Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOOM. (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET. Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Bighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1867.

The New York "Tribune" upon the Pennsylvania Campaign.

THE New York Tribuns volunteers a criticism upon the manner in which the Republicans of this State, as it charges, are conducting the judicial canvass. The idea of the Tribune seems to be that the decisions of a judge on the bench-should not be called in question, nor made a ground of opposing him at the polls. Thus it says that Judge Sharswood's decision against the constitutionality of greenbacks "was a purely legal decision, which, whether right or wrong, was made solely upon Judge Sharswood's understanding of the law." It

"The formal decisions of eminent judges upon points of law ought not to be bandled about in appeals to popular passion. The purity and nonor of the judiciary are more than party triumph. If the decisions of a Court are to be triumph. If the decisions of a Court are to be the subject of party strife, and debated in stump speeches, we may bid farewell to an independent and fearless Judiclary.

With the politics of Judge Sharswood we differ, and would have the Pennsylvania Republicans oppose him on political grounds, but on those only. We would have justice kept sacred, and would never willingly see judges, sworn to honestly administer the law, held responsible would never willingly see judges, sworn to honestly administer the law, held responsible their decisions by either of the political

We think if the Tribune had adopted these views at an earlier day, it would have saved itself many a hot and furious diatribe against the late Chief Justice Taney and the Dred Scott decision. It might even now moderate its tone concerning Judge Cardozo, of its own city. Suppose this latter judge were a candidate for re-election, would not the Tribune oppose him on the very ground of his decisions? Suppose the office of Chief Justice of the United States were an elective one, and that subsequent to the delivery of the Dred Scott decision the late Chief Justice Taney had been a candidate for re-election, would not the Tribune have opposed him on the ground of that decision? Would it then have maintained that "the formal decisions of eminent judges" ought not to be canvassed before the people, and that judges ought not to be "held responsible for their decisions by either of the political parties?"

The Tribune's theory is an unsound one. Political questions finally settle themselves in the shape of laws, and thus pass before the judges. The fundamental law of the Constitution is constantly before them for interpretation, and our most important political questions grow out of different constructions of that instrument. Now we aver that the people have a right to their interpretation of the Constitution, and whenever a judge decides contrary to this interpretation of the people, they have good and sufficient ground for setting him aside, and putting another man in his place. And in selecting men for the judiciary, what better criterion of their views on constitutional law can be found than the decisions which they may have already rendered? Now, the people of this State believe in the constitutionality of the act of Congress making greenbacks a legal tender for debt. Judge Sharswood does not. The honesty of his opinion makes not the slightest difference in the case. The people are entitled to choose a judge who interprets the Constitution as they do, and the fact that Judge Sharswood does not do this is a good ground for opposing his election.

During the war our Democratic judge; decided the draft to be unconstitutional. It was a pure question of law with them, a much so as the greenback question was wit Judge Sharswood. They were State-sovereign men of the Calhoun stripe, as is Judge Shars wood, and they decided the question accordingly. Does the Tribune pretend that thi decision was not a legitimate topic of party discussion, and was not sufficient ground for political action on the part of the people? The Tribune admits that Judge Sharswood should be opposed on "political grounds." But what are political grounds in the case of a judge? Are they not his opinions upon political questions? And do they cease to be political grounds by being put in the form of a judicial decision?

The Tribune has a most singular way of helping its political friends. We remember how it helped the Republicans of Illinois in their great Senatorial contest in 1858. They have remembered it, too, ever since. It professes to favor the election of Judge Williams. If it really does favor his election, we hope it will take a less equivocal method of showing that fact than by the publication of articles like the one upon which we have been commenting.

Sheridan Removes Throckmorton. PRESIDENT JOHNSON will have to hurry up matters, or Sheridan will get the Fifth District pretty well reconstructed before he can be removed. He has just given "Governor"

Throckmorton, of Texas, his walking papers, and appointed a good, sound Union man in his place. This should have been done some time ago, and doubtless would have been done had not Sheridan been awaiting the final action of Congress upon the Reconstruction law. Texas under the rule of Throckmorton has gotten into a terrible condition. Under Governor Pease we shall look for a better state of things.

THE TRIUMPH of Mr. Disraeli, in carrying the Reform bill through the House of Commons by a unanimous vote, is something remarkable. The House of Lords, however, has already amended the bill, making it less liberal, so that the final character of the measure is still a matter of some doubt.

The Tennessee Election. THE election which is to occur to-morrow in

Tennessee has attracted general attention from the bitterness with which the canvass has been conducted, and from occasional disturbances of the public peace which have from time to time occurred. The true position of affairs in that State may best be learned by a reference to the history of events during and since the Rebellion.

In most of the Rebel States there was such a practical unity of sentiment among the white people, that they were saved from falling into the horrors of civil war among themselves. Not so, however, in Tennessee. Her people were very closely divided in sentiment, and when a proposal was submitted to them in favor of calling a convention with a view to secession, it was voted down by a large majority. Through the treachery of her Legislature the State was finally carried over to the Rebellion. But there was a very large portion of her people who refused to give up their allegiance to the Union. When the collision of arms came, Tennessee thus became the theatre of civil war in its most aggravated and terrible forms. It was neighbor against neighbor. The sufferings of the Tennessee loyalists will form a dark page in the history of the Rebellion, while their devotion to the old flag, amid scenes of danger, distress, persecution, and death, has given to patriotism itself a new and noble illustration.

When the Union cause had triumphed and the work of reconstruction began in Tennessee, it encountered the terrible feuds and hatred8 that had grown up out of the contest. The new State Government, in the hands of Governor Brownlow, found itself assailed by the very class of men who had treacherously carried the State into the Rebellion. The disfranchisement of the Rebels, and the enfranchisement of the blacks, became absolutely necessary to save the State from falling into disloyal hands. It was simply a question whether the loyal men who had remained true to the Union and the flag, and who had suffered everything in doing so, should control the State, or whether the Rebels, still filled with hatred and vindictiveness against the Unionists, should do so. The contest has been a very bitter one, and any man of less nerve and determination than Governor Brownlow would have failed. He deserves the thanks of every Union man in the whole country for the courage and devotedness he has displayed. Despite the clamor that is being raised for partisan purposes elsewhere, we believe he has done the best that the circumstances of the case admitted of, and that under his guidance the State will finally settle down into peace and prosperity. It is very much as it was in Missouri. The same clamor was raised against Governor Fletcher and the Unionists there, but they stood firm and the State was saved. Nobody hears of any trouble there now. So it will be in Tennessee as soon as the old Rebel element finds that it is fairly whipped, and cannot regain political control of the

Is It Impossible?

Ir is stated that the Duke of Argyle, Sir Charles Bright, and other leading English men, have organized a society for the purpose of seeing whether it is not possible to perfect a mechanism which will enable man to navigate the air as easily as he now does the water. The association is called the Æronautical Society, and they intend to take active steps towards practically securing the end aforesaid. To a casual observer it would at first appear impossible that the attempt should be crowned with success. That a party could start to-day from Philadelphia, and with equal safety and greater rapidity proceed to New York or Washington, seems a consummation most desirable, yet opposed to the fitness of things; yet a few minutes' examination will show that there is no real cause for despair. Suppose—in order to encourage the eronaut-that we transport ourselves back a century, and stand where our ancestors did a hundred years ago. Let some one come to us and tell us that the fumes which escaped from a kettle could be used to drag a score of tons across the country at the rate of forty miles an hour, and that, too, without great danger to life or limb, and we would have voted such a man a Munchausen, and considered him as insulting our intelligence. Or let a man say that we should know at 2 o'clock what transpired at St. Petersburg at 9 o'clock the same morning, and there is every probability that the maniac would have shared the fate of Goody Cole and the other witches of bygone days. Or yet again, if a man should have visited a printing office in 1767 and told the man who was working the hand press that within a hundred years a paper four times the size of his would be printed at the rate of a hundred a minute, he would have been probably ejected with great wrath. Yet all these things have been done within one hundred years. The impossible things of the past are everyday occurrences of the present. We do not notice the steam cars, or the telegraph poles, or the printing presses. We take them for granted, and wonder how any one could be so stupid as to deny their value. How then, in the light of experience, are we warranted in doubting that the system of aerial navigation is possible? It is really not so difficult as the railroad. We have now in our possession a substance lighter than air; we have a propelling power capable of creating immense speed. Now all that is necessary is to combine and apply what we possess. All we need do is to use what we have. The dangers of such a means of locomotion, if viewed calmly, are not so great as sea navigation. There is no danger of rocks, or accidents, except such as come from the machine itself. If overtaken by storms, all

that is necessary is to have it so constructed as

to descend, and you are at once in perfect safety; while at sea you have no refuge. All circumstances combine to show us that the day is not far distant when we may ascend, and take a trip through the atmosphere with as little concern and much greater comfort than by the present system of railroads. It may be that we will live to see the day when we will talk about the "old cars" in the same tone as we do of the "old stage coaches," and regret the improvements which deny anything but a bird's-eye view of the country through which we are journeying. But our English noblemen anticipate greater things than this. Each expects to see a Dædalus, if not an Icarus. A system of seraphic wings, or some such contrivance, is to be invented. Mr. Wenham states in his recent paper that "man is endowed with sufficient muscular power to enable him to take individual and extended flights, and that success is probably only involved in a question of suitable mechanical adaptation." So that the day may be near when a party travelling from Philadelphia to New York will pass on his way mail agents and newspaper correspondents, conveying "specials" which they deem will be delivered quicker if they take a fly themselves instead of awaiting the regular balloon.

What Will He Do?

WE understand that William B. Mann, Esq., is a candidate for reclection to the office which he now holds. Mr. Mann has shown commendable diligence in the prosecution of certain classes of criminals, but the question is, will be show the same diligence in bringing the leaders in the late disgraceful firemen's riot to justice? Has Mr. Mann the pluck to tackle Aldermen and Councilmen when they turn law-breakers, or will the matter be hushed up? The people are watching Mr. Mann in this affair, and our advice to him is to put these official rioters through, just as though they were common men.

THE LETTER of the Mexican butcher Escobedo to Governor Gomez, of Nuevo Leon, is especially bitter and insulting towards the "Yankees," as he calls the people of the United States. His motto, he says, is "Death to all strangers." And he adds:-

"Before we get through with the foreigners be Yankees will think we are in earnest, and the time will come when their notables will be begging for their own heads instead of begging for the Austrian."

It is such brutal creatures as this Escobedo who have brought republicanism in Mexico

IT SEEMS to be definitely settled that the Emperor Napoleon is about to visit the Emperor Francis Joseph. Doubtless the Mexican business will form the topic of many a mournful conversation between them. It is said, 'however, that the most friendly relations exist between the two Emperors, and that they acted in concert in endeavoring to save the life of Maximilian.

E. M. PEASE, the new Governor of Texas, is a man of Northern birth, who has resided in Texas since 1833. He has been in public life a good deal, and was Governor of the State for two terms. He was a consistent Union man during the war, and was a member of the Convention of Southern Loyalists which met in this city last year.

GENERAL GRANT is said to be opposed to the removal of General Sheridan. His published letters and despatches to Sheridan show that he sympathized with him in his opposition to Attorney-General Stanbery's "opinion," which Sheridan so happily and truthfully char-

GRANT, SHERMAN, SHERIDAN, THOMAS, all the great heroes of the war, have endorsed the Reconstruction policy of the people, as enacted

President Johnson is left alone with the men who denounced the war as a "failure."

SINGULAR AFFAIR IN NEW YORK.

A Philadelphia Guest of the Metropolitan Hotel has a Desperate Conflict with a Burgiar, Etc. From the New York World of to-day.

The numerous guests at the Metropolitan Hotel, on Broadway, had their fears unusually excited by the occurrence of a very remarkable case of alleged burglary and attempted murder in one of the rooms of the Hotel at an early hour yesterday morning. The circumstances in the case, as set forth in the affidavit of Mr. Julius F. Sachse, residing at No. 732 Vine street Philadelphia, but at present aguest at the Hotel, are of a very peculiar nature. Mr. Sachse ap peared before Justice Hogan, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, and deposed that he had recently arrived in this city, and put up at the Metropolitan, where he was assigned room No. 464, on the fourth floor of the Hotel. About 11.30 o'clock on Monday night, Mr.

Sachse went up stairs to his room and retired to rest. He did not feel very well and did not sleep soundly. At about 1 o'clock in the morning he was awakened by hearing a strange noise und the bed, but paid little or no attention to it until it was repeated a few moments afterwards. This thoroughly aroused Mr. Sachse, who got up in bed, and, looking over the foot-board, was startled and alarmed to find a man concealed under the bed. Mr. Sachse jumped from the bed, the stranger came out from his place of concealment, and the two men grappled each other at the same moment. A desperate struggle ensued, when the robber drew a single-barrelied pistol, and holding it to Mr. Sachse's head, threatened to blow his brains out if he gave an alarm or made the least noise. Alarmed at this fearful demonstration, Mr. Sachse relaxed his hold of the intruder, who thereupon cooll put on his shoes, which, together with Mr Sachse's clothes, were under the bed, and was preparing to leave the room, when Mr. Sachse again seized him. The threatening operation with the pistol was repeated. Mr. Sachse, how-ever, gave an alarm and cried for help, but no

one came to his assistance. A desperate struggle ensued between Mr. Sachse and the burglar, during which the latter succeeded in opening the door leading to the hall, and ran down stairs. Mr. Sachse followed him a short distance, calling for help, but no one answered his summons. Not being in a presentable costume, Mr. Sachse gave up the present and resuments. pursuit and returned to his room. He examined his clothes, which the burglar had pulled under the bed, and, finding nothing had been stolen, he retired to rest. He arose at his usual time in the morning and went to the office, where he related his rather unpleasant night's experience. While there he noticed a young man named James Henry Livingston, from whom the night

before he had purchased a ticket for Philadelphia at the ticket-office in the hotel, and at once pointed him out as the man who had entered his room, as stated above, and with whom he had such a desperate encounter. The young man, who is a clerk in the railroad ticket office attached to the hotel, and has been employed there upwards of two years, was called up and questioned. He denied all knowledge of the affair, and seemed utterly astounded at the charge made against him. Mr. Sachse stated, however, that he could not be mistaken, as the gas was burning brightly in the room at the time, and he had an excellent opportunity of observing his antagoan excellent opportunity of observing his antago-nist. He had not the least doubt that Livingeton was the man. Detective Farley was therefore called in and took Livingston into custody. Arrived at court, Mr. Sachse made custody. Arrived at court, Mr. Sachse a complaint of burglary against him, oing him with having broken into his with intent to steal a gold watch and chain and \$16 in cash from him. In answer to the charge, Livingston said that Mr. Sachse was mistaken in the man, but on the testimony presented, Justice Hogan committed the accused for trial. Livingston is twenty years of age, and was born near Syracuse, N. Y. Since his employment at the hotel, he has borne an excellent character, and it is possible that he is a victim to mistaken identity. states that he left the ticket office at the hotel at half-past eight o'clock on Monday evening and did not return again to the hotel until half past six o'clock yesterday morning. This he claims he can prove by good and reliable witnesses. It is presumed that the burglar, whoever he may have been, was secreted in Mr. Sachse's room before he entered it for the night, as the door was bolted on the inside, and was not unbolted until the burglar had done so in making his escape.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GROCERS' AND BUTCHERS' REfamily, instead of being a labor, is really a pleasant exercise.
Also, the NEW MAGLIOCCO HEATER, which is chesp, powerful in giving heat, and saving in cost.

E. S. HARRIS & CO.,

5165m4p No. 149 North NINTH Street.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING .- JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELMORAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have RE-MOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 148. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT. OFFICES:-No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE EMPIRE HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY,
No. 1. will be held THIS EVENING, July 21, at 8
o'clock, for the purpose of distributing Fire Badges.
It
By order of Committee.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

LAFATETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates for admission may be exam ined the day before (September II), 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.

Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7 20 4ptf PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY-OFFICE, No. 227 S. FCURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

TL. Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 6th of July next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, July 16, 1867.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT has been declared on the Preferred and Company on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after the 15th of July bext to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 5th of July next.

All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD,

6 26 50

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILA DELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY, No. 2452 FRANKFORD ROAD.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26, 1867.

All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the capital stock of the Company, and who have not yet paid the Ninth Instalment of Five Dollars per snare thereon, are hereby notified that the said ninth instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office on the tenth day of August, 1867.

By order of the Board.

7.27 2W JACOB BINDER, President.

DIVIDEND NOTICE .- DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL AND CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTA TION COMPANIES.

TION COMPANIES.
On and after AUGUST 1, 1867, at their offices in New York and Philadelphia, there will be payable to the Stockholders of the above Companies on the books July 1, 1867, a dividend of FIVE PER CENT, on the full stock, and in proportion on the part paid stock, clear of United States tax.

RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer.
July 22, 1867. 7 28 8t DIVIDEND NOTICE. - PHILADEL-PANY. PHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COM-

PHILADELPHIA, July 23, 1867.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared, clear of taxes, from the profits of the Company for the six months ending June 30, 1867, payable on and after AUGUST 1, prox., to the Stockholders of the Company of July 1 inst.

7 24 7t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer. OFFICE DIAMOND COAL COMPANY.

No. 309 WALNUT Street.
NOTICE —A Dividend of FIFTY CENTS per share has been delared, payable on demand.
S. ALTER, Treasurer,
7 90 31* FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.

WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE, Twentieth Ward. Subject to the rules of the Democratic party BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS 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, Naturai Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of Bad Dyes, Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. EATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfimers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR .- CHEVALIER'S BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—UHEVALUEVO
Lifte for the Hair positively restores gray hair
to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life,
strength, and growth to the weakest hair, stops its
falling out at once; keeps the head cleam is unparalieled as a hair dressing. Soldiby all druggists,
instituted hair-dressers, and dealers in fancy goods.
The trade supplied by the wholesale druggists,
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.,
6 10 ws6m
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.,

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 lesirous of procuring a first-class fashionable neat. SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELE-rior 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 packing promptly attended to. 6 19 3m Warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT St.

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 pest Planos; 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

WM. H. DUTTON, NO. 914 CHESNUT ST. 71 mwstf

all others exhibited at the Exposition

STEINWAY & SOWS' TRIUMPH .-THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

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seg to announce most positively that they have been

THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL.
FOR AMERICAN PIANOS,
this medal being distinctly starsifed first in order of
merit, and placed at the head of the list of all Exhibitors,
by the

BUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY.
This final verdict of the only tribunal determining the rank of the awards at the Exposition, places

THE STEINWAY PIANOS

At the head and above all others, in all styles exhibited.
In addition to the above, the great "Society des Beaux Arta," of Paris (the French National Society of Fine Arts, and the ack nowiedged highest musical authority in Europe), has, after a careful examination and comparison of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to

STEINWAY & SONS

THEIR GRAND TESTIMONIAL MEDAL.

"for greatest superiority and novelty of construction SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY.

BLASIUS BROS., NO. 1006 CHESNET NT

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

> OB 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, \$4.00. Sold at

DR. SWAYNE'S. NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

And all Druggists and Variety Stores. [86 mw] BLACK AND WHITE VALENCIAS

AT 12% CENTS, Cost over 3e cents to import; very cheap. Plaid Grenadine Bareges at 25 cents, cost over 40

Plaid Mozambiques at 25 cents, worth 45 cents, Plaid Linen Poplins reduced to 20 cents.

PLAID AND STRIPED SILK POPLINS. REDUCED. PLAIN AND BLACK SILKS REDUCED.

PLAIN BLACK SILES BEDUCED. Fine French Lawns reduc d to 25 cents. Shetland Shawls at Reduced Prices.

Summer Shawls of all kinds reduced. Our entire Spring and Summer Stock closing out at reduced prices. One case of 20 cent Calicoes reduced to 16 cents.

One case of 18 cent Calicoes reduced to 14 cents. Sheeting, Pillow-case and Shirting Muslius, low. H. STEEL & SON.

Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street. FIRST PREMIUM!

PARIS EXPOSITION. PATEK PHILIPPE & CO.'S WATCHES.

THE ABOVE MAKERS HAVE RECEIVED THE FIRST GOLD MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION. BAILEY & CO.,

No. 819 CHESNUT Street Sole Agents for Pennsylvania.

ONE PRICE CLOTHING

JONES'

OLD ESTABLISHED ONE PRICE

CLOTHING HOUSE. No. 604 MARKET St."

ABOVE SIXTH. DRIVATE DINNER. — TEN TO FIFTEEN
Gentlemen can obtain GOOD DINNERS and
home comforts, within five minutes walk from Third and Wainut streets.

Reference of the most satisfactory character required. It would make it more pleasant to all it composed of intimate friends. For six months or more, \$5.25 per week. Address "HOME," Evening Telegraph Office, 7 31 31.*

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION. ORIGINATORS OF THE NITROUS OXIDE

Extract Teeth without pain or any ill effects. OFFICE, NO. 737 WALNUT STREET, Below Eighth, Philadelphia,

TOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership lately subsisting between JAMES C. ROBERTS, JONATHAN B. ROBERTS, and JOHN R. KIPLE, under the firm of JONATHAN B. ROBERTS & CO., was dissolved on (this) the 20th day of July, 1867. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said JAMES C. ROBERTS, and all demands on the said partnership are to be received by the said partnership are to be received.

are to be presented to him for payment.

JAMES C. ROBERTS.

J. R. ROBERTS.

JOHN R. KIPLE TALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GEN.'S OFFICE, DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GEN.; SOFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., July 27, 1867.]
Proposals are invited, and will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until 12 o'clock noon, August 15, 1867, for the purchase at private sale of the side-wheel steamer COSMO-FOLITAN, belonging to the United States, and now lying at Fardy's Wharf, South Baltimore.

7 SI 181] STEWART VAN VILLET, Deputy Quartermaster General U. S. A.

600 ARCH STREET. GRIFFITH & PAGE. BEST CROQUET GAMES.

PATENT WATER COOLERS. WIRE DISH COVERS.

EXCELSIOR REPRIGERATORS. VEW GALOP. THE CELEBRATED OVER THE SEA" GALOP, by J. T. Quigg, Esq., as performed by Hassier's Band. at Congress Hail and Columbia Honae, Cape May, just published at MARSH & BUBNA'S, No. 1029 CHESNUT Street. Price 35 cents.

SPLENDID MUSIC IN THE GLOUGESTER POINT GARDENS, EVERY AFFERNOON, commencing MONDAY, 25 154**;

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP.—House, Il rooms, newly papered, and painted; gas, bot and cold water; location high and well shaded; lot 30 by 110 feet. Terms easy. Immediate possession. Apply at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. OST-A CERTIFICATE OF CITY LOAN

No. 16.817, for \$400, in the name of A. L. KERL All persons are cautioned against them same; and ar one returning it to T. H. B. WOOD, Manayunk, or at M City Treasurer's Office will be rewarded 6 24 mwith LOST OB STOLEN—A CERTIFICATE OF Martin. A reward will be paid if left at No. 1701 N, FRONT Street. MO MORE ANNOYANCE FROM FLIES AND MOSQUITOES!

DE COURSEY'S PATENT PLY AND MOS QUITO BAR.

This novel and valuable invention is designed for protecting dided Frames, Oil Paintings, Mantel Mirrors. Fier dissees, Portrait and Picture Frames, Chandellers, Statuary, Groups, etc., and excluding from bed-champers and other apartments those ever purplexlieg peats

FLIES AND MOSQUITOES. The invention is so ingeniously contrived that it can be applied to any window,

"NO WOODEN FRAME IS REQUIRED!" Thus reducing the price of the article more than one-balf of that of the ordinary Musquito Bar, which is not only ungainly in appearance, but cannot be fitted to any other than the window for which it is expressly made. The PATENT BAR, on the other hand, will suit for a large or small window, and can be rolled into the smallest bundle and carried in the pocket, if necessary.

Into the smallest bundle and carried in the posses, a necessary.

Boarders at the Sea-shore and elsewhere will find them a great convenience. All that is required in order to attach the Bar, is four ordinary pins. They can also be used to cover til Paintings, Glided Frames, etc., requiring no tacking whatever, and can be taken off and replaced in a mirute.

For saic at all the principal Upholatering and House Furnishing establishments in the City; also at the Manufactury. N.W.COR, SEVENTHAND CHESTNUTSTS

WATCHES.

CLARK & BIDDLE,

No. 712 CHESNUT Street,

HAVE JUST OPENED AN INVOICE OF

LADIES' FINE WATCHES.

Manufactured in Europe Expressly for their Sales. 713mwslmtp



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

ADVINES GRATIS DAILY.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT, [629mws th No. 29 South FOURTH St.

THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM.

Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

JOHN C. ARRISON.

Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Every Description of

GERTLEBEN'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 CAPE ISLAND. N. J.,
SECOND DAY.
WEDNESDAY, July 31, 1807.
PUINER, \$500.
Mile heats, best in five, double teams,
Good day and track. Good day and track.
Horses to start at 4 o'clock P. M.
John Turner names b.g. MAY BOY and g. h. POINT
BREEZE.

M. Goodin names s, m, LIZZIE LITTLEFIELD FRIDAY AFTERNOON, FRIDAY AFTERNOON,
August 2, 1867.
FURSE \$500.
Mile heats, best in five, to saddle.
John Turner names b. g. MAY BOY.
M. Goodin names g. h. BILL.
Henry Benner names g. h. POINT BRREZE.
Carriages will start from the principal hotels at three o'clock P. M. for the Park.
HASSLER'S DOUBLE MILITARY BAND
will be in attendance.
7 30 34

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

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

FULL DRESS BALL OF THE SEASON WILL BE GIVEN

AT THE COLUMBIA HOUSE, THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 1.

MUSIC BY HASSLER'S FULL ORCHESTRA. ander the direction of Mr. Simon Hassier, 7 30 30

DELIGHTFUL SHADE, RE freshing breezes, and first class re-freshing breezes, and first class re-freshing breezes, and first class re-freshing breezes, and first class re-Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour.

POPER'S NEW AMERICA BREECH-LOADING REPEATING

FIRING FOUR SHOTS IN TWO Using ordinary Ammunition, Manu-

ROPER REPEATING RIPLE herst, Massachusetts, under p C. M. SPENCER, Inventor RIFLE, Bend tor circula