PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON. (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED).

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING. NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Righteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Pollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

MONDAY, JULY 22, 1867.

The Speech of Hon. Schuyler Colfax. THERE is probably no civilian in whom the people have greater confidence than Mr. Speaker Colfax. He possesses that peculiar combination of epposite qualities which we desire to find in a public man, and which, whenever found, will always inspire popular trust. He is radical without being violent. He is thoroughly correct in his principles, yet at the same time has a respect for those who honestly differ with him. He has a proper regard for the office of President, and while despising the course of the occupant, never lets himself exhibit disrespect to the office. In fact, he is radical and practical, holding stendfastly to principles, yet not rejecting that oliev which is essential to a party triumph. We consider him as good an exponent of the intentions of the Republican party as any man in its ranks; and his speech in 1865, before the assembling of Congress, showed him fully conversant with the intentions and feelings of our great organization.

Looking on him, then, in this light, we have derived peculiar pleasure from reading his speech delivered on Saturday night in reply to a serenade. It is a needed exposition of the policy of the party, and is so firm, temperate, and gentlemanly that it cannot fail to do good. His' brief and cogent résumé of the inconsistency of the policy of the President is as full and as clear as though folios were taken to explain his meaning; while his statements of the advantages of the course pursued by Congress will be responded to by all whose zeal does not blind their discretion. It is, indeed, true that "some condemn Congress for having done too much in its past legislation, and some for having done too little. But I think it has struck the golden mean-firm, and yet prudent; courageous, without undue exactment; inflexible, and yet wise. The President, in his last veto, denounces this military despotism, as he calls it, and declares that Congress has subjected the South to a tyranny most intolerable. Instead of tyranny, the key-note of the Congressional policy is protection to all, and the vindication and triumph of loyalty, and, God helping us, we will stand by it until it is crowned with triumph."

We heartily concur with Mr. Colfax, that the true policy of the Republican party is to avoid further extremes. By keeping to the middle way, we educated the people up to that standpoint which cannot be attained at one step, but must be reached by gradual ascent. The policy of Mr. Sumner, in seeking to throw universal suffrage on the States, is suicidal, and would end in the downfall of that party whose continuance in power is now essential to the preservation of the recently acquired rights of our colored population.

We hope, also, that the lesson taught by Mr. Colfax will be followed by our orators in the campaign soon to be opened. He but echoed the sentiments of the gentlemen of America when he said that "I will use no words of disrespect towards the President, for although differing with him in policy as wide as the poles, I respect the office which he fills, and prefer argument to invective."

It is argument and not abuse which is needed, and when we hold in our hands all the arguments necessary to carry conviction, why should we throw them aside and engage in a species of warfare in which there is every probability our opponents are much better versed than ourselves ? We can trust to the sound discretion of the Speaker of the House. He is an old politician, and we recommend his advice to all who feel that bitter abuse is more appropriate than dispassionate debate.

In a very few words the Speaker showed that all the assertions of the President against what he deemed the "tyranny of Congress' were baseless. He proved that all that Congress had done had been previously executed by the President by proclamation, the only difference being that one was the work of the legal legislature, the other the arrogant assumptions of a distinct department of Government. He well sums up the parallel

" Has Congress made State Governments "Has Congress inade State Governments subordinate to the military power? So did the President. Has Congress provided for the calling of State conventions? So did the President. Has Congress authorized their ratification? So did the President. But he ordered conventions by his executive flat, and recognized their constitutions without their constitutions. nized their constitutions without their being submitted to the people. Cougress required the people—the registered voters—to call the apple—the registered votes to approve or intion themselves, and them to approve or intion themselves. reject their work by a popular vote. Has congress required the ratification of a Constitutional amendment? So did the President. Has Congress established a test oath? So did the President. Our crime is, I suppose, that we provided that those whom the nation had made free should have the freeman's ballot for their protection, while the President did not."

The parallel is perfect, with the exception of the extension of suffrage to the loyal people Yet the man who has furnished a precedent for each of the acts of Congress now threatens to disobey the laws because the qualifications prescribed are not the same as he held, in his wisdom, to be necessary.

By the records of the past Mr. Colfax predicts a glorious triumph in the future. He paints to us in glowing colors the assured victary of 1868. He quotes the last four elections to show that we have a right to expect success. He quotes our victory under the adverse circumstances of 1862. He shows how, in 1864, under the cry of the failure of the war, we once more succeeded. He refers to the triumph over Johnson and his patronage ing which they have voluntarily assumed; and

last autumn, and declares that all "this will be eclipsed by the coming victory of 1868, when we shall place in the offices of the Government those who will be faithful to liberty, justice, and loyalty. We ask no more and will accept no less, and this victory will be swelled by the votes of the reconstructed South."

Cheered, then, with the lessons of the past, and possessed of principle and patriotism, let us accept the prophecy of Mr. Colfax as a bright augury for the future, and lend the prestige of our State next October to prove the destiny of the political battle of 1868.

Presidential Astonishment!

THE conservative papers this morning publish, evidently by authority, the following special despatch from the Capital:-

"President Johnson is astonished at the interpretation given by some persons, Congress-men and others, to the language of the Vet-Message of Friday last. Whatever may be the construction placed upon the Message by others, it was no part of the President's purpose to indicate that he would not execute the Reconstruction acts fairly. He regards it as his constitutional obligation to faithfully execute laws passed by Congress, leaving it to indicial tribunals to determine whether the acts of the National Legislature be within the Constitu-tion or not. Under the recent acts of Congress the only executive prerogative that remains for him is to see that the laws are faithfully

-It may be, as the despatch says, that the President is astounded at the interpretation of his Message, but we rather think that his astonishment is at the manner in which it was received. He did not expect to see the storm of indignation which it evoked. He did not expect to lend such an impetus to the friends of impeachment. He thought, in his egotism, that Congress would be alarmed at its tone, and hesitate to do what the people demanded. His astonishment is that they did nothing of the kind. The Republican press of the country was bitter in its denunciation, the conservative Republicans joined with their more radical brethren in the most lavish invective on its tone and contempt for its threats. The Democracy were lukewarm in its support, and so the President deems it best to express astonishment at the people understanding plain Saxon language, and is surprised at their interpretation. He declares his willingness and intention to execute the laws faithfully, and to the best of his ability. We rather think that he does intend to. He might as well attempt to "dam up the waters of the Nile with bulrushes," as attempt to stay the determination of the people. Unless he goes along with the tide he will be thrown aside, despite his high office. We think he will execute the laws, now that his "astonishment" is caused by the tone of the people.

"Alderman" William McMullin. In our late editions of Saturday we gave the particulars of the riotous proceedings which transpired on the evening of last Monday and the morning of the following day, as they were elicited at the preliminary hearing before Recorder Eneu. By the testimony then given, it appears that William McMullin, an Alderman of the Fourth Ward of this city, was in the front ranks of the rioters, and took a leading part in their performances. If this were the first time that Alderman McMullin had been engaged in disreputable doings, it might be overlooked. But for years past he has been notorious as an evil-doer, and by his systematic course has brought the whole fraternity of Aldermen into disgrace. Hitherto he has invariably succeeded in evading the punishment which he has merited, and his name has long been a terror as well as a reproach to the city.

We are glad to know that he is at last likely to receive his just deserts. Recorder Eneu has done his duty in holding him and his accomplices to appear at Court and answer the charge of riot and inciting to riot. It remains to be seen whether the Prosecuting Attorney and the Criminal Court will be equally earnest in their efforts to bring the guilty to punishment. Let there be no hushing up of this affair; but let Alderman McMullin and all the participants in the affair be promptly tried and the full penalty of outraged law inflicted upon them. The good name of the city is at stake, and the people of the city demand that it shall no longer be imperilled by the pranks of such a man.

But the trial and punishment of Alderman McMullin by a court of justice is not the only thing that the good of the city demands. He has been put into an office by the oath of which he is made one of the conservators of the peace. The honor of the city will not be vindicated until he has been impeached by Councils and summarily dismissed from the official position which he has so long disgraced. Let this, too, be done without delay.

Enforcing the Sunday Law.

Philadelphia was yesterday disgraced by another disreputable stabbing affray, which occurred about half-past 7 o'clock in the even ing, in a drinking saloon at the southwest corner of Second and Walnut streets, kept by one Dennis Considine. The dispute, which culminated in the use of murderous weapons, originated in the most disgraceful manner, a man who had invited others to drink with him refusing to pay for the liquor served at his order. Happily the wounds inflicted are not considered dangerous; but if they should result in death, the blood of that man will rest upon the police authorities of this city, through whose shameful neglect the law for the prevention of the sale of liquors on the Sabbath is not enforced. The provisions of this law are too plain and clear to be misapprehended by those who are charged with their enforcement, and the citizens of Philadelphia demand that the duty imposed upon the police shall be performed by them. There is no opposition to the enforcement of the law on the part of the more respectable liquor dealers, many of whom have from the first complied with it without any interference from the authorities. It is their right and privilege that the keepers of low drinking dens shall be placed on the foot-

it is, moreover, the right of business men of all classes, who are compelled by law to desist from their customary employments on the Sabbath, that the liquor dealer shall not be permitted to carry on his traffic on the day of rest. The moral aspect of the subject needs no comment in this connection. The law has not yet been repealed, and the orderly people of the city demand that it shall be enforced.

GENERAL SICKLES' EQUIPAGE, -The New York Herold says: - General Sickles has thanked Mr. Bingham for his handsome reply to Mr. Eldridge, adding:-"You may relieve his anxiety with the consoling information that my equipage has not cost him or any of his friends anything, said equipage being the cherished gift of my comraces of the Third Army Corps." If Mr. Eldridge still desires to continue his investigations of the equipage question, he might visit Newport and see the Democratic party, in the person of the chairman of its Executive Committee, roll by in coach and four. Or in our Park he might daily see revenue collectors and whisky distillers, whose frauds on the Government have not yet been exposed in Congress, roll by in equally gorgeous style.

RELIABLE! - Monday, July 15-Santa Anna was shot at Sisal.

Wednesday, July 17-Santa Anna still alive, but a prisoner. Friday, July 19-News of Santa Anna's death

confirmed. Sunday, July 21-Santa Anna, it is learned from the arrival of the steamer Wilderness, is still in prison, having transmitted certain documents to Juarez for his action and that of the assembled Mexican Congress. It is believed that the General will be tried by military com-

Mr. Greekey, speaking of his own nomination, in the Tribune of to-day, says:-"Washington despatches assert that Horace Greeley was nominated on Saturday for Minister to Austria. We do not believe Governor Seward is the author of this practical joke. If intended as a surprise to everybody, it can have been successful with no one more completely than with him who is its subject. He is much obliged for the compliment, but could not be induced to leave this country at present,"

AT THE SEA-SIDE.

Our Letter from Atlantic City-The Revelry of the Senson Begins-A Grand Hop at the "Surf douse" Transpires -The Charms of the Ucean and the Dance.

SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 22, 1867.

The English language, albeit good in its way, is nevertheless detective in some respects. To express an entire surrender of body, soul, and spirit, with the single object of recreation in view, there is no better or more available word than that which we have borrowed from the French in the awkward term abandon, and even this is open to objection, as it conveys an idea of recklessness which is no means characteristic of the American people.

The nearest approach to it we are able to make is at the seaside. If anything is calculated to unnerve a thorough-going, moneygrasping, practical man of the world, it is assuredly the sultry heat of the July sun. Under its baleful influence the days are a burden and the nights too wearisome for rest; stocks lose their absorbing interest and the premium on gold its wonted importance; the fate of Maximillan is regarded as less melancholy than our own, and the military commanders of the five divisions become as obnoxious to us, sound Re publicans though we are, as to his persecuted Excellency, A. J. In this dejected mood we seek the ocean, and a feeling of content creeps over us as its whitened spray breaks at our very feet and then recedes into the vast expanse.

These wide and turbulent waters are possessed with a spirit of power. Like a demon that will not be exorcised, he whirls and tosses them about in his wrath. He heaps them up in mimic mountains, he caps their summits with foam, he hurls them thick and fast upon the shore. And there they are shattered in weakness, as if in mockery of his strength. We marvel not that the baffled giant roars and groans at defeat, as he gathers fresh waters for another onset, to end all purposeless like the first. Shall not we, too, dispute his power? Shall not we, too, muster our waning strength? There is life and health and vigor in the contest. There is surcease of care and sorrow in his arms. He will work us mischief if he can, for, demon as he is, he gloats in it, and the bed of his briny abode is thickly strewn with the bones of his unwary victims. But if we have a care that he grasps us not too rudely, we are his equals in the struggle; and if we toil with him, even to the break of day, like the angel with whom Jacob wrestled, he will not let us go without

But this every-day attire of ours, with all its senseless superfluitles, is no fitting garb for such a contest. And here, at the very outset of our sea side recreation, the ocean brings us all upon a level. Merchant prince and accom-modating waiter, chambermaid and leader in the fashionable world, all allies must enter these rough little pens which line the shore, and emerge therefrom in the most outlandish and ungainly outfit that ever man devised. The bathing dress is the nearest approach to first principles in the art of tailoring that has yet forced its way into popularity in a civilized community. Simplicity is its predominant feature, and simplicity in this connection significant two bages gargantic into which the nines two baggy garments into which the human form is thrust.

With their loose, coarse folds dangling about our limbs, we tread daintily with our naked eet upon the sand, avoiding broken shells and knots of seaweed, as though they were instinct with venomous life, until a shiver runs through our whole frame, as the lusty demon of the sea sends us his familiar greeting by whirling the spray suddenly about our knees. There is, then, but the one alternative—we must escape then, but the one alternative—we must escape in all haste from his chilling grasp, or we must plunge and dive into the very bosom of the turbulent waters, and do battle right manfully for their sway. Faint hearts sometimes lack courage and retreat; foolbardy men and women sometimes defy his wrath, and venture out into those treacherous depths where the demon has them at his mercy. But people who are blessed with a grain of wisdom take the middle ground, and soon their blood is take the middle ground, and soon their blood is quickened, and their whole body infused with a new life. Then comes a tumbling, rolling, rollicking, but withal a watchful abandonment to the most enticing of earthly sports, and a last we come up out of the waters, glowing, and sports, and at vigorous, as if endowed with perpetual youth. Is it a matter of surprise that, with such a foun-tain of vitality at hand, the sojourners by the

sea should be among the gayest of the gay, and experience an irresistible desire to trip their toes lightly in the dance, and grow merry by night as well as by day? In truth, the season at the sea side is never fully inaugurated until the first grand hop has been numbered with the recollections of the past. Atlantic City, as I foretold in a letter writen early in June, now enjoys a larger and livelier, population in the letter with the results of the letter with letter with the letter with the letter with the letter with the writen early in June, now enjoys a larger and livelier population than usually fails to its lot so early in the summer. The hotels have all a goodly number of patrons now present, and fresh arrivals are adding dally to the throng of pleasure-seekers. With such favorable auspices for an encouragement, Mr. William T. Caleb, the genial proprietor of the Surj House, on Saturday evening opened the Surj House, or Saturday evening opened the Surj House, of the search the genial proprietor of the Surf House, on Saturday evening opened the festivities of the season by the first complimentary hop. A week was devoted to preparations for the notable event, and when the appointed evening arrived, an untoward fate brought with it clouds and rain. During the afternoon the showers assumed the dimensions of a storm, and those who had been counting on one of the most enjoyable episodes in their sea-side experience, looked as gloomy as the weather itself. Two or three hours of sunshine, however, put a smiling face on all again; but such are the uncertainties of life in all its bearings, that the sun went down to the accompaniment of a drizzling rain, which continued at intervals throughout.

the night. This was disheartening, but, happily, not disastrons, for before nine o'clock the large duting hall of the Surf House, which had been cleared of all its cumbersome furniture for the occasion, was filled with a brilliant concourse of ladies, with their attendants, all eager for the pleasures of the dance. The assemblage was one of the largest and most fashionable that has ever been seen on the Island, even at the height of the season and in the most propitious weather.

William T. Malcolm, Esq., of Philadelphia, acted as Master of the Coremonies, assisted by the following gentlemen as Floor Managers—Mesars. Frank Coxe, James C. Smith, Thomas Althrop, B. Frank Paris, David B. Hilt, and E. N. Slocum. Carneross & Dixey's full Orchestra and Brass Band were in attendance, the former under the leadership of Mr. J. S. Cox, and the latter under that of Mr. W. S. Hobbs. It is needless to say that their musical achievements were in every respect worthy of the occasion, eliciting the warmes! praise on all sides. diciting the warmes; praise on all sides.

The programme for the evening embraced the

Lancers, Wallz. ottische. Polks Quadrille, Plain Quadrille.

 Durang Schottische.
 A'Medley of Waltzes, Polka, Redowa, and Galop. Midway in the revelry the music ceased, and Midway in the reveiry the music ceased, and the guests were invited into an ante-room to partake of a very satisfactory repast. The intigue of the galop and the waltz was no sconer remedied, than the Terpsichoreans resumed their efforts to amuse themselves to the utmost of their powers of endurance; and a little before the clock struck 12 the evening's entertainment came to an end. In consideration of the inclemency of the weather, and the ion of the inclemency of the weather, and the fact that this was the first hop of the present season, it was, without qualification, a decided

I am given to understand that the season of revelry which was so brilliantly inaugurated at the Surf House on Saturday evening, will be one of unusual attractions at that popular seaside establishment. Not only are the usual hops in contemplation, but a grand masquerade ball and one or more select concerts will be embraced in the programme of the next few weeks. Within a formight at the latest, Atlantic City will be filled to its utmost capacity, and the multitude of sojourners by the sea will have an unusual opportunity of tempering their enjoyment of the bathing with the most popular recreations in vogue in city life.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GROCERS' AND BUTCHERS' RE-FRIGERATORS—Cheap and good; warranted old, and free from sweat, or no sale.
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Also, the NEW MAGLIOCCO HEATER, which is cheap, powerful in giving heat, and saving in coal.

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PHILADELPHIA, JULY 12, 1867.-At a meeting of the City Executive Committee of the Union Republican party, held this day, the fol-lowing Supplementary Ruies were adopted and or-dered to be printed for the use of the various Division

WILLIAM B. LEEDS, President. JOHN L. HILL, Secretaries.

JOHN E. ALLEN, Secretaries.

These Rules shall be binding on all the Ward and Division Organizations of the Union Republican party of the City of Philadelphia at the ensuing Delegate Election.

It shall be the duty of the Republican Judges and Inspectors elected at the election in October, 1868, to conduct the Delegate Election to be held on the fourth Tuesday in August, of this year. In any Election Division that failed to elect the Republican candidate for Judge, said candidate shall act as Judge; where a vacancy occurs by death, removal, or otherwise, the remaining Election Officers, in conjunction with the Division Committee of Superintendence shall fill such vacancy. All appointments or change of election officers must be reported by the Division Committee of Superintendence to the President of the Ward Committee at least one week prior to said Date. ard Committee at least one week prior to said Dete te Election. No election officer shall be a delegate or a candidate before any or the conventions pro-

ded for in these rules.

The Delegate Elections shall be held at the regular acc of holding elections; or, if a change is desired. pines of nothing elections; or, it is change is desired, the place of holding said Delegate Elections may be changed by the Division Committee or Superintendence, in conjunction with the election officers of said Division: Provided, That one w-ek's notice shall be given to the voters of each Division of the place or holding said Dalierate Elections. noiding said Delegate Elections, RULE SECOND.

On the evenings of the sixth, seventh, and eighth of the n onth of August of this year, the Republican Election Officers of each Election Division, and the Division Committee of Superintendence, shall meet at the usual place of holding said Delegate Election, or such place as may be provided, between the hours of four and eight o'clock P.M., to prepare a registry of the Republican voters of said Division, Said officers shall enter in a book, containing street lists, provided for that purpose, the names and residences of all Republican voters of said Division who may apply, or who may be vouched for by two well-known Republican voters of said Division, with the names of the vouchers opposite.

voters of said Division, with the names of the vouchers opposite.

On the evening of the 9th of August, between the hours of 4 and 8 o'clock P. M., said registry shall be open to the inspection of all Republican voters in said Division, and if it shall be satisfactorily proven to the registry officers that the name of any person shall have been enrolled who is not a member of the Republican party, they shall strike his name from the list; and no person shall be allowed to vote at the ensuing Delegate Election unless his name appears duly registered in the enrolment book of said Division.

The original copy of each Division Registry shall be deposited with the President of the Ward Committees, who shall cause to be prepared a sufficient number of

deposited with the President of the Ward Committees, who shall cause to be prepared a sufficient number of the lists of voters for the use of each Division.

RULE THIRD,

The Republican citizens of the different Election Divisions anall, on the first Tuesday in September in each year, meet at such places as may be designated by the Division Executive Committee, and organize by electing the officers for the government of the Division Associations for the ensuing year.

It Resolved, That all Rules or parts of Rules inconsistent herewith, be and the same are hereby repealed.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates for admission may be examined 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.

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PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY-OFFICE, No. 27 B. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1867. DIVIDEND NOTICE.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

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

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after the 18th of July next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 6th of July next.

All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

8. BRADFORD,

7 reasurer.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE,-THIS BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE,—THIS splanded frair Dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect Dye—Harmless, Reliable. Instantaneous. Ne dhappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Soid by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory. No. 31 BARCLAY Birest, New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COM-PANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 222 PHILADELPHIA, July 8, 1867.
The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, from of large selections.

CHARLES PLATT, Secretary. P A T E N T

TOB A CCO POUCH!!

The Patent Pipe Filler Tobacco Pouch is used without dipping the pipe in the pouch, and without wasto, Can be carried in the pocket. Something entirely new, Everybody who smokes should have one. It is convenient, economical, and useful.

For sale averywhere.

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For sale everywhere, 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 desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable gar-nent. 26 wim 6m

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELE-TETT BRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms. New and Second-band Pianos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.
6 19 3m Warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT St.

AN UNPRECEDENTED TRIUMPH.—

CABLE DESPATCH.—"PARIS EXPOSITION,
July 1st., 1867—STRINWAY & HONE, 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 Pianos and the most valuable inventions, showing
the preatest progress in the construction of Piano-fortes,
with the strongest indorsement of the Suprement InterNATIONAL JURY."

In addition to the above Steinway & Sons have re-

In addition to the above, Steinway & Sons have peceived 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, swarded to
STEINWAY & Sons, of New York, their Grand Testimonial Medal, for greatest superiority and novelty of
construction in Pianos."

[324p]

BLASIUS BROS., NO. 1006 CHESNUT ST.

CHICKERING PIANOS AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

A cable telegram announces that the

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GRAND GOLD MEDAL Has been awarded to Chickering & Sons, for the est Pianos; and also, that The Grand Decoration and Medal of the Legion of Honor has been conterred upon Mr. Chickering by the hands of the Emperor of France, for entire superiority in Plano-fortes over

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LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER AND DRESSING.

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CLARK & BIDDLE,

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FIRST PREMIUM! PARIS EXPOSITION. PATEK PHILIPPE & CO.'S WATCHES.

THE ABOVE MAKERS HAVE RECEIVED THE FIRST GOLD MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

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JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES. WATCHES AND JEWELRY CAREFULLY RE

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PETITIONS AND SCHEDULES IN BANKRUPTCY,

COMPLETE.

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

7 17 wedsta # NO. 220 DOCH STREET. OST-ON SATURDAY EVENING, IN GOING from Seventeenth and Chesnut to Twenty-drai Walsut, a CHILD'S GOLD CHAIN AMM LET, finder will be becally rewarded by caving it a Northeast corner of SEVENTEEN TH and CHES-

GREEN TURTLE STEAKS AT W. H. T SON'S Malson Fertile, No. 401 MERC treet, above Fourth. Green Turtle Soup ser-cubch to-morrow at 10% A. M.

FINANCIAL.

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Having purchased \$600,000 of the FIRST MORT-GAGE COUPON BONDS OF THE NORTH MES-BOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, BEARING SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST, having 30 years to run, we are now prepared to sell the same at the low tate of

85,

And the accrued interest from this date, thus paying the investor over 8 per cent. interest, which is pays-

ble semi-annually. This Loan is secured by a First Mortgage upon the Company's Railroad, 171 miles atready constructed and in running order, and 52 miles additional to be completed by the first of October next, extending from the city of St. Louis into Nortnern and Central Missesses. Full particulars will be given on application to either of the undersigned.

E. W. CLARKE & CO. JAY COURE & CO. DREXEL & CO. P. S.—Parties holding other securities, and wishing to change them for this Loan, can do so at the market rates. 7 15 lm

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE

PURCHASED THE

NEW SIX PER CENT. REGISTERED LOAN

LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGA-

TION COMPANY, DUE IN 1897. INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY,

FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE AND OFFER IT FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF

NINETY-TWO.

AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY

This LOAN is secured by a first mortgage on Company's Ranroad, constructed and to be structed, extending from the southern boundary the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware River at Easton, including their bridge across the saidriver now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, libertiess, and tranchises appertain-

ing to the said Kallroad and Bridge, Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the office of the Company, or o either of the under-DREXEL & CO.

> E. W. CLARK & CO. JAY COOKE & CO. W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AEBTSEN,

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. 809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA. CAPITAL .SI,000,000

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REMOVAL.

THE UNION NATIONAL BANK

HAS REMOVED TO THE

S.E. CORNER OF THIRD AND ARCH STS. Where they will be located during the erection of their NEW BANKING HOUSE.

N. C. BEUSSELMAN.

Late of the Philadelphia National Bank

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ats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three
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