Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON. (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED).

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

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1867.

Andrew Johnson's Plan of Revolution. Ws published yesterday, from the Washington correspondence of the New York Herald, what purports to be Andrew Johnson's plan for precipitating a revolution. Under ordinary circumstances these outgivings would hardly be worthy of attention, but at the present time they so clearly coincide with the general tenor of Mr. Johnson's acts, that it may safely be assumed that the plan in question, if not already determined on, is thrown out as a feeler to see what response it would be likely to meet with from the people.

It starts out with the extraordinary assumption that the President is entitled to judge of the constitutionality of the laws passed by Congress, and that he is not obliged to execute any law which he deems to be unconstitutional. It is one of the ominous signs of the times, that a doctrine so inherently absurd as this, so opposed to the letter and the spirit of the Constitution, and so at war with the fundamental ideas of our form of government, should for a moment be ascribed to the President by any of his friends. Of course such a construction would at once change the character of the President from the executive of a republic to that of an absolute monarch. No laws could be put in operation except such as he saw fit to execute. His veto would become positive, against the unanimous voice of the representatives of the people. There would be no need of a judiciary to decide upon the constitutionality of laws, because that function would be assumed by the President. He would be the supreme power in the Government. Whatever laws did not suit him he would decide to be unconstitutional, and there would be no appeal from his decision. He would take the statute-books of the nation, go through them, and expunge such as did not suit him. The ground of unconstitutionality covers everything. The Constitution, in that event, would be practically the President's will.

In accordance with this theory, President Johnson holds, in the second place, that he is the sole judge of what constitutes impeachable offenses on the part of the President. In other words, although the Constitution expressly provides that the President, and all the officers of the Government, may be impeached and removed for "treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors," and makes the Senate the high court for the trial of these cases, Mr. Johnson assumes that the President himself is to decide whether or not he has committed an impeachable offense! And he volunteers to tell us that the refusat to execute the laws of the land is not such a "misdemeanor" as can be made the ground of impeachment and removal. Of course, no President would ever acknowledge that he had committed an impeachable offense; so that the power of impeachment and removal, which was intended by the framers of the Constitution as the final grand remedy of the nation for crimes and misdemeanors on the part of its officers, becomes, so far as the President is concerned, a mere myth.

The final touch is put upon this mad scheme by the assertion that if Congress does not accede to this transformation of the President into a king, and shall proceed to the execution of its regular powers under the Constitution, Mr. Johnson will at once assume the power of proroguing Congress and ordering the election of a new one. This is after the kingly fashion of proroguing Parliaments when they become intractable and obnoxious to the sovereign. But what if, after having got Congress out of the way, Mr. Johnson should conclude that it was not best to call another one? Suppose a new one assembled to prove as intractable as the present one, are we to have that prorogued too ?

Language is not needed to brand such a scheme as this in the eyes of every American citizen. Of course, it is simple revolution, the coup d'état of a usurper-the total overthrow of the Government. If Mr. Johnson is so demented as to suppose that such a scheme would receive any countenance or endorsement from the masses of the people, we simply pity the man. The most popular and powerful President that we have ever had would have been a madman to undertake such a revolution. If the American people shall ever choose a king or submit to a dictator, Andrew Johnson will not be the man.

Incredible as this atrocious programme is it is gravely put forth by the President's friends, and is really the only logical termination of the course he is now pursuing. He has already entered upon the first steps of it in refusing to execute the laws of Congress; and its spirit has pervaded his whole course of conduct from the moment that an assassin's pistol elevated him to power.

MR. GREELEY to-day describes the Demo grats who surround Mr. Johnson in his usual emphatio atyle:-

"Before Andrew Johnson had been three weeks President, slimy, insidious creatures, who had instinctively bissed whenever his name had been mentioned during the two or three preceding years, crawled through byways and up back stairs to his ear, and begutied him to his ruin, with assurances that he was still regarded by the Democratic party as one whom accident had temporarily allenated from its fold, but who was in heart and purpose still a Democrat, whom his old party was ready to recognize and follow as a leader."

For vigor and force, Mr. Greeley has few equals, but when it comes to cour, esy-well, we say no more.

A Voice from the Wigwam of a Medicine Man.

A LENGTHY advertisement in one of our morn-

ing contemporaries, signed W. C. Swann, M. D., impressed us with the idea that the Doctor had invented some "Sea Shell Tonic," "Utah Balsam," or "Infallible Lotion," and that the merits of his discovery were being laid before a long-suffering public in a rather verbose form. A closer inspection, however, revealed to us that the medicine described was not intended for a physical, but a political use, and that what we first mistook for minute directions as to the application of the salve, was really a picture of the present unhappy condition of the body politic. The prescription given is a rather unusual one, for, while ali the ills are carefully set forth, we do not have any adequate remedy suggested, unless the invitation to "come to our meetings" (loca tion unknown) may be received as a remedy. Now, whatever may be Dr. Swann's ability as a medicine man, he certainly was not intended as a rival to Hamilton or Jefferson in the production of State papers. The document before us is an extremely peculiar one, and after reading it we can only say with Weller, "There's richness."

The first thing that strikes us is that although the address is in the plural and the "we" and "us" maintained throughout, yet it seems to be the sole emanation of Dr. Swann. In all political manifestoes which we have ever seen, except the "alarms" of Colorado Jewett or George Francis Train, the eecretaries as well as the chairman signed, but here Dr. Swann rules supreme. We really thought that the Johnson party was larger than that. We never dreamt that it could not boast of three secretaries. The Doctor may be proud of his position, for he resembles the boy who boasted of being No. 2 in his class, but he was obliged to confess that the class consisted of "me and another boy." He seems to be literally monarch of all he surveys in politics.

Having no one to please but himself, he has drawn up an address which will doubtless please no one except the constituents whom he had to consult. He commences with the conundrum, "What lowering and gloomy clouds envelope us as a nation?" and, like the Sphynx, leaves us to solve the riddle for ourselves. Doctor, we confess frankly, we give

Then follows the following enlivening sketch of our condition: "With high rents, extravagant prices of ordinary living, and with great depression in all the varied industrial pursuits of the country, we cannot resist the conviction that there is something in the management of our affairs that demands reform and

In this the Doctor and the Republican party perfectly agree. The country does demand a change, we only differ as to what change is required. We may as well add here that we use the term "Doctor" for short, instead of "National Union City Executive Committee." It saves composition, and, as the terms are synonymous, it cannot matter much which title is applied.

cast down, by the dreadful picture presented as to seek in a more congenial clime rest in freedom, we would state that the Doctor "is not prepared to despair of the safety of the Republic," but we grieve to add that he feels himself "compelled to say that there is danger and wreck in our future history unless the great heart of the nation is invoked to action. and the majesty of the people aroused to assert and defend our rights under a Constitutional Government."

Thus, just as we breathed freer, we are cast back into the slough of despond. We would casually remark that the Doctor's metaphors are rather mixed. What with "wrecks," "hearts," "invocations," and being "aroused," we have no very clear picture of the kind of danger to which we are to be subjected. It is an open question whether it is a shoal or an attack of pericarditis. Then follows an extended description of the Constitution and the working of our institutions, which are neither very new nor very well set forth. A tirade against Congress is thrown in by way of a condiment. But all this is but a preface to the "statement of our purposes and objects."

That there is no power in Congress or in the Federal Government to deny to any State representation in the national councils.
 That there is no power in Congress or else-

2. That there is no power in Congress or elsewhere to establish and maintain military governments in any State of the American Union in time of peace.

3. That there is no power in Congress to Interfere with the elective frauchise.

4. We are opposed to an increase of the public debt. national, State, and city.

5. That we favor reform in our financial affairs; reform in the mode of collecting taxes; reform in the matter of the deposits of the public moneys; reform in our currency.

6. That we favor protection to American industry: in such manner, however, that the

dustry; in such manner, however, that the working man may be protected, as well as the

"If so be as how, then why not?" Here we see Bunsby in all his glory. Who is not in favor of reform? of decreasing the debt? of protection? of opposition to despotism, and the like? We do not intend, Doctor, to question that two and two make four. But we really do not see very clearly what the last "statement" means. If it means anything, which we reserve for future consideration, we suppose that we must wait until the details are "referred to at another time." In truth, the address of the Doctor reminds one of the barroom order of "Falstaff"-a "ha' pennyworth of bread and a bushel of sack"-a column of words and a paragraph of ideas. We therefore would seriously advise the Doctor to keep to prescriptions for the physique, and let the political world alone—to advise the individual and let humanity in the aggregate take care of itself. Unless Dr. Swann reforms, we fear we will have to class him in the future with the Jewetts and the Trains of the political world.

of ability and sound common sense, which we freely grant him, we hope that "the details" will not be "referred to at another time."

WE see that the base-ball fever still rages, and dozens of young men, who should be devoting their time to business, are wasting it in bitting at a ball with a heavy stick. In moderation, as an exercise, we approve of the game; as a business, we think that neither the morale nor the finances of Young America will be improved by its popularity.

The Land Fraud in Germantowa. We have received the following note from one

of the counsel for Mr. Johnson, which we publish, although we do not see that it alters the case in the least. The case in Nisi Prius was immediately connected with the original suit for forgery, and grew out of it.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—
I notice in your issue of Thursday an editorial entitled "An important Law Case," referring to certain legal proceedings in which Charles S. Johnson is concerned as to the alleged forging of a deed of property in Germantown. As you have been pleased to give special prominence to have been pleased to give special prominence to the subject by making it matter of editorial comment, I deem it my duty to correct certain misstatements contained in that article, and therefore request you to publish this note. It should not be said that the deed referred to was forged by Mr. Johnson until the flual judgment of the Court is rendered in the prosecution for forgery instituted against him. His counsel are satisfied that it was not, and although there has been the worder of a juny against him. been the verdict of a jury against him, yet a motion for a new trial and in arrest of judgment has been duly made which yet remains to be heard. To sustain this motion we believe there are good, reasonable, and sufficient grounds. The circumstances also under which the trial took place, Mr. Johnson then being utterly unable to secure the presence of important witnesses, and heary geographical to go to trial without and being compelled to go to trial without them, should, cause a suspension of your judg ment until the proceedings are finally closed. The statement that Mr. Johnson has been sen-tenced is error cous, as you can understand that such could not take place until the disposition of the motion referred to. The case recently heard in the Supreme Court at Nisi Prius, referred to in your editorial, is an entirely different proceeding. The motion there argued arose from a Sheriff's sale of the Germantown property by the Messrs, Norris, the holders of the mortgage, as the property of Mr. Johnson. September 13, 1867.

J. H. S.

NEWS BY THE CUBA CABLE.

The Cable Turned Over to the Telegraph Company-Preparations of the Narva to Return to England-Yellow Fever Among Her Crew - Several Deaths.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 12, via Lake City, Sept. 13.—Mr. Webb yesterday turned over the cable to the Telegraph Company, and was ready to sail for England. Four more of the Narva's men are dead, making a total of nine. Six more are in the hospital, Captain Dowell, of the Narva, runs down to Havana to-day for the purpose of coaling, and will ruise in the Gulf to clean his ship. He will afterwards return to this port for Messrs. Webb, Medley, and the men. The only officers ill are engineer Turner

and steward Tucker.

Mr. Hall, the only professional operator here, was taken ill last night, but the fever is broken, and with proper attention it is believed he will live. The cable business in consequence has been interrupted, but as Superintendent Sadler arrives to-night the interruption will be short.

There have been eighteen cases of yellow fever here, of which sixteen have proved fatal. Nothing further from the Dry Tortugas

The Fever on the Increase-The Physician of the Hospital Down With It-No More Deaths Reported.

KEY WEST, Sept. 12.—The yellow fever is on the increase here. Five more men, of the re-venue cutter Relief, have been sent to the hos-pital. Assistant Engineer Balley and Mr. Medley, of the telegraph company, were taken down this morning, but are now doing finely. Dr. Sweet, the Hospital Surgeon, has been so ill that the responsibility fell upon Dr. Cormick, Quarantine Physician, who is doing all in his and nurses although the side of the citizens rator, is believed out of danger; and Mr. Webb, has had a slight fever, is also in no danger. No deaths are reported since my despatch yesterday. Great anxiety is felt to hear more deaths are reported since in assistant dated yesterday. Great anxiety is felt to hear from the Dry Tortugas, and intelligence is expected hourly.

The Fever at the Dry Tortugas - Cases Among the Fort Jefferson Barracks. KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 13.—The Machiess is just in from the Dry Tortugas. The doctor in charge of Fort Jefferson reports the fever on the increase, there being sixty-seven cases in the hospital, and only two deaths since last report. All the patients are doing well, except a few who had the black vomit yesterday, Major Stone and Lieutenant Romer are better. Major Stone and Lieutenant Romer are better.
Lieutenant Orr is very low. Lieutenant Gordon
is the only officer able for duty.

At this place the fever shows no abatement.
Engineer Turner, of the Narva, has the black

vomit, and will probably die; and Lieutenant Rielley, of the revenue cutter, is very low. Hall, Bailey. Webb, and Medley are all doing finely. Dr. Cormick has not a case among the garrison

The Fifth Military District.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S VIEWS OF THE SITUATION. A St. Louis correspondent, under date of September 10, reports the reception of Sheridan in that city, and adds the following views, given by Sheridan himself, of the situation in the reion of his former command:-

In private interviews he stated that he believed that the policy of Congress, if rigidity adhered to, will reconstruct the South on a firm and enduring basis. Any departure from that policy, he said, gave encouragement to the Rebels and retarded the restoration of the era of good feeling. There is nothing so much to be dreaded in the South, especially in Louisians and Texas, as the belief in the minds of late Rebels that they may hereafter obtain better terms by holding out against the present Reconstruction policy.

Rebels that they may hereafter obtain better terms by holding out against the present Reconstruction policy.

Referring to affairs in New Orleans, it transpired that the greatest trouble General Sheridan had to contend against was the attitude assumed by Governor Wells and his peculiar friends. This clique was small in number but great in malignity, and after the removal of Wells from the Governor's chair, spared no opportunity to malign the General and all his measures. For example, they complained that he kept in office notorious Robels, omitting to add that said Rebels had been appointed by the Governor himself. They occupied an anomalous position and annoyed the Commanding General incessantly. Wells deserted the radicals after they had made him Lieutenant-Governor and Joined the Rebels. Prior to the July riot he deserted the Rebels and tried to rejoin the radicals. But neither party would own him after his double desertion, and thus he was a sort of political Isbimaelite, with his hands raised against all and all bands against him. This small mischlevous element in New Orleans was constantly snapples at the General Sheridan is the personification of the military man. He stated emphatically that he was no politician, and did not desire to talk politics, but did not regard the question of reconstruction as a political question any more than toyality to the Government. It was above more party or politics and what satisfied him that the policy of Congress was right, was that question any more than loyally to the Government. It was above mere party or politics; and what satisfied him that the policy of Congress was right, was that every one of the biatant, agitating, non-fighting Rebels denounced it. General Sheridan said he had read the acts of Congress sent him by General Gran; and tried to carry out their plain intent and meaning. It said acts had been passed by another sort of Congress, and had been forwarded for his instruction by General Grant, he would have enforced their provisions just the same.

A Town in Dippiculties .- The English town of Leamington is in chancery. A sequestra-tion has issued for the infraction of a previously issued injunction. The collector of rates cannot pay in a penny to the treasurer, nor can the treasurer advance a like sum to the local board. This condition of things is very unpleasant to the latter body, but it is their own fault.

"Jolly Men."-This is an English name for itinerant traders who coax poor people to buy their wares, and then throw them into prison when they fail to pay. The Plymouth guardians of the poor have conferred with the judge of the county court upon the subject. was quite as anxious as they are to stop the operations of these scoundrels, but thought For the sake of his reputation as a gentleman purpose. an act of Parliament would be needed for the

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MOUNG KYAW, A NATIVE OF BUTTON A MATIVE OF BUTTON BY THE STATE OF BUTTON BY THE STATE OF THE S

BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSO-CIATION,—A stated meeting will be held in the church, EIGHTRENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, next Monday evening at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. COLE will deliver an address on the subject—"How can our Schools permanently enlarge the Sabbath School Mission-work in this city?" to be followed by a general discussion. After which Rev. ALFRED TAYLOR will give an illustration of blackboard teaching in the Sabbath School. All are invited, 9 142

by Rev. P. S. HENSON, D. D., at 10% A. M. and 7% P. M. The new Baptist church to be located at Broad and Master streets will be organized at the above Hall on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, the sight instant. Such as wish to be constituents of it will please be present.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, BROAD MAN D D., the Pastor of this church, having re-turned to the city, will preach there To-morrow morning and evening. Sunday School at 9 o'clock in the morning and at 2½ in the afternoon. A cordial welcome to strangers.

To-morrow Morning and Evening at the TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth, Services at 10% A. M. and 7% P. M.

REV. G. A. PELTZ WILL PREACH

THE SECOND PRESENTERIAN CHURCH will for the present worship in HORTICULTURAL HALL, BROAD Street, below Locust. Preaching To-morrow at 10% A. M. and S. P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. R. BEADLE, Sermon in the evening before the Sunday School Teachers' Normal Institute. NORTH BROAD STREET UNITED

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—BROAD Street, above Poplar. Services To-morrow at 10% A. M. and 7% P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. LAFA YETTE MARKS. Sabhath School at 2% P. M. Seats free. All are cordially invited.

OLD PINE STREET CHURCH,
FOURTH and PINE Streets,—Preaching in
the Lecture Room, by the Pastor, Rev. R. H. ALLEN,
10% o'clock A. M. Sabbath School, 9 o'clock A. M.
Young Men's Prayer Meeting, 8 o'clock P. M.

ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, above Tenth,—The Rev. N. W. CONKLING will preach in this Church to-morrow morning and evening. Service begins at 10% A M and at 7% P. M.

CALVARY PRESENTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth,
-Prenching To-morrow, at 10% A. M. and 7% P. M. by
Rey, Mr. McGINLEY, of Newburyport, Mass. NORTH BROAD STREET I-RES-BYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of BROAD and GREEN Streets.—Preaching by Rev. Mr. McNULTY, from New York. Services at 10% A. M. and 7% P. M. Strangers invited.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, THIRD Street, below Walnut.—The Sunday Schools connected with this Church will resume their regular sessions To-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. Atternoon session at 2% o'clock.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, THIRD Street, below Walnut, Service Tomorrow evening at 7% o'clock.

"ECCE HOMO,"-THE FREE SUN BUD day Evening Services in the CLINION STREET CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Sprace will be resumed To-morrow, loth instant, at 7% o'clock Sermon by Rev. Dr. MARCH, on the above subject. All seats free, and the public cordially invited.

GERMANTOWN SECOND PRES-BYTERIAN CHURCH, TULPEHOCKEN and GREEN Streets.—Preaching to-morrow at 1014 A. M. and 71/2 P. M., by Rev. J. L. WITHROW, of

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN
CHURCH, BROAD Street, above Che-nut.—
The Pastor, Rev. Dr. CROWELL, will preach Tomorrow at 10% A. M. and 4 P. M.

TWELFTH and OXFORD, Rev. NOAH M.
PRICE, Pastor, will be dedicated on Thursday evening at 7% o'clork. Services by Revs. E. W. HUTTER, D. D., THEO. STURK D. D. L. ALSERT. D. D., JOHN CHAMBERS, P. S. HENSON, D. D. and others. Seats free. Come. REV. WILLIAM SHADRACH, D. D.

CHURCH, FIFTH Street, below CARPENTER, To-morrow morring, 10%, and evening, 7%. All are cordially invited.

Pastor, was preach Willitts, D. D. STFEET PRESBY TERIAN CHURCH, corner of ElGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets, To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and S. P. M. Strangers welcome. OF SCIENCE - Episcopul services at law A M of SCIENCE.—Episcopal services avio's A. M. and a P. M., by Rev. Dr. CLERCE. Sunday School at 2 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY 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.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE. Broad Street.

PHILADELPHIA, September 10, 1867.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE

UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA WILL BE HELD AT THE LEAGUE HOUSE, On SEPTEMBER 18,

AT'S O'CLOCK P. M., For the purpose of taking such measures as may be deemed advisable in relation to the present condition of the country.

By order of the Board of Directors.

9117t GEO. H. BOKER, SECRETARY.

THE UNION REPUBLICAN NATU RALIZATION COMMITTEE will sit daily, on and after FRIDAY, September 13, at No. 416 LIBRARY

HARVEY MONEY, Chairman Naturalization Committee, NATATORIUM AND PHYSICAL IN-

STITUTE. BROAD, BELOW WALNUT STREET. The swimming department will close SATURDAY, the fist instant. The last ladies' class will meet at I A. M. on that day.

THE INSTITUTION

WILL RE-OPEN FOR THE WINTER SEASON OCTOBER 14. The first class of young ladies for Light Gymnastics at 5 P. M. Monday, October 14

The first class of boys for General Gymnastics at 4 P. M., Tuesday, October 15, For classes in Parlor Skating, Dancing, etc. etc., see circulars. 91455

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE. On and after Tuesday, Sept. 17, the business of this Department will be transacted at the Law Building No. 2128, FIFTH Street, second story, front room.

THOMAS DICKSON.

DAVID P. WEAVER, City Commissioners, HENRY CONNER.

9 14 31

ALL WHO HAVE TRIED THE WONderful COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE
AND BEWING MACHINE, speak of it as with one
voice as one of the greatest inventions of the limsa.
For family use there is nothing of the kind cau approach it, and no other intrinsically as cheap. If
any doubt this let them call and be convinced at the
S. W. corner of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT streets,
where it is exhibited and sold.

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where R is exhibited and sold.

P. O. S. T. O. F. F. I. C. E.,
PRIYADELPHIA, Ps., September 14, 1997.

The mails for Havana, Coba, per steamship STARS
AND STRIPES, will close at this office on TUES.
DAY, September 17, at 6 o'clock A, M.,
9 14 22

HENRY H. BINGHAM, P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF REVI-SION OF TAXES, No. 11 STATE HOUSE ROW.

The BOARD OF REVISION OF TAXES will meet at their office, No. 11 STATE HOUSE ROW, on the following days, between the hours of 10 A. M., and 3 P. M., for the purpose of bearing appeals from the Assessors' returns of Taxes, for the year 1865, as followed.

ollows:—

Righth Ward—Tuesday, Sept. 17, 1867.

Ninth Ward—Wednesday, Sept. 18, 1887.

Tenth Ward—Thursday, Sept. 10, 1867.

Rieventh Ward—Friday, Sept. 20, 1867.

Twelfth Ward—Saturday, Sept. 21, 1867.

Thirteenth Ward—Monday, Sept. 23, 1867.

Fourteenth Ward—Tuesday, Sept. 24, 1867.

Fifteenth Ward (cast of Nineteenth street)—Wedenday, Dut. 2, 1887. Sinceenth Ward (west of Nineteenth Ward)—Thursity, Oct. 3, 1887.
Sixteenth Ward—Tuesday, Oct., 1, 1887.
Sixteenth Ward—Tuesday, Sept. 28, 1887.
Eventeenth Ward—Saturday, Sept. 28, 1887.
Fighteenth Ward—Tuesday, Oct., 10, 1887.
Nineteenth Ward—Tuesday, Oct., 10, 1887.
Twestleth Ward (east of Broad street)—Friday, Oct., 1987.

Twentieth Ward (west of Broad street)-Saturday. Twentleth Ward (west of Broad street)—Saturday
Oct. 12, 1867.
Twenty first Ward—Monday. Oct. 14, 1867.
Twenty second Ward—Tuesday. Oct. 15, 1867.
Twenty second Ward—Tuesday. Oct. 16, 1867.
Twenty-third Ward—Friday. Oct. 18, 1867.
Twenty-firith Ward—Friday. Oct. 18, 1867.
Twenty-sixth Ward—Friday. Oct. 18, 1867.
Twenty-sixth Ward—Saturday. Oct. 21, 1867.
Twenty-sixth Ward—Tuesday. Oct. 22, 1867.
Twenty-sixth Ward—Tuesday. Oct. 24, 1867.
First Ward—Wednesday. Oct. 25, 1867.
First Ward—Wednesday. Oct. 26, 1867.
Firth Ward—Friday. Oct. 26, 1867.
Fifth Ward—Monday. Oct. 28, 1867.
Sixth Ward—Monday. Oct. 28, 1867.
Seventh Ward—Wednesday. Oct. 30, 1867.
THOMAS COCHRAN.
WILLIAM LOUGHLIN.
SAMUEL HAWORTH.
Board of Revision of Taxes.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGH-WAYS-OFFICE, No. 104 S. FIFTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13, 1867. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 16th instant, for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Eighth street, from Race to Vina street, to be built of brick, with a clear inside diameter of 12 feet, 6 inches, and with such inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on

The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said Sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street, as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by Ordinance, to be paid by the city, and the contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.

sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as apecified in act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

All Bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a Bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

W. W. SMEDLEY.

Chief Commissioner of Highways,

COMPANY C-GRAY RESERVES. All intending to participate in the trip to ANTIE-TAM, will assemble at the Armory, BROAD Street below Race, on SUNDAY (to-morrow) afternoon, at 434 o'clock, promptly, with three days' rations. Drill this evening, at 7% o'clock.

WILLIAM WALLEN, Captain,

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates or admission may be exam-

ned 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 Easton, Pa., July, 1867. NOW IS THE TIME TO PREPARE
Practical instruction in Book-keeping in all its
branches, Penmauship, Commercial Calculations,

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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

ling gentlemen were duly elected blockers for the ensuing year, viz.;—
Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazleburst,
Thomas Robins,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.,
And at a meeting of the Directors on the same day,
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., Esq., was unanimously reelected persident. 9 8 121 WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

REMEMBER THAT THE SLIGHP internal disorder of to-day may become an obstinate disease to-morrow. Be in time, meet the first symptoms of biliousness or indigestion with TARKANT'S KEPERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT, and within forty eight hours they will have ceased to exist.

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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT-ASI'HMA.—Though this disease has besiled the skill, and been pronounced by eminent medical men as irremediable, the numerous certilicates dully received by Dr. HOLLOWAY are a direct rejutation to such ill-founded and fallacious conclusions, coughs, colds and asthma, in all its ramifications of bronchial affections, diseases of the chest, throst, etc., have been cured in their worst stages by these expectorant and laxative remedies. Sold by all druggists.

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A LADY OF UNDOUBTED CHEMIcal skill has recently perfected CHEEVA-LIER'S LAFE FOR THE HAIR. It positively restores grey 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 clean; is unparalleled as a bair-dressing. Sold by all druggists, fashionable hair-dressers, and dealers in fancy goods. The trade supplied by the wholesale druggists. druggists. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., New York

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STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT. THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL FOR AMERICAN PIANOS,

AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION. OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE.

Paula, July 20, 1867.

I certify that the First Gold Medal for American Planes has been unanimously awarded to Meases. Steinway by the Jury of the International Exposition. First on the list in Class X. President of the International Jury

Members of the International Jury. Georges Kastner, Ambroise Thomas, Ed. Hanslick, J. Schiedmayer,

BLASIUS BROS., NO. 1006 CHESNUT ST. 8 20 tuthatf

CHICKERING PIANOS AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION. - The First Premium-Grand Gold Medal-has been awarded to Chickering & Sons for the best Pianos: and also The Crand Decoration and Medal of The Legion of Honor has been conferred upon Mr. Chickering by the hands of the Emperor of France for entire superiority in Plano Fortes over all

W. H. DUTTON.

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210 08 taking in exchange U. S. 68 of 1881. 5-20s of 1862, 5-20s of 1864, 5-20s of 1865, 5-20s of 68, Jan. & July 5-20s of 67, 5-30 cent. 10-40s, 7-8-10 Cy. Ang. Issue. 7-3-10 Cy. July Issue. 7-3-10 Cy. July Issue. (For every thousand dollars.) We offer these Bonds to the public, with every con-

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