## Evening Telegraph

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SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1867.

Democracy as Expounded by Hon. George H. Pendleton.

Ws have been somewhat interested in reading a speech delivered recently in Saint Paul, Minnesota, by Hon. George H. Pendleton. This gentleman is, perhaps, as justly entitled to be called a statesman as any of the other leaders of the Democratic party. He is a man of more breadth and candor than either of the Seymours, of more common sense than Vallandigham, of more honor than the Woods, and of more patriotism and ability than the Clymers, Reeds, and Blacks. He was the Democratic nominee for Vice-President in 1864, and, so far as qualifications are concerned, was justly entitled to the first place on the ticket. We may therefore reasonably suppose that Mr. Pendleton's defense of the Democracy is the best of which the case is susceptible. His speech at St. Paul had evidently been carefully prepared, and probably was intended to strike the key-note of the contest of 1868 on the Democratic side. Perhaps it is his own bid for the Presidential nomination of his

Of course we cannot, in the limits of an ordinary newspaper article, thoroughly review a lengthy and elaborate speech. We can only dwell briefly on its leading thoughts.

Mr. Pendleton's first object seems to be to bring out the positive side, so to speak, of the Democratic faith. He begins by combating the idea that the party is dead, and attempts to show that it not only is not dead, but cannot die so long as the principles of popular government are held sacred by man. He also strives to convey the impression that the prinoiples and aims of the Democratic party in this country are identical in character with those of the laberals in the Old World. Thus he

"The Democratic party dead!!! It can never "The Democratic party dead if it can never die so long as free government small exist. The active, vigorous being of the one is the essential condition of the existence of the other. So long as the human heart aspires to ameliorate the lils of life; so long as the human intellect can trace cause and effect; so long as government is confided to the collective wisdom and will of the people rather thus to the unlimited. will of the people, rather than to the unlimited discretion and irresistible power of one man, so long will there be a party which seeks to in-crease the liberty of the citizen and to diminish the power of the government; to enlarge the sphere of his active development, and to reduce toe restraints which are imposed upon him; to gratify his hope of liberty, and to make effective his hatred of tyranny. There is such a party in England to-day, and it wrests from government a large reform in the matter of representation. There is such a party in France to-day, and the thunders of the Tribuce cause sleepless nights at the Tulieries. There is such a party even in Regala to-day, and the Czar grants amnesty to Folish patriots. There is such a party in Austria to-day, and its leader exchanges every recogni-tion of the right of the House of Hapsburg to the throne of St. Stephen for a concession to the rights of people of Hungary. Tuere is such a party in America to-day, and it insists upon a ligid adherence to the provisions of our written constitution, and to the primary elemental principle of the equality of the States.

This extract is remarkable in several respects:-First, it shows how the Democratic leaders, despite their conservatism, feel the influence of the spirit of the age. Not long since it was the common boast of Democratic leaders that they were the champions of slavery. Slavery was upheld by them as a divine institution-as the normal condition of the African race. Four years ago the Democracy of this State made its canvass upon the hold and unblushing avowal of its belief in the moral rightfulness of the institution of American slavery. Now, however, we find one of the foremost leaders of the party in the West using precisely such a strain of remarks regarding his party as would be appropriate in the lips of a Republican speaker, addressing a Republican audience upon the cardinal doctrines of their faith. This is a great advance. It shows how men yield to the unconscious influence of events, and how, when the spirit of progress is abroad in a nation, it penetrates even to the darkest nooks and corners. We have at last found a Democrat who extols liberty, who has turned "freedom shrieker," and who has nothing to say in defense of slavery. Let us be thankful for so much.

Secondly, this extract shows a remarkable misappreciation of the respective positions of parties in this country and in the Old World. What are the Liberals of England laboring for? The extension of the elective franchise to the millions in that country who have hitherto been denied its exercise. What are the Republicant of the United States endeavoring to do? Preducly the same thing-extend the suffrage to the millions in this country who have hitherto been denied its exercise. What are the arguments of the English conservatives against the extension of the suffrage there? Just the same as the arguments of the American Democrats against the extension of the suffrage here. Is it possible that this phase of the case had not presented itself to Mr. Pendleton? And what is there, let us ask, in the record of the Democratic party of this country, for the last twenty years, which entitles it to claim relationship to the Liberals of the Old World? Has it not been the persistent champion of a system of tyranny and oppression unknown even in the monarchies of Europe? What single measure for the amelioration of the condition of the oppressed has this party espoused? Where are the laurels of its victories in the cause of human rights? Was the Fugitive Slave bill one? Was the repeal of the Missouri Compromise another? Was the Dred Egott decision a third? Was the support of th. Slave-holders' Rebellion a fourth? This is a strange record for a party that claims affinity with the Repub-

Bright's sympathies were during the great struggle between freedom and slavery in this country; but where were George H. Pendleton's? Notice, too, the almost ludierous inconse-

quence of the closing paragraph, where the function of the Democratic party in this country is stated. After reciting what the Liberals are doing in England, France, Russia, and Austria, he adds: - "There is such a party in America to day and it"-does what? Advocates the extension of the suffrage like the liberals in England? Believes in doctrines of liberty and equality like those who in France "cause sleepless nights at the Tuileries?" By no means-it is not "such a party as that. It insists upon a rigid adherence to the provisions of our written Constitution, and to the primary elemental principles of the equality of the States P O lame and impotent conclusion! What is there of European Liberalism or republicanism about this? The bitterest English Tory or French absolutist might say as much. Adherence to the Constitution means adherence to the Democratic interpretation of it. And what is that interpretation? Read it in the Dred Scott decision and in the Fugitive Slave bill!

But, fourthly, Mr. Pendleton does not hold up to this republican idea which he partially adopts in the extract which we have quoted. He falls from grace before he gets half-way through with his speech. The chief indictment that he brings against the Republican party is its extension of the suffrage. He abandons the entire basis of popular government, and defends the will of the minority. Thus he declaims most vehemently against the extension of the suffrage, because it will place the political power of several of the Southern States in the hands of the majority.

This he stigmatizes as "the degradation of the Government to the level of these voters, and the destruction of the value and purity of the ballot by conferring it so lavishly on all

Here we have the precise argument, and almost in the exact words, of the English conservatives in opposing the extension of the suffrage there. It amounts simply to a denial of the capacity of the people for self-government. Yet this is the man who started out with likening the Democratic party of this country to the Liberals of the Old World!

There are some other points in this speech that we should like to comment on, and had intended to do so, but we have already exceeded our limits, and must defer any further criticism to a future occasion.

Veto No. 12.

THE message of the President of the United States, transmitted to Congress yesterday, in which he vetoes the Supplemental Reconstruction bill, is possessed of a dual nature: it is not only vicious, but it is weak. We can partially excuse an official document which does not meet our views, provided the author deals with his subject in a masterly manner. We can admire, intellectually, the cogency of his sophism and the ability with which he defends an indefensible position.

Thus we read with considerable pleasure Attorney-General Stanbery's opinion, our indignation at its deductions being modified by our admiration of the subtleness with which he sought to defeat, by argument, what was plainly the intention of the law. But in reading veto No. 12 we feel nothing but the most unmitigated contempt: we feel contempt for the document itself, and for the man who could pen it. Its tone throughout is vicious in the extreme. It is calculated to do great damage to the cause of reconstruction. It can produce nothing but evil. It is insolent, and breathes a determination to resist the law. In one place he says :-

"Whilst I hold the Chief Executive authority "Whit I hold the Chief Executive authority of the United States; whilst the obligation rests upon meto see that all the laws are faithfully executed, I can never willingly surrender that trust, or the powers given for its execution; I can never give my assent to be made respon-sible for the faithful execution of laws, and, at the same time, surrender that trust and the powers which accompany it, to any other exe-cutive officer, high or low, or to any number of executive officers."

Which means clearly that if the law is passed over his veto, he will refuse to execute it; that he will decline to keep to his oath of office to faithfully execute the laws; and that, unless his approval is given to each bill, he will consider it unconstitutional. In fact, he assumes judicial as well as legislative and executive functions. And while accusing Congress of encroaching on the President, he in reality is assuming the functions of the Supreme Court. But while he says the legislative is invading the executive, the executive is really uniting in himself the three departments of the Government. The people are to decide whether it is safer for "constitutional liberty" to have power "centred in 150 men or diffused among one." The conclusion of the Message is the sublimity of bathos. He says:-

"The remedy is, nevertheless, in their hands It is to be found in the ballot, and is a sure one if not controlled by fraud and overawed by arbitrary power, or from spathy on their part too long delayed. With abiding confidence in their patriotism, wisdom, and integrity, I am still hopeful of the future, and that in the end that of descriptions. the rod of despotism will be broken, the armed heel of power be lifted from the necks of the people, and the principles of a violated Consti-tution preserved."

He has faith in "their patriotism"-"their" being the Southern people. He calls the ex-Rebels patriots, and denounces the rule of Congress as "a rod of despotism," "the armed heel of power," and "a violation of the Constitution." Nowhere in the famous Western tour was any speech he made so flagrantly offensive to decency as is this carefully prepared Message of the President of the United

Not only, however, is the document vicious. but it is weak to a surprising degree. Its arguments are untenable. The most elementary logic will show them all to be fallacy. Any Constitutional text-book will exhibit their mistakes to a diligent school-boy. He carps

licans of Europe. We know where John | over minor points. He seizes on quibbles and magnifies them into enormous invasions of the Constitution. It is puerile in the extreme, and utterly unworthy a Chief Magistrate. We have to blush for the intelligence which would seek to deceive the country by such a string of fallacies. Thus, in one place, Mr. Johnson says, speaking of the ratification of the amendment abolishing slavery:-

"The last act on this subject was passed July

23, 1866, by which every one of these ten States was arranged into districts and circuits; they have been called upon by Congress to act through their Legislatures upon at least two amendments to the Constitution of the United States; as States they have ratified one amendment, which required the vote of twenty seven States of the thirty-six then composing the Union, when the requisite twenty-seven votes vere given in favor of that amendment, seven of which votes were given by seven of these ten States, it was proclaimed to be a part of the Constitution of the United States, and slavery was declared no longer to exist within the Unit d States or any place surject to their jurisdiction.
"It these seven States were not legal States of the Union, it follows, as an inevitable consequence, that slavery yet exists. It does not exist in these seven States, for they have abolished it also in their own State Constitutions, but Kentreky not having done set it would but Kentucky not baving done so, it would still remain in that State. But, in truth, if this assumption that these States have no legal State Governments be true, then the abolition of slavery by these illegal governments binds no one, for Congress now denies to these States the power to abolish slavery, by denying to them the power to elect a legal State Legisla-ture, or to frame a constitution for any purpose, even for such a purpose as the abolition of slavery."

The absurdity of this is at once apparent. If the ten Southern States were not "legal States," then the assent of twenty-seven States was unnecessary. If the ten Southern States were no States, then there were but twenty-six and not thirty-six States in the Union, and three-fourths of twenty-six is twenty; so that, instead of twenty-seven assenting, only twenty were necessary, and the law remains the same. If they were States, then they have assented. If they were not States, then whether they assented or dissented was a matter of perfect indifference. Any school-boy could see this, yet the President says that if they were not States, then it would be impossible to get the assent of threefourths of thirty-six, because there were but twenty-six bona fide States in the Union. Taken all together, the President's veto is the worst of any we have yet been afflicted with, for it savors not only of threatened despotism, but also of threatened idiocy.

The Press on the Veto.

WE append the views of the leading journals of Philadelphia and New York on the Veto Message of yesterday. The Press says:-"In the ineffectual and practically unmeaning message of yesterday, one good column is taken up in impressing upon any one who reads it the patent fact that by the act of Congress the military authority of the United States in the ten Rebel States is paramount to all others—a feet which all the country, Mr. Stanbery excepted, has known for some time. For lowing this statement of a simple fact comes a pitiful catch about illegal state Governments to be carried on by lawful Federal officers. This legal legardemain deceives no one now. The people have gotten beyond conuntrums in this matter. The President thinks it is hard, and complete at leasth. These captions and one complains at length. These captions and que-Tulous paragraphs, and a few concluding reflec-tions, which are commendable in that they do not threaten violence to the Republic, make up the message on which the business of the country has been waiting for several days. From first to last the Pre-ident deals with points, and never faces the great question. He carps and catches at sections and clauses, and loses signification—which is peace and prosperity for entirely of the great subject in hand-reconstruction—which is peace and prosperity for the whole country. It is this that is so humiliating. While the people are grapping with the vital issues of the times, the Executive, buffled in the architecture. baffled in his ambitious designs, is playing at logic and tossing about the syllogistic puzzles of the school books."

The Age declares: -"According to the provisions of this bill, Congress can, by a simple act of power, cancel the entire corporate life and being of a State, and destroy the rights of its people to participate in any of those duties which are the evidences of any of those duties which are the evidences of American citizenship. These being the aims and purposes of the bill presented to the Chief Magistrate of the nation, a veto was naturally expected by all who still cherish a veneration and regard for the form of government under which this nation has grown to such magnificent proportions. The facts presented by the President in support of the different positions he assumes are plain and unanswerable, and his arguments and illustrations clear, cogent, his arguments and illustrations clear, cogent, and convincing. But they will have no effect upon the revolutionary party now in power, who promply passed the bill, notwithstanding the President's objections. They have determined to hold authority at all hazards. The President has done his duty. He has exhausted all his constitutional powers in defense of the Constitution, the rights of the States, and the people. If American citizeny desire to rappair people. If American citizens desire to remain thermen, they must now take the matter in their own hands. The issue is made up between Congress and the people, and the latter must meet it like men, or their liberties will soon be a memory of the past." The North American says:-

"President Johnson sent in yesterday the expected veto of the declaratory act just passed both Houses, and its contents sufficiently licate that there is to be no truce between him and Congress. In the same hostile spirit that he originally entered upon his contest with congress he now renews the war, and completely belies all the fair promises that had been made on his behalf, and on the strength of which Congressmen appeared to be in such desperate haste to get through their special task. This can mean nothing else than a defi-ance of Congress, and a direct refusal to submit to this act, especially when we read the insulting passage with which he closes his mes-age. The emergency is a grave one, and requires mature consideration. Evidently the subject is not to be disposed of so easily as Congress supposed. The President is determined to use his power to the utmost."

The New York Tribune says: -"His message goes further than we thought even he would dare to go. He has hitherto op-posed the laws; now he would defy them. If the President should undertake to carry out his argument he will begin a new rebellion; but, like the old Rebellion, it will be crushed. To the extraordinary argument which Mr. John-son opposes to the Supplementary Reconstruction act, the Senate replied with contempt quus silence and the immediate passage of the bill over his veto. It is almost unnecessary to answer his evident sophistry, though Mr. Butsilence and the immediate passage of the bill over his veto. It is almost unnecessary to answer his evident sophistry, though Mr. Butler ably exposed in the House the preiense that the legislation of Congress in reference to Federal Courts in the South, and Constitutional amendments, admitted the power to place the Rebel States under military rate. It is not with the President's argument, but with the spirit of the message, that the country will take issue. We pass by his flimsy logic, but we must listen to his threats. To us the emphatic portions of the message are that which insulis the people by dectaring that Congress has placed twelve millions of American citizens under a rule than which there has been gress has placed twelve millions of American citizens under a rule than which there has been none more intolerant, and more especially that which refuses to execute the act. His objections to the bill are worth nothing, now that it has become the law. He is bound to discharge the high duties of his executive office, to the letter and in the spiri', and we need not predict what would be the result, should this servant of the people persist in affirming 'I will not,' when the Nation has again, and we believe for the last time, commanded 'You shall,' The New York World shave.

The New York World says:-"The President's Veto Message is inferior in ability and logical force only to his veto of the act to which the present bill is supplementary. Doubtless it is like the blowing of the idle wind, for Congress will neither hear nor forbear. But it is the truth of law and the truth of history

which the President utters with such temperance and force, and unless the progress of this nation is to be arrested in the paths of liberty, unless this nation is to go the downward road to despotism, as other republics have gone which have undertaken the great experiment of freedom, then the reckless, heading, is wless legislation of to-day will yet be looked back upon as men look back upon the murders which they commit in some hideous dream."

The New York Herald says:-"Another veto has been added to the number, and the Reconstruction bill has passed both Houses over the President's head. This veto contains the usual flourishes about the 'intolereduce ! welve mil ion persons; it declares that the sentiments of the veto of the first bill apply also to the present bill, and are 'sound and unanswerable,' notwithstanding the way in which Mr. Stanbery turned them inside out; in which Mr. Stanbery turned them inside out; it discusses whether the States are states or not, and, finally, it expresses the fears of the President that his being left out of this last bill will "sap the foundations of Federal power." This is the especial point of the message. Within a period of less than a year the legislation of Congress has attempted to strip the Executive Department of the Government of some of the essential powers, and this ment of some of its essential powers, and this tendency culminates in the present bill, which does not even contemplate his existence and provides for its enforcement independently of office. From the circle surrounding President, it has been vaguely given out he could not recognize as a law an act that did not contemplate him as its Executive; and his declaration quoted above is somewhat positive to the same effect. It remains to be seen whether the President will act upon the theory of his arguments, and, ignoring the existence of this law, proceed to the en-orcement of some exhumed and quite constitutional statute antagonistic to this, and thus put himself in direct and open conflict thus put himself in direct and open conflict with the people. We do not believe he will. We believe that he will content himself with a war of words; but at the least indication of a tendency to do more, his impeachment and re-moval will be a matter of course. His own argument forces the conclusion that it would have been better if be had been removed ere this—if Congress, once satisfied that he would not enforce a law he did not like, had put in his place a man with a different sense of duty, and accomplished the national purpose in that way, instead of accomplishing it by means tending to a contempt of the office."

The New York Times contains by far the severest of all articles on the veto. As it expresses the views of the conservative Republicans, and shows how even they condemn the

document, we report it in extensor-"The combativeness of the President might be considered amusing if the interests affected by his championship were not vital in their character. If it were merely a display of dia-lectics, or a trial of relative degrees of tenacity, or a contest to determine whether the President or Congress could use the sharpest words, the country might look on with sublime indiffer-ence. Whether Congress disposed of Mr. Johnson or Mr. Johnson bullied Congress into polite behavior, would be an issue calculated to keep alive cur osity, if nothing else. We could affore to watch and walt, confident that even on that ground Congress would come off best but meanwhile applieding the plack of its indomitable adversary. Unfortunately, more is at stake than the prowess of the President or the power of Congress. Though Mr. Johnson wages battle in his own name, the people of ten States are the vic-tims of his rashness. Whatever pleasure he may derive from the maintenance of a tone of may derive from the maintenance of a tone of defiance, on their heads the storm he provokes must eventually fall. In this respect the South has had, and to this hour has, no worse enemy than the President, who never loses a chance of quarelling in its behalf. At one moment inspiring them with false hopes, at another he is the means of inflicting upon them the deepest humiliation. But for Mr. Johnson, the South had not been deceived Into the rejection of the constitutional amend-ment. But for him, there had been no occa-sion for an extra session, or the legislation which forms the subject of all latest veto. "in its matter, the message we print this morning is a repetition of a thrice-told tale. It is a threadbare argument against the policy of Congress in regard to reconstruction. But of of Congress in regard to reconstruction. But of what avail is all this? Of what use is it to ap-peal at every step to a Constitution which has no binding force or efficacy in the exigency which Congress is required to meet? What car possibly be gained by a reiteration of an argo-

ment which circumstances growing out of the Rebellion render inapplicable, or by appeals which the country has pronounced inadmiss-able? At first, unquestionably, the argument looked strong; assuming its premises to be correct, its conclusions appeared logical and just. Now that its novelty is gone, however, the effort is no longer worth the making. As an argument it is untenable, made so in part by the President's own acts. As an expression of hostillity to Congress, it has proved ineffectual, and now fails to command either attention or respect from the country. In its spirit the document is singularly trawise heaves, are in the second ment is singularly unwise, because gratuitous! offensive. It arraigns Congress as tyrant and usurper. The reported assertion at st. Louis, that Congress as at present organized is an illegal body hanging to the skirts of the Government, was scarcely more insulting than the epithets which close yesterday's message. Mr. Johnson may hopestly condemn the rotter has pointers which close yesterday's message. Mr. Johnson may honestly condemn the poticy he resists—he may object to its right as well as to its expediency; but his position does not warrant him in denouncing as 'the rod of despotism' measures which the people who elected him have approved; or in talking of 'the armed heel of power' in connection with laws which the country sustains; or in assuming that he alone comprehends and upnoids the principles which give vitality to re-publicanism. These allusions and assumptions publicanism. These allusions and assumptions would be improper at any time as between one branch of the Government and another. They are indecent in view of their repudiation by the people, who are the proper umpires in the controversy. We apprehend that the tone of this message will reconcile many to a measure which, with an Executive more happily constituted, might be considered of doubtful propriety. Manifestly the administration of measures so complex in their nature, so delicate in their working, could not be safely left to one their working, could not be safely left to on who has no sympathy with their alms and no tolerance towards the agencies through which they operate. If anything were needed to establish the wisdom of supplementary legisla-tion, designed to place the working of this par-ticular plan above the chances of Executive

meddling, Mr. Johnson has supplied it over his own signature." The Future of Our National Banks, THE British mind is morbid so far as the prospects of the financial success of any other country but its own are concerned. It can see no good that comes out of any foreign Nazareth, and especially out of the United States. The London Economist, in a labored article on our National Banking system, draws a conclusion which ought to make us all tremble, even it it don't. After pretending to review without partiality the prospects of the system, it concludes with this ill omened prophecy:-

"Unless modifications are speedily intro-duced, of which at present there is no sign whatever, but the exact contrary, it is not diffienit to foresee the manner in which the National Bank system will sooner or later come to an end. The large number of incompetent, inexperienced, careless, scheming, and speculating people who bave forced themselves or been attracted into the control of national banks, will grossly mismanage the business. They will obssipate the deposits in foolish or disre-intable advances, and the banks will fall. Under the law of prior lien, the Government will, one of any available assets, as far as possi-ble, pay itself first and in full, the amount of its deposits, and the ordinary creditors, as in the recent case at New Orleans, will be left without a farthing. The notes of the failed bank will be at least to some extent covered by the lodgment of Federal securities, but there will be a wide field for ingenious financing in the realization, sudden or gradual, of these securi-ties, and in the cancelling, sudden or gradual of the particular national bank notes tainted by default. If it is very possible that a series of failures of national banks may create a panic and bring down slarge part of the organization at once, or the distrust and dissatisfaction may operate more gradually. During the last two years the national banks have had all in their rears the hallonar banks have and at the same layer. They have run up their circulation from twenty-five to sixty millions sterling, and prices have all been rising. They have now reached the limit to which they can issue hotes, and the process of reaction has set in, which, by slow stages and after a considerable interval, will retriev cash payments again posinterval, will render cash payments again pos-sible. But this period of reaction is precisely

the kind of ordeal which a host of new banks, hastly set up for political purposes, and largely in the hands of persons utterly ignorant of sound banking rules, are least likely to en-counter with success or survive with credit."

We may be blind, but, so far as we can see, no symptoms of the "reaction" are visible to any but foreign eyes.

-The N. Y. Tribune has a highly sensible article on the subject of colored men holding

"Mr. Wendell Phillips, in the last number of the Anti-Slavery Standard, makes a conjession of faith, which is explicit enough at any rate. He thinks we ought to go about seeking those colored men who are fit for office, and take sedulous care that they obtain it. In other sedulous care that they obtain it. In other words, to quote his own language, 'we should labor to elect men to office merely because they are black.' Mr. Phillips might just as well insist that the honors and emoluments of office should be equally divided between black-haired men and red-haired men. The color of a man's skin is no reason either for or against his elec-tion to office. We certainly do not go about in skin is no reason either for the analysis in the proper white men, and take search of all the proper white men, and take pains that they all get offices, and we can see no reason why such an extraordinary preference as Mr. Phillips demands should be shown to the blacks. When he has proved that the colored backs a greater natural fitness for public empleyment than any other race, it will be time enough to ask us to vote for them simply on the ground that they are not white,"

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

DON'T FAIL TO HEAR THE
Natural Orator,
O. P. BADGER, of Indiana.
at University Chapel, NINTH Street, below Locust,
Lord's Day, half-past 10 A.M. 8 o'clock P. M.
Subject in the evening, "Scripture Orthodoxy,"
Also, at bnif-past 2 P. M. at Christian Church,
CHRISTIAN Street, below Sixth.
Subject—"What Constituted a Conversion to Christianity in the Days of the Apostles?"

R. H. PATTISON, D. D., at 1995 A. M., and Rev. T. W. SIMPERS at 8 P. M. Come and welcome, Scats at 1 free,

THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN
CHURCH will bereafter worship in HORTICULTURAL HALL, on BROAD street, between
Locust and Spruce. Preaching To-morrow at 10%
A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M., by the Pastor, Rev.
E. R. BEADLE.

TERIAN CHURCH, S. W. corner of a PRUCE and SEVENTEENTH Streets,—Divine service may be expected in this church on Sabbath morning, 21st inst., at 10% o'clock. Preaching by the Rev. JAMES C. MOFFAT, D. D., of Princeton, N. J. WESTMINSTER CHURCH.-THERE

will be no service in this Church for three or four Sabbaths. Due notice will be given when open

GREEN WICH STREET CHAPEL, GREEN WICH Street, below THIRD.—Preach-ing every Sabbath, by Rev. WILLIAM HUPTON, at 10% A. M. and S.P. M. Pranna not a tending other churches are cordially invited to attend.

SOUTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, THIRD and REDWOOD Streets.—Preaching on Sabbath, moroing and evening, by the Rev. R. M. PATTERSON, Pastor.

CHURCH, Rev. A. M. JELLY, Pastor, To-morrow at 10% and 8.

CHUICH, TWENTIETH and BUTTON-WOOD Streets, Presching to-morrow at 10% and 4, by the Rev. Mr. & LADSTON as. SOUTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN

Tuesday. Come and spend the day with us. OLD PINE STREET CHURCH.—
Preaching in the Lecture Room, by the Pastor, Rev. R. H. ALLEN, B. 109s o'clock A. M. Young
Men's Prayer Meeting at 8 o'clock P. M.

RETHANY CHAPEL, SOUTH Street.—Children's and Par-nia' Monthly Meeting To-Morrow Evening, Rev. E. M. LONG, Pictorial Sermon on "God's Hiding Piaces for Chil-cren."

TABEENACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth.—Services To-morrow at 10% A. M. and 7% P. M. Strangers cordially invited. Sunday School at 9 A. M. tusted of 2% P. M., until September I.

REV. J. SPENCER KENNARD will preach in ATHLETIC HALL. THIS TEENTH Street, above Jefferson, To-morrow Afterneon at 35 o'clock, Seats free, Come; and welcome.

BYTERIAN CHURCH, TULPEHOCKEN and end 7% P. M., by Rev. Mr. IJAMS, or

NORTH BROAD STREET PRES-BYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD and GREEN Streets.—Rev. E. W. HITCHCOCK, of New York city, will preach To-morrow at 10% A. M. and 8 P. M. Straugers invited.

REV. A. A. WILLITTS, D. D.,
Pastor, will preach in the WEST ARCH
STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of
EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets, To-morrow at
10% A. M. and 8 P. M. Strangers invited.

MOUNT CARMEL H. E CHURCH, Bab) RISING SUN VILLAGE. To-morrow (Sab-bab) at 10% A. M., T. K. PETERSON; 8 P. M., Pastor, on "Temperance"

REV. JOHN THOMPSON WILL preach in the WHARTON STREET M. E. CHURCH on Sabbath Morning at 10% o'clock: Evening at 8 o'clock. Experience Meeting at 3% P. M. BETHUNE HALL, TWELFTH Street and MONTGOMERY Avenue.—Rev. P. STRYKER TALMAGE at 10% A. M. and 8% P. M. RENSINGTON M. E. CHURCH,—
Rev. A. J. KYNETT, D. D., of Iowa, will preach on Studay at 10% A. M; Rev. W. J. PANSON, Pastor, at 8 P. M. Seals all free.

CALVARY M. E. CHURCH.-REV.
A. MANSHIP, 10% and 8. Excursion to Cape
May by Railroad Wednesday, July 31. Go with us. SECOND STREET H. E. CHURCH, Rev. E. T. KENNEY at 1002; Rev. E. J KOLLOCK at 8 P. M.

REV. S. W. THOMAS at 10% o'clock, and Rev. Dr. KYNETT at 5 o'clock. TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH.

SPECIAL NOTICES. [For additional Special Notices see the Second Page.]

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAVETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates for admission may be exam ined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement. For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN.

Clerk of the Faculty. Faston, Pa., July, 1867. 7 20 4ptf

PETITIONS AND SCHEDULES

IN BANKRUPTCY. COMPLETE,

JOHN C. CLARK & SON. Commercial and Law Blank Store,

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CHARLES RUMPP. PORTE-MONNAIF, POCKET-BOOK, AND SATCHEL MANUPACTUREM,

NO. 47 NORTH SIXTH STREET, Below Arch, Philadelphia. Porte-Monnales. Pocket-Books, Satchels, Work Boxes, Hankers' Cases, Purses, Etuies, etc. resulty Cases, Money Belis.

DELIGHTFUL SHADE, RE freshing breezen, and Brat class re-singular in the Gardens at GLOUCESTER POINT, ats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-arters of an hour.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BCHOMACKER & OO.'S CELEFIG. 18 BRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged supeflor in all respects to any made in this country, and
sold in most reasonable terms, New and Secondhand Planos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning,
moving, and packing promptly attended to.

6 19 2m Warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT St. 1

AN UNPRECEDENTED TRIUMPH.—

QABLE DESPATCH.—"PARIS EXPOSITION,
July 1st, 1867—STEINWAY & BONS, of New York,
have been awarded by the Supreme Jury of the Exposition The First Gold Medal, or Merit for the
highest degree of perfection in grand, square, and upright Pionos and the most valuable inventions, showing
the greatest progress in the construction of Piano-fortes,
with the strongest indorsement of the Supreme IntereNATIONAL JURY." In addition to the above, Steinway & Sons have re-

ceived the following Cable despatch:-"The great Societe des Beaux Arts, of Paris, July 4, after a careful examination of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to STRINWAY & SONS, of New York, their Grand Tustmontal Medal, for greatest superiority and navelty of construction in Piance." BLASIUS BROS., NO. 1005 CHESNUT ST.

THE CHICKERING PIANOS AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

A cable telegram announces that the

FIRST PREMIUM

GRAND GOLD MEDAL Has been awarded to Chickering & Sons, for the best Pianos; and also, that The Grand Decoration and Medal of the Legion of Honor has been conferred upon Mr. Chickering by the hands of the Emperor of France, for entire superiority in Piano-fortes over all others exhibited at the Exposition

WM. H. DUTTON. NO. 914 CRESNUT ST. TETT STECK & CO. PIANOS.

HAINES BROTHERS PIANOS.

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

These beautiful instruments constantly increase in popularity, and are to be found in splendid assort-J. E. GOULD'S.

SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

TCH! TETTER! AND ALL

SKIN DISEASES. ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!

SWAYNE'S OINTMENT Entirely eradicates this loathsome disease, oftentimes

In from 13 to 48 Hours! SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OUNTMENT SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTHEST SWATNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.

SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT. Don't be alarmed if you have the ITCH, TETTER, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM,

SCALD READ, BARBER'S ITCH. OR, IN FACT, ANY DISEASE OF THE SKIN. It is warranted a speedy cure. Prepared by

DR. SWAYNE & SON. NO. 330 NORTH SEXTH STREET,

Above Vine, Philadelphia. Sold by all best Druggists. 3 2 stuto 24p



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GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. WARRANTED HARMLESS. REFERENCES-5000 CURES REFERENCES-5000 CURES IN PHILADELPHIA ALONE.

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> SMOKED BEEF, TONGUES,

SHOLED SALMON, SPICED SALMON. SARDINES, BONELESS AND IN TOMA-TOES.

POTTED MEATS, PRAIRIE GAME IN GREAT VARIETY, FINEST QUALITY OLIVE OIL.

And every variety of CHOICE FAMILY GROCE-RIES, by the package or retail.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STR., 9 14 tuthsép] PHILADELPHIA.

C. W. A. TRUMPLER

WILL BEHOVE HIS MUSIC STORE FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.

TO NO. 926 CHESNUT STREET, AUGUST 1.

TO THE HEIRS OF TIMOTHY INGRA-hereby given that there will be a meeting of the Helrs on the 24th instant, at 11 A. M., at the ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK, to take immediate steps for the recovery of the property. It is important for heirs to be present.

H. J. P. INGRAHAM H. J. P. INGRAHAM.

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