## Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON. (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED).

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

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

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1867.

What is the True Issue Between the President and Congress?

In all discussions of public questions, it is important to keep to the real point at issue. Side questions, however important and interesting in themselves, only serve to distract the mind and to confuse its conceptions. Thus the President in his last veto message dwells a great deal upon that vexed problem of political metaphysics, as to whether the Rebel States are really States or not. It seems to us that this is entirely foreign to the true issue. The only question that is properly raised in this connection by the several Reconstruction acts, is whether the present so-called State Governments of the late Rebel States are legal or not? If they are legal and constitutional governments, standing upon as good a basis as the State Governments of the loyal States, then, of course, the Reconstruction acts are liable to many of the objections urged against them; but if, on the other hand, these so-called State Governments have no valid constitutional basis, but are the mere offspring of usurpation on the part of the President, then they have no claim to existence, and their removal is the highest duty of Congress. The question is narrowed down to the legality of the present so-called State Governments of the late Rebel States, the President maintaining that they are legal, while Congress and the country hold that they are not.

Now, the President's case is too weak to allow of his meeting this question boldly upon its naked merits. He does not attempt to do it. He proceeds by a process of indirection, and assumes that if Congress overthrows his State Governments it makes itself responsible for the doctrine of State suicide, with all its consequences.

But just here every intelligent mind will at once recur to the President's own action with reference to the Rebel State Governments at the close of the war. The overthrow of the Rebel armies restored the power and authority of the Union over the entire South. In each of the Rebel States there was at that time a fully organized and active State Government. complete in all its departments, its officers elected by the people, and its authority unquestioned within its own limits.

Now let us ask the question, Were these Rebel State Governments legal, or were they illegal? If they were legal, then they were entitled to proceed unimpeded in their operations. They were unquestionably the choice of the people-using that word in the conservative sense, as meaning the governing class. If they were illegal, then the Rebel States had been for some four years without legal or con stitutional governments. What their legal status was during this time, whether a State can exist for years without a legal Government, whether the State is a something independent of its organization-all these are questions we leave to the political metaphysicians. President Johnson took the position that the Rebel State Governments were illegal, and as the head of the army forbade them any longer to exercise their functions. He did by these illegal organizations just what Congress proposes to do by his illegal organizations. And if the overthrow of an illegal State Government by act of Congress involves the endorsement of the doctrine of State suicide, it is difficult to see why the overthrow of an illegal State Government by the President does not involve the same consequences. The difficulties and inonsistencies which the President proposes for Congress are equally obstacles in his own path. The doctrines of his veto message are as repugnant to the action of Andrew Johnson in 1865 as they are to that of Congress in 1867.

But there is one conclusion of great value which may be drawn from President John son's overthrow of the Rebel State Governments at the close of the war. It establishes a common starting-point for the President and for Congress. Each and all agree that the Rebel State Governments at the close of the war were illegal, and that they were justly overthrown, There we all stand together-radicals and conservatives, Congress and the President. W. may therefore throw out of view all that went before. If the General Government was inconsistent during the war, sometimes acting apparently upon one theory and sometimes upon another, we may let that all pass. The only practical question that remains is, Who, when the Rebel State Governments were overthrown, had the authority, under the Constitution, to organize new Governments to take their places? This is the sole question at issue. Everything outside of it is impertment. The President assumed that he had this authority, and as Congress was not in session, he proceeded to exercise it; and before that body could get together he had got so far in the work that he had State Governments ready-made in every one of the Rebel States. But when Congress assembled, in December, 1865, at its regular annual session, it refused to concede the legality of the President's work. It contended that the creation of State Governments was not a part of the constitutional duties of the Executive. It proceeded upon the assumption that the only law-making authority in this Government is the Congress, and it immediately took steps to secure the organization of legal and constitutional State Governments in the late Rebel States. And this is still the issue. The

President clings to his assumption of unconstitutional power, and would preserve the fruits of his illegal acts. Congress, on the other hand, is proceeding, as rapidly as the circum stances of the case will admit, to replace Mr-Johnson's unconstitutional State Governments with legal and valid ones. This is the whole case in a nutshell, and it shows that Mr. Johnson, in his Veto Message, has totally failed to meet the great question involved. He has merely made one more dodge.

The Present System of Taxation Ineffi-

cient. THE report of the Congressional Committee or the Management of the Revenue and the Mode of its Collection has established officially what was known before to every one, that the present system of raising revenue is totally ineflicient; that under it the Government is defrauded of millions upon millions of dollars annually; that the officers of the United States are, many of them, corrupt; that their agents are worse; that the dealers, with few exceptions, are dishonest when an opportunity affords; and that, unless a change is brought about, taxation will be ruinous to the honest, and compel them to join the crowd of defrauders. The article of whisky alone evidences the magnitude of the deceptions practised. Liquor can be bought for less than the Government tax, and the daily return of almost all the distillers is one of deception and theft. It has been proposed, in view of the necessity of reform, and the impracticability of effecting it with the manufacturers, that he great weight of taxation be made to fall ather upon the buyer than on the seller, and hat the retailer be charged directly, and not the producer. But we doubt if the remedy would effect very good results. It is a subject which merits the most earnest and persistent attention of the Treasury Department. There is no subject towards which official attention should be more constantly directed, for there is none of more vital value to the nation. On it depends the safety of our credit, a jewel to be prized above all others. In addition to the pecuniary loss, the facility for fraud causes a degradation of the morals of the people, and we are in danger of experiencing the sad effects depicted by Sydney Smith, which he predicted would result from our public debt:

"The habit of dealing with large sums will make the Government avaricious and profuse. and the system itself will infallibly generate the vermin of spies and informers, and a still more pestilent race of political tools and retainers of the meanest and most odious description-while the prodigious patronage which the collection of this splendid revenue will throw into the hands of Government, will invest it with so vast an influence, and hold out such means and temptations to corruption, as all the virtue and public spirit even of republicanism will be unable to resist."

Heeding, then, the warning given by the reverend gentleman nearly fifty years ago, let the Government devote its energies to devise a system which will at least have some show of honesty. The present plan is offensive to all right-thinking citizens who understand its workings.

## Our Foreign Ministers. THE class of gentlemen who are generally

selected to represent the United States abroad are of a status utterly unfitted for any such positions of honor. By long association and habit we have grown to look upon a consulate or ministership as the proper reward for a useful politician, and to deem that nothing but the qualifications essential to a stump orator are necessary in an ambassador. The result is that the complaints against our foreign representatives are many and loud. A considerable allowance, however, must be made for the mistakes so often made by our people as to the functions of a representative. It is a delusion to suppose that he is a judge, or a hotel-keeper, or yet a showman. There is really no good claim of an American against the representative of his Government except what is the official duty of the latter - the vising of passports, assistance in case of arrest by a foreign power, and a few other similar cases. The only one, however, who told the travelling public frankly what he would do for them was the Hon. James M. Mason, of Virginia, Pierce's Minister to France. But making all the allowances incident to the exorbitant demands on travellers, there is no doubt but that we are very poorly represented abroad. With the exception of some selections made by Mr. Lincoln, at a time when we had to send our best talent to defeat the schemes of the Confederates, we really have a very inferior set of representatives. If there is one position which it is positively essential that a gentleman should fill, it is that of ambassador. Called upon to mingle in the most polished society of Europe, he must either be powerless and ridiculous, or else possess the social graces which nothing but education of a peculiar kind can give. There is wide room for reform in this department, and we hope to see the day when a regular pupilage will be as essential to diplomacy as it is to-day to the naval and military departments of the United States service.

THE New York Tribune tells a pretty good story of the workings of the Tenure of Office bill. It says:-

"The Tenure of Office law has had an unex-"The Tenure of Office law has had an unexpected result, which we hardly know whether to call depions ble or comical. A Postmaster was suspended for defalcation; the Senate rejected the person nominated as his successor; and under the law the delinquent had to be reinstated. In communicating to him this amazing result, the Postmaste-General politicly requested him, 'as a favor to the Department, to use as little of the money of the Government and make as few false entries as possible.' It is not said whether there is any legal punishment for stealing in the State wherein the gentleman lives."

RECONSTRUCTION,-Things are evidently "s little mixed" in North Carolina. The Goldsboro Star says:-"Native North Carolinians are doing more to array the colored man against the white than all the North combined."

THE APPRAL OF THE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE. A few days since we published an appeal from the Republican Executive Committee, which should receive the immediate attention of all true friends of freedom. Of the work already done by the Committee they speak themselves. The Committee have already expended nearly \$23,000, mainly derived from the private contributions of Senators and Representatives, and their purse is now empty. They have sent more than seventy active and intelligent speakers and organizers through the South; they have distributed an immense number of documents; they have formed Republican Clubs and Committees in every State; and they express the unhesitating conviction that with a reasonable persistence and energy on our part we may carry the whole South at the next elections. But the Southern loyalists are poor; they can give little except their votes to the cause of the country; the necessary expenses of the campaign must be defrayed mainly by the Union party of the North. One hundred dollars now, say the Committee, will accomplish far more than \$10,000 a year hence. The attention of the friends of the cause is most earnestly called to the appeal. All contributions and communications should be addressed to Hon. T. L. Tulloch, Washington, D. C.

THE New York World shows how the good erop will affect the price of everything, in a

long article, which concludes:-"There is scarcely a class of people whom this era of low prices will not affect. The competing railway companies that hope to move this vast crop must offer the lowest rates. When hay is \$20 per ton livery stable men must not expect to board horses at the Long Branch and Sarators for homes. toga rates for human beings. Cheap hay, and wheat, and corn, must make cheap beef, pork, butter, cheese, and milk, and the butcher, grocer, and milkman must come down in their prices. And with all the rest labor will be cheaper, and mechanics and laborers must submit to a reduction in wages proportionate to the cheaper rates at which the necessaries of life can be bought. This general downfall in the exorbitant prices and projects of the past few years must compel a considerable reduction in rents. This must begin next spring, to be fol-lowed by still another reduction the year follow-ing, till rents are as reasonable as they were before the war. Congress has not yet discovered that the war is ended, but all classes of dealers and consumers throughout the country will soon find out that the days of war prices are

If Congress has "forgotten that the war is ended," it seems that the World and all its allies have forgotten that we have ever had a

"STRAIGHTFORWARD ADVICE."- Regarding the dea of calling the five Southern Military Dis. trict Commanders to Washington, the New York Tribune turnishes the following view:-"Mr. Johnson's plan of calling the five District Commanders together in Washington and conferring with them respecting the proper execution of the Reconstruction act is a very good one, and if it is only conceived and carried out in an honest spirit, we shall hardly fail to preceive benefit from it. A little straightforward advice from Sheridan and Sickles would be of immense service to Mr. Johnson. But does he mean to take it? We have our misgivings. It is not the President's way. If the object of the conference is to attempt to throw upon the Military Commanders a joint responsibility for the poticy which Mr. Johnson has already fixed upon, the plan had better be abandoned at once. In the first place, the people will not be deceived by it, and in the second place, they would not accept the reconstruction policy of the Executive even if all the military commanders in the universe approved it."

THE REPORTED MASSACRE of a Bishop and everal Sisters of Charity by the Indians proving o be without foundation. the New York Tribune of this morning says:-"The special despatch to the Herald announcing the massacre of Bishop Lamay and ten Sisters of Charity by the Indians proves, like three-fourths of the Indian news, to be utterly without foundation. In fact, the Indian news, as well as the Indian war, is in the main manufactured by dishonest speculators, who make profit out of the military movements on the Plains. There is nothing they dread more than peace. There is nothing for which they scheme and manœuvre and lie so eagerly as for a good, long, bloody war. The Indian Peace Commissioners appointed under the recent act of Congress are about entering upon their duties, and we trust they will devote a good share of attention to the deviltry of the Government con. tractors and other speculative scamps who have brought upon us most of the present troubles, and are trying to bring more."

"THE APPLICATION OF IT."-The National Intelligencer had an inspired utterance yesterday. The President, it appears, promises to cheerfully execute the wishes of Congress; but to this promise he appends a few oracular remarks, which may be interpreted almost any way, and will read forward and backward slike. He holds that he has no power 'to exonerate himelf from ultimate responsibility for all Executive action under the Government to the extent that 'he shall take care the laws are faithfully executed;" in which opinion we most heartily agree with him. The article in the Intelligencer thus continues:-"Should an occasion unfortunately force itself or be forced upon him, in which he must consent to be disobeyed or sup planted from his constitutional jurisdiction, or else require his commands under the law to be implicitly obeyed by the power of the army and navy, if necessary, there is, we are satisfied, no authority for saying what line of action the Administration would adopt," This sentence comes in like a lion and goes out like a lamb. good deal in the style of one of Bunsby's opinions; and we might say of it, too. in the words of Captain Cuttle, "the bearings of this here observation lies in the application of it." It something happen it is not clear what. Mr. Johnson will either do or not do something which nobody can toresee. The statement may not be very assuring, but it is safe,-N. Y. Tribune.

THE LOWER CALIFORNIA JOB, - A gentleman just returned from San Francisco informs us that he met there the agents of the company who have obtained the colonization grant for Lower California from Juarez, and that he saw the deed itself. It gives to the company the control of an immense section of country, with its mineral and arable lands, its harbor and railroad privileges. On the signing of the contract a million of dollars was paid, and the remainder is to be liquidated by instalments at periods which will give the company time to develop the mineral resources of the country. The parties to this scheme will make a good thing out of it. It is the most valuable grant of its kind that has ever been made by the Mexican Government to foreigners.-N. Y.

OBITUARY.

Lord Justice Turner. George James Turner was born at Great Yarmouth in 1798; bis father, the Rev. Bichard Turner, having been thirty years minister of that parish. He was educated at the Charter House and at Pembroke College, Cambridge, was a wrangler in 1819, and was soon afterwards elected a fellow. In July, 1821, he was called to the bar by the Honorable Society of Lincoln's Inn, and in 1840 he was made a Q. C. He was the counsel for the Rev. Dr. Gorham before the the counsel for the Rev. Dr. Gorham before the Privy Council against the Bishop of Exeter. From 1847 to 1851 he was M. P. for Coventry. On the retirement of Sir James Wigram, in 1851, he was made Vice-Chancellor, and on that occasion be received the honor of knighthood. Two years later, on Lord Cranworth's becoming Lord Chancellor, Sir George was promoted to be Lord Justice of the Court of Appeal, as the colleague of the late Sir James Lewis Knight Bruce. He was married to Louisa, daughter of Edward Jones, of Brackley, in Northamptonshire, by whom he leaves six sons and three daughters. His reputation as a most able and profound lawyer was universally recognized by protound lawyer was universally recognized by the profession. Judges with a superficial knowledge of law are not unknown in the Court Judges with a supertic of Chancery; but the late Lord Justice, by his position in the Appellate Court and his masterly decisions, did much to mitigate that reproach Besides his official merits he bore personally the character of a most amisble, upright, and

POSTAL CONVENTIONS. Important Statement by the British Chancellor of the Exchequer.

In the House of Commons Mr. Hadtield asked he Chancellor of the Exchequer whether the Government had considered the policy of extending the system of cheap postage to all toreign and triendly governments willing to reciprocate in this convenience, and to bear their proportion of the cost of the same; and whether any measures were being taken for such an arrangement.

Chancellor of the Exchequer-The important subject upon which the honorable gen-tleman has asked a question has very much engaged the attention of the Government and of their predecessors. Within these few weeks we have signed a postal convention with the United States, under which, after the 1st of January, the postage between the two countries reduced from 1s. to 6d, for each halfounce letter. (Cheers.) I may also say that of the numerous proposals made for the reduction of foreign postage, the vast majority have emanated from this country, and there has been no proposal made upon a tolerably taic basis that has ever been refused by us. (Hear, hear.) Negotia-tions with Peru, Chill, and other western States of America are at this moment going on, with the object of reducing the postage, but I cannot say that anything very dennite has been concluded in these cases. Within the last two or three years the pestage between this country and sweden has been reduced from 11d. to 6 t., with Denmark from 8d. to 4d., and with Holland from 8d. to 3d. That will show that the subject has very much engaged the attention of the Government, and there are at this moment before us, and under the consideration of other Governments, proposals which may lead to still more extensive results. (Hear, hear.)

The New Town of Julesburg.

From the Leavenworth (Kansas) Times. The new town of Julesburg is another instance of the way things are rushed out West. The Omaha Herold describes it as having every trade and occupation represented. Has got 120 whisky shops, several gambling hells, and a few other dens of vice. Its population is about 3000.

The principal amusements are getting tight, fighting, and occasionally shorting each other down for pastime. Money is very plentiful, and the evils of which it is the root spring up in its path

The great national question debated there is, where is Julesburg? Is it in the State of Nebraska? the Territory of Wyoming? the Territory of Dakotah? or is it in Colorado?
For the past few days, the first of its existence, the city was ruled by an extempore Vigilantes, who amused themselves by the exercise

of the cowhide, halter, and revolver.
At a recent meeting of the citizens it was agreed to form a civic government, and to adopt the charter, laws, and ordinances of Omaha. They have elected a Mayor and City Council. Mayor is only a five days' resident of the place, and none of the Council have been there

Rents are enormously high. One man pays \$100 a day for a tent, for a gambling and billiard hall with one table. Another rents a part shed, part canvas structure, for \$1000 a week.

Trial Trip of New Steamship Ontario Boston, July 23 .- The new steamship Ontario, the pioneer of the American Steamship Company's line from Boston to Liverpool, returned to this port this atternoon, after an absence of twenty-five hours on a trial trip at sea, for the purpose of testing her machinery and getting er engines in working order. The steamer ran outside of Cape Cod, and after standing off and on during the night, returned by a circuitous route through the Bay. About fifty gentlemen, including the executive officer of the Company, constructor, nautical, and mercantile mer were on board. The vessel behaved admirabl and her engines worked successfully. Though the trial was not for speed, she attained a rate of 114 knots, with four-fiths of her power applied. The Ontario is of 3000 tons burden, and she has engines of 1700 horse power.

Fifteen-Cent Fractional Currency.

A despatch from Washington announces that the Treasury Department will soon issue an additional fractional currency note of the denomination of fifteen cents. The principal smbellishments on the face of this note are an engraved likeness of General Grant on the right hand, and opposite, on the left, a likeness of Lieutenant-General Sherman. The back of the note, like all other late issues of Government money, will be green, with the number "15" on each side of the note. The bronze figures which have thus far been placed upon the various denominations of the United states currency will be omitted on this new issue, and, for safety, a peculiar kind of paper will be substituted.

WHAT THE CHIVALRY IS COMING To .- The Galveston Bulletin seems inclined to ridicule the Charleston Mercury for announcing and commending the sailing of three young Charles tomans, of good families and education, as deck hands before the mast. "Well, vot of it?" says the Bulletin. A good deal of it, we should say. The encouraging and commendatory notice of such sensible acts of independence among young men brought up to despise labor, is emiently a good thing. It the press is of any use it is for the propagation of noble principles, and the making public of such manly examples is one of the greatest blessings the Southern press can confer upon its young men.—N. Y. Times.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

GROCERS' AND BUTCHERS' RE-FRIGERATORS-Cheap and good; warranted cold, and free from sweat, or no sale,
Also, HARRIS' UNCLE SAM HOT-AIR RANGE,
w. ich is so admirably constructed that the cooking of
a inmity, instead of being a labor, is really a pleasant exercine,
Also, the NEW MAGLIOCCO HEATER, which is
cheap, powerful in giving heat, and saving in coal.
R. S. HARRIS & CO.,
5183m4p No. 149 North NINTH Street.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING,-JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have RE-MOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 164 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT. OFFICES:-No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelph TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PARDER SCIENTIFIC COURSE

LAFAVETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 20, the day before the annual commencement. For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor B. B. YOUNGMAN,

Clark of the Faculty. Faston, Pa., July, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL AND CAMBEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES.

Ob and alice AUGUST 1, 1867, at their offices in New York and Philadelphia, there will be payable to the Stockholders of the their company to the stockholders of the stockholders. On and after AUGUST 1. 1897, at their once in York and Philadelphia, there will be payad s to the Stockholders of the above Companies on the books July 1. 1897, a dividend of FIVE PER CENT, on the full stock, and in proportion on the part paid stock, clear or United States tax.

RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer.

7.23 %

DIVIDEND NOTICE. - PHILADEL PANY. PHILADEL COM

PANY.

PHILADRIPHIA, July 23, 1807.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared, clear of taxes, from the profits of the Company for the six montos ending June 30, 1807, payable on and aiter AUGUST I, prox., to the Stockholders of the Company of July 1 lnst.

7 24 7t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING BAILROAD COMPANY-OFFICE, No. 227 S. FCURTH SINSS. PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1887.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 6th of July next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, July 18, 1867.

A Dividend of FIVE FER 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 sth of July next. sith of July next.

All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and S. BRADFORD,

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT,
WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE,
Twentieth Ward. [7 23 1m]
Subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

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

For sale everywhere.

7 13 1m4p

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world.
The only true and perfect Dye—Harmless, Reliable, instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints,
Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of Had Dyes. Invigorates the hir, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Pernmers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR .- CHEVALIER'S Life for the Hair positively restores grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life, strength, and growth to the weakest hair, stops its failing out at once; keeps the head clean; is un-paralleled as a hair dressing. Soldiby all gruggists, hishionable hair-dressers and dealers in fancy goods. fashionable hair-dressers, and desale druggi-ts,
The trade supplied by the wholesale druggi-ts,
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.,
New York.

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 estrous of procuring a first-class fashionable gar-

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

AN UNPRECEDENTED TRIUMPH .-CABLE DESPATCH, - "PARIS EXPOSITION, July 15t, 1867—STEINWAY & SONS, of New York, bave been awarded by the Supreme Jury of the Exposition THE FIRST GOLD MEDIAL OF MERIT for the righest degree of perfection in grand, square, and up right Pianos and the most valuable inventions, showing the greatest progress in the construction of Piano-fortes with the strongest indorsement of the Supheme Inter National July." In addition to the above, Steinway & Sons have re-

celved the following Cable despatch:-"Paris, July 4,
"The great Societe des Beaux Aris, oi Paris, have,
after a careiul examination of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to
STEINWAY & SONS, of New York, their Grand Testimonial Medut, for greatest superiority and novelty of
construction in Planos,"

[\$2.4p

CHICKERING PIANOS AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

BLASIUS BROS., NO. 1006 CHESNUT ST.

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 conterred upon Mr. Chickering by the hands of the Emperor of France, for entire superiority in Plano-fortes over all others exhibited at the Exposition

WM. H. DUTTON, NO. 914 CHESNUT ST.

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR.

RICH GLOSS INSTEAD OF GREY DECAY! LONDON HAIR COLOR

RESTORER AND DRESSING. The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing Combined.

NO MORE BALDNESS · OR GREY HAIR.

It never falls to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.
ONLY 75 CENTS A BOTTLE. HALF A DOZEN, 84.00. Sold at

DR. SWAYNE'S.

NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET, ABOVE VINE,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. [56 mw]4.

ATLANTIC SITY

THE SURF HOUSE is nearer the ocean than any other first-class Hotel at this place.

The terms are only \$20 per week; half price for Ct lidren and Servanua [584] Ample accommodations for six hundred people,

DELIGHTFUL SHADE, ireshing breezes, and first class re-treshing breezes, and first class re-treshing breezes, and first class re-treshing breezes, and first class re-lease the class re-quarters of an hour. WATCHES.

CLARK & BIDDLE.

No. 712 CHESNUT Street,

HAVE JUST OPENED

LADIES' FINE WATCHES.

AN INVOICE OF

Manufactured in Europe Expressly for their Sales. 7 mmwsimte

FIRST PREMIUM!

PARIS EXPOSITION. PATEK PHILIPPE & CO.'S

WATCHES. THE ABOVE MARKES HAVE BECEIVED

THE FIRST GOLD MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION. BAILEY & CO.,

No. 819 CHESNUT Street Sole Agents for Pennsylvania,



RHEUMATISM. RHEUMATISM. NEURALGIA.

NO CURE NO PAY.

NO CURE NO PAY. DR. FITLER'S

GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. WARRANTED HARMLESS. REFERENCES-5000 CURES REFERENCES-5000 CURES

IN PHILADELPHIA ALONE. DR. FITLER. ONE OF OUR OLDEST PHYSICIANS

ADVISES GRATIS DAILY.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT, [629mws tit No. 29 South FOURTH St. GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

THE PINE SHIRT EMPORIUM. Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Every Description of

GERTLEHEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

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

Especial attention given to the manufacture of FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS. Warranted to give satisfaction.

DIAMOND BEACH PARK ASSOCIA-ISLAND, N. J. GRAND OPENING DAY

This new and beautiful Park, with Mile Track, and commodious Rotel accommodations, will be opened to the public ON MONDAY, 29th of July,

when the first TROTTING MATCH of the season will take place. The amount of Premiums will be stated hereafter. Gentlemen desirous of entering their Horses will

please address Colonel JOHN WEST, Secretary, United States Hotel Cape Island, N. J. Hassler's Louble Brass and String Band will be in

PETITIONS AND SCHEDULES

IN BANKRUPTCY, COMPLETE.

JOHN C. CLARK & SON. Commercial and Law Blank Store, NO. 230 DOCK STREET.

BAUCH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME. The great Fertilizer or all crops. Quick in action, and permanent in its effects. Established or Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms. Manufactured only by

BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue
Philadelph COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

ORIGINATORS OF THE NITROUS OXIDE Extract Teeth without pain or any ill effects. OFFICE, NO. 737 WALNUT STREET.

Below Eighth, Philadelphia

ROPER'S NEW AMERICAN BREECH-LOADING REPEATING SHOT GUN,

PIRING FOUR SHOTS IN TWO SECONDS, Using ordinary Ammunition, Manufactured by the ROPER REPEATING RIFLE COMPANY, AMherst, Massachusetts, under personal supervision of C. M. SPENCER, Inventor of the famous SPENCER RIFLE. Send for circular.

WILSON'S EARLY BLACKBERRY, THE Liargest, sweetest, and best Blackberry in mar-set, grown by William Parry, Cinnaminatos, New Jersey, and for sale by

No. 117 DELAWARE Avenue Market, No. 117 DELAWARE Avenue Market, JOHNSON & CO., No. 2 VINE Street, Philadelphia.

TAKE THE FAMILY TO GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS.
The most delightful place for recreation and enjoyment in the vicinity of the city. Boats leave fort of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of a boat.