives, cars, etc., and two trains are daily running each way. The materials for the remaining 141 miles to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains are on hand, and it is under con-

tract to be done in September.
Fourth, The net earnings of the sections already finished are several times greater than the gold interest upon the First Mortgage bonds upon such sections, and if not another mile of the road were built, the part already completed would not only pay inte rest and expenses, but be profitable to the Company. Fifth, The Union Pacific Ballroad bonds can be is sued only as the road progresses, and therefore can never be in the market unless they represent a bond fide property.

Sixth. Their amount is strictly limited by law to a sum equal to what is granted by the United States Government, and for which it takes a second lien as its security. This amount upon the first 517 miles west from Omaha is only \$16,000 per mile.

Seventh. The fact that the United States Govern

ment considers a second lien upon the road a good investment, and that some of the shrewdest railroad builders of the country have already paid in five million dollars upon the stock (which is to them a third lien), may well inspire confidence in a first lien. Eighth, Although it is not claimed that there can be

any better securities than Governments, there are parties who consider a first mortgage upon such a property as this the very best security in the world. and who sell their Governments to reinvest in these bonds, thus securing a greater interest.

Ninth. As the Union Pacific Railroad bonds are ffered for the present at 90 cents on the dollar and accrued Interest, they are the cheapest security in the market, being 15 per cent. less than United States

Tenth, At the current rate of premiums on gold

The daily subscriptions are already large, and they will continue to be received in New York by the CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 NAS-SAU Street.

CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 WALL

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 WALL

Street, And by BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained. They will also be sent by mail from the Company's Office, No. 20 NASSAU Street, New York, on application. Subscribers will select their own Agenta, in whom they have confidence, who alone will be responsible to them for the safe delivery of the Bonds,

> JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER, NEW YORK.

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TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO. J. E. LEWARS & CO.

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PLONGAN CANDLES BENGOLAS, SET BOCKETS, VERTICAL WHEELS, TORPEDOS, FIRE CRACKERS, ETC. To be had in every variety, Wholesale and Retail, of

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FIREWORKS. A large and varied assortment of Small Works for

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billion pleces. PASSION PLOWERS, GALLAPODOES EAGLES, FOURTH OF JULYS. DIAMOND STARS. THUNDER WHEELS, JEWEL CROSS.

icalers. Also Brilliant Colored and Elegant Exhi-

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CLOTHING HOUSE.

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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.

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WARRANTED HARMLESS. REFERENCES-5000 CURES BEFERENCES-5000 CURES IN PHILADELPHIA ALONE.

DR. FITLER. ONE OF OUR OLDEST PHYSICIANS

ADVISES GRATIS DAILY, PRINCIPAL DEPOT. [629 thp OVER NINE PER CENT. INTEREST. No. 29 South FOURTH St.

> THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE URCHASED THE NEW SIX PER CENT.

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LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGA-

TION COMPANY. DUE IN 1897. INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY. PREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE

TAXES, AND OFFER IT FOR SALE AT THE LO PRICE OF

NINETY-TWO

ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY This LOAN is secured by a first mortgage Company's Railroad, constructed and to structed, extending from the southern bon the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delawa at Easton, including their bridge across the a now in process of construction, together wish Company's rights, libertiess, and franchises

ng to the said Railroad and Bridge. Copies of the mortgage may be had on a at the office of the Company, or o either of the tries

DREXEL & CO. E. W. CLARK & CO. JAY COOKE & CO.

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUR 809 and 811 CHESNUT

W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AL

PHILADELPHIA. CAPETAL. DIRECTORS

Joseph T. Bailey, Nathan Hilles, Benj. Bowland, Jr., WM. H. RHAWN, President Late Cushier of the Central

IOS, P. MUMFORD Cashier,

REMOVAL

THE UNION NATIONA

LE. CORNER OF THIRD Where they will be located their NEW BANK TING HOD