Evening Telegraph PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON.

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED). AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1867.

To-monnow being the "Glorious 4th," there will be no paper issued from this office.

NINETY-TWO years ago to-morrow the American nation was born. Heralded into life by the sound of the old State House bell, it commenced its existence amid the sneers of its enemies and the fears of its friends. Then the experiment of self-government had not been tested, or had been attempted only to fail. The ancient republics had, from various causes, failed to be permanent; and while theorists recognized the possibility of a free people, in practice no precedent on which to found their views could be discovered. Contempt and doubt were the emotions the infant republic excited, and its success was only anticipated by the patriots who called it into life. They relied on mankind; they had confidence in their race, and were willing to delegate to the people the powers which had always heretofore been held by the Crown.

An experience of more than ninety years has demonstrated that their confidence was well founded. From a weak nation trembling on the threshold of life, we have grown to be a giant among the peoples of the earth. With a territory surpassed by none for size, fertility, and richness-with a political power resting on far stronger foundations than that of any other power on the earth-with a people equally brave in war and industrious in peace-we stand to-day without a rival as the great nation of the century. The fires of war have only welded together more strongly the sections of our land. The foreign wars in which we have engaged have proved we need fear no external enemy; while our civil war has tested our national fabric, and placed it on a rock. There has never been a day in the history of our land on which we could contemplate with more real pride our national prowess than we can to-day. Never before have we been so prosperous; never before has the path before us seemed so clear towards national glory. With no danger near; with no enemy against whom we have to contend; with a great country just annexed, and a still greater one within our grasp, we can only raise our grateful Te Deum for all the mercies vouchsafed to us, and while congratulating each other on the glories achieved, point hopefully forward to yet greater glories which are in store for our most favored land.

The Paris Exhibition. THE Paris Exhibition, whether regarded as a spectacle merely, or viewed in the light of the general interest it has excited, and the unusual attendance of distinguished persons it has attracted, must be regarded as a great success. The collection of samples of the industry and art of all nations is confessedly the largest and most complete of any yet made. The Exhibition comes nearer to being a World's Fair, in this respect, than any of its predecessors, whether in France or elsewhere; and certainly no other public occasion or undertaking has ever called together so many of the potentates, princes, kings, and emperors of the world. In this respect the Emperor Napoleon has doubtless cause to congratulate himself. He has entertained within the palaces of his great and beautiful city the chief men of Europe-the men who direct the energies of mighty nations and vast peoples. And he has shown himself the fit host for such guests.

But, after all, it is as an exhibition of the products of industry and art that this fair possesses the highest interest. Kings and Emperors are but men-here to-day, and gone to-morrow-while industry and art are for all time, and for the welfare of the whole race. It is a sublime conception to collect together in one great exhibition such things as shall correctly show the actual attainments that the human race has made in its contests with the forces of nature. In such an exhibition we have represented the combined achievements of the human mind during its whole progress. The reaping machine, for instance, stands for all that man has done in that direction, from the rudest sickle or asythe up. It represents the extent of human progress in that line. It is an epitome of the achievements of mankind in connection with one of the chief operations of agriculture, carried on from the earliest times until now. The improved plough, with its polished metallic surfaces, its mathematical exactness of ourve and shape, and its almost perfect adaptation to the work to be done stands for all between itself and the crooked, sharppointed stick with which the whole race once cultivated the soil, and ruder people do even now. When we come to such machines as the steam engine, the great printing machines, electrical machines, and many others, comprising a vast number of parts and much complication of structure, we behold a still higher triumph of the human mind. We see the forces of nature not only overcome, but | and resided for many years on the Pacific Coast

made the obedient servitors to the will of man. Compare the light birch cance in which the North American Indian creeps along the shores of his pative rivers and lakes with a first-class ocean steamer, with its huge boilers and engines, its machinery of all kinds, its vast capacity for carrying freight and passengers, and what a progress of the human mind what a wonder of human achievement-do we behold! And yet the canoe and the ocean steamer are contrivances to accomplish the same end.

"The Exhibition of 1867," said the Emperor, in his admirable speech upon presenting the medals to the successful exhibitors, "the exhibition of 1867 may be justly termed universal, for it unites the elements of all the riches of the globe. Side by side with the latest improvements in modern art appear the products of the remotest ages, so that they represent at one and the same time the genius of all ages and nations." This it is which gives to the Exhibition its highest interest, and makes it, as it were, an epitome of the world's history in industry and art. How many interesting and useful lessons might be drawn from such a scene as this! What arguments for the unlimited progress of the race, and for the inherent superiority of mind over matter ! What hope for those better days in the future, when men's energies shall be turned wholly to works of peace, when the nations shall "learn war no more," and shall unite in friendly rivalry upon the broad and unstained field of industry, invention, and a true civilization !

The Case of the Interioper.

THE SIX members of the Committee on Law who voted to keep Frederick A. Van Cleve in the position of Assistant City Solicitor, have published their report. In it they seek to justify their decision, but fail most utterly to grasp the law, as well as the equity, which applies to the case. The substance of all this lengthy document is found in the following paragraph:-

"It would seem unjust to assume that the "It would seem urjust to assume that the Legislature meant to disquarify a citizen from holding or accepting office under the city after he had ceased to be a Councilman, and that whether the term for which he had been elected had expired or not. Mr. Van Cleve had been a Councilman, and resigned his office, and when he received his appointment at the hands of the City Solicitor was merely a private citizen. And if it be competent for the Legislature to exclude a citizen from holding office for a year they a citizen from holding office for a year, they may do so for life; and this power, so much in derogation of private rights, is surely not given to the Legislature by the Constitution, which nowhere declares that a citizen shall not have the right to hold office, but limits the power of the Legislature merely to declare what offices are incompatible."

We are at a loss to see the injustice te which the six refer. If a candidate for Councils knows that he cannot hold any municipal office when he accepts an election, surely it is no injustice to enforce the law. He knew the consequences, and was willing to abide by them. It is to be supposed when he took his seat that he intended to held it. If he did so in good faith, then he should himself be unwilling to desert the seat to which he was elected, and to betray the constituency who have honored him with their choice. To him such a privation is no hardship; while if the member desired to get his seat in Councils only in order to use it as stepping-stone to some more lucrative position, the law is necessary to prevent the consummation of such a disgraceful scheme. We think, therefore, that it is perfeetly just. But, again, the six have failed to see the equity of the law. In expounding any ordinance, it is proper to ask the reason why it was passed by the law-makers. Why, then, was the ordinance forbidding any Councilman holding any municipal office during the term for which he was elected, passed? It was clearly to prevent the creation of office by Councils in order to give it to any member. It was to leave all Councilmen unbiassed by the hope of personal preferment, and it was also to prevent men seeking a seat in Councils, as Van Cleve has done, in order to get the friendship of his fellow-members, and thus secure some office through the use of his official influence. It was, in fact, to prevent personal ambition influencing members, by making them ineligible to any office under the control of the bodies to which they were elected. Now this object would be utterly nullified, were it lawful to let a member accept an office as soon as he resigns his seat. He could vote against a worthy officer, as Van Cleve did, and secure his defeat, in order that he might gain the place for himself; or he might vote one hour to create an office, and, by resigning, secure that office for himself an hour later. If such an interpretation could be placed on the law, all the good designed to be done by it would be cancelled. The law is so plain, that all we have to do is

to follow the Constitution, which says:-"No member of Councils of said city shall be eligible to any office, employment, or agency, directly or indirectly chosen by Councils, or either branch of them, during the time for which he shall have been elected to Councils,"

Mr. Van Cleve was elected for the term of three years, and is consequently ineligible to any such office as Assistant City Solicitor until the three years from the date of his election have elapsed. Under these circumstances, we ask him once more, Will he act the part of a man, and resign the place to which he has gained admission only as an interloper?

THE EXTRAORDINARY ATTACK on Judge Fisher by Mr. Bradley yesterday is, without exception, the most astounding instance on record of insolence on the part of a lawyer. The account published makes the conduct of the elder Bradley perfectly inexcusable, and we hepe that the Court will have his name stricken from the list of practising attorneys. It demands prompt attention and as prompt punishment.

THE Hon. Benjamin Stark, of New London, Counceticut, it is said, has been offered the Governorship of Walrussia by the President-Mr. Stark was Senator from Oregon in 1861-62,

To-monnow, at ten o'clock, a meeting will be held in Independence Square of citizens who are in favor of the Sunday Liquor law. All, without distinction of sect or party, are invited. The cause is one in which will draw together the most respectable part of our community. The law is a good one, and on the sacred ground dedicated to freedom the people should declare that while all should be free, yet liberty does not mean license to do wrong. Eminent speakers will be present, and the Declaration of Independence will be read. We urge on all who favor sobriety on the Sabbath to attend.

PROPER sometimes get strange information from others about their own affairs. A Paris journal, noticing the departure from this country of Mr. Bancroft, our new Minister to Berlin, in allusion to the fact that he was a passenger on the Hamburg steamer Alemannia, says it is curious that all the diplomatic agents of the United States have been ordered not to take passage in English vessels.

THE arrivals of Congressmen in Washington yesterday insure a quorum in each House. Senator Wilson is expected to introduce to-day bill amendatory to the Reconstruction acts. which will vacate all civil offices in the Rebel States, and authorize the commanding officers to fill them by appointment or by ordering elections, and will give Registers the right to decide the qualifications of applicants for

INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF BUILDINGS IN THE CITY-STATISTICS OF THE PAST SIX MONTHS, thing is needed to convince a skeptical person of the great strides which the city of Philadelphia is taking in the way of population, it is surely by the building statistics of the past ten or twelve years. A comparison of the number of permits issued by the Building Inspectors during the month of June with those of the corresponding month of last year, will also tend to show that, notwithstanding the excessive rents, demands of tenants, and the enormous figures at which real estate is now held, the city is rapidly extending itself in all directions to furnish accommodations for the continued to furnish accommodations for the continued ncrease in its population.
The following tables give the number of building permits issued ouring the month of June, 1867, as compared with the corresponding

June, 1867.	June, 1896,	Jitne, 1867.	June, 1866.
Dwellings:-	1111111	Offices 3	8
Four-story 8	100	School-houses 6	
Three-s.ory430	162	Sheds 2	2
Two-story150	147	Shops II	29
	-	Slaughter-house	- 1
Total Dwellings553	309	Spire 1	944
Bath Houses 4	217	Stables 15	20
Bank,	at the last	Station House 1	160
Brewery I	A44	Stores 16	10
Children's Homes	2	Storehouse	1
Churches 3	- 1	Warehouses 4	1444
Distilleries	3	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	-
I ry-house		Total	397
Dye-house	101	Alterations and	4.000
Factories 6	- 6	Additions137	128
Foundry	1	The state of the s	Total Control
Laundry	- 1	Grand Totals793	520

The number of permits issued during each of the past six months, as compared with the cor-

Months.	Dwell-		others.		Total.		Addi-	
	1866	1867	1866	1867	1866	1867	1866	1867
Innuary February March April., May June	30 27 203 189 96 309	16 35 97 398 183 583	11 36 64 64 88 88	8 45 67 105 80 78	41 63 267 253 184 397	19 80 164 503 263 656	35 60 119 128 112 123	28 66 98 167 156 137
Total	854	1312	351	373	1205	1685	577	650

Year.	Four Story.	Three Story.			Total No. of Dwellings.
1855 1856 1857 1858 1859 1860 1861 1862 1863 1884 1865 1866	11 36 58 52 4 28 85 49 28 27 38 17	712 1323 937 945 1134 1406 926 1258 1286 653 723 1159	195 274 306 345 472 711 554 826 1088 445 618 780	7 7 4 5 9 8 20 56 63 41 84 7	914 1633 1305 1347 1657 2148 1535 2154 2465 1168 1418 1913
Six mos. of 1866	8	487	361	8	854
Six mos. of	97	780	406	HILL TO	1919

1867 | 27 | 789 | 496 | ... | 1312 The number of buildings of all kinds for which permits were issued during the same period is shown in the following table:—

	da	4.1	23.34	35	193	9	etc.
Years.	Dwellings.	Stores.	Pactories.	Foundries.	All others.	Total.	Additions,
1855 1856	914 1633	32 118	17 29 22		166	1129 2026	254 610
1857	1305	91	22	5	234	1657	550
1858	1847	80	30	1	213	1671	498
1859	1657	55	47	5	291	2055	570
1860	2148	18	81	1	249	2472	588
1861 1862	1535 2154	48	9 87	****	111	1673	204
1863	2462	34	57	6	233	2795	191 255
1864	1166	33	62	11	318	1590	536
1865	1413	48	94	2	488	2023	748
1866	1913	91	88	9	470	2571	739
Six mos. of	200	1	22.5	-			V02 250
1866	854	85	27	6	283	1205	577
Six mos. of	1010	09	- 6565	-	na.	4440	4600
1867	1312	63	22	7	281	1685	655

of Paris states that 265 vessels were known to have been lost at sea during the month of April last. Of these 100 were English, 25 American, 25 French, 20 Prussian, 17 Nor-wegian, 15 Dutch, 10 Russian, 7 Austrian, 6 Swedish, 5 Danish, and 35 various. Twentysix vessels are supposed to have perished with all hands, no tidings of them having been received. The total number of vessels lost during the first four months of 1867 is 1167. an increase of 31 over the losses of the corresponding periods of 1866.

A Good Word FOR LONDON .- Speaking of Mr. Carlyle's letter on his treatment in the streets, the London Times remarks:-

"There is no capital in Europe and no provincial town in which a crowd is more good-humored and good-natured than in London, or in which an inoffensive person is more secure, not only from insult, but from impertinent curiosity. Not even the most obtrusive peculiarities of costume or demeanor will shake the gravity of the sdult Londoner, and if gamins will be gamins here as elsewhere, the object of their ridicule is generally allowed to be unconscious of it." e unconscious of it.'

VILLAGES IN DANGER .- A large land-slip has occurred in the Oberland Alps, near the village of Lutschen, which has caused great damage and threatens still further injury, the village of Steinegg being in great danger. The forest of Hard is in motion over a great extent of ground, and an enormous number of large fir trees have been overthrown and broken.

FORTIFYING VIENNA.—The sum of eleven million florins has been appropriated by the Austrian Government for fortifications at Vienna. Of this four millions only are to be expended this year, and the expenditure will be covered by the thirty-eight millions payable by Italy for the war material in the Venetian

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILBOAD COMPANY-OFFICE, No. 201 TH Sirest. PRILADELPHIA, June 28, 1807.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATUEDAY, the 6th of July next, and be respected on The Transfer Books of the Fire Transfer Books of the Preferred and Common Stock clear of Rational and State Taxes, payable is cash on and after the 15th of July next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand crosstered on the books of the Company on the stand registered on the nobas or the witnessed and gib of July next.

All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and S. BRADFORD,

OFFICE PHILADELPHIA CITY PAS-SENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 4150 CHEBNUT Street. At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this date, a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTE per share was declared, payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 11th that

Transfer Books closed until 11th inst.
7 2 2w WM. W. COLE ST. Treasurer. DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIEEC-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 24, at the office of the Treasurer, No. 384 WALNUT Street. I er order. [6 29 38*] B. B. FITTS. [Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GROCERS' AND BUTCHERS' RE FRIGERATORS—Cheap and good; warranted nd free from sweat, or no sale. HARRIS UNCLE SAM HOT-AIR BANGE, which is so armirably constructed that the cooking of a family, instead of being a labor, is really a pleasant exercise.

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

B. S. HARRIS & CO.,

5163m4p No. 149 North MINTH Street.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING .- JOY. COE & CO. Agents for the "THERGHAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have RE-MOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 148. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT. OFFICES:-No. 148 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York.

CRAND

FOURTH OF JULY DEMONSTRATION

AT

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 partles, 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 MEETING, on

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

The Declaration of Independence will be read. The Declaration of Independence will be read.

Specifies and other exercises appropriate to the occasion by the following gentlemen:—Rev. Bishop Simbson, D. D.; Hon. A. G. Cattell: Rev. Theodore L., Cuyler, or Brooklyn; Rev. George J. Minging, of New York: Theofore Cuyler, Esq.; Ex-Governor Pollock; Hou. W. A. Porter; Rev. A. A. Willits, D. D.; Thomas M. Coleman, Esq.; Thomas Potter, Esq.; Rev. Daniel March, D. D.; Rev. J. Wheston Smith, D. D., and others. By order of the Executive Committee Pennsylvania State Temperance Society. [529 tf SOLDIERS OF 1812 WILL CELEbrate the Fourth of July, on THURSDAY
MORNING, at 10 o'clock, at the SUPREME COURT
ROOM. General attendance requested. JOHN W. FRICK, Secretary.

POSTOFFICE,
On July 4, 1887, this office will be opened at 8:30
o'clock, and close at 11 o'clock A. M.
The collection at a o'clock, and delivery at 8 o'clock
A. M., will be made by the Carriers as usual, as d also
a collection at 8 o'clock P. M.
It HENRY H. BINGHAM, P. M.

GRAND LUNCH, JULY 4, AT N. L. SCHMITT'S, No. 126 CHURCH Street, of Corn-ed Snappers from New Jersey. Weight of the small ones, forty pounds. Large ones like Nick's Beer-s; metbing extra.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS of SPRING GARDEN COUNCIL, No. 38, O. U. A. M., are hereby noticed to assemble at half-past 6, sharp, at the Hall, FOURTH and GEORGE, July 4. 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. DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COM-

RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 24, 1867.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Transfer Hooks
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 unlessed
stock of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company,
at par, in the proportion of one new share for twenty
old alarse, whether full or part paid. The certificates
of Stock, and receipts for fractions of shares, will be
ready for delivery August 1, 1867.

Certificates of stock will be given for fractions when
presented at this office in even shares. Fractions,
until 80 converted, will not draw dividend.

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

627 68

RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND COMPANY. 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 18th day of July, 1867. By resolution of the Board of Directors, 6 272W JACOB BINDER, President,

OFFICE UNION PASSENGER RAIL-BROWN Streets. BROWN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23, 1887.

The Coupons for interest on Bonds of the Company, due July 1, 1887, will be paid (free o. tax) on presentation at the Office of JACOH E. RIDGWAY, No. 57 S. THIRD Street, on and after July 1. 629 8t

W. H. KEMBLE Treasurer,

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA
GAS WORKS.

Proposals will be received at this office, No. 30 S.
SEVENTH Street, until noon of the let 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 Moyamensing Gas
Companies, to be used as investments for the Sinkfor The Benjamin Street, Cashier.

64 im Benjamin S. Riley, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA
AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Up Stairs.
PHILADELPHIA, June 27, 1887.
Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of
this Company will be diosed on the lat of July, 1867,
and so continue for two weeks.
6 27 th
J. PARKER NORRIS, Tressurer,

GEORGE W. FORD, DOCK STREET. one door below Third, collects Bounty, Pen-sion; Ration Money, and all claims against the dov-ernment. For a speedy settlement, call on Mr. FURD who is well versed with all the details of the

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS 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 pursiest master, and imbues the
fibres and tlesses with new life and vigor, while the
Pills, purifying the blood, acutralize the soxious
humom and expel them from the system. In skin
diseases of whatever character, tumors, old cores,
ujcerated legs, etc., the action of these remedies is
safe and certain.

Bold by all Druggists.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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

Will be open from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M. for male swim-mers excitatively.

No Ladies' Classes and no lessons given on tent day. On and after July 5th the hours for ladies will close at 1 o'clock P. M. 627 66

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

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE softens and smooths the skin; imparts beauty and brightness to the complexion. Is deficiously fragrant, TEANSFARKNY, and superb as a Toller Soap. Order of Four druggist.

SPECIAL NOTICE FRANK GRANELLO.

TAILOR. No. 921 CHESNUT STREET. (Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street). HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS. Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are estrous of procuring a first-class fashionable gar-

STOCK OF

STEINWAY & SONS GRAND SOUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.

STEINWAY & SONS 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 anqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

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

BLASIUS BROTHERS.

CHICKERING PIANOS. FIRST PREMIUM

GRAND GOLD MEDAL HAS BEEN AWARDED

CHICKERING & SONS. AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867.

WM. H. DUTTON. 71 mwstf No. 914 CHESNUT ST.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUITEY (lacture recommend themselves. We promine to our patrons clear, beauding tones, elegant
work manship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee, For sale only at No. 1017
WALNUT Street.

529 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR.

RICH GLOSS INSTEAD OF GREY DECAY

LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER AND DRESSING.

The only known Restorer of Color Perfect Bair Dressing Combined. NO MORE BALDNESS

GREY HAIR.

It never falls to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.
ONLY 75 CENTS A BOTTLE. HALF A DOZEN, \$4.00. Sold at

DR. SWAYNE'S.

NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

And all Druggists and Variety Stores. [58 mw]tp BOOK AGENTS IN LUCK AT LAST.

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

"HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE." For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousandlycars, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."

Agents are clearing from \$200 to \$300 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address

P. GARRETT & CO., NO. 702 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

PATEK PHILIPPE & CO.'S CELEBRATED WATCHES.

MADE EXPRESSLY FOR BAILEY & CO., SOLE AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR PENE-SYLVANIA.

A full assortment of these TIME-KEEPERS No. 819 CHESNUT Street.

E. R. LEE. NO. 43 NORTH EIGHTH STREET, HAS JUST OPENED THREE CANEN OF GENUINE FRENCH

EXTRACT, FINEST IMPORTED, AT HALF THE ACTUAL COST. No. 45 N. EIGHTH Street.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH ST. THEATRE.

7 Ews2t

TO-MORROW,
THE GLORIOUS FOURTH,
MR. G. L. FOX
IN TWO BOUBLE BILLS,
JAUK AND GILL
AND GOING TO THE RACES.
Deors open at I. Parformance commences:
NIGHT-Doors open at 7. Commence at a.
FRIDAY, July 5.
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
MR. G. L. FOX.
Priday's papers will give purticulars of
LAST PERFORMANCES.

TAKE THE FAMILY TO GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, st delightful place for recreation and enloy-the vicinity of the city, hoats leave foot of street daily overy three-quarters of as BANK NOTICES.

FIFTH QUARTERLY REPORT OF NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC PRICADELPHIA, July 1, 1 RESOURCES. Ravenne Stampa Due from Banks and Bankers United States Bonds Deposited with Trea surer of the Ufiled States to secure circu Inited States Bonds and Securities on Notes of other National Banks... ractional Currency,... Total LIABILITIES Total. JUSEPH P. MUNFORD, Cashie subscribed before me tals first day Sworn to and aub EDMUND WILCOX. Notary Public QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE SECON NATIONAL BANK OF Philadelphia.
FRANKFORD, July 1, 186
RESOURCES. Premiums
Cash Revenue Stamps.....
Due from National Banks...
U. S. Bonds deposited with the
Treasurer of the United States to \$1,031,9500 300,000 0 62,750 1 249 693 0 421,498 0 \$1,033,9500

WILLIAM H. SHELMERDINE,
Cashier,
Sworn to and subscribed before me this first day of
Ju y. 1867.
JOHN SHALLUROSS,
7 222.
Notary Public, WARRANTED TO GUR DEFITLER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY

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