Evening Telegraph

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

NO. 105 S. THIRD STREET. Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1867.

The Republican Party and the Representation of the Late Rebel States. THE enemies of the Republican party are accustomed to charge us with a violation of the Constitution, from the fact that the late Rebol States are not represented in Congress. Their statement of the case is, that here are ten States, to which the Constitution guarantees two Senators each and Representatives according to their population, in Congress, and which the Republican party persists wilfully and illegally in excluding from their just participation in the Government.

Now, if this were a true statement of the case in all its bearings, we should be as loud in our denunciation of the wrong thereby done as are any of the Democrats. We hold that each State is entitled to its two Senators and to its proper number of Representatives in Congress. No possible party exigency could lead us for a moment to countenance the ex clusion from Congress of Senators and Representatives entitled to seats therein. We should consider such an act as in the highest degree dangerous and revolutionary.

But, notoriously, the above statement of the case, which we have put into the mouth of the Democratic objector, is not the true one. It suppresses material facts, which utterly change the aspect of the question. It makes false assumptions, which inevitably lead to erroneous conclusions.

The Constitution, in all that it says about representation in Congress, goes upon the supposition that the State to be represented has a valid and constitutional government, through which it acts. The two Senators must be chosen by a legal legislature, properly assembled. The Representatives must have certificates of election from some competent legal authority; and if chosen to fill vacancies, it must have been by writs of election issued by a legal Governor. It will not do for a lot of people to get together irregularly, and call themselves the "State," and then assume to exercise its functions.

And now we come to the grand controlling fact of this matter, namely, that the so-called States lately in rebellion have no constitutional State governments. They are, therefore, not in a competent condition to choose Senators and Representatives in Congress. There are no legal legislatures to elect Senators, no legal Governors to issue writs of elections. The authorities which are now in existence there are purely of a temporary and provisional character, and in no sense constitute valid or constitutional State governments.

But how did these States get into this anomalous condition? The answer to this question brings out another great fact, which our Democratic friends are very careful, when discussing this subject, to conceal-namely, the fact of the Rebellion. The condition of the late Rebel States is due to the fact that they wickedly and causelessly rebelled against the Government of the United States, and for four long years endeavored to overthrow it by force of arms. They were not forced out of the Union; they went out voluntarily. Their Senators and Representatives scornfully and defiantly left those halls which they now would fain enter again. During the war their State Governments lost all standing or validity under the Constitution of the United States. Their officers, instead of being sworn to support that Constitution, were sworn to support the Constitution of the Rebel Confederacy. The terms of office of the seceding Senators and Representatives expired by limitation as well as by their own resignation, and there was neither disposition nor lawful authority in the Rebel State governments to fill their places. When the Rebel Confederacy was finally overthrown by the triumph of our armies, the Rebel State governments were overthrown also.

Thus we see that, by no fault of the Republican party, by no arbitrary and unjust acts of exclusion on its part, the late Rebel States find themselves without representation in Congress. Their condition is the fruit of their own wicked acts. They violated the Constitution, and sought to overthrow it by force of arms, and in the attempt they only succeeded in destroying their own standing under that instrument as the possessors of lawful State governments. They could not destroy the great Republic at whose life they aimed their blows, but they did succeed in destroying their own organized, corporate existence as States.

It only remains to add, that the policy of the Republican party is to enable the people of these States to organize new State Governments, republican "in form," as required by the Constitution, at the earliest practicable moment. Indeed, the work is now in the full tide of successful operation under the Reconstruction acts of Congress. As soon as lawful Governments are established in these States. so that Senators and Representatives can be legally chosen, then the Republican party will be glad to admit them to their long-vacated seats in Congress. Then the work of reconstruction will be complete, and then the union will be fully restored.

We thus see that the Republican party, in this matter of the representation of the late Rebel States, stands upon solid constitutional grounds. Its action is strictly conformed to rather think that, even with colonization, the both the letter and the spirit of the Constitu- fate of Mr. Brooke's young man is sealed.

tion; and upon this, as upon the other great questions of the hour, it may fearlessly appeal to the candid and intelligent judgment, not only of our own times, but of impartial history as well.

The Public Debt and the Faith of the Government.

THE idea has lately been advanced in influential quarters that the Government is not legally or morally bound to pay the public debt in coin, but is at liberty to do so in greenbacks. The arguments by which this view is sustained are specious, and do not commend themselves to the sober judgment of the people. The simple question which controls and gives character to the whole matter is, What was the express or implied promise o the Government when it made the debt? Did it agree to pay in coin or in currency? There can be but one answer to this. The universal understanding was, that the bonds issued as evidences of debt to those who loaned their money to the Government were to be paid at maturity in coin. Such was the contract, and it cannot be violated without public dishonor and disgrace. The citizen who is insensible to this, or who would sanction the slightest departure from good faith on the part of the Government, is not a friend to his country. Anything savoring of repudiation would be a gratuitous degradation, because so utterly unnecessary. The public debt is fully within the capacity of the country, even at its present state of development and wealth, to pay; much more will it be so before the debt shall fall due. The last Congress reduced our taxes materially, without impairing the strength or resources of the public revenues. The process may be extended safely and profitably. A proper modification of the law with reference to distilled spirits, and its thorough and honest administration, would enable Congress to exempt other branches of industry from taxation to the amount of from fifty to seventy-five millions of dollars per annum. We may thus continue to lessen and simplify our taxes, and still keep reducing the public debt at a rapid rate. But every honest man, who cares a fig for the honor and reputation of his country, should set his face as a flint against every scheme, no matter what disguise it may assume, that looks in the remotest degree to the slightest breach of faith with its creditors by the Government. Honesty is the best policy for nations as well as individuals.

Interfering in Family Quarrels. OUR Democratic contemporary, in its wild efforts to gain political capital, does not scruple to enter the household of the Republican party, and make use of our family quarrels as a means of strengthening its cause. Its course, throughout the campaign thus far, has been a "Paul Pry" investigation of what occurs within the ranks of our party. Thus, it has had the audacity to lecture us because we did not nominate soldiers, and quotes the letter of a caudidate to our Convention, in which his opinion in regard to the success of the ticket is given. To-day it continues its line of policy by taking sides with Major Smith, of Girard College, and attempting to make political capital out of the rude and unpardonable manner in which he was treated.

"The late President of Girard College was a gallant soldler, and therefore, in the language of 'the ring,' he is 'played out.' This was the cry raised by the radicals against, every soldler who was named for any 'important position' in their nominating conventions. For these causes, and for these alone, he was unceremoniously 'turned out,' and Mr. William H. Allen, who is a Yankee, an ultra radical, and a avorite of the ring, was chosen in his stead. Now, in plain words, the remedy for this and similar acts of outrage lies not in empty complaints and temporary indignation, but in bold and decided action by all independent citizens at the polis in October next."

Now the truth of the matter is, that the interference of our contemporary is simply impertinent. Both Major Smith and Mr. Allen are good Republicans. The issue is not a partisan one, so far as politics are concerned. It is a quarrel within our ranks, and for an enemy to attempt to make capital outof it is both intrusive and pointless. We would call the attention of our contemporary to the fate in store for those who interfere in family quarrels. As a rule, it heals the breach among the relatives, and secures for him the concentrated wrath of all who were previously at war with each other. Let our neighbor remember this when it interferes in what does

not concern it. In the First District, the Demecracy, having faith as a grain of mustard seed, are endeavoring to move heaven and earth to carry the coming election. They are not restricting themselves to the large offices, but are directing their attention to the minor gifts within the hands of the people. When a district is in doubt, they proceed to colonize it with yoters from some other locality. This is to be attempted in the Fifth Legislative District. That district last year elected Hood, Democrat, by 193 majority, but this year is extremely doubtful. To carry it fraud will be resorted to, and we give notice that Mr. Yard will do all in his power to detect any such attempt, and that no ring in the Quarter Sessions will prevent a therough expose of the scheme. Some such step is necessary to save the Democracy from defeat. Mr. Edward S. Yard, our candidate, is a substantial property-holder, a long resident of the district, and is well known, highly respectable, beyond all doubt honest, and identified with all the interests of his constituents. He is opposed by "a young man by the name of Mullens," who is not identified with the interests of the district, is not an old resident, and who will vote, if elected, as the representative of his patron, Mr. Charles W. Brooke, and not of the property-owners of the district. Between the two, if fraud be not practised the result is not an open question. But we

The Celebration of the Battle of Antietnm. To-DAY five years ago the city of Philadelphia held its breath in suspense as it waited

for news from the Maryland border. For three days it had been known that the Army of the Potomac was fighting, with fearful carnage, to drive back the advancing forces of General Lee. A race without an equal in the annals of the earth was going on. On one side of the river marched the Rebel host, seeking to advance with sufficient rapidity to pass in front of McClellan and gain the rich fields of the Keystone State; while on the other side hastened the Union forces, hurrying with the energy of despair to intercept the enemy and save the North from devastation. We of Philadelphia knew of the mighty race, and knew that on its result rested the safety of our fair city, and probably the fate of our nation. Future generations cannot understand the anxiety which filled every heart until fear was turned to wild exultation, when we knew that the advancing wave had been met, that the flood-tide of Rebel inundation had been checked, and the insurgent columns rolled back into desolated Virginia, defeated in their scheme, and desperate at a sight of the promised land, which they but saw from the To-day the high officers of the National and

State Governments proceed to celebrate the anniversary of that eventful epoch in our history. The President of the United States, with all the Dipiomatic Corps and Cabinet, the Chief Justice, with his associates, and the Governors of many of the loyal States, will be present, and an opportunity afforded of commemorating with a ceremony appropriate to the occasion the scene of the mighty battle. Such an opportunity to do justice to the bravery of the dead, and to glorify the principles for which they died, has seldom been presented. Yet how is the occasion being used? Will we hear the key-notes of the war, the stirring utterances of the great doctrines taught us by the strife? Will the lessons learned on the field of battle be inculcated in the ears of listening thousands, and the hearts of the people which beat in unison with the boys in blue on that eventful day be cheered with the sentiments which came to us from Antietam? We fear not. We fear that the anniversary of the battle of Antietam is to be made the occasion for a political meeting, and that on the same ground where they were defeated years ago, the Rebel principles are about to renew their contest. It looks to us extremely like an attempt of Mr. Johnson and his party to take advantage of the day to make a grand political meeting out of the general interest felt in the ceremonies. From the first we have had our suspicions that the managers of the whole affair were seeking to use it for partisan ends. The orator of the day is a Johnson appointee; the places of dignity are all given to the friends of "my policy." The claims of radicals are slighted: and we hear from Baltimore long and loud complaints of the management and its course. We know that Mr. Johnson is none too good. nor possessed of any too much delicacy, to stand upon the graves of ten thousand dead heroes and deliver a speech for political effect. His feelings, blunted by a long life as a demagogue, are not of a kind to cause him to hesitate; and we anticipate that, unless a few words be spoken by some of our Governors, the celebration of Antietam will be a political Democratic meeting. We hope that

it will not be a 22d of February affair. POLITICAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from Schuyler Colfax.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 16. - Among the letters writ-ten to the late Border State Convention was one from the Hon. Schuyler Colfax. But it did not reach that body, having been personally addressed to the Hou. John L. Thomas, who was absent from the city. After expressing his regrets that he could not attend, Mr. Colfax

was absent from the city. After expressing his regrets that he could not attend, Mr. Colfax writes:—

"I shall watch the proceedings of your Convention with the deepest interest. The country scarcely realizes how sorely tried are the, faithful Union men of the Border States, especially Maryland. Delaware, sea he was the convention of the Border States, especially Maryland. Delaware, and Kentucky, the States of West Virginia, Tennessee, and Missouri being administered under happier displaces. When in Kentucky last June, just before the meeting of Congress, I was pained at what I heard the meeting of Congress, I was pained at what I heard the meeting of Congress, I was pained at what I heard shall do ment there, and convinced me that the House of Representative when the convinced me that the House of Representative when the constituency had elected the Representative him of constituency had councils. At the same season in thintogs some of our riends besitated when Mr. Although some of our offered his resolution Instructing the Judiciary offered his resolution Instructing the Judiciary Kentucky had republican State devernments, a that the voteous seconding the previous immerisation as a tie, I gave the casting vote in the adiluments and most timely inquiry. It is time to settle what is a republican government, if a State which enfranchises by the tens of thousands every man who bore arms to destroy the nation, and along with them every man who took the official oath of allegiance to a so-called government which could only exist on the rulms of the Republic, and at the same time distranchises by the tens of thousands other men who are free citizens of the United States, and unoistakably loyal—if such a State has a republican government. If a State which enforment if a State which enforment if a State whole of your advances of the United States, and unoistakably right of the Republic honor, and the rulm of the Republic who was a second of the sputh of the republic honor, and the rulm of the sunday of the sunday of t

Senator Grimes and the Tariff. The following letter, addressed by Senator Grimes to The Burlington Hawkeye, explains itself:-

"Gentlemen:-It is not true that I have declined to ake part in the pending political can rass in this state

pecause I would 'find myself at issue with my own party on the tariff question.' So far as I know the Rapublican party has never taken any position on the subject ct.s. tariff, and so far as I holieve, four-fifths of the members of that party in this State are in fall accord with Mr. Wilson, Mr. Allison, Mr. Kasson, Governor Kirkwood, and myself, and with a majority of the members of Congress from the Northwestern States, on the subject of an increase of the present teriff.

States, on the subject of an increase of the present teriff.

"I did enswer a letter received a few days ago from the Chairman of the State Central Committee, in which I stught to excuse myself from the labor of an extended canvass this year. That answer was intended only for his perosal, and I preserved no copy of it. I shall not, therefore, attempt to repeat its contents, except to say that in that letter I did express the opinion which I now reiterate, that when the question shall be fairly presented to the people of this State they will be found overwhelmingly—to Republican party will be found overwhelmingly—s gainst an increase of the pr. amttariff, which is the highest ever known in a civilized country. I cannot believe that the intelligent people of Iowa are quite willing to destroy their revenue from Imports by a prohibitory tariff (and that is what the advocates of the new tariff avowedly sought last winter), only to impose new and additional direct taxes upon their own dome itc yroduct to surply the deficiency.

"Believing with the New York Tribune, of a data just received, that it is our business now to reconstruct the Union through the machinery now in ranning order before we have thine to unite in new parties, and on issues now declared by the Republican Union party. I have done all in my power to prevent a complication of questions in our Congress before reconstruction can be effectival. When that shall be accomplished, I shall not fail, though I shall be in private life. to let the people know, what are ony views of the duties which the new epoch will impose upon them."

Dickens .- A correspondent of the Chicago Journal, writing from England, says that in the Register at Portsmouth, the birthplace of Mr. Charles Dickens, under date of May 8, 1814, is found the baptism of Francis Pickwick, and almost immediately after it that of Eliza Dickens, and next a child by the name of Shakespeare. This shows the origin of the name of Mr. Dickens' famous character. Mr. Dickens' own name is Charles John Hoffman Dickens, and his father, Mr. Thomas Dickens, is entered in the Portsmouth Register as a comedian.

BROADHEAD REBUKED .- Broadhead, the notorious Sheffield trades-union man, recently tried to renew his victualler's license, which he had held for twenty years. The magistrate contemptuously refused him, in spite of the zealous exertions of his lawyer, Mr. Sugg.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING, JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have RE-MOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 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 8 O'CLOCK P. M.,

For the purpose of taking such measures as may be deemed advisable in relation to the present condition

By order of the Board of Directors. 9117t GEO. W. BOKER, SECRETARY. THE UNION REPUBLICAN NATU-

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

HARVEY MONEY,

9 11 6t Chairman Naturalization Committee. 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 hearing appeals from the Assessors' returns of Taxes, for the year 1868, as follows: llows:— Eighth Ward—Tuesday, Sept. 17, 1867, Ninth Ward—Wednesday, Sept. 18, 18

Eighth Ward—Tuesday, Sept. 17, 1867.

Ninth Ward—Wednesday, Sept. 19, 1867.

Tenth Ward—Thursday, Sept. 19, 1867.

Eleventh 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 (east of Niceteenth street)—Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1867. esday, Oct. 2, 1867. Fitteenth Ward (west of Nineteenth Ward)—Thurs-

Alleenth Ward (west of Nineteenth Ward)—Thursday, Oct. 3, 1867.
Sixteenth Ward—Tuesday, Oct. 1, 1867.
Seventeenth Ward—Saturday, Sept. 28, 1867.
Fighteenth Ward—Monday, Sept. 30, 1807.
Nineteenth Ward—Thursday, Oct. 10, 1867.
Twettleih Ward (east of Broad street)—Friday, Oct. 11, 1867. Iwentieth Ward (west of Broad street)-Saturday,

Twentieth Ward (west of Broad street)—Saturday Oct. 12, 1807.
Twenty first Ward—Monday, Oct. 14, 1867.
Twenty second Ward—Tue.day, Oct. 15, 1867.
Twenty-shirld Ward—Wednesday, Oct. 16, 1867.
Twenty-furth Ward—Thursday, Oct. 18, 1867.
Twenty-sixth Ward—Sturday, Oct. 18, 1867.
Twenty-sixth Ward—Sturday, Oct. 19, 1867.
Twenty-sixth Ward—Monday, Oct. 21, 1867.
Twenty-sixth Ward—Tuesday, Oct. 22, 1867.
First Ward—Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1867.
Second Ward—Thursday, Oct. 24, 1867.
Third Ward—Thursday, Oct. 25, 1867.
Fifth Ward—Monday, Oct. 26, 1867.
Fifth Ward—Monday, Oct. 28, 1867.
Sixth Ward—Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1867.
Seventh Ward—Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1867.
Seventh Ward—Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1867.
THOMAS COCHRAN.
WILLIAM LOUGHLIN,
SAMUEL HAWORTH,
Board of Revision of Taxes.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COM PANY. TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. September 16, 1867.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, September 16, 1867.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on ath instant, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

Whereas, Numerous applications have been made to this Company from the holders of the First and Second Mortgage Coupon Bonds to convert the same into the Registered General Mortgage Bonds, dated July 1, 1867, therefore be it

Reso ved. That the Treasurer be and he is hereby instructed to cause public notice to be given that this Company is now prepared to exchange its Registered Bonds, secured by a general mortgage upon the line from Philadelphia to Pittaburg, of the estate, real and personal, and corporate franchises therein mentioned, dated July 1, 1867, for the First and Second Mortgage Coupon Bonds of said Company, on the road between Harrisburg and Pittaburg.

Any further information can be obtained on application at this office.

THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer. at this office.
THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

MEDICAL BOARD FOR THE EXAMI-MEDICAL BOARD FOR THE EXAMInation of Candidates for Admission into the
Navy as Assistant Surgeons.—A Board of Medical
Officers is now in sension at the Naval Asylum,
Philadelphia, for the examination of candidates
for admission into the Medical Corps of the Navy,
Gentleman desirous of appearing before the Board
must make application to the Homorable Secretery of the Navy, or to the undersigned, stating residence, place and date of birth. Applications to be
accompanied by respectable testimonials of moral
character.

Candidates must not be less than twenty-one nor
more than twenty-six years of age.

Candidates must years of age.

Mo expense is allowed by the Government to candidates attending the assisting of the Board, as a successful examination is a legal prerequisite for appointcessful examination is a legal prerequisite for appointment in the Navy.

The many vacancies existing in the Medical Corps in the many vacancies existing in the Medical Corps in the many vacancies existing in the Medical Corps in the many vacancies are in the Medical Corps in the many vacancies and vacancies in the Medical Corps in the Medical Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department August 10, 1867.

THE GREATEST SEWING MACHINE THE GREATEST SEWING MACHINE of the age is that made by the AMERICAN SEWING, OVER-SEA MING, AND BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. Exilition and Salestooms, S. W. corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, where the public are respectfully requested to call and examine the only perfect Sewing Machine ever offered to the public-strong language, but entirely true, and worthy of the great Palladelphia Home Manufacture.

9 13 4ptf CITY COMMISSIONERS' OF FICE.

On and after Tuesday, Sept. 17, 1807.

On and after Tuesday, Sept. 17, the business of this Department will be transacted at the Law Building No. 112 S. FIFTH Street, second story, front room.

THOM AS DICKSON.
DAVID P. WEAVER, City Commissioners, HENRY CONNER

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE YELLOW FEVER IN THE TO THE MERCHANTS AND CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA.

The following letter from Galveston, Texas, sadily exhibits the extent of suffering from yellow fever in that city:— "We are in the midst of one of the most terrible "We are in the midst of one of the most terrible epidemics that has ever visited this city. It commenced early in July, in a mild form, with but four-teen cases in that month, and has now become as violent as I ever saw it in New Orleans. Some cases have not lived over tweive hours after the first symptoms appeared. In the Second and Third Wards almost every other house has one or more cases. It has spread all over the prairie north and west of us. I visited over forty cases in that direction yesterday, some of them a mile northwest of the cametery. "The hospitals are till and crowded, and some will have to be improvised if we can get the means. Entire blocks of stores are closed, and but little else is done besides attending to the sicke and providing for the destitute; and it is estimated we have yet feathousand wnaccimated person bere for it to feed upon. Most of the cases can be saved with prompt and proper treatment.

"Our people who have the means are name them.

upon. Most of the cases can be saved with prompt and proper treatment.

"Our people who have the means are using them freely, and the gentlemen of the 'Howard Association' are doing all that experience and human effort can accomplish, but with a the economy that can be practised, it is my opinion, based on former experience, that we must have aid from the charicable abroad, to the extent of at least \$10,000 or \$15,000, to supply the most urgent cases with blank ets, medicines, nurses, food, etc., and then the energies of the several committees will be seriously taxed to administer to each the minimum quantity to save or preserve life only." serve life only."
From advices dated New Orleans September 11, we

learn that sixty-seven deaths occurred from yellow fever on that day, and on the same day thirty-two died in Galveston, fexas, whilst the rever is extending along the Gulf coast, and in some of the interior tewns. An earnest appeal is made to the citizens of Philadelphia to forward relief to this afflicted section of the country. Contributions of money or material, such as medi-

Contributions of money or material, such as medicine, blankets, nurses, food, etc. may be sent to William L. James, feeneral Agent of the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, or to William C. Harris & CO., No. 128 S. THIRD Street, and when received will be duly acknowledged and promptly forwarded, free of all charges, through the Southern Agents of the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, James C. Hand & Co., James Kent, Santee & Co., Jaw Cooke & Co., James, Kent, Santee & Co., Jay Cooke & Co., Wilson, Childs & Co., Etting & Co., Etting & Co., Etting & Co., Lambert Thomas & Co., Lamb

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

LAFATETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates or 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 Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN.

Clerk of the Faculty. Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7 20 sptf

NATATORIUM AND PHYSICAL IN BROAD, BELOW WALNUT STREET.

The swimming department will close SATURDAY, the 21st instant. The last ladies' class will meet at 10 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 3 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.

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENE-RATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSI-BILITY OF EXPLOSION Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. cor

ner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. PEOPLE DIFFER ON MANY POINTS.

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	"London"			"Hair Color	Restorer'
	"London"	Beauty,	Falling.	"Hair Color	Restorer'

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IN SLOW FEVER, WHEN THE SKIN is torpid, there is nothing like TARRANT'S
EFFERVESUENT SELTZER APERIENT to promote perspiration. As a laxative, it relieves the
bowels without a pang. It is the best remedy known
for chronic costiveness.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINT-MENT—ASTHMA.—Though this disease has basiled the skill, and been pronounced by eminent medical mere as irremediable, the numerous certificates daily received by Dr. HOLLOWAY are a direct refutation to such ill-founded and fallacious conclusions. Coughs, colds and setthma, in all its ramifications of bronchial affectious, diseases of the chest, throat, etc., have been cured in their worst stages by these expectorant and faxative remedies. Sold by all druggists.

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OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE Pages, July 20, 1867.

Planes has been unanimously awarded to Mesars, 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. Hanzlick, J. Schledmayer,

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ACENCY OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad Company.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER.

NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, September 8, 1887. 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 dif-\$210 08 taking in exchange U. S. S. of 1881. 5-20a of 1805; 5-20a of 187, 5-20a of 187, 5-30 Cy. Aug. Isaue. 7-3-10 Cy. July Isaue. 7-3-10 Cy. July Isaue. (For every thousand dollars.)

We offer these Bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.

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FOR GENTS AND BOYS.

PRICES MODERATE.

BARTLETT,

NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

ABOVE CHESNUT.

NOTICE.—TO THE OWNERS OF LAND and parcels of land, embraced in the following

and parcels of land, embraced in the following are:

All that certain tract or piece of land beginning at a stake set for a corner, at the littersection of the south line of a certain proposed avenue, one hundred and; wenty feet wide, to be laid out and opened (high-cordance with a plan to be at at the Survey Department of the city) and the low-water line of the river Schuyikill, thence extending by the saveral courses and distances of the said low-water line to the low-water line of the back channel of the river Delaware, thence along the several courses and distances of the said low-water line to the saveral courses and distances of the said low-water line to the saveral courses and distances of the said low-water line of the back channel to the stake set for a corner in the westerly side of said one hundred and twenty feet avenue, thence northward along the west line of said avenue four hundred and torty-two feet a done tentine of a foot to an angle in said avenue, thence further along the said avenue northwesterly two thousand six hundred and thirty-four feet and eight-tentils of a foot to another angle in said avenue, thence further along and an inety-two feet and one-tentil of a foot to another angle in said avenue, thence and line avenue avenue, thence still juriler along said avenue.

in said avenue, thence forther along said avenue westerly five thousand one bundred and ninety-two fest and one-tenth of a foot to another angle in said avenue, thence still further along said avenue southwesterly five thousand one hundred and fitty-six feet and eight-tenths of a foot lothe low-water mark in the river Schuylkill and place of beginning.

Upon the petition of the City of Philadelphia, filed in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Assembly approved sit of April, 1666, entitled "A Supplement to the Act entitled "An act ceding to the United States of America the right of exclusive legislation over League Island, in the Delaware river, in the County of Philadelphia," etc., the Court of Common Pleus has appointed seven Viewers to estimate and determine the fair value of the land above described, proposed to be taken for pational uses, and to designate the owners thereof as far as the same can be by them reasonably accessained; and has fixed eleven o'clock in the forenoon of TUESDAY, the first day of October next, as a time for said Viewers to meet at the premises above described.

Said Viewers, for the purposs of examining the land so proposed to be taken, will meet at the time and place designated, at a point on the premises where Broad street crosses them, and will pass over the ground proposed to be taken, first to the East, and, then, returning to the point of departure, to the West. They will be upon your premises, if sinated East of Broad street, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock in the forenoon of the day designated; and if on the West of Broad street, between twelve and one o'clock on that day.

JAMES LYND, City Solicitor, 17th Sept., 1867.

17th Sept., 1867.

PLANTS, FLOWERS, PRUITS, VEGETABLES, ETC., PPENNSYLVANIA HORTICUL/TURAL SOCIETY,
On TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY,
September 24, 25, and 25, from 10 A. M., to 10 P. M..
Being the first Exhibition held in their new and
magnificent Hall, on BROAD, near Spruce street,
which will be handsomely decorated and brilliantly
filuminated for the occasion; with a band of music in
attendance every evening.
Competition for premiums open to all. Contributions respectfully soficited, and each contributions respectfully soficited, and each contributor will
be furnished with free tickets of admission.
Tickets, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents. Season tickets
(not transferable), \$1.
Members' Uczels may be had from HENRY A.
DREER, Treasurer, No. 71s CHESNUT Street.
D. R. KING, President

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