Evening Telegraph

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING.

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

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FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1867.

The Coming Campaign a Contest for Principles, Not Men.

WHATEVER may be the faults of the Demo cratic party-and who, having read its record, can deny them to be great and almost traitorous?-we certainly cannot put among them the charge of stupidity in political manusuring. The leaders who control its movements are not ignorant men nor fanatics; they are educated schemers, and having to deal with a throng of followers having blind confidence in their ability, have been enabled to keep the party organization affoat amid the most disastrons storms. Their wisdom has never been better exemplified than in the manner in which they are seeking to conduct the present campaign in our State. Aware, as well as we, that the record of the Democracy is such that, if it be kept before the people, certain and utter defeat must follow, they are seeking skilfully to divert attention from the party itself, and centre the eyes of the citizens on their candidate. With great skill they have selected a very excellent gentleman for the standardbearer, and they now seek to make him carry the platform, instead, as heretofore, of making the platform bear up the candidate. We have sketches of Judge Sharswood published in all the journals, incidents of his life and eulogies on his character, but since the day of the Convention not a Democratic paper in any portion of our State has laid the platform before the people. The scheme is transparent. It is the intention of the wire-pullers to keep the platform in the background until the popularity necessary is manufactured from Judge Sharswood, by means of his personal character, and then, when the time arrives, the unsound doctrines of the Democracy may be safely laid on his shoulders. Certainly a very ingenious device, but one which will hardly blind the people of our Commonwealth-people who have ever voted for principle, not for personal favoritism.

A very few words will serve to show that the design of the Democracy is utterly false, that the fight is not a personal one, but one in which the high issue of national policy is involved. But whether Judge Sharswood or Judge Williams is elected is really of no such great moment to the Judiciary, but our opponents would seek to use a legal victory as a means of gaining prestige in the political contest of next year. They are urging that we ought not to allow politics to corrupt our Judiciary. Yet they know if through this cry they be successful, the victory will be ascribed to a change in the politics of the people, and used as a precursor of victory in the Presiden tial election. The present contest is as much a political one as the election of members of Congress, and any Republican who would not vote for a Democrat as his representative, should not vote for Judge Sharswood in October next. One is as much a question of the success of principles as the other.

To show that the fight is really one of national policy, and not of personal character, it is only necessary to compare the two candidates. Judge Sharswood is an honorable gentleman, se is Judge Williams. Our candidate is just as learned, just as able, just as excellently qualified as theirs. No one can utter a reproach against him. The partisan press, never noted for sparing a flaw in the character of its opponents, has failed to find a vulnerable point in which to attack his character. They tell us that Judge Sharswood is a good man, and that even the Republicans can find no fault with him personally. We grant it willingly, but add that Judge Williams is just as good, and that the Democracy can detect no spot on which to make an assault. So far as character is concerned, one candidate is just as good as the other. Both are sound, upright, learned, and experienced, and either would doubtless, personally, be an ornament to the Supreme Bench.

But in addition to personal merit, in which we certainly have an equality, our candidate stands far ahead of his opponent, in a live appreciation of the issues and wants of the day, and a firm and tried patriotism, in which in our darkest hours he was never found wanting. Our nominee is fully able to grasp the great progress made within the past decade. and having a heart full of sympathy with advancement and freedom, will not ignore the decision of the war, and debate questions settled by the sword. In Judge Sharswood's ability to grasp such issue we have no confidence. He dates his logic in ante-war days, and stands by exploded theories long since coffined by the decision of the bayonet.

Having thus an equality in personal merit. and a superiority in sympathy with the living present, the intelligent voter should look care fully to seek a cause for supporting one and opposing the other. And what better guide can be selected than the political principles of the party which places each forward as its repre sentative? Let the platforms be compared for in their relative merits the real ground for support must be found. Looking at them discriminatingly, we see Judge Williams standing on one composed of the broad planks of justice, protection, and a permanent Union; while Judge Sharswood supports one which is shifting, time-serving catering to prejudice, opposed to equal justice, favoring admitting Rebels without guarantees, and assuming to support protection when all its 'Honduras taking part in the proceedings,

representatives have voted against it. One party glories in its record, its earnest support of the war, its determined love of right and freedom, and its determination to so place traitors that their rebellious spirit must in the future consume itself, having no opportunity for disturbing the national repose. The other is afraid to open the whitened sepulchre, stands trembling lest its record should be revealed, and seeking to hide itself behind the person of one respectable member. The attitudes of the two organizations, the tone of their declarations, and the principles enunciated by each, need but to be compared to show our people that he who votes for Judge Sharswood votes for the triumph of Vallandigham, Wood, Reed and Ingersoll, as much as though he had supported them in 1863. The same political parties continue to-day, the same fight is still progressing, the issues to be settled are but a continuation of those four years ago contested, and a victory of the Democrats to-day would be received with joy by those who shook hands and congratulated each other when the news of Bull Run, Big Bethel, and McClellan's retreat was received. With candidates equal in personal merit, the fight is on the principles of the parties. Choose you this day which you will serve: whether it will be the party that carried us safely through the war, and will carry us to a peaceful termination; or the one which tried to defeat our armies, and now seeks to reinstate traitors?

Representation for Minorities. THE amendment offered in the Senate to the Supplementary Reconstruction bill by Senator Buckalew, providing for what he terms "cumulative" voting-that is, allowing each voter to vote for as many Representatives in Congress as his State may be entitled to, and to distribute these votes among the candidates as he may choose, either all for one, or part for one and part for another, or in any other way-relates to a reform which is daily attracting the attention of careful thinkers. Its object is to give the minority its due voice in the making of laws. Mr. Buckalew remarks that rule by the people, and not a mere majority rule, is the true principle of our Government. According to our present political arrangements, the minority has very little voice in the Government. The principle advocated by these reformers is that the machinery of government shall be so arranged that every man may be represented. For instance-take a State Legislature consisting of one hundred members. If the State is divided politically into three-fifths Republicans and two-fifths Democrats, the representation ought, according to this plan, to stand sixty Republicans to forty Democrats.

Many plans have been suggested to accomplish this end, and among them is this of Mr. Buckalew. In the recent election of members of the Constitutional Convention in New York, the delegates at large, comprising quite a large portion of the Convention, were chosen upon a general ticket, each voter being allowed te vote for only half of the whole number to be chosen. This enabled the Democrats to choose one-half these delegates, something which they could not otherwise have done.

There are many very strong arguments which might be advanced in favor of the reform proposed. It does not do away with the rule of the majority, but it gives the minority a chance to be heard, and to be represented according to its numbers. Should it be adopted, it would render extensive changes necessary in our present system, among others the abolition of the veto power. The single district system of electing representatives would also have to be modified in some manner. The subject is a fruitful one, and will bear thought.

The Reconstruction Bill in the Senate. THE Senate yesterday passed Mr. Trumbull's Supplementary Reconstruction bill. It differs considerably in its details from that passed by the House the day before. The two bodies will now appoint a Committee of Conference, and some bill combining the features of both will probably be the result. The work of the session will then be finished, and Congress will adjourn. The House has already adopted a resolution for adjournment to the 11th of November. Whether the Senate will agree to this remains to be seen.

CONTRADICTED.-The report of Russia's proposal for a joint inquiry on the part of Russia, France, and the United States as to the state of affairs in Ireland, is denied from London. It looked like a hoax in its face originally. But why should Russia not make such a proposal? The condition of Ireland is certainly bad enough, and Great Britain long ago set the example of interfering with the affairs of other nations. Let us have the Russian investigation, by all means.

It may now be considered as fixed that the murderess Bridget Durgan will be executed in New Jersey on the 30th of next month, according to the sentence passed upon her by Judge Vredenburg. The Court of Pardons has refused to commute her sentence, being unable to find any ground for doubting her guilt, or any reason upon which a pardon might be based. The death penalty for murderers is not yet abrogated, either theoretically or practically, in the ancient State of New Jersey. "I have gone to live in Jersey," exclaimed a distinguished New England scholar and philosopher, some years ago-"I have gone to live in Jersey, because there they hang people 1"

A NEGRO SOLDIES, a private of one of the West In lia regiments, which are composed entirely of blacks, officered by whites, has just received the "Victoria Cross" for bravery in the field. This is the first instance in which such a distinction has been conferred on a colored soldier in the British service. The presentation of the "Cross," which took place at Balize, was attended with a good deal of ceremony, the Governor of the Colony of British

Tas cable report which we had some two months ago of the abolition of slavery in the Empire of Brazil, was subsequently found to be in advance of the event. But the emancipation movement has gone so far that the Emperor Pedro II, in his recent speech at the opening of the Brazilian Chambers, gave utterance to the following sentence:-"The service element of the Empire cannot fall to merit opportunely jour consideration, acting in a manner to care for the high interests attached to emancipation, by respecting actual property, and without giving s prefound shock to our main source of industry, agriculture." The different tenure on which negro slavery exists in Brazil from that on which it formerly existed in the United States. may be judged by the fact that the head of the State can utter bimself in this way. It may be considered certain that Brazilian emancipation will be effected penceably and without difficulty.

INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES. - The State Department cannot only accept in-ult with an unruffled temper, but it is apparently rather fond of it, and can be frowned and bullied into subservient civility easier than any spaniel. How else can we interpret the fact of its putting a Government vessel at the disposal of the wife of the Mexican leader Juarez for the voyage from New Orleans to Vera Cruz? At a Mexican port only a short time sluce an American vessel was boarded, and a prisoner torn from the protection of the national colors; straightway we reciprocate this friendly act by civilities to the wife of the Mexican President, as if we would placate the fury of that illustrious people. There is no trouble over putting a national vessel at the service of the wife of a Mexican; but when it was desired that the wife of Farragut should sail on a national ship, the tumuit

RUSSIAN NOTE ON IRISH AFFAIRS.

St. Peterseuro, 9th (21st) May, 1867,—Monsieur le Baron;—The happy result of the Conference at London for the reguisation of the future deatiny of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg encourages a hope that we enter on an era of peace and conciliation. The Imperial Cabinet is pleased to recognize the reality of the services which the Government of her Britannic Majesty has rendered in this exigency to the repose and civilization of the world by initiating that Conference. In admitting the happy influences of slacere efforts calculated to spare Europe a war, of which it would be impossible to foresee either the extent or the result, we think that in following the same path in other questions interesting the whole human race, it would not only be possible to avoid the dangers which international differences are fraught with but siso to exhaust the saurces of universal dangers which international differences are fraught with but size to exhaust the sources of universal peril, which present certain conflicts which at the first blush not only distract the interior peace of European States, but which examined in a closer degree, contain thements of danger to sit. Two questions must at the outset strike the disisterested observer of present events—the question of Candia, uson which you cannot be ignorant of the sentiments of our august master and of the entire of Russia; and the question of Ireland, which spicars to us to be equally worthy of interest. It may be said, perhaps, that the affairs of Ireland, which spicars to us to be equally worthy is liting relations between the British Government and its Irish subjects, ought not to be viewed as giving rise to a European question. Our answer to that objection is very simple. Years have passed since the creation of a Polish question. The Governments of France and England, since that time, have excited dippomatic coalitious against us, with the object not only of interents. France and England, since that time, have excited diplomatic coalitious against us, with the object not only of intervening in that question under the specious pretense of treaties, but actually in the name of suffering humanity, of an oppressed nationality, and of a persecuted religious belief. Walle repelling the slightest foreign interference with the sovereign rights of our august master, the Imperial Government, as you know, has secepted, with a moderation to which public opinion has done full justice, an invest gation. Foreign cubinets have been convinced of the enternal intentions of our august master towards tion. Foreign cabinets have been convinced of the paternal intentions of our august master towards all his subjects without distinction of race or religious belief. The Polish question has disappeared, and during a long time Poland has presented to Europe the apectacle of the most perfect calm, and of the most complete narmony octween the government and the governed. But if the French and English Governments have, according to us, created the Polish question which no longer exists, we can declare with cruth that we have in no degree contributed to the creation of the Irish question, which unfortunately has existed for centuries, and which in our own days and still more recently has which unfortunately has existed for owhich in our own days and still more assumed proportions as deptorable as they are alarming. I shall not seek here to institute a parallel between the pretended suff-rings of Poland and the actual sufferings of Ireland. The English press, with a candor which does it honor, produces day after day facts which furnish a proof of these sufferings. During more than two years those constitutional guarantees, the possession of which the English t copie feel pleasure in boasting, have ceased to exist for the people of Ireland. Insurrections succeed one guarantees, the possession of which the English copie feel pleasure in boasting, have ceased to exist for the people of Ireland fusuirections succeed one another, strangled at great cost by crushing military forces, and notwithstanding the unscraphious application of most energetic measures of repression, the country is a prey to terrorism. The spirit of insurrection grows daily in the heart of the nation, and the sentences of death which are pronounced day after day by the English courts are received with defiance and insult by a herolo people for whom death has no terrors. These facts, I repeat, are derived from actual English narratives. There exists, therefore, in this respect what cannot be denied—a question big with dangers to the British empire, and menacing the existence of the entire world, which is interested in any catastrophe that could strike at the head of the principal focus of modern industry. I have not the intention in this confidential communication to dilate regarding the surrows, so well founded, of the people of Ireland, 1 ord Russell has laid down the principle that every Government must rest on the confidence with which it is able to inspire the governed, and that the ascendancy of the law over what is arbitrary ought to be the foundation of order and stability. Are these principles, to which we subscribe, the basis of English authority in Ireland, and do we not rather see the exercise of arbitrary forces, which is the more palnful to the mind because it is in flagrant contradiction to the Hiberties so vaunted by British rule? I reserve to myself the power of discussing at a later period the points which appear to form the difficulty of the Irish question. The position so cruelly, ironically assigned to a Church existing in the bosom of a Catholic populatio—the oppression of a Celtic race for the advantage of a Saxon oligarchy—the relations so unjust between landed proprietors and their tenants—in fine the emigration—that voluntary renunciation by an entire people of the pleasures of "co most serious investigation. There are, according ample materials for an inquiry on the part of European powers, like to that which took regarding the affairs of Lebanon, and which French Government proposes to us with regard to the svents of Candia. I shall return immediately to this subject. I wished from the outset to let your Excelency know the sentiments with which the Imperial lency know the sentiments with which the Imperial Cabinet is animated towards Ireland, and I shall confine myself to adding, that I have addressed a like communication to the Ambassator of the Emperor at Paris, as well as to his Envoy at Washington, with the object of obtaining an interchange of ideas with the Government of France and of the United States, on the subject of the situation of that unhappy country. Receive, etc..

GORTSCHAROFF.

His Excellency, the Baron Brunnew, Envoy Extraordinary of this Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, at the Court of St. James, London.

CONTINUED PERILS OF ENGLISH RAILWAYS .- A lady writes to the London Morning Post:-"I had a narrow escape from being burned on my return from Paddington to Windsor on Wednesday, June 12. The axletree of the carriage took fire, and the heat was so great that I could not have borne it many minutes longer without suffocation. The train was a quick one, and I was alone in the carriage. I could not close both windows to diminish the draught, or I should have been suffocated. I tried to diminish the smoke by stuffing the cushions over the burning part. On noticing the smell of burning wood I put my hand under the seat, and the heat blistered my hand instantly. I shrieked 'Fire!' from the windows till I was quite hoarse, and my neighbors in the next carriage shook their newspapers out of the windows to attract atention, but we could not succeed in stopping the train. One gentleman got out of a carriage near, and made his way for some distance along the outside of the carriages, but was obliged at last to give up, and nothing was done until the train stopped at Slough. The cushions were then burned quite through, and I was beginning to feel that I could not endure any longer the intense heat and the suffocating smoke."

-The Princess of Wales has not been well lately. Her Royal Highness has again been suffering a good deal of pain, and her general health has not been satisfactory. Her intended departure from London for the summer will be delayed in consequence of this relapse. FIRE IN NEW YORK TO-DAY.

A Whisky Distillery Destroyed - Loss Estimated at About 950,000-One Man Fatally Injured.

At twenty minutes past I o'clock this (Friday) morning, a fire broke out in the whisky distillery of Englehardt & Co., No. 305 Pearl street, extending through to No. 34 Vandewater street. The flames spread with wonderful rapidity throughout the premises. The two night watchmen, Peter and Philip Brody, were the first seen issuing from the building. Peter, it seems, was on the third floor at the time, and as the fire commenced on the second story he found it impossible to escape down stairs; hence he took to the window on Pearl street. window on Pearl street, got outside, and by clinging on the water leader, managed to declinging on the water leader, managed to descend to nearly the second story, when his hold gave way and he feil to the sidewalk. He was picked up insensible and conveyed to the Fourth Precinct Police Station. He soon after became conscious, and complained of his back and right thigh; blood was flowing treely from a severe wound on the leg. Sergeant Kelly ordered a carriage, and he was conveyed to Believue Hospital. It is believed the injury will prove fatal. Philip Brody escaped without injury, being cown stairs at the time, John W. Harnett, the engineer, stated that he was on the Harnett, the engineer, stated that he was on the floor when the fire started, and he alleges that it was caused by one of the tubs or vats leaking and the fumes of the alcohol, coming in contact with the paslight, taking fire. He had much difficulty in escaping; as it was, however, he received a severe cut on the arm.caused by broken glass thrown around by the explosion

The alarm was soon sounded, and the firemen quickly responded to the call; but in spite of their efforts they were unable to save the building. Finding their force insufficient, a second slarm was rung, which brought an extra force; but at the time our reporter left the scene, at hal-past 2 o'clock, buildings on Vandewater street had caught fire and there was every indication that they would be destroyed. The value of the stock and building is estimated at from \$50,000 to \$60,000, upon which there is said to be no insurance. The Fourth Frecinct police succeeded in saving about forty barrels of liquor. They were finally compelled to retreat from the building, owing to the immense heat. The Public Grammar School No. 1, on Vandewater street, adjoining the distillery, was at one time in great danger, but by the efforts of the police and the cuizens saved. It took fire several times, but was in each instance put out by the police and the citizens. The flames illuminated the whole lower portion of the city .- N. Y. Heraid.

PROJECTILES AND AMMUNITION .- The quantity of shot, shell, ammunition, etc., ordered by the British War Department for the year 1867-8 is thus particularized in a parliamentary paper lately published: -61,490 tin cups for Armstrong guns, 488,607 fuses of various patterns, 33,710 rifled breech-loading shells for 7-inch, 12-pounder, 9-pounder, and 64-pounder guns; 144,500 muzzle-loading shells, \$0,000 of which are for common 64-pounder guns; 2400 common riveted shells, 3586 shrapnel rifled muzzle-loaders, 21,160 Palliser rifled muzzleloaders, of which 16,000 are for 7-inch guns. Of shot, 14,800 are ordered for 40-pounder Armstrong guns; 35,450 for case rifled breech-loaders, 12,000 of which are for 20-pounders, and 13,470 for muzzle-loaders, 8150 of which are for 64-pounders. The total cost for projectiles will amount to £243,864, £3600 of which is taken by contract work. A sum of £300,227 required for cartridges of all kinds, £3200 of which is given for contract work. The supply of gunpowder ordered for the manufacturing departments of the Government amounts to 14,360 barrels, and from private firms to 6400 barrels; the total cost thereof being £76,553.

CHEESE-MAKING IN CHESHIRE .- A meeting of agriculturists was held at Cheshire, England, the 22d ult., to discuss the propriety of establishing a manufactory for making cheese. Several agriculturists spoke of the difficulty experienced by the small farmers of Cheshire in obtaining dairymaids and other labor necessary to be employed in making cheese, and thought it would be a benefit to the class mentioned if factories were established in central positions, to which farmers could send their milk to be made into cheese. The American system of cheese manufactories was referred to as affording an example of the successful carrying-out of the proposed scheme, and several gentlemen were of opinion that the results obtained in that country might be secured to Cheshire farmers. A committee was appointed to consider the proposal.

-Queen Victoria is going to appoint her son-in-law, Prince Christian, as Ranger of Windsor Forest. This is one of the sinecures held by Prince Albert, and carries a handsome salary, and no work. -Wendell Phillips and family have taken

up their residence for the summer on one of the most beautiful hills of Sterling, Mass.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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

Also, HARRIS' UNCLE SAM HOT-AIR RANGE. we led is so admirably constructed that the cooking of a family, instead of being a labor, is really a pleasant Also, the NEW MAGLIOCCO HEATER, which is cheap, powerful in giving beat, and saving in coal.

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NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING .- JOY. COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have RE-MOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT, OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphi TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 Mp

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGH-

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS-OFFICE, No. 104 S. FIFTH Street.
Philadelphia, July 10, 1887.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 18th inst., for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Rittenhouse street, from the northeasterly side of Germantown avenue to Honey run, to be built of brick, circular in form, with a clear inside diameter of three feet, and with such inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor—to be paid for out of Rem No. 20 of appropriation made to the Department of Highways, etc., for the year 1887, and the contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the Sewer shall be constructed alongiste of said track, the Sewer shall be constructed alongisted of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the saie passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1888.

All Bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said Proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a Bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the Lowest Bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

W. W. SMEDLEY,

711 st. Chief Commissioner of Highways.

I. O. O. F.
FIRST GRAND UNION EXCURSION OF
LODGES
FRIENDSHIP, DECATUR.
AMITY, MORNING STAR.
AND ENTERPRISE, CAPE MAY ON WEDNESDAY, July IV.

CAPE MAY ON WEDNESDAY

Tickets, \$170.
Children's Tickets, \$0c.
For anle at HALL. N. SIXTH Street, of the Committee, and at No. 47 S. Second Street.

FINNEY'S HRASS AND ETRING BAND ON THE OCCASION.

[7 10 54]
Last Boat leaves Market Street Wharf at 6 A. M. A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the PARKER PETROLEUM 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

important business.
7654 ROBERT THOMPSON, Treasurer,

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CRITTENDEN'S

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Catalogues furnished on application. [825 Smitmip The Crittenden Commercial Arithmete and Business Manual, price, 2. 35, for sale at the College.

GEORGE W. FORD, DOCK STREET one door below Third, coffects 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 bus and perfect Dye—Harmless, Reliable, in stantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of Bod Dyes. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitatious, and alsould be avoided. Soid by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- THE

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILBOAD COMPANY-OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOUUTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1867.

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

A Bividend 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 18th of July next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the sih of July next. stand registered on the books of the stand registered on the books of the stand registered and standard for Dividends must be witnessed and All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and standard for the standard f

OFFICE PHILADELPHIA CITY PAS-SENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 4120 CHESNUT Street.

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 lith inst. ter Books closed until 11th Inst. WM. W. COLEET, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COM-WALNUT Street, NO. 202 PHILADELPHIA, July 8, 1867.

The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand. free of taxes. CHARLES PLATT, Secretary. AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE AND

TRUST COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, July 11, 1867.
The Trustees bave this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable to the Stockholders, clear of taxes, on demand,
7 12 3t
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE FRANK GRANELLO, TAILOR,

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

STOCK OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are serious of procuring a first-class fashionable car-

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELE-FIGURE SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELE-FIGUR SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELE-FIGURE SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELE-FIGURE AN UNPRECEDENTED TRIUMPH.

The first of the fighest degree of perfection in grand, square, and upright Planes and the most valuable inventions, thorong with the strongest indorsement of the Supreme Inter NATIONAL JURY." the overtest progress in the construction of Ph

In addition to the above, Steinway & Sons have received the following Cable despatch:-

"The great Societe des Beaux Arts, of Paris, have, after a careful examination of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Expesition, awarded to STEINWAY & SONS. of New York, their Grand Testifor greatest superiority and novelty of warercome, first floor of Steinway Hall, Nos. 71 and 73 East Fourteenth street, between Fourth avenue and Irving place, New York.

PHILADELPHIA WAREROOMS, No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET.

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RICH GLOSS INSTEAD OF GREY DECAY!

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

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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, 84.00. Sold at

DR. SWAYNE'S,

NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET, ABOVE VINE,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. [86 fmw[4p]

PATEK PHILIPPE & CO.'S CELEBRATED WATCHES. MADE EXPRESSLY FOR

BAILEY & CO., SOLE AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR PENN SYLVANIA.

A full assortment of these TIME-KEEPERS

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Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, fas just occur or an a scale community this material on a scale community are applications.

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Subscriptions will also be received at the office of the President, No. 223 DOUK Street, above Walnut, Philadelphia.

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711 Strp

SALE

RAILROAD PROPERTY

AND FRANCHISES.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a decree o t the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, we will expose AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,

In the City of Philadelphia, State of Penusylvania

15TH DAY OF OCTOBER,

A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, all and singular the Railhoads and Bailways, Lands, Tracks, Lines, Raills, Crossti es, Chairs, Spikes, Frogs, Switches, and other Iron Bridges. Ways and Right's of Way, Materials, Houses, Eurldings, Shops, Piers, Wharves, Errations, Fences, Walls, Fintures, Depoits, Right's and Intrerests, and all and every other property and estate, real, personal, and mixed, of, belonging or appertaining to the Reno Oll Creek and Pithole Railway Company, together with all and singular the Locomotives and other Engines, Tenders, Care, Machinery, Tools, Materials, and Implements, as well as materials for constructing, repairing, replaining, using and operating said Railroad and Railway. All of which said property is aituate in Venango County, in the State of Pennsylvania, and being the same property, rights, privileges, and franchises which said Company, by indenture of mortgage, dated the 23d day of May, A.D. 1886, and duly recorded in the office of the Rerorder of Deeds of Vena-go County aforesaid, in Morigage Book No. 2, page 546, etc., on the 4th day of June. A. D. 1885, granted and conveyed to the undersigned John S. Sauzade, in trust, to secure certain bends therein mentioned.

And which the said Company by indenture of mortgege, dated April 3, 1886, and duly recorded in the office of an in Morigage Book No. 2, page 546, etc., on the 4th day of June. A. D. 1885, granted and conveyed to Moris K. Jessup, and the undersigned William J. Barr, in trust to secure certain bends therein mentioned. This saie will be made under, and in pursuance of a decree entered by the said Supreme Court, of the State of Pennsylvania, on the 2d day of July. A. D. 1897, in a cause ponding in equity in said court, upon a biil filed by the said John S. Sauzade, Trustee, against the said Company, and the said Morris K. Jessup and William J. Barr, defendants, praying, inter alia, for a decree of saie of the *sid mortgaged premises. The terms and conditions of sale will be as follows:—

premises. The terms and conditions of sale will be as follows:—

First. The mortgaged premises will be sold in one parcel, and will be struck off to the highest and best bidder for cash.

Second. Five per cent, of the purchase money shall be paid to the undersigned at the time of the sale by the purchaser, and he must also sign the terms and conditions of sale, otherwise, the said premises will be immediately resold.

Third, The balance of the purchase money shall be paid to the undersigned, at the Banking House of Drexel & Co., No. 34 S. Third street, Philadelphia, within thirty days from and after the day of sale.

WILLIAM J. BARR. Trustee JOHN S. SAUZADE, Trustee. PHILADELPRIA, July 5, 1867. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers. 7 Ruism

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. 809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA. CAPITAL. DIRECTORS.

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WM. H. RHAWN, President Late Cashier of the Central National Bank JOS, P. MUMFORD Cashier, Late of the Philadelphia National Bank

REMOVAL.

THE UNION NATIONAL BANK

HAS REMOVED TO THE

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