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THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1867.



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

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1867.

The Platform and Nominations of the Democracy of Philadelphia.

THERE is a fable told us of Mercury, who, when Jupiter forbade the introduction into his court of any bull, constructed an animal by placing the head of a dog on the body of the interdicted beust, and tried to pass the nondescript off as one of the canine species. The Democracy seem to have learned the device of Mercury. and by their judicial action have sought to append to the minute "no-party movement" the gigantic bug of the Democracy, and pass Judge Ludlow off as the candidate of the Citizens' Convention. But as Jupiter wisely decided it hardly fair for an animal consisting of 900 pounds of beef and 20 pounds of dog to take the name of the twenty pounds, so the people of Philadelphia sensibly decide that a candidate supported by 48,000 Democrats and "3000 no-party men" should rather be called a Democratic nominee than, as Judge Ludlow himself expresses it, the candidate of "the members of the Bar and citizens without distinction of party;" for the grand coup attempted by the Convention of the opposition was to send Judge Ludlow forth as the unanimous choice of the people, and not of the Democracy. We think, however, it would simplify matters to call a bull a bull and a Democrat a Democrat. Now, the groundwork on which Judge Ludlow stands before the people is the resolutions adopted by the Convention which adjourned yesterday, and these resolutions, offered by Mr. Charles W. Carrigan, are unique in their way. In order to give full force to their consistency, it is well to remember that the records of Mr. Carrigan and Mr. Clement L. Vallandigham are identical. If Mr. Carrigan is inclined to deny it, then we will have to recall certain speeches delivered during the war, and still fresh in our memory. But we think Mr. Carrigan will save us the trouble of ransacking our dusty files. The first two resolutions mean nothing whatever. The next is a fit comment on the demand of the Democracy that the campaign should not be made a personal one, and that abuse of individuals should not be its policy. This has been harped upon by all the opposition journals, and we were thought audacious to reflect on Judges Sharswood's and Ludlow's character so far as to propose nominating candidates in opposition. Now let us read how the Democracy speaks of our nominee:-"That repudiating a repullator, and ignoring

New England influence in Pennsylvania, we ask for Hon. George Sharswood the vote of every man who prefers financial honor to repu-diation, a conscientious lawyer to a political diation, a conscientious lawyer to a political junge, a Pennsylvania jurist to a Connecticut radical."

nothing about the greater part of them. Gen. Lyle has seen service, and were it not for his associations, would be a good oitizen. As it is, he labors under the stigma of having been beaten last year for the place he wanted by General Owen.

Mr. Megary is an old stager in defeat, and will not mind it again. It is like pouring water on a duck's back for him to sustain failure. All the rest of the ticket have no recommendation for the Democracy except a very earnest desire to enjoy the good things of official life. The Senatorial District is divided so far as the faithful are concerned, Mr. Nagle and Mr. Donovan each claiming the nomination. As each of the gentlemen is a man of spirit, and will not be crowded out by his adversary, we antisipate a lively contest. The district is largely Democratic. Among the legislative nominations we notice a number of good old Democratic names. Thus we see McGinnis, McMullen, McNally, McCleery, Daily, and Michael Mullen. In view of their prefixes, we are doubtful whether it is not a Fenian circle, and not an American Legislature for an American State. But it is idle to expect figs from thistles. We can't expect American nominees from a party which relies for victory on an almost exclusively foreign vote.

Does Judge Sharswood Endorse the Democratic Platform?

WE see no reason to answer the question which stands as the title of this article otherwise than in the affirmative. A party, unless it be a mere spoils organization, held together by the "cohesive power of public plunder," must have some basis of professed principles as its bond of union and its object of realization. And as men even of the same party cannot be supposed to think alike upon all topics, a platform is adopted as the authoritative exposition of party principles and of party belief. Until changed, it constitutes the creed of the party. It is entirely fair, therefore, to hold every member of a party as believing in the doctrines announced in the party platform, just as it is to hold the member of a church as assenting to the confession of faith of the body to which he belongs. Much more so is this the case with regard to a party candidate. When a party assembles in Convention, puts forth its platform as the authoritative declaration of its doctrines, and then nominates a candidate, that candidate, in accepting the nomination thus made, is held by every rule that obtains among gentlemen to endorse the platform, unless he specifically and publicly advertises the world to the contrary. For him to accept the nomination on a certain platform, and then, after his election, to discard its doctrines and its policy, so long as they remain the doctrines and policy of the party which elected him, would be political treachery of the basest kind. If he takes exception to certain pertions of the platform, he must make that fact publicly known while he is a candidate, or he is guilty of gross fraud upon his supporters. In the absence of a formal and positive disclaimer, he is justly held to fully endorse the platform spon which he was nominated.

These principles of political ethics and re-

THE PORTIO DERR.-The last statement of the public debt shows a reduction of the aggregate debt of about \$5,000,000, and that four millions of greenbacks have been retired from circulation during the past month. During the year ending August, 1867, the total debt has been reduced \$125,000,000, and during the year previous nearly that amount, making a total reduction of \$250,000,000 in two years. Facts are every day showing more clearly that the public debt is fully within the national control, and can easily be paid. Had the taxes on distilled spirits been faithfully collected last year, we might have reduced the debt by another \$50,000,000.

WHO IS BINCKLEY ?- This fellow Binckley, who is just now doing the heavy work of Mr. Johnson, in connection with the Attorney-General's office, is a mere adventurer, of whom the following record is given by a Washington writer:-

"Within ten years he has successively failed here as a portrait painter, the projector of a literary magazine, land office clerk, land officer, attorney and defender of blockade-runners, doctor, clerk in law office, 'local' on the Chronicle, editor of the Intelligencer, squatter on abandoned Rebel plantations in Virginia, edi-torial writer for a New York daily, the editor of which, on receiving his first articles, refused them, and wrote to ascertain if the man was crezy. Last of all be turned up in Mr. Stan-bery's office and took a seat in the Cabinet on the day Mr. Stanton left."

EXPRESS SUITS DECIDED .- The most important one of the numerous vexatious suits that have been brought, in New York, against the Merchants' Union Express Company, has just been decided in favor of the Company. This will probably put a stop to the efforts of the old monopolies to break down competition through appeals to the Courts. Meanwhile the public will rejoice in the increased facilities for doing business.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The Quarrel between General Grant and the President, Etc.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 .- There has surely been a quarrel of some character to-day, between the President and General Grant, but the exact nature of the matter is not publicly known nature of the matter is not publicly known, Grant continuing his customary reticence, and Johnson telling only those who are his triends, or, as he terms it, "those who support his policy." It appears that General Grant had a long interview with the President, and talked to him very plainly in regard to their respective duties as Government officers. It is given out as positive by General Steedman's friends that Grant will be removed in a few days. Grant will be removed in a few days.

As yet the President has not given form to the expected Amnesty proclamation, nor has he decided upon its details. The subject has not been formally considered in Cabinet, but it is probable that it will be discussed at the session of being the session of the session of being session of the set of the session of the session of the session of the set of the session of the set of the s probable that it will be discussed at the session of Friday next. It is certain that Mr. Johnson has determined upon issuing a General Am-nesty proclamation within a short time, and unless he shall hereafter change his purpose the proclamation will include all who partici-pated in the Rebellion save, probably, from 50 to 100 persons, against whom criminal charges

to 100 persons, against whom criminal charges of a heinous character are preferred, or cases in which it is alleged that the usages of warfare in civilized nations have been grossly violated. The excited state of affairs has brought here large numbers of Democratic politicians, who swarm the lobbles of the White House, and applaud the President. In fact, the city is get-ting to have a lively look, and the hotels are doine a good business on the strength of Mr. doing a good business on the strength of Mr. Johnson's course. The prevailing topic of con-versation to night is the rumored serious rup-ture between the President and General Grant. The President's last proclamation has been much commented on, and everybody not inside much commented on, and every body not inside the President's ring wants to know what it means. The White House lobby are jubilant. The President has recovered from his illness of the last few days, and expresses himself as "on the war path again." He has been overwhelmed with letters of indorsement from the united Democracy of the country from Maine to Texas, conneilly Texas.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION. Views of Senators Summer and Wilson and General Butler.

and General Batter. A correspondent of the Boston Advertiser has visited the above public men at their residences, and gathered their views on the topics of the day. According to this obroniciler Senator Sum-ner, in speaking of General Grant as Secretary of War, said "there could be no military obli-gation on a general to assume a civil office. Grant might have refused, and thrilled the country to the confusion of the President and the Rebels. But while at the War De-partment Grant is, in a cer ain sense, what Lord Derby called himself the other day 's stor partment Grant is, in a cer ain sense, what Lord Derby called himself the other day, 'a stop gag.' He at least prevents a Rebel from being thrust into the office." In regard to General Grant alming for the Presidency, Mr. Summer said "he did not know. Things looked that way. His friend, Mr. Washburne, who has just returned from Europe, speaks of him as a can-didate." But Mr. Summer had been insisting on irreversible guarantees. Our next President must be in himself an "irreversible guarantee!" on irreversible guarantees. Our next President must be in himself an "irreversible guarantee!" Grant was uncertain. In regard to Mr. John-son, Summer said:--"With a person of ordinary schee and with a beart, reconstruction would be easy. The President is perverse, pig-headed, and brutal. His talent, such as it is, comes from pugnacity. Of course he is a us arper and a tyrant. The wonder is that Congress aid not act accordingly long arco. Congress has hesi-tated in its duty towards the President, as it has in everything else. I have never doubted that the President would be impeached." Senator Wilson said:--"The great mass of the Republican party believe that the President will be impeached, and that he deserves im-peachment." In regard to Grant, Wilson stated

peachment." In regard to Grant, Wilson stated his opinion that he had taken his office of Secretary of War for the sole purpose of trying to do what good he can to the country. About the President, he said he "would go by fits and lasts in corruption on a purpose the Fresident, he said he "would go by fits and starts in carrying out any policy. In fact, he acts like a 'fellow on a bust,' who goes to sleep and wakes up, breaks things, and then goes to sleep again, and so on till he is sober. In my idea he is a foolish man, governed by gusts of passion and temper; and he is a disappointed man, because he really believed he was going to man, because he really believed he was going to General Butler said Johnson lacks courage

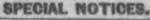
and capacity, and that impeachment is sure to come. General Butler said the danger lest he should be influenced in judgment by dislike to the man, for which he said he had so much cause, precluded him from forming an opinion cause, preclui about Grant.

Wendell Phillips on the Probable Resistance of the President to Impeachment.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard of this week.

President Johnson has issued another procla-mation. He affects to see "Impediments," in the Carolinas. He does not specify, that we may know precisely what they are. Nor are there good reasons apparent for any proclamathere good reasons apparent for any proclama-tion at all at the present time. The greatest "impediment" is Mr. Johnson himself. We suspect this special parade of concern on his part about the "Constitution," "the authority «f law," and the "integrity of the national Union" is intended, as the cry of "stop thief !" to blind the public as to his own treachery. That Johnson intendes scious mischief we have no doubt. We are advised through trustworthy sources that he and his conterie are taking presources that he and his coterie are taking precautionary measures to so strengthen his posi-tion as to enable him to enter upon the experiment of resistance if Congress shall attempt to impeach and depose him from office. The conviction that impeachment is necessary, is we have urged for many months, is rapidly gaining ground. Senators who have hitherto been relicent on the subject now speak of it freely in private as both desirable and inevita-ble. We hear, from gentlemen eminent in offi-cial position and most advantageously situated cial position and most advantageously situated for observation of Johnson's movements at Washington, that an open warfare between the President and Congress in the near future is by no means improbable. It is as a blind, the bet-ter to shield himself from close scrutiny, while maturing his treasonable schemes, we have no doubt that the wordy proclamation inst issued doubt, that the wordy proclamation just iss was put forth. Change a few indefinite lines about the Carolinas, and the same "whereases" about the Carolinas, and the same "whereases" and the body of the proclamation would suffice for his use a little later to either prevent the assembling of Congress, or for its dispersion, if it proceed to impeachment, as an unconstitu-tional body. He shifts from vetoes to procla-mations. Another proclamation, extending a general amnesty to red-handed Rebels, it is said, is soon to be issued. No one understands better than the reckless usurper of the White House that this will be in deflance of the loyal SWAYNE'S SWAYNE'S SWAYNE'S SWAYNE'S SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT. SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT. ITCH, TETTER, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM.

people of the country. But one defiant step paves the way for another. Thus far in his "new departure," commencing with Stanton's removal, Johnson has gained an easy victory over Grant, who was to be the people's hope in the absence of Congress. How for the Lightenant, General will allow blowsoft people's hope in the absence of Congress. Low far the Lieutenant-General will allow himself to serve as a subordinate instrument of a trea-



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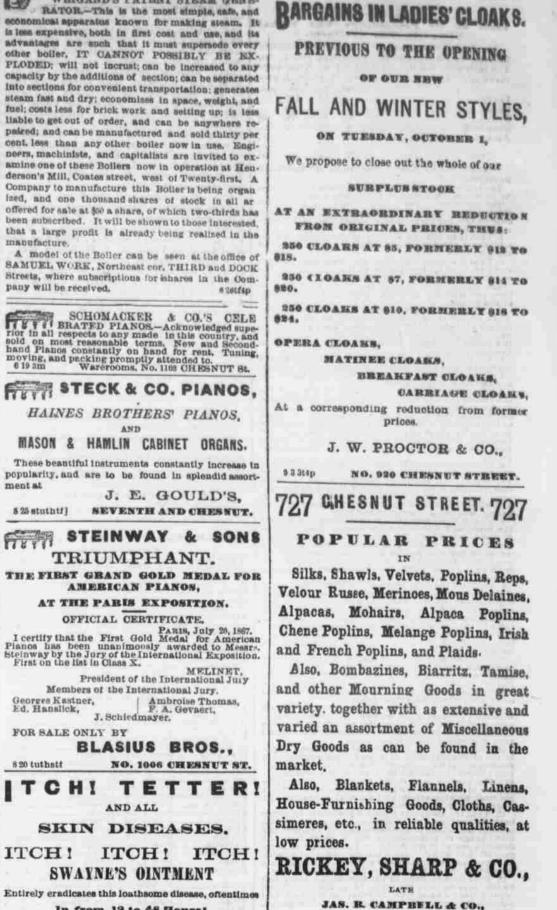
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Aud this, too, against a gentleman whose private character and past record are unimpeachabla ! Yet, if we refer in disparaging terms to the official actions of their candidate, there is a howl of fury at what is construed into "personalities." As Judge Williams came to this State at the mature age of 20, and is now past his prime, we may see how much New England influence abounds in his selection, and may wisely infer that, as that is all that can be found against him, he is well fitted for the post of Supreme Judge. Next, Mr. Stevens is called the "driver of the Republican party"-not an elegant mode of expression, but the one best calculated for the comprehension of the Democratic masses.

In the seventh resolution Mr. Carrigan sketches to himself the Democracy playing the part of Marins wandering amid the ruins of Carthage, and makes decidedly an effective picture:-

"That it is the sense of the Democracy throughout the land, and nowhere more clearly than here in Philadelphia, where the Constitution was created, that if we are standing amidst the ruins, they are sacred ruins for us, and we will never pause until, by concurrent sympathy and action, we restore and build up in all its parts the Constitution radicalism boasts it has stroyed

As this effective piece of oratory rests on the truth of the little "if," we rather think that it is as applicable as O'Connor's calling the fish-woman a parallelogram. The President is endorsed, and the removal of Secretary Stanton commended in the ninth and tenth resolutions, Mr. Stanton being "abhorred as a despot and detested as a spy." The Republican party is declared to favor "political amalgamation and social miscegenation"-which the elegant denizens of the Fourth Ward and Bedford street "utterly repudiate." We are very glad to hear that the Democracy is opposed to these evils, for, judging from the sights visible in the Fourth Ward, we feared the views of that great party were not in favor of such hard dividing lines as we are assured by the Convention is their real sentiment.

But we will not continue to review all the empty platitudes to which the party give utterance. The last resolution is worthy of a passing notice. Carrigan desires to acknowledge "the debt of gratitude due to the memory of the lamented dead and the services of the heroic living" of "our gallant soldiers." Carrigan says this ! Truly the world moves ! Carrigan thanking the soldiers is a little too much even for the easy faith of the Democracy. And on this weak and silly, as well as false, platform, Judge Ludlow demands the votes of all our citizens without distinction of party. Those only who agree with Carrigan and Vallandigham can conscientiously accede to his demanda.

Of the rest of the ticket nominated we have nothing to say, because we really know that end.

sponsibility are so universally recognized by all parties in our country, that we should not thus particularly advert to them and dwell upon them, were not the assertion put forth in some quarters, by the supporters of Judge Sharswood, that he does not endorse the platform upon which he is running. If he does not, he is perpetrating a fraud upon the party which nominated him. We have too much respect for him as a man to believe that he would do that. He is certainly not seeking an election on false pretenses. Obnoxious as the doctrines of the platform upon which he stands are to us, we would much rather support him as their acknowledged representative, than as a political trickster ostensibly running upon a platform whose principles he really did not accept. There is no public vice in this country that can compare with political treachery. All parties are obliged to trust their candidates. The genius of our institutions compels us to accept the professions of those men whom we nominate for office. He who accepts a nomination as the representative of a party organization, based upon a platform of avowed principles, and then when he is elevated to power betrays his party and abandons its principles, is the basest of scoun-

drels. We are at this time, in this country, suffering under the gravest of evils on account of just such treachery as this.

But we really see no cause to suppose that Judge Sharswood does not fully endorse the platform of the party convention which nominated him. He has accepted the nomination. He has made no public protest against the platform in any of its particulars. He is running as the Democratic candidate-their avowed standard-bearer. There is, therefore, no ground for supposing that he does not endorse the platform, except such ground as would at once impeach his personal character and render him unworthy the support of any party. Besides, the doctrines of that platform, especially those most obnoxious to Republicans, are those of which Judge Sharswood has long been an advocate. No doubt he honestly entertains them, and would do all that he could on the bench to give them effect. It is for this that he was nominated and is running. His advocacy of the dogma of State sovereignty is no new thing. He is a veteran in that cause. And, indeed, we do not see how. the Democratic Convention that nominated him could have found a more appropriate candidate to represent the doctrines of the platform they adopted. He may truly be said to be the incarnation of that platform; and those who believe in it, and wish to see it become the ruling polloy both in State and nation, may vote for Judge Sharswood with the fullest and most confident assurance that they are doing all that they possibly can to accomplish

especially Texas.

The President expects Hancock to come here efore he assumes command of the Fifth District

Mr. Johnson, who was again besieged to-day with clamors for changes in the Cabinet, replied that some changes would shortly take place, but his friends must not expect him to do everything at once. The general demand is that Seward shall be first deposed.

The President's Bulletin.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Post telegraphs as follows:-

The Cabinet meeting to-day (Tuesday) was a pro-tracted one, and the Amnesty Proclamation was again up for consideration. Most of the points were settled, and it may possibly be issued on saturday morning next. As I said before, there will be but few exceptions made, and this is the only point yet open to settlement. The President insists upon going one step further than meets the views of Secretary Se-ward. The other members of the Cabinet entirely concur with the Executive. General Grant was not present, for he had previously asked to be excused present, for he had previously asked to be excused from attendance, as he did not wish to mix himself up in politics. It is understood, however, that he ap-proves of the President's views, and stands by the principles he adopted in recommending General Lee's pardom. Another proclamation, similar to the one issued to-

Another proclamation, similar to the one insued to-day, will soon be put forth, but in much stronger terms, and taking much wider range. With it possibly may be published the correspondence between Gene-rals Grant and Stekles, as showing the necessity for vigorous measures on the part of the Executive. The correspondence is withheld for the present, on the score of public policy. score of public policy.

"If Congress Ever Convenes."

Some days ago the confidential organ of the President in Washington published a commu-nication from one of its readers and disciples, in which occurred the suggestive clause which we have used as a caption. The Missouri Demo-cratalludes to this threatening insinuation as follows:—

tollows:--"If Congress ever convenes!" It will convece, though the streets of Washington should run with blood. We trust it will not waste three days in per-forming a duty too long delayed. We trust that this long struggle may yet be ended neacofully, justly, and in accordance with law, by the removal of the only obstacle to a speedy and safe reconstruction. But it can no longer be denied that there is danger. Mr. Johnson has power to do mischief. His position is desperate. And if reconstruction should be detasted, so that new legislation and longer delay should be necessary: if new turmoil and strife should arise, with peril to the country, the responsibility will rest upon those who permitted this dangerous man to remain in the Presidential chair."

General Sheridan on the Presidency.

General Sheridan's home is at Somerset. Ohie. A writer in the Advocate of that town gives an account of the General's last visit to his family. The most interesting passage is the

"Some of the company adverted to the fact "Some of the company adverted to the fact that his name was growing up for the Presi-dency of the United States. He piquantly re-torted:—'I am about as innocent of that as the other reports about falling in love with South-ern ladies. I expect to live and die in the army. I have no aspirations for civil position. I be-lieve I can discharge the executive duties of my present position, as I have succeeded in the command of both infantry and cavalry forces, finding new exigencies ever tapping new finding new exigencies ever tapping new energies commensurate with new fields of labor within the army, but I love army life too well to seek its excandge for new and untried labors in civil life."

GIBRALTAR.-The resident population Gibraltar, according to the last census, amounted to 15,462, exclusive of the military, the convicts and aligns on terms are convicts, and aliens on temporary per mits. The number of births among the resi-

dent population was 633, and there were 855 deaths. There are ten schools, in which are educated 1062 boys and 864 girls, besides seven regimental schools, which have upon their books 235 girls and 250 boys.

-Some one in Ohio has taken out a patent for a new mode of lighting cigars. The old way is good enough.

sonable usurpation remains to be seen.

The period for choosing a successor to the residency is, in the regular course of events, Preside rapidly approaching. But a prior question is the deposition of the besotted tyrast now in office. Both the Thirty-ninth and the Fortieth Congresses betrayed their trusts in their failure to remove him many months ago. Let the press, the pulpit, and popular conventions, with one voice, loudly demand of Congress that the impeachment and immediate deposition of John-son from office he its first business on reassembling.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING .- JOY Q. COE & CO., Agen s for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have RE-MOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT. OFFICES:-No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

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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

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE IN-PP" THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE IN-SURANCE COMPANY.-At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company. held on MONDAY, the 2d of September. 1887, the follow-ing gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.-Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, Daniel Haddock, Jr. And at a meeting of the Directors on the same day, DANIEL SMITH, Jr., Esq., was unfinimously re-elected President.

9 3 121 WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSU-RANCE COMPANY. BETTEMBER 2, 1867. The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 12th Instant. 9210t WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

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OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAIL-WAY COMPANY, No. 2455 FRANKFORD Road. PHILADELPHIA, August 26, 1867. All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the Capital Stock of this Company, and who have not yet paid the tenth instalment of Five Dollars per share thereon, are hereby notified that the said tenth In-stalment has been called in, and toat they are re-quired to pay the same at the above office on the joth oay of September, 1867. By order of the Board. S26121 JACOB BINDER, President.

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by practising my combinations of exercises delibe-rately throughout, under my immediate verbal eluci-dations, you shall, without any other application, acquire, in a reasonable time, a competent grammati-cal and colloquiat use of the French language for all the purposes of business and social intercourse, JUDGMENT is THE AGENT OF ACQUISITION-MEMORY IS PASSIVE.

JUDGMENT IS THE AGENT OF ACQUISTION-MEMORY IS PASSIVE. This non-memorizing practice was at first ridicated as absurd, but my long-continued success in producing ready speakers and writers of French, in the time mentioned, has incontestably established the fact, that the habit of a foreign ianguage, its grammar and all, is more clearly, more rapilly, and more perma-nently impressed by exciting the learner's indgment in the formation of idlomatic expressions from given ideas, than by endeavoring to t.sk the memory with misapprehended rules, ready-made phrases, and mis-leading conjugations, etc., all of which, imperfectly recollected, impede the acquirement of the ready habit of expressing one's own locas. My course of practice is a complete idiomatic gram-man of words and their proper uses; and as no time is wasted, the learner goes on clearly and effectively to the end, without any other thought of the matter than while with the teacher. Learners of French who have been disappointed in the effects of memorizing methods, will find the clearly explained practice of Mr. DELACROIX'S Course amply sufficient in itself to impress a rational habit of more of the Language, for their own ideas, than is usually the result of thrice the time devoted to the study of books in common use. Beginners enter at any time.

Applicants are requested to call between 12 and 4 o'clock, at the French Study, No. 925 FILBERT Street.

ACENCY OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad Company. OFFICE OF DE HAVEN & BROTHER. NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, September 3, 1867, We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments, We would to day give these bonds and pay a difference of 207 75 taking in exchange U.S. 68 of 1881.

do, 5-208 O 1862, 5-208 of 1864, 5-208 of 1865, do. do. 3-208 of 1889, 5-208 of 485, Jan. & July 5-208 of 407. 5 B cent. 10-408, 7 3-10 Cy. Aug. Issue, 7 3-10 Cy. July Issue, 7 3-10 Cy. July Issue, do, do, do, do, do, do, 178-18 (For every thousand dollars.) We offer these Bonds to the public, with every conidence in their security. 8 30 tuthfim DE HAVEN & BRO.

ESTATE OF CHARLES ALLMENDINGER.

Letters testamentary upon the estate of CHARLES ALLMENDINGER having been granted to the un-dersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate will make payment and all persons having claims will

PALMYRA ALLMENDINGER, Executrix, No. 624 N. SECOND Street, PHILADELPHIA, September 5, 1867. 9 5 thsts

Expr

DERSONAL -I HEREBY FORBID ANY C one trusting my son, JOHN F. BIUNDIN, he is doing no business for me, and I will not be re-prossible for any dobts of his contraction. Phila., Sept. 5, 1867. [94318] M. BLUNDIN NOTICE.-CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAIL.

N ROAD, On and after MONDAY, September 2, the 2 P. M Express train to Atlantic City will be discontinued, 92 D. F. MUNDY, Agent.

S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STR. 9 14 tethesp)

JET JEWELRY. BAILEY & CO., CHESNUT STREET NO. 819 8 20 tuths 4p PHILADELPHIA. NEW MESS MACKEREL. JUST RECEIVED, VERY FINE NEW MESS MACKEREL, IN KITTS. AL60. SMOKED AND SPICED SALMON. SIMON COLTON & CLARKE.

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