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NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET. Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed 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 8, 1867.

Crocodite Tears for Maximilian.

WE know of nothing so despicable as that abandoned partisanship which prostitutes every event to its own base ends. One would have thought it impossible for anybody to attempt to make political capital out of the recent tragic death of the ill-fated Maximilian; but our Copperhead contemporary of Chesnut street has shown itself competent to the task. It sees nothing sad, heroic, or touching the untimely taking off of the young Prince. It seeks not for the true causes of that terrible work. It only sees in it an occasion - and a forced occasion at that-for an attack upon the Republican party in the United States. Maximilian's death, and his last words, "Poor Carlotta !" are prostituted to the base purposes of partisan malignity. They are made the text for falsehood and hypocrisy to preach a sermon upon against the "radicals."

These terrible "radicals," what horrid fellows they must be, to be sure! Every untoward event, whether at home or abroad, whether in earth or sky, is laid to their charge. If business is dull, the radicals are to blame for it. If business is overdone, the radicals have caused the inflation. If the rains descend and flood the earth, it is the radicals that are at the bottom of it. If drouths parch, or hurricanes blow, or storms devastate, it is all the radicals. If the Indians devastate our frontier, the radicals are responsible for it. If a conservative mob breaks up a peaceful Convention and perpetrates a massacre, it is still the radicals who are to blame. When Maximilian invaded Mexico it was the radicals who were at fault. And now, when Juarez shoots Maximilian, it is still the radicals who are denounced for it!

But the smooth-tongued by pocrite who thus attempts to manufacture partisan capital out of the life-blood of the unfortunate Maximilian, is forced to resort to falsehood to give a semblance of truth to his averments, He charges that the general tone of the Republican press has justified the execution of Maximilian. "Served him right," he says, is the prevailing sentiment of Republicans. The charge is false. The general tone of the Republican press has been one of deep sympathy for the unfortunate Prince, and of indignation against his murderers. At the same time the cause of truth has demanded that the facts in the career of the fallen Emperor, which serve to show that he too had resorted to acts of similar cruelty, should not be suppressed. Because we denounce the murder of Maximilian by order of Juarez, it is no reason that we should cover up the equally cruel and barbarous execution of Orteaga and his brother Liberal officers by command of Maximilian. Nor would our contemporary have done so, had its purpose been honest and pure.

And by what right does a contemptible Conperhead sheet like the Age, a paper that during our whole great war for the Union was a stench in the nostrils of every loval citizen, so that a decent man was ashamed to be seen with a copy of it in his possession-a paper that rejoiced at Rebel victories and mourned over Rebel defeats, and that even in this very article says that the flag of the Union during that sublime contest for freedom and republican government "was no emblem of glory or beauty"a paper that at this day labors with a sickly sentimentality to invest with the honors of martyrdom one of the chief conspirators in the assassination of our late beloved President, Mr. Lincoln-by what right, we say, does such a sheet set itself up as the censor of the opinions and general character of its contemporaries ? Its bare toleration for the past five years in a community like ours, where its blatant disloyalty has been a constant offense to nine-tenths of the best citizens, is a striking example of the practical freedom of the press in this country.

However, we can see that there are two uses which such a sheet may subserve:-First, it goes to show what are the real sentiments and actuating motives of the present leaders of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania. It furnishes a constant display of the vilest spirit of Copperheadism. And secondly, in that not distant day when, to have been a Copperhead now, will be as much of a reproach as it is at the present day to have been a Copperhead, or Tory, in the times of the Revolution, such an article as the one we are now commenting on will be a valuable document for the future historian in his searches after the truth with reference to our own times.

The Indian Difficulties.

Ir is amusing to any person who knows anything about the actual condition of affairs on our western frontier, which is now the theatre of war between the whites and the Indians, to read the comments of most of the Eastern newspapers in regard to the subject. It is evident that most of our editors have studied the Indian character in Fennimore Cooper's novels, rather than in the history of the country. The popular idea is that the Indian is a "noble savage," of most gentlemanly instincts, mild and courteous in demeanor, never troubling anybody unless absolutely driven into a corner and compelled to fight, and requiring only to les "well treated" to be a most peaceable and well-disposed citizen. This is the "red man" of the imagination, of the novel, and of half a million each at the outset, bid fair to assume

proper below and manufactual account of the country of the country

the newspaper theorists, but it is not the In- a leading place among the colleges of the dian of fact. It is not the Indian who sweeps down upon the defenseless settlements of the frontier, murdering and burning without mercy. It is not the Indian who lies in wait for our emigrant trains crossing the Plains, to rob them of their stock, plunder them of their goods, murder the men and carry the women and children into captivity. It is not the Indian with whom we are now at war.

The wild Indian of the Plains is a savage. He lives by plunder and the chase. He has no fixed abode, no cultivated fields. His main dependence is upon the immense herds of buffalo that roam over the Plains east of the Rocky Mountains. Until within a few years he has come in contact with the whites but very slightly. But the rapid settlement of the interior Territories, caused by the discoveries in them of the precious metals, is bringing these savages of the Plains and the whites into constant contact. Roads are being opened in every direction. The buffaloes are being frightened from their customary pasture grounds. The forces of civilization begin to crowd upon the Indian from all sides. As a consequence, we witness collision and strife. The savage yields unkindly to fate. Barbarism struggles against the conquest of civili-

Now this contest is not to be settled by treaties and presents of goods and "big talks" with head-men and chiefs. The only way to settle it is either for the white people to give up the idea of occupying the interior, or to remove the Indian from the regions he now occupies. If he shall remain, his extermination is only a question of time. The rapid destruction of his means of subsistence will of itself soon settle the problem. There is no possibility of permanent peace and of saving the Indian at all, except by setting apart some reservation, and colonizing him on it as soon as possible. The progress of the Pacific Railroad, the peopling of our interior Territories, and the general development of that portion of the country, cannot go forward and the Indians be allowed to remain upon the Plains. They must be removed, or they will be exterminated.

We trust that the Government will soon take hold of this matter in a comprehensive spirit, and decide upon a general plan of action, so that its efforts may be constantly directed to some practical end. That end should be the colonization of the Indians by themselves upon reservations at the earliest possible moment.

Street Cleaning in Our City.

THE extremely hot weather that we have been experiencing for some time past ought to stimulate our public authorities to the taking of some more efficient measures for the cleaning of the city. That our streets are in a disgraceful condition is apparent to every one. It is not too much to say that the contractors having the street-cleaning job are failing in every important particular. Not only are the streets rarely cleaned, but when an ostensible attempt is made to do so, the work is done in such a slip-shod, slovenly manner, that it amounts the heaps of filth collected in the streets by the sweepers left for days, to be gone over and trampled down and scattered by passing teams. Finally a few carts make their appearance and gather up the remainder, leaving the streets almost as dirty as they were before. We have observed this thing repeatedly in our largest thoroughfares.

Without multiplying words, it is sufficient to say that the streets of our city are in an exceedingly bad condition. The natural and inevitable result, in the present hot weather, must be a large increase in our bills of sick ness and death. The masses of our population are obliged to remain in the city during the entire summer. They are unable to escape, even for a few days, to the purer air of the country. They must stay here with their families, and encounter whatever perils the negligence or incompetency of our authorities shall bring upon us.

Now, we only aver what every man of common sense knows, that there is no peculiar, inherent difficulty about this street-cleaning business. It is a simple, straightforward job. There is no scarcity of either horses, carts, or hands. And there is no good reason why every street in this city should not be cleaned at least once a week, and all our most important thoroughfares every other day, or even every day. The work only needs to be taken hold of by men of energy and determination, who honestly intend to do it, and not to slight it and half do it. It is a reproach to our city that so simple and yet so necessary a work, one so intimately connected with the comfort and health of the people, should be so negligently and illy performed. We are by no means free from the danger of pestilence; and certainly the present filthy condition of the city is a direct invitation to its ravages.

A Good Use of Money. DANIEL DREW, Esq., one of the most prominent capitalists of New York, has followed the wise example set by the Hon. Ezra Cornell and the Hon. Asa Packer, the founders of the Cornell and Lehigh Universities, by devoting a large share of his fortune, while still living, to the establishment of a school of learning. Men of fortune who desire thus to account for their stewardship have usually been content to continue the accumulation of wealth until their death, and then to found or endow educational institutions by provisions in their wills. But it is surely the better plan to perform such generous deeds while they are yet living, that with their own eyes they may behold the first fruits of the good that is to spring from their generosity. The Lehigh University, at South Bethlehem, Pa., and the Cornell University, at Ithaca, N. Y., are getting fairly under way, and with their magnificent endowments of half

country.

The amount set apart by Mr. Drew for a similar purpose is \$500,000, and the institution of which this is to be the foundation will be known as "The Drew Theological School" of the Methodist Episcopal Church. We doubt if any other Divinity School in the United States has so large a fund as this on which to draw for support; and such being the case, we run no risk of proving ourselves to be false prophets by predicting that before many years the Drew Theological School will become the most flourishing in the country. The Methodist denomination is one of the largest and most influential in the United States; and through the magnificent generosity of Mr. Drew, the candidates for admission into its ministry will hereafter enjoy opportunities for study and culture which have heretofore been denied to many of them. Ignorance in the pulpit is even more objectionable than it is in any other calling, while thorough cultivation in all departments of knowledge is one of the most powerful agencies for good that can be wielded by the Christian ministry. For these reasons, Mr. Drew will have the happy consolation in his declining years of knowing that the vast wealth which industry and integrity have enabled him to acquire, is being devoted to the best and noblest purpose.

The location of the new Divinity School has already been selected by Mr. Drew, who recently completed the purchase of a fine estate of two hundred and twenty-five acres, situated just in the edge of the village of Madison, New Jersey, on the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad, and distant about twenty-eight miles from the city of Kew York. This estate is known as "The Forest," and about onethird of it is covered with a splendid growth of trees, already laid out with drives and walks. and rivalling in beauty and extent the famous groves which are attached to the English seats of learning. One side of the estate is bordered for a distance of a mile and a half by one of the finest roads in New Jersey, and over half of this is enclosed by a massive stone wall which is unequalled by any other in that section of the United States.

A number of buildings are already upon the ground, one of them being a magnificent stone mansion, erected at a cost of \$90,000 about thirty years ago, by a former proprietor of the estate. This mansion consists of a main building with a frontage of sixty-five feet, while on either side there is a large wing, making the rear line over one hundred feet in length. The entire structure is built in the most substantial and attractive manner, the floors of the portices and halls being laid with marble, and altogether it contains about forty different apartments, furnished in the most elegant modern style. There are likewise upon the grounds an attractive stone-built cottage, a convenient farmhouse, and numerous out-buildings, including a large and substantial barn of brick, all of which can be turned to good account for the purposes of the seminary. In addition to these, it is the intention of Mr. Drew to devote \$150,000 to extending the buildings, and to almost nothing at all. Frequently we see among the new ones to be erected are four handsome residences for the professors. The sum paid by Mr. Drew for the premises in their present condition was \$150,000, so that of the original endowment there will still remain \$200,000 after the projected improvements are carried out, for the purpose of paying the current expenses of the institution and providing a library and other accessories on an equality with the whole undertaking.

Three members of the corps of professors have already been selected, and from the national reputation which these gentlemen enjoy, the educational advantages of the new Divinity School will not fall short of its generous endowment and happy lecation. The Rev. John McClintock, D. D., formerly Pastor of the American Chapel in Paris, and one of the most popular divines in the denomination, is the President. The Professorship of Historical Theology is to be filled by the Rev. B. H. Nadal, D. D., Pastor of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church of this city, and the Professorship of Exegetical Theology by the Rev. J. W. Lindsay, D. D., of the New York Conference, formerly a Professor in the Weslevan University at Middletown, Conn., and President of Lima College, New York. The Professor of Dogmatical Theology is yet to be selected.

WHATEVER else he may be, Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, is not a wit. Yet, as is not at all uncommon, he fancies himself to be one, and makes now and then the most ghastly experiments on the public taste. His resolution of thanks in Congress to Petroleum V. Nasby and the Attornev-General undoubtedly struck him as excessively humorous; but we haven't heard a human being laugh at it yet. It fell on the public more dead than the Opinion on Reconstruction, and was not half as good a joke as Nasby's worst. It was hardly worth while to hold an extra session of Congress to enable Mr. Schenck to attempt to shine in this new character,

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES COURT IN BANKRUPTCY.—
Still the business of this Court is quite backward.
From the first day of the operation of the Baukrupt
act, June 1, to the present day, the following are the
only positious that have been made:—
Thomas D. Wilder. Petition and oath of allegiance
filed June 1. In absence of Register Ashton, referred
to Register Chase

June 1. In absence of Register Ashton, and Sale of Allegi-legister Chase eary C. Brolaskey. Pethion and oath of allegi-enty C. Brolaskey. Pethion and oath of allegi-e filed June 18. Order of reference to Register Henry C. Brolaskey. Petition and eath of allegiance filed June 1s. Order of reference to Register McMichael.

Emerson M. Marter, Petition and oath of allegiance filed June 2s. Order of reference to Register Ashton. George Ferdinand Smith. Petition and oath of allegiance filed June 27. Order of reference to Register Ashton. John W. Callen. Petition and oath of allegiance filed June 28. Order of reference to Register Parsons. George W. Warner. Petition and oath of allegiance filed June 28. Order of reference to Register Parsons. George W. Warner. Petition of William H. Dunwoody and Orrick H. Robertson, that George W. Warner be declared bankrupt, filed July 1. Robert Shaw. Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 1. Order of reference to Register Ashton. Henri L. Foster. Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 3. Order of reference to Register Ashton. Adam Hipple. Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 3. Order of reference to Register Corson.

William Henry Darlington. Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 5. Order of reference to Register Corson. John Guyley. Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 5.
SUPPEME COURT IN EQUITY-Judge Resd.—
Suesn Smith, Mayer Arnold, William H. Carryll, and
John Doil vs. Lenry Huston, Henry Trottman, and

William Duniap. This was an application made by a member of the inhabitants of the neighborhood of Fith and Willow and Buttonwood streets, for an injunction to restrain the defendants from pounding and hammering on brass and copper vessels; that is in complained of as an intolerante substance to the complainants. The grounds of commising were reported when the application was made. The following was the decision of the Course.

July 2. It is ordered, That an injunction he issued to restrain the defendants, and each of them, their log was the decision of the Court Marke. The follow-July 2. It is ordered. That an injunction be issued to restrain the defendants, and each of them, their and each of their agents and workmen, from using or emplying the premises on the east side of Figh-street, between Willow and Buttoouwood streets, in the plaintiffs bill mentioned, or any part thereof, in the manufacture of copper-ware, by pounding so as to occasion any noisance, disturbance, and annoyance to the plaintiff, Susan Smith and family, residing in the plaintiff's dwelling-house in the bill mentioned, or injury or damage to the house itself.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GROCERS' AND BUTCHERS' REcold, and free from sweat, or ho sale.

Amo, HARRIS UNCLE SAM HOT-AIR RANGE,
wilch is so admirably constructed that the cooking of
a lamity, instead of being a labor, is really a pleasant exercise,
Also, the NEW MAGLIOCCO HEATER, which is cheap, powerful in giving heaf, and saving in coal,
B. S. HARRIS & CO.,
5168map No. 149 North NINTH Street.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING .- JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELBURAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have HE-MOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT. OFFICES:-No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 44p IRISH DEPUTATION-FAREWELL

MEETING.—A Fareweil Meeting will be held in the AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, the 11th inst., to extend to Rev. Drs. DENHAM and HALL, of the 1rish Presbyterian delegation to the American Churches, the parting greetings of the Churches of Philadelphia.

Addresses on the occasion will be delivered by Drs.

Philadelphia.

Addresses on the occasion will be delivered by Dra.

HALL and DENHAM, and by distinguished clergymen and laymen of Philadelphia.

As the meeting promises to be one of unusual interest, thuse who desire to be present should make an
early application for tickets. These may be had gratuitous y on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, at
Ashmead & Evans' Book Store, No.724 Chesnut street.
Reserved seats to pay expenses, may be had on
THESDAY, at the same place, 25 cents each.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Exercises to commence at
8 o'clock.

CRITTENDEN'S

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 687 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh,

BOOK-KEEPING in all its branches. PENMANSHIP, Plain and Ornamental. COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC.

BUSINESS PAPERS, ETC. No vacations. Students instructed at such hours as may best suit their convenience. Open from 3 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 3 P. M. to 7 P. M. Catalogues furnished on application. [628 fsm1m4p The Crittendes Commercial Arithmetic and Business Manual, price, §. 25 for sale at the College.

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 justaiment of Five Dollars per share thereon are her-by 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 just day of July, 1847.

By resolution of the Board of Directors, 6 272w JACOB BINDER, President.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the PARKER rETEOLRUM COMPANY, will be held at the Office, No. 429 WAL-NUT Street, on the 16th inst. at 12 o clock M., to take action on the reduction of Capital Stock and other ROBERT THOMPSON, Treasurer.

GEORGE W. FORD, DOCK STREET, one door below Third, collects Bounty, Pension; Ration Money, and all claims against the government. For a speedy settlement, call on Mr. F. RD who is well versed with all the details of the

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

WEIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE soliens 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.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY-OFFICE, No. 227 S. FC TH Street. PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1867. DIVIDEND NOTICE.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 6th of July next, and be reopened on TURBDAY, July 16, 1807.

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

OFFICE PHILADELPHIA CITY PAS-SENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 4130 CHESNUT Street. 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 the little test.

Transfer Books closed until 11th last. 7 2 2w WM. W. COLKET, Treasurer. OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COM-

PHILADELPHIA, July 8, 1867.
The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER GENT., payable on demand, CHARLES PLATT, Secretary. 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 desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable gar-ment. 2 6 wim sm "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 vigor to the weakest bair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to ONLY 75 CENTS A BOTTLE. HALP A DOZEN, \$4.00. Sold at

DR. SWAYNE'S,

NO. 330 NORTH SEXTH STREET, And all Drugglats and Variety Stores. [36 fmw]4p

TAKE THE FAMILY TO GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, the most delightful place for recreation and euloyment in the vicinity of the city. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an amile

AN UNPRECEDENTED TRIUMPH.

TIGN, July 1, 1887.— A SONE, of New York,
have been awarded by the Supreme Jury of the Exposition This First Gold Missal of Missar for the
highest depree of perfection in grand, square, and upright Pianos and the most valuable inventions, showing
the president progress in the construction of Piano-fortes,
with the strongest indersement of the Supreme InterNATIONAL JURY."

In addition to the these constructions. In addition to the above, Steinway & Sous bave received the following Cable despatch:

"The great Societe des Beaux Arts, of Paris, nave, after a careful examination of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to STRIS MAY & Sons, of New York, their Grant Testimonial Medal, for greatest superiority and novelty of construction in Pianos."

Warerooms, first floor of Steinway Hall, Nos. 71 and 72 East Fourteenth street, between Fourth avenue and Irving place, New York.

PHILADELPHIA WARROOMS. PHILADELPHIA WABEROOMS, No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET

FYTH CHICKERING PIANOS. FIRST PREMIUM

WAS BEEN AWARDED CHICKERING & SONS.

GRAND GOLD MEDAL

AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867. TH

WM. H. DUTTON. 71 mwatt NO. 014 CHESNUT ST.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANU. 18 V fincture recommend themselves. We pro-nise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanaine, durability, and resounable prices, com-bined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street. 5281 UNION PIANO MANUPACTURING CO.

DARIS.

AU PETIT ST. THOMAS. 25 RUE DE L'UNIVERSITE, NEAR THE PALACE EXHIBITION

NEAR THE PALACE EXHIBITION,
This house, established upwards of fitty years, is
universally known and famed as one of the best estabilahments in Paris, in which thorough confidence
may be piaced.
In its immense premises, which all foreigners
should visit, will be found the most complete assortment of SILKS. FIRST NOVELITIES, SHAWLS,
WOOLLENS, LACK, LINGERIE, READY-MADE
ARTICLES FOR LADIES, FURS COTTON AND
THREAD STUFFS, GLOVES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, CARPETS, ARTICLES OF FURNITURE,
English; Assistants. Fixed Price. [7 8 15 25—8 5 15

THE TENTH NATIONAL SÆNGERFEST .-THE MONSTER FESTIVAL OF THE AGE. SATURDAY, July 13-Arrival of Singers, and re-ception in the evening, in Independence Square, by

the Mayor.

SUNDAY, July 14—Recreation.

MUNDAY, July 15—Rehearsal, and Concert at Academy of Music in the evening.

TUESDAY, July 16—Prize Concert at Academy of Music in the evening.

WEINKSDAY, July 17.—Gigantic Picnic at Washington Retrest and I rogel & Wolf's Farm.

THURSDAY, July 18.—Close of Festival.

Sesson Tickets, 43 for one pers n—to be had at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chennut Meyers, No, 128 Chesnut Street; Herwis's, N. W. corner Third and Brown Streets; Reuss', No, 511 South Second Street; and of the Managers, Members, and Committees. 788t

FIFTH QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, July 1, 1867.
RESOURCES. Banking House, Furniture, and Fixtures... Current Expenses and Taxes....

nited States Bonds and Securities on Notes of other National Banks. ractional Currency..... 13,484 83 326,121 00 \$1,269,137*18 ..\$1,000,0"0 05 417,500°00 887,864 98 18,772°20

Total. JOBEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier, Sworp to and subscribed before me this first day of EDMUND WILCOX, Notary Public.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables. CAPITAL.....\$560,000

N. B. BROWNE, DIRECTORS.

N. B. BROWNE, CLARK, ALEXANDER HENRY JOHN WELSH,
J. GILLINGHAM FEIL. HENRY C. GIRSON,
CHARLES MACALESTER,
Office in the Fire proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth.
This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, vig.—

cation.
Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.
Interest allowed on Money Deposits.
This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

1231mwirp] N. B. BROWNE, President,
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM.

Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street.

JOHN C. ARRISON.

Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Every Description of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Would invite inspection to his FINE STOCK OF GOODS, suitable for the season, selling off at moderate Especial attention given to the manufacture

FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS. Warranted to give satisfaction.

608. RFMOVAL.

1 28 rp?

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.

Beg to inform their friends and the public that they have removed their place of business from No. 322 to NO. GOS CHESNUT STREET, UP STAIRS.

Having greater facilities, and more room for doing business, their stock will be considerably increased i the various departments. Represented by B. STORY.

ROPER'S NEW AMERICAN

BREECH-LOADING REPEATING SHOT GUN, FIRING FOUR SHOTS IN TWO SECONDS,

Using ordinary Ammunition, Manufactured by the ROPER REPEATING RIPLE COMPANY, Amherst. Massachusetts, under personal supervision of C. M. SPENCER, Inventor of the famous SPENCER RIFLE. Send for circular.

DELIGHTFUL SHADE, RE freshing breezes, and first class re-freshing breezes, and first class re-gratery for the second s

THE UNDERSIGNE PURCHABED THE

NEW SIX PER C

REGISTERED L

OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVI

TION COMPANY. DUE IN 1897. INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY.

PREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE

AND OFFER IT FOR NALE AT THE LOW

NINETY-TWO

AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY I. This LOAN is secured by a first mortgage on the Company's Railroad, constructed and to be con-structed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware River at Easton, including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, libertiess, and franchises appertainng to the said Railroad and Bridge. Copies of the mortgage may be had on application

at the office of the Company, or o either of the under-DREWEY A CO. E. W. CLARK & CO.

W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AURTSEN, NATIONAL

JAY COOKE & CO.

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