

OUR SATURDAY NIGHT SUPPER TABLE SERIES NUMBER CXXVIII.

A DIRT FOR MENTAL DYSPEPSIS, AND A CURB FOR HYPOCHONDRIA, HYPOCHIRIA, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR, ALMANAC AND DIARY.

BRIEF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEEK.

July.

Monday, 8.—Society for the Promotion of Cruelty to Animals advocates the erection of fountains in the streets, so as, in a measure, to alleviate the sufferings of muzzled dogs, and torment thirsty car horses.

Tuesday, 9.—Resolution introduced in Congress by Thad. Stevens to improve the House of Representatives by clearing off the Woods and drying up the Brooks that now obstruct that body. Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Wednesday, 10.—General Foster continues to make preparations to exterminate the Indians. One of his officers having succeeded in capturing an old squaw, Custer then let her go.

Thursday, 11.—Meeting of Congress. They make some preparations to give the freedom of the city to the cholera should it make its appearance this summer. If it does come, the idea was expressed that, like President Johnson, it would find no city officials to welcome it.

Friday, 12.—Surratt experiences a severe trial at Washington on account of the great heat of the weather. He prepared so freely in the Court room that his counsel made a motion to bail him out.

Saturday, 13.—SUNDAY'S COLUMN DAY. The Dutch make extensive preparations for taking "old Holland," and other refreshments, on their approaching Sunday picnic.

DOINGS OF THE HEAD CENTRE AT WASHINGTON.

The reading of the journal having been dispensed with, the Speaker said "Idaho"—here a voice interrupted, exclaiming "suppose the Speaker had a hoe, what has that to do with the business of this extra session?" he was in favor of energetic business, and he did not believe in members introducing their private affairs here, to take up the Government's time. After this member had finished the Speaker continued: "Idaho sends here copies of her laws, and Arizona the journal of her Legislature, to be referred to the Committee on Territories."

The House then took up the Reconstruction bill, which was discussed by Mr. Brooks, of New York, in nearly the following words:—He reminded the House that twenty-five years ago a man who was now drunk (sensation) and toasted by the British aristocracy, had, in Faneuil Hall—that Cradle of Liberty—proclaimed the Constitution of the United States to be a very sickly Constitution, which ought never to have been taken out of its cradle. After William Lloyd Garrison saw to what a muck his teaching had brought things, he takes cabin passage for Europe, leaving me to fight it out with his friends, instead of with him, as would be my greatest pleasure. He has seen four million blacks enfranchised, but he leaves the whole great white Democratic party in fetters.

This Reconstruction bill he would examine in sections, and would remark in passing that nothing could be so full of sections without in itself being "sectional," which was not among its least faults. The first section of this bill declares void the governments of ten of the States of this Union! Only think of it! He had been on the plains of Marathon and at Jones' Woods; had stood at the Pass of Thermopylae and on the Long Bridge across the Potomac, but never was he so filled with enthusiasm as when he viewed the "quaker" guns at Manassas, or the jail where John Brown was hung, and other places of historical interest in Virginia; and yet this State, with a record so bright in history, with such paying tobacco crops, is to be struck out of the Union—a lost goat. And South Carolina, the land of Sumner and Morris' Island, with its big seas; and Georgia, and Alabama and Mississippi, and others, which you can see in any atlas, and which now escaped his memory, are also to be struck out of the Union. Then—then, I ask, what is to become of the Democratic party?

As to Arkansas and Louisiana, that territory we purchased of France, he believed that France yet had a legal right to demand that the people of these States should be guaranteed in their rights under the treaty; and if he was Napoleon III, as soon as the Exhibition was over he would march to New Orleans and knock Phil. Sheridan higher than a kite. He knew not what the President of the United States would do—he would like to see the person that did—but he knew what he would do. He would send Sheridan to Maine, where the thermometer is most all the year in the neighborhood of zero, and no liquor can be bought in less quantities than ten gallons. That is no place, he would add, for a Democrat. He would furthermore send



SICKLES TO WALBRUSIA. To stick the Star-Spangled Banner in the nose of every whale, to stop his blubbering, and to teach the Esquimaux to vote for Sickles and the whole ticket. But they threaten to impeach the President, and to put in his place the Gregarious and Carnivorous President of

the Senate. Let them do it! If he was President Johnson he would never let Congress enforce a law upon him, or have in his Cabinet a Secretary whose name he could not remember under all circumstances.

Mr. Garfield tried to interrupt the running Brooks, but the Speaker stated that the gentleman from New York from the outset stated that he wanted time to take breath, without every little puppet jumping up at him. He was allowed, therefore, in the language of the song, to "Blow On."

He continued: If there was anything that grieved him more than anything else in these late times, it was what was to become of the Dem—it was the ascent of lawyers on the other side to have the bill of rights and lefts overturned. Twelve millions of people were deprived of the privilege of voting with the Democratic party by five men dressed in soldier clothes. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) had at first proposed confiscation in the South, but this bill confiscates their votes.

The bill was



IN THE FACE AND EYES OF ALL HISTORY, and in violation of every law of the Tammany Society. Even the Tartars, when they conquered China, did not administer a dose like this; this is worse than a Tartar emetic. They did not break China, but these people have left none of the original furniture of the States, but supply its place with Freedmen's Bureaus. This law was not as respectable as the rule of the Czar, or the Emperor of Austria, for when the Hungarians were subjugated, people were still allowed to wear Kosuth hats. The Sultan of Turkey, Abdul Aziz, is an Abdul Aswaz, compared to these in Sultan fellows, like Sickles, Pope, Schofield, and others. The least intelligent of all the races on the continent had been selected to vote against the Democratic party.

All history showed that



SUCH EXPERIMENTS AS THIS were disastrous. In conclusion, he declared it was the proudest hour in his public life, etc., when he could make his remonstrances against the outrageous Military bill, and speak a word of comfort to the Democratic party.

Mr. Garfield, referring to Mr. Brooks' allusion to Mr. Wade's gregariousness, reminded him and the House that Senator Wade had disclaimed the sentiments imputed to him, and if repeated, the Senator would Wade into the party making the assertion.

Mr. Fernando Wood then took the floor in opposition to the bill. He said



HE WOULD LIKE TO OCCUPY THE FLOOR for a few minutes. He reviewed the President in full. General Jackson would not have done like President Johnson did, when Schofield came to Washington, leaving his District, to inquire about his duty; General Jackson would swear "by the Eternal" at him, and send him back again with a flea in his ear. Did President Johnson do that? No!

General Dan Sickles wants half a million of dollars to see him through, and half a dozen ships to his order. Aren't he a military despot? These District Commanders are placed above the law.

No matter what crime they might commit, no matter whose han-roosts they might rob, who has the power to tar and feather them? None. In conclusion, he said the people of the South are entirely indifferent as to whether or not you allow them to vote, but our Democratic clubs are not: we will give them no rest, nor Congress no rest, until we again see the old Democratic party coming up in its ancient strength.

Mr. Stevens now said, as these gentlemen have done speaking on their side, and before the bad effects of their speech wears off the House, he would ask for a vote.

The bill was then passed by a vote of 119 yeas to 81 nays, including Messrs. Brooks and Wood, of New York.

After Mr. Stevens returned thanks to the two New York chums for their speeches, the House adjourned.

The New York Herald reporter gives the following account of the President's visit to New Haven:—

"The students clasped the President and the Secretary by the coat-tails, and pressed around them in the most violent manner. Mr. Johnson bore it smilingly, and though heated with exertion, seemed to enjoy it as one of the pleasantest episodes in his checkered career."

Seward made repeated efforts to smile, but they decidedly failed.



We here give a view of Mr. Seward's failure, as reported by the New York Herald.

The present session of Congress has a tank of loed lemonade always on draught at the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms. This might be called an *ade* to legislation.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESTNUT Streets to No 148, SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT. OFFICE—No. 148 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDING, New York. 7 50pp

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.—OFFICE, No. 101 S. FIFTH Street, Philadelphia, July 10, 1867.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 10 o'clock A.M. on MONDAY, 14th inst., for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Bittenburg street, from the northwestern 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 Item No. 20 of appropriation made to the Department of Highways, etc., for the year 1867, 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 to be constructed along side of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for removal of said sewer shall be made by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 15, 1866.

All Bidders are invited to present at the time and place of opening the said Proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a check or draft for the amount of the bid, which shall be held as a bond for the difference between the bid and the next highest bid. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly enforced. W. W. SMEDLEY, Chief Commissioner of Highways.

I. O. O. F. FIRST GRAND UNION EXCURSION OF FRIENDSHIP, DECAPATH, AMITY, MORNING STAR, AND ENTERPRISE, TO CAPE MAY ON WEDNESDAY, July 17. Tickets, \$1.75. Children's Tickets, 90c. For sale at HALL, N. SIXTH Street, of the Committee, and at No. 47 S. Second Street.

CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 87 CHESTNUT 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 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 3 P. M. to 7 P. M. Catalogues furnished on application. \$25 Annual Fee. The Crittenden Commercial Arithmetic and Business Manual, price, \$1.25, for sale at the College. 4112

GEORGE W. FORD, DOCK STREET. One door below Third, collects Bounty, Pension, Baiting Money, and all claims against the Government. For a speedy settlement, call on Mr. FORD who is well versed with all the details of his business. 4112

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—the Existence of Life, Pains de Leon and his companions sought in vain for the fabled waters of Rheims, and the orange groves and flowery meads of Florida. It was left for Holloway to discover the true antidote to Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Scrophulous, Scurvy, Erysipelas, etc., in his admirable remedies of Pills and Ointment, which have been astonishing the world for upwards of fifty years, by their marvellous cures in every type of disease. Sold by all Druggists. 79 touthst.

OF ALL HYGEIAN WATERS THAT bubble from the earth, that of the Seltzer Spring in Germany is held to be the best, curative, corrective, and restorative. But it has some imperfections, all of which are omitted, while all its peculiar virtues are intensified, in ARKADIAN'S SODIUM APERIENT. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. 79 touthst.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1867. DIVIDEND NOTICE. The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 6th of July next, and be re-opened on TUESDAY, the 9th of July next. 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 returned to S. BRADFORD, Treasurer. OFFICE OF THE WEST PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, Northwest corner of FORTY-FIRST and BALBOA Streets, PHILADELPHIA, July 9, 1867. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT, on the capital stock, clear of all taxes, payable on and after the 15th inst.

The Books for the Transfer of Stock will be closed until that date. SAMUEL P. HURN, Treasurer. OFFICE PHILADELPHIA CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 430 CHESTNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA, July 1, 1867. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share was declared, payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 15th inst. Transfer Books closed until 11th inst. WM. W. COLLEKT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 283 FRANKFORD Road, PHILADELPHIA, July 10, 1867. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT on the capital stock of the Company was declared, payable after the 15th inst., free of tax. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 18th inst., both days. E. MITCHELL CORNELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 223 WALNUT Street, 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 have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, payable to the Stockholders, clear of taxes, on demand. JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary.

GEORGE FLOWMAN, CARPENTER AND BUILDER, No. 222 CANTON STREET, and No. 14 DOCK STREET. Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to.

FINANCIAL. THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THEIR FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS AS AN INVESTMENT.

The rapid progress of the Union Pacific Railroad, now building west from Omaha, Nebraska, and forming, with its western connections, an unbroken line across the continent, attracts attention to the value of the First Mortgage Bonds which the Company now offer to the public.

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

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

Third. 375 miles of this road are finished, and fully equipped with depots, locomotives, cars, etc., and two trains are daily running each way. The materials for the remaining 141 miles to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains are on hand, and it is under contract to be done in September.

Fourth. The net earnings of the sections already finished are several times greater than the gold interest upon the First Mortgage bonds upon such sections, and if not another mile of the road were built, the part already completed would not only pay interest and expenses, but be profitable to the Company.

Fifth. The Union Pacific Railroad bonds can be leased only as the road progresses, and therefore can never be in the market unless they represent a bona fide property.

Sixth. Their amount is strictly limited by law to a sum equal to what is granted by the United States Government, and for which it takes a second lien as its security. This amount upon the first 517 miles west from Omaha is only \$15,000 per mile.

Seventh. The fact that the United States Government considers a second lien upon the road a good investment, and that some of the ablest railroad builders of the country have already paid in five million dollars upon the stock (which is to remain a third lien), may well inspire confidence in a first lien.

Eighth. Although it is not claimed that there can be any better securities than Governments, there are parties who consider a first mortgage upon such a property as this the very best security in the world, and who sell their Governments to reinvest in these bonds, thus securing a greater interest.

FINANCIAL. NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

LOAN OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA. DUE AFTER JULY 1, 1866, AND BEFORE JULY 2, 1866.

Holders of the following LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA are requested to present them for payment (Principal and Interest) at

The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia. Loan of March 30, 1830, due March 4, 1838. " February 16, 1833, due July 1, 1838. " March 27, 1833, due July 1, 1838. " January 23, 1839, due July 1, 1839. " June 7, 1839, due August 1, 1839. " March 30, 1832, due July 1, 1860. " April 6, 1832, due July 1, 1860.

Also, all BANK CHARTER LOANS due prior to July 2, 1860. All of the above LOANS will cease to draw interest after August 15, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY, GOVERNOR. JOHN F. HARTMAN, AUDITOR-GENERAL. WILLIAM H. KEMBLE, STATE TREASURER. 615 sixth st 18 15

NEW STATE LOAN. THE NEW SIX PER CENT STATE LOAN.

The daily subscriptions are already large, and they will continue to be received in New York by the CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 NASSAU Street. CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 WALL Street. JOHN J. CISCO & SON Bankers, No. 33 WALL Street.

And by BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained. They will also be sent by mail from the Company's Office, No. 29 NASSAU Street, New York, on application. Subscribers will select their own Agents, in whom they have confidence, who alone will be responsible to them for the safe delivery of the Bonds.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER, NEW YORK. Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by THE TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, DE HAVEN & BROTHER, TOWNSEND WHELAN & CO. J. E. LEWIS & CO. 71 mwsds

U. S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY. SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., NO. 3 NASSAU ST., PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK. ORDERS FOR STOCKS AND GOLD EXECUTED IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK. 112

FINANCIAL. HARRISBURG, JUNE 29, 1867. TO THE HOLDERS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA. DUE JULY 1, 1868.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND WILL RECEIVE PROPOSALS UNTIL SEPTEMBER 3, 1867, FOR THE REDEMPTION OF ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS OF THE LOANS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH DUE JULY 1, 1868.

Holders will address their proposals to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and endorsed "PROPOSALS FOR THE REDEMPTION OF LOANS OF 1858."

FRANCIS JORDAN, SECRETARY OF STATE. JOHN F. HARTMAN, AUDITOR-GENERAL. WILLIAM H. KEMBLE, STATE TREASURER. 72 touthst 93

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & Co.

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WM. H. REAWX, President, Late Cashier of the Central National Bank. JOS. P. MUMFORD, Cashier, Late of the Philadelphia National Bank. JOHN CRUMP, CARPENTER AND BUILDER, SHOP: NO. 312 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1735 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Central Depot, No. 104 CHESTNUT Street. Particular attention paid to exact orders. The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.