THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1867.

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MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1867.

True and False Conservatism.

Tas word "conservative" is used so often nowadays in a party sense, that we are in dauger of forgetting the distinction between what passes for conservatism and what really is conservatism. In this, as in everything else, there is the true and the false. False conservatism adheres blindly and unreasoningly to what is. True conservatism conserves only that which is good, and so worth preserving. False conservatism is narrow and contracted in its view, seeking present ease and quiet at the cost of future peril and woe, worshipping at the shrine of a temporary expediency, and forgetting that immutable principles constitute the great laws of the universe. True conservatism recognizes the element of progress. looks beyond the passing hour to ultimate results, and shapes its course in accordance with the dictates of a more comprehensive philosophy. The conservatism of what is good requires constantly the overthrowing of what is evil, for evil and good are perpetually antagomistic, and the one lives as the other dies. It thus comes about that the true conservative is, by a necessary law of his constitution, also a radical, for he cannot truly conserve the good without radically opposing the evil.

The history of the world has probably presented few examples better illustrative of true and false conservatism than is now given by our own country. That which among us appropriates to itself the name of conservatism, par excellence, is but the merest sham and counterfeit of the genuine article. Where, among our so-called conservative leaders in this country, do you find one man of broad and comprehensive views, truly catholic in his feelings, a man of brain to see and of heart to love the true principles of human freedom, and to intelligently plau for their full realization in the structure of society ? On the contrary, they are bigoted and narrow-minded partisans, whose chief aim seems to be to cling as long and as tenaciously as possible to the exploded errors of the past. Take their construction of the Constitution, and what is it? Narrow, technical, literal, sacrificing the spirit to the form-an instrument for pettifoggers to quibbel over and for small-minded men to construe. In their hands its noble proportions are dwarfed, its virility emasculated, its comprehensivenes; narrowed down until it becomes a mere power of attorney granted by petty sovy reignties, instead of being the organic law End the vital bond of a great nation ! Their idea of statesmanship, what is it? Persecution of the negro-absolutely nothing else. Slavery having perished, they would conserve as much as possible of its spirit and its policy. They fail to comprehend the fundamental principles which have constituted the vital power of the nation, and which have carried it to its present pitch of greatness and glory. True conservatism, in our country, must be based first of all upon an intelligent apprehension of, and devotion to, the great doctrines of human freedom as enunciated in the Declaration of Independence. These must be maintained, conserved, in the structure of the Govarnment. Whatever conflicts with these must be dismissed as a foreign and hostile element. Society must be made homogeneous, and must take to itself form in accordance with these vital laws of the national existence. By thus doing we shall preserve all that is distinctively republican in our system of government, and shall be enabled to transmit to posterity, in a higher and more perfect state, the blessings handed down to us by the fathers.

are in the United States, there is really no. limit at all to the action of the executive and his Cabinet: the King, and also the Ministers, are safe from all restraint and all punishment. Therefore, what is the purest essence of freedom with us, and the mest consistent with the responsibility of the executive, is, when applied to a monarchy, the very essence of tyranny, and infinitely inferior to the system of Great Britain.

The British polity in this respect is the nearest approach to perfection of which a monarchy is capable. The doctrine, of course, prevails that the King is immaculate, but if he does any wrong, the law, while it imputes no crime to the monarch, holds any one who assists him guilty, and liable to punishment. So that if the King does an unconstitutional act he is not held responsible, but if his Ministry assist him-which assistance is always necessary-they are responsible, and will be punished. The Ministry there are directly within the reach of Parliamentthey are, in fact, part of Parliament; and a vote of want of confidence compels of necessity a resignation and a reorganizazation of the Cabinet. By this means the same end is gained as we secure in the United States by a directly opposite course. Responsibility is made to rest on the most influential departments of the executive branch, and this is the great end to be gained in any Government loving freedom. We see that the struggle in Austria has resulted in the adoption of the British system, whereby the officers of the Crown are placed within the power of the Legislature. By this step, Austria has taken another stride in advance; and, what with granting privileges to Hungary and reorganizing her defective system, she will soon once more resume her place at the head of the German nation, from which the superior discipline of Prussia so lately ousted her. The signs of life in the decaying monarchies of Europe presage a reviving of the spirit of liberty which will make strange changes in the

Enforcement of the Sunday Law. THE law prohibiting the disposal of spirituous liquors on Sunday is practically a dead letter, and an encumbrance to the statute-book, so far, at least, as the city of Philadelphia is concerned. From the day on which the law went into effect until the present, a number of liquor dealers in the city have complied with its requirements faithfully and uncomplainingly. At the same time, by far the greater number have been just as persistent in their defiance of its provisions, and will so continue until the strong hand of the law is laid heavily upon them. Honest efforts have repeatedly been made by citizens who desired the observance of the law to bring about this result. A number of complaints were made, and on the strength of these the guilty parties were arrested and held in bail to appear at Court. But they never responded to their bonds, for the simple reason that the Grand Jury interfered, and ignored all the bills of this character which were brought to their attention. The consequences were evident on all sides

face of the Old World.

yesterday. In many sections of the city the

shameless mockery of justice as is here displayed.

> But there must be an end to this state of affairs, and the sooner it is brought about the more will it be to the oredit of the city authorities. The sessions of the Grand Jury commence to-day, and before they are concluded a large number of cases for violation of the Sunday law will be brought before them. Will they follow in the footsteps of their predecessors by ignoring them, one and all, notwithstanding the testimony of "respectable citizens?" or will they remember their oaths, and return a true bill in every case, that the offenders may be brought to justice without further delay ? We await their response with considerable interest, and shall take the trouble to see that it reaches the public, whose servants and protectors they are.

AN UNSOLVED MYSTERY .- There is a singular mystery connected with the case of Mrs. Surratt. A majority of the Court before which she was tried recommended to the President that, on account of her sex and age, her sentence should be commuted to imprisonment for life. The President avers that he never had official notice of this fact. The archives of the Government, on the contrary, contain the recommendation attached to the sentence. Now the question arises, Was the recommendation to mercy transmitted with the other papers in the case ? The President says he had no "official" notice of the recommendation. Had he any other? Did he know of it at all?

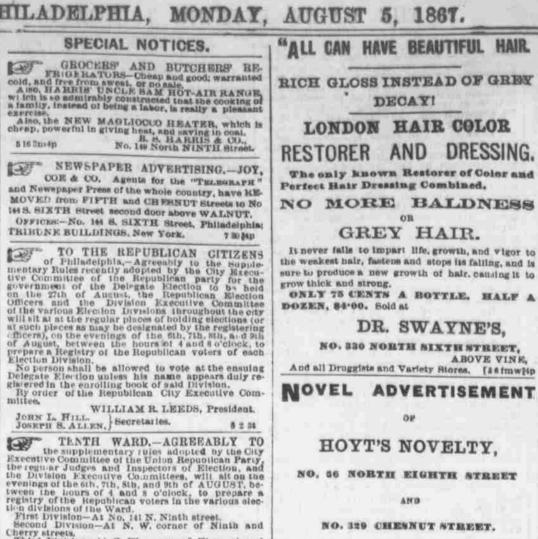
There is a mystery here which the public would be interested in having cleared up. For our own part, we have no doubt the President knew of the recommendation to mercy, whether he had "official" notice of it or not.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTICS .- Kentucky holds her annual election to-day. The State is divided politically into four parties-the straight-out Rebel Democracy, the half-andhalf Democracy, the Republicans, and the disfranchised citizens. The Rebel Democracy will probably carry the State. Were the disfranchised citizens, who are among the most orderly and industrious inhabitants of the State, allowed to vote, a Republican triumph would be sure. Tennessee disfranchises Rebels, and the Democratic party throughout the country execrates the act. Kentucky disfranchises loyal men, and the Democratic party has nothing to say.

THE CABLE AGAIN BROKEN .- When the Atlantic Cable was first laid, the danger of its being broken at the bottom of the sea was hardly thought of, but we are already called upon to chronicle the second accident of the kind during the present year. Luckily, in both cases the injury has occurred in shoal water, where the difficulties of recovering and repairing it are at the minimum.

THE iron-clad ram Dunderberg, lately sold by her builder to the French Government, has just made the passage across the Atlantic, in rough weather, in fourteen days. The seaworthiness of this class of vessels would seem to have been generally underrated.

QUEEN VICTORIA AND THE PRINCE OF WALES,-



herry streets. Third Division-At S. W. corner of Eleventh and Fourth Division-AtS. W. corner of Eleventh and

Race streets. Fith Division-At N. E. corner of Broad and Race streets (up statrs), Bigth Division-At S. W. corner of Gebhard and

Race streets. Seventh Division—At S. W. corner of Sixteenth and Cherry streets. Fighth Division—At S. W. corner of Twenty-first and Cherry streets. Minth Division—At S. W. corner of Twenty-second and Vine streets. President Tenth Ward Executive Committee. CHABLES L. WEST, Secretary. 8324

TWELFTH WARD UNION REPUB-LICAN ASSOCIATION.-A meeting will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING at 8 o'clock, at NIPPES' HALL, FOURTH and GREEN Streets. By order of held THIS NIPPES' F

CHARLES M. WAGNER, President, THOMAS A. GRACK, Secretary. 11*

THIRTEENTH WARD-SEVENTH PRECINCE.-The Republican voters of the b Election Division of Thirteenth Ward, are Seventh eventh Election Division of Thirteenth ward, are autified that the books for registering under the New Sules will be open from 4 to 8 o'clock F. M. on the sizth, Seventh, Highth, and Ninth of August, it the southwest corner of Sixth and Poplar itreets. 8.564* Sixth. streets.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

LAFATETTE 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 Protessor R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.

Faston, Pa., July, 1867. 7 10 4ptf

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY-OFFICE, No. 227 B. FOURTH Sireet. PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1807.

DIVIDEND NOTICE. TLA Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 6th of July next, and be re-opened on TUESDAY, July 16, 1867. A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT has been declared

and Brate Taxes, payable in cash on and after the listh 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 tamped. S. BRADFORD,

TENTH ANNUAL EXCUBSION FROM FHILADELPHIA AND HADDONFIELD TO ATLANTIU CITY, TUESBAT, August 6, 1887, leas-ing VINE MTREET WHARF & follow A. M. COOP-ER'S POINT 0 20 A. M., and HADDONFIELD 6 42

RICH GLOSS INSTEAD OF GREV

LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER AND DRESSING. The only known Restorer of Color and

NO MORE BALDNESS

the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to

NOVEL ADVERTISEMENT

NO. 329 CHESNUT STREET.

What 25 Cents Will Do.

HOYT mentioneth a few articles selling at 25 cents

each (to wit):--Accordeons and Aromatic Soap, Boot-jacks and Bear's Oil, Bandolin and Biushea, Boxes, steel Peus, and Beit Backles, Brier Wood Pipes and Blacking. Brown Windsor Soap asd Boys' Canes. Cometics and Cork Screws. Cometics and Cork Screws. Cometics and Cork Screws. Commence Holders and Colkate Soap. Currency Holders and Colkate Soap. Cultars for Ladies and Condy Baskets. Dominoes and Derby Necktles. Frather Dusters and Fine Combs. Fans and Face Powder. Gloves and Garters. Gents' Walking Canes and Glycerine Soap. Hair Pips and Hair Combs. Hair Pips and Hair Combs. Hostery and Hair Oil.

each (to wit):-

Fare to Wimington. 15 cents: excursion tickets, 35 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 7 30 ft DALLY EVOLUTION

DAILI EXCURSIONS	
minuter mington, DelThe steat	ner ELIZ.
LISAULA WIII JORVA DOCK Streat Wh	nef duiling a
10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning loave	MADE F
screet whari, whimington, at 7 A. M. and	1 P M
rate for the round trip.	ful cand
CHINGLE FICKEL	END
Chiester and marcus Hook.	28 00.00
For further particulars, apply on board.	
7 22Lf L. W. BURNS	S. Captain.

EXCURSIONS.

E.P.S. POINT 5 20 An and A.M. FABE for the round trip, \$125. Oblideon over five, and under twelve, 65 cents. Tickets for sale at Vine Street wharf and Conser's Point on the morning of the Excarsion, on the cars, and of the Agents of the above-named stations. The subscriber respectfully solicits your patronage. WILLIAM PLUM,

DELIGHTFUL SHADE, RE

readments in the Gardens at GLOUCESTER POINT Soats have toot of SOUTH Street daily every three-uariers of ap hour. 81 Street

FOR CAPE MAY ON TUES FOR CAPE MAY ON TUES DAYS. THURSDAYS. AND SATUR DAYS. THURSDAYS. AND SATUR DAYS. THURSDAYS. AND SATUR DAYS. THURSDAYS. AND SATUR DAYS. The new and switt steamer SAMUEL M FELION, Capitalin L. Davis, leaves CHESNUE days. at 9 A. M.: and returning leaves Cape May of Mondays, Wednesd-yn, and Fridays at 730 A. M. Factorson to Tuesdays. Thursdays and Saint days. at 9 A. M.: and returning leaves Cape May of Mondays, Wednesd-yn, and Fridays at 730 A. M. Factorson tickets on Saturday, good to return of Monday, 4, including carriage hire. M. B.-Mann's Express Company have arranged to bitead to baggage, will check baggage through to hotels, cottages, etc. also sell Ticks is at their Office Ne. MeS. HIFTH Street. TAKE THE DAYS.

TAKE THE FAMILY TO GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, the most delightful place for recreation and enjoy-ment in the vicinity of the city. Bosts leave foot of BOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of as hour. 613m4p*

FARE TO WILMINGTON, 15 Calls Chester or Hook, 10 cents, Da alo alter MONDAY, Joly 5, 50e steamer A RIEL, will leave CHESNUT Street wharf at 945 A. M. and 345 P. M. Returning, leaves Wilmington at 545 A. M.

EXCURSIONS UPTHE RIVER. The spiendid atomboat JOHN A WARNER makes daily Afternoon Excursions w Burlington and Bristol, atopping at Riverton, Terred daie, Andalusia, and Heverly, each way. These excursions leave CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon. Returning, leave Bristod at 4 o'clock arriving in the city at 6 o'clock P. M. FARE-Excursion, 40 cts. Each way, 250, [5 25 am

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Corn Brooms and Cork Sortewa. Corn Brooms and Castlie Soap. Currency Holders and Colkate Soap. Collars for Laddes and Candy Baskets. Dominoes and Derby Neckties.	GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, EVERY AFTERNOON, commencing MONDAY, July 25. 25 154*r
Extracts and Egg Glasses. Feather Dusters and Fine Combs. Faus and Face Powder. Gloves and Garters. Gents' Walking Canes and Glycerine Soap.	8 808 CHESNUT STREET. 803 8
Handkerchiefs and Harmonicums. Hair Pins and Hair Combs. Hosiery and Hair Oil. Hair Brushes and Honey Sosp. Indelible Ink and Italian Sosp.	G. W. PITCHER, Ses cuesnut street, sos Philadelphia,
Mucliage and Musk. Mirrors and Memorandum Books. Neckties and Night-Blooming Cereus. Nail Brushes and New Mown Hay. Purses and Pomatums.	Is now closing out, at the following prices, his large stock of BUSTIC FRAMES, WITH FRENCH GLASS, BACKS, ETC. Size. Former Price. Present Price.
Packages of Pins and Paring Knives. Packages of Needles and Pendils, Pontmorpales and Ponsium.	H 10812 225 125 Ω
Pocket Books and Pomade. Paper Collars (Bozes) and Playing Cards. Ox Marrow and Omnibus Scorp.	E Square and Oval Polished Walnut Frames
Razor Strops and Receipt Books. Rouge and Rat Traps. Rubber Bells and 2-foot Rules. Steamboat Cards and Shirt Buttons (packages).	at proportionate rates. STEREOSCOPES. Becker's Patent Revolving. Holme's Pa- tent, 5 kinds. Quirolos' Patent. Lee's Pa-
Suspenders and Shears. Silver Powder and Sleeve Buttons. Sciscors and Stationery Packages.	made of Rosewood, Sandai Wood, Walnut,
Stockings and Stolen Kisses. Tooth Powder and Tea Strainers. Toilet Articles and Tooth Brushes.	FTEREOSCOPIC VIEWS Of every 1 art of the World, and of all the Foreign and American Celebrities, Plain and Colored.
Yard Measures and Yankee Notions. Etc. Etc. Etc. Etc. Etc. HOYT begs leave to state that he is selling goods cheaper than ye other dealers.	AT CLOSING OUT PRICES.
HOYT sells the celebrated Reversible Paper Collars at 25 cents per box: others charge 35 and 40 cents. HOYT sells Hair Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Black- ing Brushes, Neck Ties, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Sus-	Prices, in Seta and by the Single Volume, bound in Turkey Antique, Calf Git. Haif Calf, Roxhorough, and Cloth, the works of the following Authors:-
penders, Stockings, and a great variety of useful goods, at 25 cents, that cannot be had in ye other stores at less than 50 cents. HOYT giveth a check with each article sold, which entiligh the purchaser to receive either a Watch, an	De Quincey, Irving, Hawthorne, Parton, Walter Scott, Winthrop, Bayard Taylor, Milman, John Stuart Mill, Smollett, Dis- raell, Hallam, Christopher North, Charles Lamb, Donar, Charles North, Charles
In the purchase to receive enter a watch, and Ice Pitcher, a Castor, a pair of Opera Glasses, a Toflet Set, an Album. a Work Box, a Tea Set, or some other valuable article which ye purchasers can have by	Lamb, Doran, Charles Dickens, Simms, Hughes, Baiwer, Macnuley, Emerson, Ro- bertson Smiles, John Brown, Cooper, Ro- bert Browning, Jane Austin, Gail Hamil-

'The Responsibility of the Minister to the Legislature.

Some weeks ago, our readers may remember, s debate occurred in the French Senate in regard to making the Cabinet of the Emperor directly responsible to the legislative chamber. During that debate the relative advantages of the systems of England and the United States were discussed, and although a number-probably a majority-favored the British plan, yet it was defeated by the opposition of the Government. This defeat was considered a defeat of the liberal policy, and so it was, if we but think for a moment of how our system, when applied to the Emperor's Government, works. In America a vote of want of confidence in the Cabinet, passed by both Houses of Congress, would have no possible effect, except to embitter the relations between the legislative and executive departments. The Cabinet Ministers are entirely independent of Congress. They hold their offices at the will of the President, and a unanimous censure of the Legislature could have no practical bearing, unless their offense was so great as to cause an impeachment. This system, with us, works admirably. The President is responsible for the actions of his subordinates. They are but his clerks, his agents, and he is accountable for their deeds. Over him there is no cloak of not being able to do wrong. He is like any other citizen, and is amenable for any transgression of the laws. Whenever the system is applied in Rurope, the effect is very different. The maxim that the King can do no wrong is in full force there. He is, accordingly, not responsible for the acts of his Cabinet, or, if responsible, is not within the reach of any tribunal short of a revolution. If, therefore, the officers themselves are placed beyond the reach of the Legislature, as they

juor traffic was carried on with open doors without any pretense of interference on the part of the authorities. In numerous other cases the drinking saloons were lighted up brilliantly in the evening, and the tramp of men and jingle of glasses could be distinctly heard by any one who happened to be passing; but to all outward appearances the establishments were closed according to law. To all such, however, there was a side entrance, accessible to the frequenters of the place, if not in full view of the general public.

The seventh section of the Liquor law now in force reads as follows:--

"It shall be the duty of every sheriff, consta-ble, policeman, and officer of police, to compet the observance and to prevent the violation of the provisions of this act: and in the discharge f such duty, if need be, he shall have power to lose up, and to keep closed, any place or places where such violations become known to him whether by his own personal observation, or by information of any respectable citizen of the vicinity.

Now, if "any respectable citizen of the vicinity" of these open and defiant violators of the law should take the trouble to communicate the facts of which he was an eye-witness to a policeman on duty in the neighborhood, with a request that this clear provision of the act might be enforced by the summary closing of the establishments, he would be given some such answer as this :--"Come with me before an Alderman in the morning, and make oath of the facts, and I will arrest these men. They will then be bound over to appear at Court, and cannot escape a conviction, unless the next Grand Jury, like the last, ignores the bills against them. This is all I can do in the matter. I have no authority to take foroible possession of a tavern, and close its doors; at least, I have no orders to do so, and there is no such precedent for me to follow. If I were to do as you request I should only involve myself in difficulty, and would not be able to secure the support of those officers whose duty it is to procure the infliction of the penalties provided by the law."

This section of the act-and it is the most important and efficient of all-is thus rendered absolutely null and void. It is so plain and clear that "the wayfaring man, though a fool," could by no possibility misinterpret it. The evident object of its framers was the unceremonious closing of every liquor establishment in which any of its provisions were openly defied. And yet the police force of this city are afraid to follow its behests, for the simple reason that they have received no instructions on this point, have no precedents to follow, expect no support from those whose sworn duty it is to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and do not care to have their meagre savings swallowed up by lawyers' fees in defending themselves against actions for trespass and false arrest. It is safe to say that in no other city of the Union is there such an open.

The Queen just now is not very popular, writes an English correspondent. Her long retirement from public and social life angers the tradesmen, whose revenue it diminishes; disappoints the aristocracy, whose pride and pomp it was wont to nourish; and displeases the commons, whose loyalty is a matter of shows and cheering, to some extent. Throughout the whole kingdom she is lightly spoken of, and often with positive dislike. She is accused of avarice, foolishness, etc., but little of it true, yet showing the willing. ness to hear or say ill concerning her. The Prince of Wales, with all his industry, gets few encomiums, and seems to be regarded with general indifference. Men of reflection here speak of the great change in popular feeling towards the royal house, and regard it as a serious matter. They say it has come to pass within the last three years. They attribute it to the Queen's long retirement. Whether it may not come out of deeper causes, and the growing sense of equality and common rights, is a question for the future to solve.

RECONSTRUCTION IN ALABAMA.-A despatch, under date of August 3, from Montgomery, Alabama, says :-- "The Republicans are holding mass meetings throughout the State under the direction of the Republican Executive Committee. A large and enthusiastic meeting and barbecue was held at Prattville to-day. The colored military, armed and equipped, and the colored Loyal League from this place, marched in procession, with banners, music, etc., to Prattville. Speeches were made by Juage W. H. Smith, Messrs, Doster, Ketfer, Felder and others, in which the blacks were enlightened respecting their new political rights. Registration returns received to date show the whites to have 46,700 and the blacks 65,700. Total, 112,400,"

Prejudging the Case.

We have carefully refrained from any ex-pression of opinion in the Surratt case while it is yet before the jury; but we regret to see that some of our contemporaries are inclined to pre-judge the case on either side, according to the way their sympathies run. Some of the Northern papers very unjustly abuse the jury as Rebel sympathizers, on the supposition that they may clear the prisoner, or at least not bring in a verdict of guilty. In some of the Southern papers undue partisanship is ex-pressed on the other side, and this has been more specially noted in the Baltimore Sun, be edito-its Washington correspondence and its editorials. The paper says, editorially, to-day:-

rials. The paper says, editorially, to-day:-"Mr. Carrington, the public prosecutor against Sur-ratt, is said to have read a portion of the Scriptures to show the jury that the teachings of the Gospel com-manded vengeance in critain cases. It would be in-teresting to know what part of the 'Gospel' he quoted. Was it the text 'Vengeance is mins, I will repay, saith the Lord "The Scriptures no doubt, teach that wrong doers should be published, but they nowhere inculcate vengeance. There are some fear-ful maledictions in the Scriptures upon those who shed innocent blood, whether or the knife of the isman permitted to execute even justice in a spirit of hate and revenge."

The jury in this case are among our best, most intelligent, and most reliable citizens, and they may be safely trusted to render a verdict according to the evidence and the law. They are men quite above partisanahip on either side and in this community, where they are well known, the verdict will be respected as a just and impartial one, whatever it may Washington Star, 3d. be .--

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILA OFLPHIA PASSENGER BALL-WAY, NO. 2433 FRANKFORD ROAD. PHILADELPHIA, July 25, 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 in-stalment has been called in, and that they are re-quired 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. BP.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT, WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE, Twentieth Ward. [7 23 Im Subject to the rules of the Democratic party. Con the second

Q. 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, In-stantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous thus, Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautinul. The genuice is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Per-fumers, Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York.

SPECIAL NOTICE

FRANK GRANELLO. TAILOR.

No. 921 OHESNUT 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-26 wfm 6m ment.

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELE-rior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms. New and Second-band Planos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to. 6 19 3m Warerooms, No. 1505 CHESNUT 55.

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MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS. These beautiful instruments constantly increase in

popularity, and are to be found in splendid assortment at

J. E. GOULD'S.

SEVENTH AND CHESNUT. 5 25 stuthtf] STEINWAY & SONS' TRIUMPH .--THE PARIS EXPOSITION, STEINWAY & SONS beg to announce most positively that they have been

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THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL FOR AMERICAN FIANOS, this medal being distinctly classified first in order o, meril, and placed at the head of the list of all Exhibitors by the

SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY.

SUPREME 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 systes exhibited. In addition to the above, the great "Seciate des Beaux Arts," of Paris (the French National Society of Fine Arts, such the acknowledged highest musical authority in Europe), has, after a careful examination and comparison of all the musical instruments ex-hibited at the Paris Exposition, swarded to STEINWAY & SONS 'HEIR GRAND TESTIMONIAL MEDAL "ior greatest superiority and novelty of construction

"for greatest superiority and novelty of in Planos,"

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A MERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY. This paint, for its and metal roofs, old or new, is mequalised. Roofs of every kind, old shingles in-cluded, covered or repaired thoroughly. Leaks and dampness prevented. Paint for sale by the can or barrel. Rusiness has prompt attention. No. 543 N. THIRD Street. [713 im] JOSEPH LEEDS.

