## Evening Telegraph

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

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET, Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Righteen 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 menths, invariably in advance for the period ordered,

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1867.

For Sheriff or Anything Else-Mr. Peter Lyle.

MR. PETER LYLE, after twenty years of service in the ranks of the ward politicians, and after having been a candidate for all the offices under the corporation, from precinct judge, up er down, now comes once more before the people of our city as the Democratic nominee for the office of Sheriff. The persistency with which this gentleman has sought for office leads us to believe that he has adopted the Scriptural advice given to the priests of Baal, and, considering the people as a god, gees on the principle that it is necessary to "cry aloud for he may be hunting, or peradventure he sleepeth"-never once admitting that the ears of the voters will be deaf to the continued supplications of one whose prayer has been coming up to them for at least two decades, His eagerness for anything he can get reminds ns of a story of General Jackson. The General was waited upon by a stranger, who demanded rather persistently the ministership to the Court of St. James. He was refused. f'Then let me have the Consulship to Liverpool." "My dear sir, it is impossible." "Then, Mr. President, can you give me a pair of old boots?" Mr. Lyle wanted the Registership last year, and what not the many years before, but now he seizes on the chance of being Sheriff with as much ardor as though all his life he had been aiming for that position, and that alone. His views as to what public office he would take, coincide with Mr. Toots, who neatly expressed his sentiments with the assurance that "it is of no consequence."

However, letting the dead past bury its dead, we will look at the claims of Mr. Lyle to the office which while we write he is aiming at. If we understand his claims properly, he bases them on his military services, and declares all those not inclined to yield to his demand as "radical rascals." Now, other things being equal, the fact that a man was a soldier would lead us to support him for a civil office; but a military record is not the only requisite for a post of trust. We had unreliable officers in the army as well as at home, and although we do not place Mr. Lyle among them, yet we cite the instance to show that the bare fact of having been a soldier is not a peremptory claim to support. So far as the service rendered the Government in the war was concerned, there were many men who were compelled to stay at home who did far more to aid the success of the cause than those who lent their strength

If, however, a soldier and a civilian were presented for a nomination, and were each surrounded by equally unobjectionable elements, we would give the preference to the soldier. But if the success of the soldier would mean not a success of the war doctrine, but exactly the reverse; if the election of a soldier would not place in power the principles for which that soldier should have fought; if by giving him victory the soldier would get one office and a dozen soldiers give place to a dozen enemies of the Republic, then we say that the Republican who would vote for that soldier is as false to his principles as the soldier is to the great cause for which he fought. Yet this is just what Mr. Lyle is doing. He is claiming Republican votes on his soldier record, yet we know that if we elect him for the one place he would fill, all the soldiers in the employ of the office of Sheriff would give place to semi-Rebels, who hissed at the name of "volunteer," and who use Mr. Lyle but as a tool to gain their object. Shall twenty loyal men be turned out, and twenty semi-Rebels be put in, and all in order that one soldier may get office? We do not think that our Republican readers can vote for Mr. Lyls if they think of the result.

Again, Mr. Lyle has demonstrated his unfitness for the post in the present disordered condition of our country, by the violent temper he has exhibited, and the brutal manner in which he has attacked all who are his opponents. For a Sheriff to call half our citizens f'radical rascals" is both insulting and dangerons. We do not know what we are doing if we place this man in power. Suppose that the madman at the White House should proceed to carry out some of his wild schemes. Suppose the promised coup d'état should turn out to be a reality, and not a myth-then we would see a scene of wild disorder in all the cities of the land. The public peace would be endangered, and it is not unlikely that riot and bloodshed would be the result. God forbid that our fears may be realized, but it is not impossible. Then would it be the duty of the Sheriff to preserve peace, and all good citizens would be bound to follow him when called upon. Then, If Mr. Lyle were Sheriff, our city would be ruled by the Johnson faction, the loyal portion would be placed in the light of illegal opponents, and we be out of office and opposed to the lawful authority. Think, Republicans, what you are exposing our city to when you vote for Mr. Lyle, and then run the risk, if you can reconcile a support of him with your duty to your country.

We have written calmly, and have not uttered one word against Mr. Lyle's personal character, or infringed one jot or one tittle on any but public grounds. Yet we think w in such low estimation as to imagine that

have said enough to cause our people to pause ere they vote against our nominee and in favor of a flery-tempered and imperious man, who might do us great danger in case of a difficulty, and who certainly would give all the patronage of his office to the "slimy things" whom we spurned from beneath our feet for the past six years of war.

Our National Honor.

The recent utterances of certain of our public men in regard to their views en the subject of the national finances are calculated to cause both regret and surprise. Speaking as individuals, and not as party leaders, they have proclaimed doctrines which, if uttered by any business man, would not only weaken, but absolutely ruin his credit. It would be grossly unjust to hold either of the great parties of the country responsible for the sentiments declared by members not authorized to speak in their behalf; yet, even when not binding a party, it is greatly injurious to the national credit, and to the personal honor of the speakers, to hold such views as those expressed by either Mr. Pendleton or General Butler. Let us look for a moment at the doctrine taught by each. Mr. Pendleton proposes the payment of the outstanding loans by issuing greenbacks to the extent of \$2,200,000,000; thus relieving the nation from the payment of interest on the bonds, and flooding the country with promises to pay, which it would be impossible to redeem. In such an event we would renew the days of Continental currency, when a breakfast cost \$500 in shinplasters.

So long have the people been accustomed to paper money, that party leaders seek to impress them with the idea that specie is merely an article of merchandise, valuable when needed for payment of importations, and useless as a domestic medium of exchange. Credit must be based upon some sound foundation. One will not lend his neighbor a large sum of money without a security bond upon that neighbor's property, such as land or houses, ships, produce, or cattle, raw material or manufactured goods. And even upon these, with the exception of land, there is a perishable risk that must be covered by insurance.

The United States Government, in order to preserve its existence, borrowed large sums of money, no matter from whom, whether from its own citizens or from foreign capitalists. It gave in return its own bonds secured by the resources of the nation, public lands, revenue imports, and, above all, by the honor of the American people, to redeem these bonds at certain periods. It issued promises to pay on demand in the shape of greenbacks, and pledged its reputation for their payment. As such payments cannot be made in kind, specie is the only medium used in civilized nations. High rates may have been paid for these loans. The merchant frequently is obliged to pay one-and-a-half per cent. per month for money, while legal interest is only half per cent. a month-but what of that? It relieves him from present embarrassment, and enables him to fulfil his obligations, and to reach a prosperous position in his business. So this nation was in great danger from intestine enemies. It could not perform the obligation of preserving its existence without money to buy arms and ammunition and food and raiment for its brave soldiers. The value of the American Union is priceless. No sum could be too great to expend in its defense. No mathematician could calculate its worth. And now that the war is over, who, for the sake of avoiding the payment of the debt, would be willing to place us in the condition we must have been had the Rebels succeeded? Our very blood boils at the thought. Could terms of condemnation be found sufficiently strong, if a patient whose life had been saved by the skill of his physician refused to pay the compensation due for such service, although fully competent to do so? Shall we, after the victory is gained—the triumph achieved and the proud position before the world we have obtained-degrade our manhood by repudiating in any form the obligations we have incurred in reaching this apex ? So much for the proposition from the Democratic leaders.

General Butler advises the consolidation of the national bonds into one conglomerate, and obliging the holders to receive the interest in greenbacks. This is but a shade less dark than Mr. Pendleton's plan of repudiation. As before stated, the obligation to pay the principal in specie, or its equivalent, is binding. and if so, certainly the interest must be paid in the same. Although no admirer of English statesmanship generally, we must say that the British system of consolidation, adopted after the wars with Napoleon, would be much more honorable and practicable. That is, offer the holders at maturity of the bonds the option of taking back the principal in coin or of accepting in lieu a new bond of the United States, payable at a distant period, with a lower rate of interest-say four per cent .both payable in specie.

It may be asserted that we have not the means with which to pay those who might refuse the new loan and demand specie payment. Such an emergency would not occur, as nearly all the foreign holders would gladly accept the proposal-for they could not obtain as high a rate on a long loan in Europe-and the status of America's credit would be so strengthened that fresh capital from abroad and at home would seek the new issue, and fill the vacuum created for the moment by

those who had withdrawn their loans. In the meantime, let us maintain our character among nations by paying the semi-annual coupons in gold, and, as far as possible, annually reduce the aggregate of the debt. We hope that politicians will not hold our people

popularity can be reached by favoring repu-

The ex-Rebels and their Northern allies may applaud such efforts, but the friends of the Union and of liberty will never so far forget their duty to their fellow-men and the sacred injunction to pay what they owe.

"The Wind Taken Out of their Sails." THE New York Tribune to-day contains a few statistics, which we commend to our Democratic neighbor in Chesnut street. As figures cannot lie, we see what cause there is for the jubilant outbursts of joy which are being continually sent up by the Democracy." Without further comment, we let the figures teach the

For robust and unblushing falsification the Democratic journals bear the palm. For in-stance, here is a paragraph that seems to be

DEMOCRATIC GAINS FOR 1867. The following are the Democratic gains in 

Now let us compare this with the truth, and to make it more clear, we place it in tabular form:

DEMOGRATIC VOTE IN 1866 AND 1867. States.

Kentucky..... New Hampshire.. Rhode Island..... Vermont.... 90,225 loss...5754 32,648 2167 3,178 362 30,481 32,648 2,816 3,178 10,383 10,393 (No returns.) 40,316 44,702 allfornia .... Total.....

.223,949 225,954 In the first table the Democracy claim, for the States we have given above, a gain of 49,000 votes. We show, by actual returns that cannot be disputed, that their entire gain is only two thousand, or not quite one per cent. All this shameless crowing over pretended gains is done to affect the result in Pennsylvania and Ohio; but they must be very tame birds which can be caught with such chaff.

"WHEN we look on your battle fields and think of the brave men on both sides who have fallen in the flerce struggle of battle, and who sleep silent in their graves, would to God we of the living could emulate their example as they lie sleeping in their tombs."—Mr. Johnson's Speech at Antietam.

-Well, Mr. President, the consummation so devoutly wished for is within your reach. This mortal coil could be shuffled off. Whether you would rest in peace, however, is an insoluble proposition. But should you carry your prayer into effect, we do not think much powder would be wasted in minute guns, or much noise be made by the tolling of bells.

DEATH OF SIR FREDERICK BRUCE.—Elsewhere we announce the sudden death of Sir Frederick W. A. Bruce, Envoy Extraordinary to the United States. The Baronet has for four years represented his Court in this country, where he succeeded Lord Lyons. He was an able and experienced diplomat, and was exceedingly popular with his fellowministers. His course at Washington has given general satisfaction to the United States

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPADER 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.

POSTPONED.

THE RECEPTION

RIGHT REV. BISHOP WOOD IS POSTPONED FOR THE PRESENT.

On account of his non-arrival from Europe.

Due notice will be given when the Reception and Festival will take place.

> FRANK MCLAUGHLIN, CHIEF MARSHAL

> > It.

W. J. POWER, Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COM 

PANY,

PHILADELPHIA, September 16, 1867. }

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS,

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on 4th 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 Mortsage Cou, on 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 botice 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 Pittsburg, of the estate, real and personal, and corporate franchises therein mentioned, dated July 1, 1867, for the First and Second Mortgage Coupen Bonds of said Company, on the road between liarrisburg and Pittsburg.

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

16 Sot THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN
MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Office 314
South Delaware avenue.
PHILADELPHIA September 18, 1857.
We hereby acknowledge the receipt of the following sums for the Southern Yellow Fever Relief Fand, which have been forwarded direct to this office, and collected by Messrs, William C. Harris & Co., 125
South Third street,
A. Whitney & Sons.
James C. Hand & Co.
Jay Cooke & Co.
Hood, Bonbright & Co.
Hood, Bonbright & Co.
Jacob Riegel & Co.
Westcott & Thompson.

25
C. F. Grant.

26
C. S. Grant.

5
8950

WILLIAM L. JAMES. General Agent P and S. M. S. S. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STRAMSHIP COMPANY, -Office 214 South Delaware avenue.

South Delaware avenue.

PHILADELPHIA. September 18, 1857.

TO THE PUBLIC—We desire to caution the public akalest making subscriptions for the Southern Yellow Fever Relief Fund to anauthorized persons. Subscriptions should be sent to this office direct, or twill that C, HARRIS & CO., No. 125 South Thickstreet—the only persons authorized to make the collections.

Beneral Agent P. and S. M. S. S. Co.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT, on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable, clear of taxes, on and after the first of October next.

The transfer books of the Company will be close to the 19th inst., and remain closed until the first of October.

September 11, 1887.

9 12 this SPECIAL NOTICES.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN SAID ON TEH battle-field of Geitysburg;—

"The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never long forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work that they have so nobly carried on. It is for us, the twino, rather to be dedicated to the great work remaining before us,"

The great unfinished work of reconstruction, on the sate basis of equal laws, yet remains to be done by the American people. The popular heart means that the work shall go on that its triumph shall be speedy and perfect. The Republican campaign opens at Frenkford, in the Twenty-third Ward, on SATURDAY & vening, the 21st, at a o'clock. A Ward mosting is anticipated. The speakers who have promised to attend are: battle-field of Gettysburg;-

Ex-Governor JAMES POLLOCK,
Hon. JAMES M. SCOVEL
General JOSHUA T. OWEN,
Hob. WILLIAM B. MANN,
A. W. HENZEY FRG..
Colonel JAMES GIVEN, and others.
GEORGE G. SHOCK,
Chairman of Executive Committee.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

LAFAYETTE 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. Fer circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Protessor R. B. YOUNGMAN,

Clerk of the Faculty. Easton, Pa., July, 1867.

NATATORIUM AND PHYSICAL IN-BROAD, BELOW WALNUT STREET. The swimming department will close SATURDAY,

THE INSTITUTION WILL RE-OPEN FOR THE WINTER SEASON OCTOBER 14.

the 21st instant. The last ladies' class will meet at 10

The first class of young ladies for Light Gymnastics at 3 P. M. Monday, Cctober 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

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.

THE GREATEST SEWING MACHINE of the age is that made by the AMERICAN SEWING, OVER-SEAMING, AND BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. Exi I from and Salesrooms, 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 Pulladelphia Home Manufacture.

9 13 4ptf

THE BRANSONS HAVE NOT SOLD out the old Coal Yard, No. 507 South BROAD Street, below Lombard, as has been reported, but continue selling the BEST QUALITIES OF COAL

at fair prices.
Superior LEHIGH and genuine EAGLE VEIN always on hand,
9 18 2m4p

PEOFLE DIFFER ON MANY POINTS. "LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER AND

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ondon"		- Control of the Cont	"Hair Color Restorer"
ondon"	Is the most		"Hair Color Restorer"
endon"	Profession and Profession		"Hair Color Restorer" "Hair Color Restorer"
ondon"	Reliable Hair		"Hair Color Restorer"
ondon"	Restorative		"Hair Color Restorer"
ondon"	Trepthinting		"Hair Color Restorer"
or don'	Ever Introduced		"Hair Color Restorer"
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ondon"	# Control Production		"Hair Color Restorer"
ondon'	American		"Hair Color Restorer"
ondon''	People		"Hair Color Restorer"
ondon"	Leopie		"Hair Color Restorer"
ondon"	For Restoring		"Hair Color Restorer"
ondon"	250000		"Hair Color Restorer"
ondon"	Gray Hair and		"Hair Color Restorer"
ondon"			"Hair Color Restorer"
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"London" Growth, the Hair "Hair Color Restorer"
"London" "Hair Color Restorer" "London" and from "Hair Color Restorer"
"London" and from "Hair Color Restorer"
"London" Beauty, Falling, "Hair Color Restorer"
"London" Beauty, Falling, "Hair Color Restorer"
No washing or preparation before or after its use:
applied by the hand or soft brush.
Only 75 cents a bottle; 85 per dozen, Sold at Dr.
SWAYNE'S, No. 350 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine.
Philadelphia, and at the leading Druggists and Dealers
in Tollet Articles.

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

[9 17 tuths at SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.]

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

9 17 tuthset

FITT STECK & CO. PIANOS HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS. AND

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

These beautiful instruments constantly increase in popularity, and are to be found in splendid assort

J. E. GOULD'S.

525 stuthtf] SEVENTH AND CHESNUT. STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT.

THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL FOR AMERICAN PIANOS, AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION. OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE.

Panis, July 20, 1867.

I certify that the First Gold Medal for American Pianos 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 July Members of the International Jury.

Georges Kastner, Ambroise Thomas, Ed. Hanslick, F. A. Gevaert, J. Schledmayer, FOR SALE ONLY BY

BLASIUS BROS.,

820 tothstf NO. 1006 CHESNUT ST. BOY WANTED AT THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION ROOMS, No. 1210 CHESN UT Street. Must be active, intelligent, and a fair penman. Apply after 6 o'clock P. M.

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE SCRIP wanted,—Highest prices paid at EMIG & CO'S, 861.8 Ro, 50 S. THIRD Street,

DATENTED .- PANTS SCOURED AND French Steam Dyelug and Scouring, No. 200 S. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 9 17 Sp. TTHE AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC 1 —thes Rooms corner of TENTH and WALNUT Streets, Circulars may be obtained and pupils entered at the Office, No. 1214 CHESNUT Street, from 16 to 12 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M. 9 16 51

\$2666. FIRST-CLASS WELL-SECURED Cent. discount, if applied for immediately.

GEORGE L. ASHMEAD.

9 15 34\*

SAVED FROM BURGLARS IN ONE OF

MARVIN'S SAFES.

See New York Papers of 17th September. The Burglars were at work during

last Saturday Night, and till 3 P. M.

Sunday, and failed to secure a dollar. MARVIN'S PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR

ALUM AND DRY PLASTER. Are Always Dry.

Never Corrode the Iron. Never Lose their Fire-Proof Qualities.

721 CHESTNUT St.(MasonicHall)

MARVIN & CO.,

AND NO. 265 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Bend for Illustrated Catalogue. NOTICE,-TO THE OWNERS OF LAND

and parcels of land, embraced in the following area:—
All that certain tract or piece of land beginning at a stake set for a corner, at the intersection of the south line of a certain proposed avenue, one hundred and; wenty feet wide, to be laid out and opened (in; accordance with a plan to be seen at the Survey Department of the city) and the low-water line of the river ischuy kill, thence extending by the several courses and distances of the said low-water line of 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 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 forty-two feet and one-tenth 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-tenths of a foot to an other angle in said avenue, thence further along said avenue and avenue, thence thither along the san avenue northwesterly two thousand six nundred and thirty-four feet and eight-tenths of a foot to another angle in said avenue, thence further along said avenue westerly five thousand one hundred and ninety-two leet and one-tenth of a foot to another angle in said avenue, thence still further along said avenue south westerly five thousand one hundred and fity-six feet and eight-tenths of a foot to the low-water mark in the river Schnylkill and place of beginning.

Upon the petition of the City of Philadelphia, filed in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Assembly approved the of April, 1656, entitled "A Supplement to the Actentitled "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 Pleas has appointed seven Viewers to cettimate and determine the fair value of the land above described, proposed to be taken for battonal uses, and to designate the owners thereof as far as the same can be by them reasonably ascertained: 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 purpose 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 Broad street crosses them, and will pass over the Broad street crosses them, and will pass over the Broad street of the Point of departure, to the West, They will be upon your premises, if si unted East of Broad street between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock in the forenoon of the day designated; and it on the West of Broad street, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock in the forenoon of the day designated; and it on the West 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 Bro

S. K. SMYTH. E. P. ADAIR SMYTH & ADAIR,

Practical Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

Superior Silver - Plated Ware, GOLD AND SILVER PLATERS,

FACTORY AND SALESROOMS

NO. 35 SOUTH THIRD STREET, (Up Stairs.)

WAREROOM, NO. 1126 CHESNUTSTREET (Second Floor).

6 27thstu8mrp PHILADELPHIA. FIRST QUALITY

BOOTS, SHOES, AND GAITERS

FOR GENTS AND BOYS.

PRICES MODERATE.

BARTLETT,

NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

9 17 rp ABOVE CHESNUT. INTERIOR DECORATIONS

AT RETAIL. We have now in store the finest assortment of NEW

DECORATIVE WALL PAPERS

Ever offered in this city, and at right prices. JOHN H. LONGSTRETH. NO. 12 NORTH THIRD ST.

MANUFACTURES

IN FINE CONFECTIONS.

FOR CHOICE PRESENTS.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,

827 tuthslmrp NO. 1210 MARKET ST.

CRIFFITH & PACE. NO. 600 ABOH STREET.

NEW STYLE PIRE-PROOF. BRITANNIA WARE. HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

RITCHEN UTENSIES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY
AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Restate of THOMAS MCGUIGAN, deceased,
The Auditor appointed by the court to report distribution of the fund in the Court arising from sale
of premises No. 2, Strawberry Street, will meet the
parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, September 30, 1807, at 26, P. M.,
at the office of E. H. THARP, Esq., No. 32 S. THIRD
Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

9 19 th stust

\$94,500 00 INNEW YORK STATEMENT

BUFFALO CITY INSURANCE COMPANY

OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK,

AUGUST 1, 1867.

CAPITAL STOCK.

All paid in, in CASH ..... \$200,000

ASSETS.

585 00

\$248,120 06

\$1,000-00

Cash in Manufacturers' and Traders' Bank ..... Cash in First National Bank .... 4,581 86 Cash in hands of Agents ...... 1,312-17 United States 5-20 Registered Bonds .... .182,137-50 4,194-28

States Government Bonds at par .....) 41,350 00

LIABILITIES. Amount of losses reported to the Company and not acted upon, probably

Premiums due ....

no elaim ..

INCOME.

Cash Premiums received Premium Notes, Lake and Canal Risks Amount of Premiums earned...... .... 11,329 08 Amount of interest money received ..... 6,86772

EXPENDITURES.

Amount of Losses paid during the year 5,021-73 Amount of expenses during the year, including organization expenses, and supplies for one year at least ...... 12,865-02

Amount of Taxes Paid......

WH G. FARGO, PRESIDENT. HENRY T. SMITH, SECRETARY.

POLICIES ISSUED BY

DUY & HOLLINSHEAD,

AGENTS,

No. 300 WALNUT STREET,

ACENCY OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad Company. OFFICE OF DE HAVEN & BROTHER.

NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, September 3, 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 difference of \$210 08 taking in exchange U. S. 6s of 188 5-20s of 1868. 5-20s of '65, Jan. & July 5-20s of '67. 5 % cent. 10-40s,

(For every thousand dollars.) We offer these Bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security. DE HAVEN & BRO.

IUST LANDED AND IN STORE.

mar grain-of-pail 100 Cases of the Fluest Quality

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