Evening Telegraph

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TURSDAY, JULY 2, 1867.

Partisanship and the Judiciary. Oce Democratic contemporary pretends to be greatly scandalized at the prospect of a partisan judiciary, as it terms it. But if the Democrats are opposed to a partisan judiciary, why did they force a partisan contest upon the people in connection with the election of a Judge this year? Why did they nominate Judge Sharswood upon a partisan platform? Why did they go out of their way to make that platform especially obnoxious to Republicans, so that not one of them can vote for him without inconsistency and self-stultification? Had the Democratic Convention passed a single resolution disclaiming any desire to make a partisan contest over the judgeship, and then nominated Judge Sharswood simply on his merits as a man and a lawyer, we do not doubt that the Republican Convention would have accepted the tender in good faith, even though, aside from his political epinions, there are considerations of advanced age, etc., which make Judge Sharswood less eligible than he would otherwise be. The Republicans have always been ready to meet the Democrats more than half way in removing the judiciary from the arena of politics. The Democrats could have deprived the present campaign of all partisan aspect had they desired to do so; but they did not. They threw down the glove to the Repubficans by making a partisan nomination upon a platform which is the very essence of partisanship. Not content with those issues which are legitimately before the people, they went out of their way to express obnoxious opinions upon other questions. They made themselves gratuitously infamous by attacking a worthy class of our fellow-citizens, and voluntarily assuming the championship of injustice towards them. They roamed over the broad field of national politics to collect all the Copperhead drift-wood and old, worm-eaten party lumber they could find, to incorporate into the platform upon which they were going to run a candidate for Judge. And now they have the assurance to complain that the Republicans

Having thus, as we think, floored our antagonist upon the question of responsibility for the partisan aspect of our present judicial campaign, we would simply observe that there is a great deal of clap-trap and humbug about this whole idea of a non-partisan judiciary. We have never had such an one in this country, and probably never shall. A judge's interpretation of the Constitution and the laws will always be more or less affected by his political views. Everybody knows this. It always has been so, and always will be so. And in just so far the judiciary always has been, and always will be, partisan. A Democratic judge goes upon the bench with those views of constitutional law which he has adopted as a Democrat. A case comes up involving these views, and he decides accordingly. It is in that sense a "partisan" decision, though not necessarily a corrupt or incorrect one. A Republican does the same. Where parties differ as to their construction of the Constitution, the dominant party has a right to have its views represented and put in practice by the judiciary whom it elects. The people have a right to rule in this department, as in all others of the Government.

are making this a partisan contest, and intro-

ducing politics into the judiciary !

The obnoxious partisanship in the judiciary is when the judges go outside of the case in hand, as they did in the Dred Scott dictum, and put forth obiter dicta upon questions which are not before them for decision, thus attempting to foist their own political opinions upon the people for law. This kind of judicial partisanship, we are sorry to say, has found its staunchest supporters, as well as its chief examples, in the Democratic party.

As between the rival candidates for the judgeship in the present campaign, we support Judge Williams, both because we conceive him to be the best qualified for the position, and because of his sound political opinions. His views upon constitutional law are of the national and Republican school. We expect his decisions to be imbued with a spirit of loyalty and true nationality upon all questions that have a political bearing, such as we could not expect from any disciple of the modern Democratic school.

The Execution of Maximilian an Insult to the United States.

WHATEVER may be thought either of the justice or humanity of the Mexican Government in executing the late Emperor Maximilian, all must agree that in doing so it has shown very little regard for the wishes of the United States-very little gratitude for the part our Government has taken in saving the republic of Mexico from complete overthrow. Had it not been for the direct and positive influence exerted by the United States, Maximilian would to-day have been upon the throne of Mexico, and Juarez and his bloodthirsty crowd would have been fugitives and vagabonds from the country of their birth. Yet, though we had saved the republic from destruction and had restored Juarez to his Presidency, he and those with him, who constitute the Government of Mexico, refused us the poor boon of the life of a prisoner of war! The act of executing Maximilian, in the face of our remonstrances, under all the circumstances, was a direct and positive insult to the

Upited States. What we had done for Mexico, and for Juarez personally, entitled our wishes to respect, and not to contemptuous diaregard. The request of the United States was not to be thrust back in our faces in that manner by a Government that we had saved from utter destruction. We repeat, that the act was an insult to the United States, and humiliates us in the eyes of the world. There are many persons who doubt the capacity of the Mexicans for self-government, and this bloody and cruel act will not tend to diminish that feeling.

"There were Giants in those Days." The publication of a posthumous work of ex-President Martin Van Buren takes us back half a century, and places us in the days when the opinions of Hamilton, Jefferson, and the elder Adams were the central thoughts of the political world. Mr. Van Buren, then a young man, had already mingled is the political din, and taken his place at the feet of Jefferson, the Father of Democracy. How ardent his partisanship, and how bitter his feelings, is attested by a work written forty years later, in which all the fires of personality still continue to burn. The work of Mr. Van Buren is entitled "The Political Parties of the United States," and examines critically the views of the various sects which, under different names, have ever been contending, and do yet contend, for mastery. The origin of the Federal and the Republican parties he makes very simple. He states that in Washington's Cabinet were two opinions, one held by Hamilton, and the other by Jefferson; and around these two men gathered the people, who were thus divided into the two great parties which so bitterly reviled each other seventy years ago. The feeling in these times were far more intense than it was during the darkest days of our late war. The Republicans were Jacobins, lovers of anarchy, haters of order and virtue; while the Federalists were monarchists, worshippers of despotism, despisers of liberty. There appears to have been no halting between two opinions; and the ex-President author took his place with Jefferson's adherents. While Mr. Van Buren had an undoubted right to hold what opinions he pleased of Colonel Hamilton, yet we do not think that he was justified in publishing such a work as that before us. It is a long attack on the first American financier. He detracts from his merits, his political wisdom, his patriotism. He writes as a partisan, and were we to receive his statements as true, we would place Hamilton out of the list of statesmen, and among the able theorists who, through lack of decision and principles, have failed to make their mark. He was an over-estimated man. His ability, although it was great, was yet of so peculiar a kind that it only bore the Dead Sea fruit of ashes. Such is the judgment passed on the lamented Hamilton by Mr. Van Buren, and we think that all will join with us in lamenting its publication. The fame of Hamilton is too well established to be shaken at this late day, and the attempt only rebounds on him who attempts to undermine the popularity of that great and good man. We question the taste which led to the publication of the work without its having the benefit of the author's revision, for we feel assured that had he read the proofs many of the passages now appearing would have been omitted. As it is, his sudden death prevented such correction, and Mr. Van Buren's reputation for charity is injured, without the fame of Alexander Hamilton suffering any diminution.

Affairs in Tennessee. A GREAT deal is said first and last about the condition of affairs in Tennessee, and the conservatives are never tired of denouncing Governor Brownlow and the other constituted authorities of the State; but the facts seem to be that the real trouble lies in a disinclination on the part of the conservatives to obey the laws. Thus we see that one Judge Grant, "Chairman of the Conservative Central Committee" in Tennessee, has recently addressed a circular to the various county courts, requesting them, in defiance of the law, to appoint officers to hold the State election. Governor Brownlow very properly denounces this attempt to override the laws as "seditious, wicked, and revolutionary." If the conservatives will simply obey the laws, instead of attempting to set them at defiance, we shall have no more troubles in Tennessee.

THE New York Times gets off the following

at the expense of the Herald :-"We are delighted to find that the Pope we are delighted to find that the Pope, though a very old man, is still very muscular. Our neighbor the Herald published on Saturday a special despatch from Rome saying that the American prelates presented him a 'model of the yacht Henrietta in sliver, the yacht being lacen below with gold pieces to the amount of fifty thousand dollars; and that 'the Pope, who was in excellent humor, lifted the exquisite model, with its carge, from the case, and said, with a gracious smile, non c un vapore! It may not be thought surprising that the Pope should be able to tell a vach from a steamer but his be able to tell a yacht from a steamer, but his 'lifting' it, laden as it was, is certainly remarkable. A gold dollar weighs about 25 grains, and fifty thousand of them would weigh about 217 pounds; the model of the yacht in silver, large enough to hold this cargo, could not have weighed less than 500; so that the Pope 'lifted from its case' something over seven bundled. from its case' something over seven hundred pounds. This is pretty well for an old man of eighty. Why don't the Herata bring him out as an athlete?"

GENERAL complaint is made of the outrageous swindling at Niagara Falls by the hackmen. guides, and others who make their living, and something more, by fleecing unwary visitors. Even those who have their eyes and ears open, and who make direct bargains before the services are performed, are not exempt from extortion. It comes in the shape of compensation for extra services, for which there was no stipulation, and for "mementoes" which the visitor is actually forced to purchase. The hotel proprietors and the local anthorities seem to make no effort to suppress these annoyances, and the tourists are left to their own protection, or rather to the devices of the fleecers and swindiers, who pluck their victims without let or hindrance. If half the reported cases are true, the landlords should look to it, and see that the authorities take measures to protect visitors to the Falls, or the hotel business there is likely

Tue Paris Esposition has now touched the meridian of its glories, and, apart from the intrinsic worth and splendor, it must be owned that Napoleon's political aim in planning it has been accomplished. A twelvemonth since all Europe rang with the name of Prussis, whose prodigious conquests riveted every eye upon her, and left France, before the undisputed mistress of the continent, to play the part of wallflower for the year. All this seems to have determined Napoleon to push the Exposition more vigorously than ever, seeking to recover his lost prestige, and to answer the dazzling warstroke of Bismark with a victory of peace which should be no less renowned. He has succeeded. Prussia again takes the second place in public attention, and the whole world talks once more of Paris, of France, and so of Napoleon.

Ir has frequently happened that telegraphic despatches have announced Turkish victories over the Cretans which have been subsequently contradicted by mall advices. Another such victory is said to have been won by Omar Pasha on the 3d of June; but it is suspicious that the latest official accounts received at Washington contain no confirmation of this news, although those accounts are dated the day after that on which the battle between the Turks and the Cretans is reported to have been fought. Meantime, the Cretans are holding out bravely, and although meeting with but little real sympathy from the Western Powers, they have declared their determination to be satisfled with nothing short of complete inde-

THE cross-examination of Weichman was continued yesterday, the witness giving the new point that Miss Surrast said, the morning after the assassination, that the death of Abraham L'nco'n was nothing more than the death of a nigger in the army. Dr. McMillan was called for the prosecution, and identified Surratt as the man who, under a false name, took passage for Europe in September, 1865. This witness testified that Surratt had confessed that he shot some starving and fugitive Union soldiers, and that on reaching Europe he said that he hoped to return and serve Andrew Johnson as Mr. Lancoln had been served.

THE suicide business has now been carried to such a pitch of extravagance by the perform. ers at £t. Peter's, that we hope to see a little reaction in that form of sensation. Now that a man has cut his throat in the great church, in presence of a hundred thousand spectators. dying under the statue of St. Peter, we trust that it will be conceded that nothing else in that line worthy to be called novel is possible, and that eccentric suicides will be given up.

Extraordinary Pulpit Mistake. Last Sunday a local preacher connected with Last Sunday a local preacher connected with the Primitive Methodist persuasion was planned to preach at Elland, he residing at Huddersfield. Being a comparative stranger to Elland, he inquired the way to the Primitive Methodist Chapel, but by mistake was directed to the Unitarian Chapel. Arriving at the verge of time for commencing the service, he introduced bluncal as the preacher, requested to duced himself as the preacher, requested to conduct the service for the day, and as the regular minister was away, no particular in-quiry was made, and the "local preacher" mounted the minister. quiry was made, and the "local preacher" mounted the pulpit and gave out a hymn, All went well until he came to prayer, which was of so fervid and evangelical a character that suspicion began to be aroused if some mistake had not arisen in the preacher. At the close of the prayer he was asked where he was planned for, and he answered Elland Primitive Methodist Chapel. The mistake was at once apparent, and he was made aware of it. He of course descended the pulpit, The person who had been arranged to conduct the service had taken a seat in the body of the chapel [magin.] taken a seat in the body of the chapel, imagin-ing that he had been "jilted,"—Leeds (English) Mercury.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY-OFFICE, No. 227 B. FCURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1867.

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, 1867.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after the 15th 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.

S. BRADFORD,

6 26 5w

Treasurer,

PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON PE-TROLEUM COMPANY, Office No. 218 WALNUT Street, Room No. 12.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1, 1867.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of
FIVE PER CENT, on the reduced capital, clear of
State tax. payable at the office on MONDAY, 8th inst.

Transfer Books will be closed until 8th inst.

NATHAN HAINES,

1t Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE PHILADELPHIA CITY PAS-SENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 4130 CHESNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, July 1, 1867. At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this date, a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share was declared, payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after

fer Books closed until 11th inst, WM. W. COLKET, Treasurer. OFFICE OF THE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE COUNTY OF PHILA-DRLPHIA, No. 110 S. FOURTH Street.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THRWE PER CENT., clear of taxes, payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 12th instant.

7 2 tufs at BENJ. F. HOECKLEY, Secretary.

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. 1867, to the Stockholders of record June 24, at the office of the Treasurer, No. 334 W.A.L.NUT Street. Fer order. [6 29 31*] R. B. FIITE, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GROCERS' AND BUTCHERS' RE-FRIGERATORS—Cheap and good; warranted cold, and free from sweat, or po sale.

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

Also, the NEW MAGLIOCCO HEATER, which is chesp, powerful in giving heat, and saving in coal.

E. S. HARRIS & CO.,

5163m4p No. 149 North NINTH Street.

~ NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING .- JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "THLESRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have RE-MOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 148 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.

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

DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL COMPANY AND CAMBON AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

PHINCATON, N. J., June 24, 1807.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Transfer Books
of the stock of the above Companies will be closed for
two weeks, beginning JULY 1, 1867.

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

The Stockholders of the above Companies, and of
the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company, of
July 1, 1867, have the right to subscribe for unissued
Stock of the Delaware and Baritan Canal Company,
at par, in the proportion of one new share for twenty
old shares, whether full or part paid. The certificates
of Stock, and receipts for tractions of shares, will be
ready for delivery August 1, 1867.

Curtificates of stock will be given for fractions when
presented at this office is even shares. Fractions,
until so converted, will not draw dividend.

Any Stockholder may postpone the payment on the
shares so to be taken until September 1, 1807, by paying interest thereon at the right will be forfelied.

"Ext st BECHARD STOCKTON (Freesurer.)

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY

The imperiance of securing and retaining an upright, intelligent, and experienced Judiciary cannot be over-cellimated. The constitutional change from an appointed to an elective Judiciary was atrongly opposed by many prodent citisens, and was only adopted with much doubt and district. This community not only has no reason to regret, but, on the contrary, has abundant cause to congratulate itself apon the success of that experiment. Fore and able men were induced to occupy the bench, and at the end of their first term, public opinion, rising superior to partisan considerations, demanded their re-election. The knowledge and experience acquired by ten years, that a community properly alive to its true interests will naturally demand that they shall continue to be exercised for its benefit so long as the incumbent may be able and willing to serve. Not only is such the clear duty of the community to itself on the score of self-interest, but it is no less a duty to the faithful public servant who has tolled actiously and honestly, with but a very inadequate compensation during the greater part of the term. In recognize and reward his fidelity to his official obligations by re-election him to another term.

It will be the duty of the electors of this city next idelity to bis official obligations by re-deciding him to another term.

It will be the duty of the electors of this city next October to elect an associate Judge of the Court of Common Piezs, Quarter Sessions, Oyer and Terminer, and Orphan's Court, to fill a vacancy to be caused by the expiration of Judge Ludlow's term. The vast responsibilities, varied duties, and increasant labors of these courts are such as to require unwaarled industry, ample learning, and indistible ludgerity. When to these high-qualifications are added the great advantages of ten years' experience lu the discharge of those delicate and difficult duties, there would appear to be no question in any candid mind as to the necessity of this community, with entire unanimity, demanding that Judge Ludlow should continue to serve it for another term with the same signal fidelity and ability that he has exhibited in the past. This should be cone outside of and above the usual workings of mere party machinery or nominating conventions of necknowledged partisans, working for purely political results.

The citizena as such, and not as partisans, having

The citizens, as such, and not as partisans, having The citizens, as such, and not as partisans, having large interests at stake entirely dependent apon the honesty, firmness, and ability of the Judges, are required by every consideration of duty to examine the qualifications of candidates for this bigh office from a more clevated stand point of observation than a blind devotion to party. There are offices of profit enough with which to reward place-hunters for their political labors; let fitness and capacity be the only tests for the Judiciary.

labors: let fituess and capacity be the only tests for
the Judiciary.

In this spirit and with these views, the undersigned,
memb-rs of the Philadelphia Bar, entertaining the
strongest convictions of the embent fituess and capacity of Judge Luddow for the high office which he now
fills with so much honor to himself and so much
be-refit to the community, cardially invite their fellowcitizens to secure their own best interests by re-electing
him for another term.
Henry J. Williams,
Inavio Paul Brown
William E. Whilman,
Charles Gibbons,
N. B. Browne,
Isaac Hazleburst,
Joseph B. Townsend,
Joseph B. Townsend,
Janiel Dougherty,

ph B. Townsend. orge Junkin, Jr., George June W. Rotco Wister, W. M. Tlighman, William Henry Rawle, William Henry Rawle, H. C. Townsend. George M. Conarros, ar Blddle. partes H. Panconst David P. Brown, Jr., F. H. Hanson, H. H. Hanson, H. G. Clay, Edward McCabe, J. Hubley Ashton, Clement B. Penrose, P. P. Morris, W. L. Marshall,

W. M. Meredith,
Ell K. Price.
Samuel H. Perkins,
Horace Binney, Jr.,
Alexander Henry.
John H. Camp ell,
Daniel Dougherty,
Chapman Biddle,
John M. Collins,
John Clayton. John M. Collins,
John Clayton,
Hor. Hubbell,
Isanc S. Berrill,
William W. Juvenal,
William A. Ingham,
James W. Paul,
Joseph A. Clay,
Henry M. Dechert,
U. M. Husband,
Thomas Hart, Jr.,
R. C. McMurrile, R. C. McMurtrie, Widsam H. Ruddiman, W. J. McElrey, James Duval Rodney, William C. Hanels, Arthur M. Burton, W. D. Baker, Joseph P. Brinton, W. Moyian Lansdale, William Ernst, E. Poulson, Theodore Cuyler, Anbrey H. Smith, Henry Wharton, Aubrey H. Smith,
Hesry Wharton,
Jobn S. Powell,
David Weatherly, Jr.,
Joseph Abrams,
Edward R. Wofrall,
William M. Smith,
Thompson Westcott
James J. Barclay,
Alfred Longstreth,
Frederick Heyer,
George Tucker Bispham,
Lewis Stover,
A. Thompson,
J. H. Wheeler,
John White,
Charles Chauncey,
J. G. Rosengarten,
John B. Thayer,
Octavius A. Law,
William A. Porter,
William M. Levick,
John A. Clark,
George Sergeant,
John B. Colahan,
Thomas D. Smith,
Thomas A. Budd:

Edward M. Paxon, Thomas Latimer, R. L. Ashburst, Joseph L. Caven,

John Hanna,

MEETING, on

FOURTH OF JULY DEMONSTRATION

INDEPENDENCE SQUARE,

THURSDAY MORNING, AT 10 O'CLOCK

OF THE

CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA. IRRESPECTIVE OF SECT OR PARTY.

The Citizens of Philadelphia, of all sects and parties, favorable to TEMPERANCE AND ORDER, desirous of Sustaining and Enforcing the recent Enactment of the Legislature closing the Drinking Saloons on Sunday, are invited to assemble in MASS

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

The Declaration of Independence will be read.

**Peeches and other exercises appropriate to the occasion by the following gentlemen:

- Rev. Hishop Simpson, D. D.; Hon, A. G. Cattell: Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, of Brooklyn; Rev. George J. Minglins, of New York: Theodore Cuyler, Esq.: Ex-Governor Pollock; Hon. W. A. Porter; Rev. A. A. Willitts, D. D.; Thomas M. Coleman, Esq.; Thomas Potter, Esq.; Rev. Daniel March, D. D.; Rev. J. Wheaton Smith, D. D., and others. others.

By order of the Executive Committee Pennsylvania
State Temperance Society.

[629 tf

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER BAILWAY

OMPANY.

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 abare thereon are bereby 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 luth day of July, 18%.

By resolution of the Board of Directors.

6 27 2W

ACOR BINDER, President.

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

PHILADELPHIA, June 28, 1867.

The Coupons for interest on bonds of the Company, due July 1, 1867. will be paid (free o; tax) on presentation at the Office of JACOB E, RIDGWAY, No.57 S. THIRD Street, on and after July 1.

6 29 6t W. H. KEMBLE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA

GAS WORKS.

Proposals will be received at this office, No. 20 S.
SI. VENTH Street, until noon of the lat day of July, for the sale to the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works of the Stock in the Germanicown, Richmond, Manyunk, and Sonthwark and Moyamensing Gas Companies, to be used as investments for the Sink
ver Fund of said Companies. org Fund of said Companies.
BENJAMIN S. RILEY, Cashler.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA
AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
No. 224 S. DELAWARK Avenue. Up Stairs.
PHILADELPHIA, June 27, 1867.
Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 1st of July, 1867, and so continue for two weeks.
6 27 6t
J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

ATHLETIC MISSION .- THE Second Anniversary Exercises of Sabbath
School No. 2. BROAD STREET BAPTIST CHURCH,
will take place next TURSDAY EVENING, July 2,
at 7% o'clock, in ATHLETIC HALL, THIRTEENTH street, above Jefferson, Addresses by Rev.
P. S. HENSON, THOMAS PERRINS, Esq., and
others, in addition to varied exercises by the scholars.
Seats free.

6 29 31.*

The mails for Hayana, Cuba, per steamship HENDRICK HUDSON, will close at this office on TUESDAY, July 2, at 6 o'clock A. M., the day of salling HENRY H. BINGHAM, P. M. GEORGE W. FORD, DOCK STREET one door below Third, collects Bounty, Pen-sion; Hatlon Money, and all claims against the Gov-ernment. For a speedy settlement, call on Mr. Fight who is well versed with all the details of the SPECIAL NOTICES.

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

Will be open from s A. M. to s P. M. for male swim-mers 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 of authority in me vested, I hereby make known and procisim that by reason of an election, held on the 2sd 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.

HOLLOWAY'S PILIS AND OINTMENT.—Abscesses of many years standing
have yielded under a short course of these antiseptic
and detergent medicines. The Ointment cleanses the
sore of all irritating purnient matter, and imbues the
fibres and tissues with new life and vigor, while the
Pilis, purifying the blood, neutralize the noxious
humore and expel them from the system. In skin
diseases of whatever character, tumors, old sores,
ulcerated legs, etc., the action of these remedies is
safe and certain. Sold by all Druggists.

WHAT WILL IT DO? IS THE FIRST Iguiry the sick make concerning a medicine. TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT is the subject of the interrogatory, what then 'Simply the reply. It will relieve and cure headache, nausea flatulence, nervousness, costiveness, debility, billous 80LD BY DREGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

WEIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE softens and smooths the skin; imparts beauty and brightness to the complexion. Is deliciously fragrant TRANSPARENT, and superb as a Tollet Soap. Order of your druggist.

STEINWAY & SONS

GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES. STEINWAY & SON's direct special attention to their newly avented "Upright Planos," with their "Patent 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 Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the fell Iron

FOR SALE ONLY BY BLASIUS BROTHERS, 324p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

CHICKERING PIANOS. FIRST PREMIUM

GRAND GOLD MEDAL HAS BEEN AWARDED

CHICKERING & SONS. AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867.

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

STECK & CO. PIANOS

HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, AND

These beautiful instruments constantly increase in

popularity, and are to be found in splendid assortmentat J. E. GOULD'S.

5 25 stuthtf] SEVENTH AND CHESNUT. THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANU-TEY flacture recommend themselves. We pro-nise 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. 528 UNION PIANO MANUPACTURING CO.

ITCH! TETTER AND ALL

SKIN DISEASES. ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!

SWAYNE'S OINTMENT Entirely eradicates this floathsome disease, oftentimes

In from 13 to 48 Hours! SWAYNE'S ALL-BEALING OINTMENT SWATNE'S ALL-BEALING OINTMENT SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OUNTMENT SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT. SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT. Don't be alarmed if you have the

ITCH, TETTER, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, BARBER'S ITCH. OR, IN FACT, ANY DISEASE OF THE SKIN. It is warranted a speedy cure. Prepared by

DR. SWAYNE & SON. NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET, Above Vine, Philadelphis hold by all best Druggists. 8 2 stute 24p



BALTIMORE IMPROVED BASE BURNING FIRE-PLACE HEATER With Magazine and Illumi-

nating Doors. The Most Cheerful and Perfect Heater in Use, FIRE-PLACE or BASEMENT HEATERS are comparatively little known in this country, excepting a few cities, having been first introduced into BALTIMORE some twelve years since, and in their use, for some years confined mostly to that city and WASHINGTON.

Within the last six years there BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE some twelve years since, and in their use, ior some years confined mostly to that city and WASHINGTON.

Within the lastaix years, these RALTIMORE BASE BURNINGs FIRE PLACE HEATERS have been extensively used in PHILADELPHIA and vicinity, for heating moderate size houses, and they have proved to be the BEST HEATER ever introduced in this market, for heating TWO, THREE, or FOUR ROOMS, connected with one chimney.

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These miniature FURNACES are set in the FIRE-PLACE, and the heat is conveyed through the chimples for the PABLOR and CHAMBERS above, thus beating TWO or THREE ROOMS with one fire. By adding coal every TWELLYE HOURS the fire may be kept for months: affording a pleasant and agreeable heat at a very low price.

We manufacture them with SQUARE and CIRCULAR TOP Frames, and RIGHT and LEFT hand Smoke Pipes.

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BANK NOTICES FIFTH QUARTERLY BEPORT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIO, PRILADELPHIA, July 1, 1897. RESOURCES. sed States Bonds and Securities on ten of other National Banks, \$2,509,12712 \$1,000,0000 \$17,50000 \$37,584.98 \$3,778.20

Total JUSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier, Sworn to and subscribed before me this first day of EDMUND WILCOX, Notary Public, QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF Philadelphia. FRANKFORD, July 1, 1967. Premiums ...
Cash Items, Revenue Stamps ...
Due from National Banks ...
U. S. Bonda deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to accure circulation ...
To secure deposits ...

Total 1,003,950-65 \$1,083,950 os WILLIAM H. SHELMERDINE. Sworn to and subscribed before me this first day of u.y, 1867.

JOHN SHALLCROSS, 7 22t Notary Public,

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The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secreas which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's

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WILL BE CLOSED ON
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NO. SE CHESNUT STREET.

[6.27 71rp NOTICE.—AN APPLICATION WILL BE made for the pardon of GEORGES, ROBERTS and JOHN MASON, convicted of larceny, 7 Stuffing