# Evening Telegraph

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 105 S. THIRD STREET. Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), of Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1867.

The Reaction a Myth. The great "reaction" upon which our Democratic friends have been so confidently relying for success this fall, is daily proving itself to be a myth. Even the California election, over which so great a "fuss" has been made, turns out to have displayed only the average Democratic strength. Indeed, the Democratic vota at the last election is absolutely smaller than at any previous election since 1860, excepting 1865, when there was no contest. In 1864, at the Presidential contest, which brought out the full vote, and in which party strength was accurately measured, the Democrats polled 43,841 votes for McCiellan. This year they have polled only 42,300, showing an absolute loss of nearly 2500 votes. The figures show that in California there has been no reaction against the Republican party. Had there been, the Democratic vote would have been not relatively but absolutely increased. They show merely that a large number of the Republican voters-sufficient to determine the result of the election-dissatisfied and disgusted with the quarrel in their own party, simply stood aloof and refused to vote. These men are no less Republicans than before, and upon any issue involving the national ascendancy of

Republican principles will be found acting

again in the ranks. The California election

gives no ground for supposing any popular

reaction against the Republican party. It

does teach the necessity of more care in the

management of the internal machinery of the

The truth is, that this cry of a great "reaction" is merely an electioneering trick of our enemies. They do not believe in it themselves. As a New York contemporary well remarks, if the Democratic leaders in Pennsylvania were satisfied of a great popular reaction in their favor, they would not be besieging the White House for aid from Johnson. They would not be trying to pack the Navy Yard, the Custom House, and the Internal Revenue Department with Democratic blewers and strikers. In a word, they would not be invoking the aid of the Administration to accomplish by the corrupt use of Government patronage the very result which they claim to be certain as the fruit of a revolution in the public mind. The fact that they are resorting to these corrupt appliances shows that they are depending upon Andrew Johnson rather than the people. It shows that there is no popular reaction in their favor, and that they have no belief in any. A great movement of the people, having its springs in their own bosoms, is not dependent upon a few sops from the Navy Yard o from the Internal Revenue Department.

On the other hand, the Republican party, both in our own State and elsewhere, is absolutely in a stronger and better working condition than it was last fall. At that time, the conservative movement inaugurated by the August Convention had the charm of novelty. and of being the apparent commencement of a real reaction. It had attracted to it some men like Henry J. Raymond, of New York, of acknowledged power and influence. It threatened a serious breach in the Republican ranks. That movement has since died out, and the most of its supporters, all of whom had been drawn from the Republican ranks, have returned to the fold of the party. The events of the past year have served to consolidate the entire sentiment of the party in favor of the Congressional plan of reconstruction. Mr. Johnson's apostacy to the Democratic party has become more evident and indisputable. Many conservative Republicans, who would have been willing to follow him in an independent movement, have no idea at all of being transferred bodily to the ranks of the Copperhead Democracy. Hence it is that the real sentiment of our State is more soundly Republican to-day than it was last year. It only needs that our friends do their whole duty in a thorough canvass, to show to the country a result which will be especially astonishing to all who have been pinning their faith and hopes upon a great "reaction."

General Sickles Endorsed. THE letter of Governor Orr, of South Carolina, to General Sickles is a most triumphant vindication of the latter from the aspersions sought to be fastened upon him by the President, and stamps his removal as an act of persecution utterly unworthy of the Chief Magistrate of a great nation. Governor Orr especially endorses General Order "No. 10," which was made the ostensible cause of General Sickles' removal, and says that it received the approval of a very large majority of the citi zens of South Carolina, while his general administration was approved by a majority nearly as great. Indeed, in whatever light it may be viewed, the removal of General Sickles appears to have been one of the most causeless and unjustifiable of the many bad acts done by Mr. Johnson. The administration of General Sickles had been characterized by great wisdom and moderation. He had devoted himself with untiring assiduity to the interests of the people of his district. They were satisfied defense. There was absolutely no sufficient cause for his removal. It was a display of the mere obstinacy and unreasoning malice of the President towards a faithful and gallant officer.

"Mr. Peirsol Has Always Been a Consistent Democrat." THE political friends of Mr. Joseph N. Peirsol

felicitate themselves upon the fact that he has "always been a consistent Democrat," and we have no disposition to deprive them of any of the pleasure they derive from this fact by denying it. We freely admit that he has ever been a consistent adherent to the Democratic party and a strong advocate of its doctrines. He fully indersed the Chicago platform deper Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two months, invariably in advance for the period ordered. claring the war for the Union "a failure," and virtually pronouncing it a wrong and an outrage against "our Southern brethren," and he believes in Judge Woodward, whom the people of Pennsylvania repudiated in 1863. and in Judge Sharswood, who has from the Bench declared our currency unconstitutional, and whom, therefore, the people of this Commonwealth will repudiate in 1867. We do not deny Mr. Peirsol's "soundness" as a modern Democrat, and those who nominated him for the office of City Treasurer are welcome to all the glory the fact can give him. If the fact that he has ever sympathized with and ardently supported the party whose heart was with the Rebels during the Rebellion, and is with them still, can do him any good before the loyal citizens of Philadelphia, so be it: if the fact that he was a co-worker in political iniquity with such men as Charles Ingersoll, Vallandigham, and Fernando Wood, while our citizens were pouring out their blood and treasure to save the country from the ruin which armed treason sought to bring upon it, will aid him to get the votes of our citizens, he is welcome to them. Whatever benefit may accrue to Mr. Peirsol from the fact, which his friends boast of, that he has ever been a "consistent Democrat," that benefit let him enjoy.

But how far will this fact benefit him in loyal Pniladelphia. "That's the question." Will the men whose brothers, sons, fathers, and friends fell in the defense of the flag fly to the support of a man whose chief boast is that he has always been a Democrat? Will those whose relatives and friends were murdered in the Andersonville, Salisbury, Libby, and other Rebel prisons, support a man because, while these friends relatives were being starved and tortured to death, he was co-operating with the Northern friends of the Rebels? Will it aid Mr. Peirsol for the public to know that he was a "consistent Democrat," when ninetenths of the Democrats of this city rejoiced and sang hosannas (in their malignant hearts, at least) over every Rebel victory or Union defeat, and read with joy the long lists of Union soldiers killed and wounded? Will the thousands of "Lincoln hirelings" who have returned maimed and crippled from the war, and their relatives and friends, see any great merit in the fact that "Mr. Peirsol has always been a consistent Democrat ?" We think not.

While "consistent Democracy" required a Democrat to sympathize with the Rebels during the war, it requires him to sympathize with them still, and, therefore, to favor Johnson's plan of reconstruction, which would restore every Rebel in the land to full citizen ship, and give the control of the Southern States into hands still red and reeking with the blood of our fathers, sons, brothers, and friends. This "consistent Democracy" in the North would do this, and by co-operating with Rebels in Congress and in the electoral colleges, would gain control of the General Government, and enable the conquered Rebels to rule the land.

Mr. Peirsol's "consistent Democracy" requires him also to endorse Judge Sharswood's decision that the money of the Government is not constitutionally a legal-tender. During the war Mr. P.'s political associations were with those who predicted that the time was not far distant when the people would paper their walls with the "Lincoln rags," as they termed the greenbacks and bonds of the Government. Judge Sharswood, probably, had this belief in his mind when he decided the greenbacks unconstitutional. One of the candidates on the Democratic ticket declared, during the war, in rather broken English, that the time would not be long ere he would be able to paper his saloen walls with the bonds and notes of the Government. Mr. Peirsol, to have been a "consistent Democrat," must have entertained a similar belief, and the fact that he is now seeking an office in which, if elected, he would have to handle such trash, is the only thing we can accuse him of that clashes with "consistent Democracy." Might there not be danger, in case of his election as City Treasurer, that Mr. Peirsol would not attach a proper value to the money and bonds placed in his keeping? Might not his contempt for the "worthless stuff" render him indifferent to its safe keeping? It is certainly necessary that our City Treasurer should fully appreciate the moneys and securities confided to his care; and we very much fear that Mr. Peirsol's "consistent Democracy" unfits him for the office he seeks.

Whether Mr. Peirsol's "consistency" as a Democrat required him to write to a United States Senator, with whom he was personally unacquainted, to protest against the Navy Yard at League Island, we will not say. We would not, however, charge the Democrats generally with endorsing Mr. Peirsol in an effort which, if successful, would have proved so seriously injurious to many of their number. The profitable employment which the new Navy Yard, or naval station, will give to hundreds of Democratic laborers, should be a strong Democratic argument against Mr. Peirsel's attempt to deprive them of it. Had with him. He had proved their protector and his advice been taken, very many whose votes he expects to receive because of his "consistent Democracy" would have been seriously ininred in their personal interests. Mr. Peirsol and some of his friends, it is said, had interests which could be better served by keeping the

Navy Yard at the old place, and allowing New London to have the naval station, and his "consistent Democracy" requires him to go for his own interests, regardless of the welfare of thousands of laborers, mechanics, and others who desired to have the latter located at League Island. Will this fact make votes for Mr. Peirsol? We shall see.

Whatever may be Mr. Peirsol's personal merits, we submit that the fact of his having 'always been a consistent Democrat" is a strong argument against electing him City Treasurer.

The Danger Before Us.

by the State of Pennsylvania is carried by the Democracy in October, the country will be exposed to perils of which the war was but an approximation. During the great struggle we did not for a moment doubt the ultimate result. We did not hesitate in our belief that the end would be just what it has been. But if we lose the Keystone State and New York, we dare not speculate on what deeds of reckless madness the President will attempt. We are not alarmists, but we know from what we have heard from gentlemen, honorable, and well versed in the Executive's intentions, that he will consider a Democratic victory in our State as an indorsement of his policy and an encouragement for him to break down the radical Congress by force of arms. At a recent speech made in Cincinnati by Senator Thayer, of Nebraska, he used the following significant

"I bave recently been in Maryland and the District of Columbia, having left Washington only night before last. While there I took special pains to inform myself in regard to the present purposes of Mr. Johnson, and obtained what I am about to state from reliable authority. I declare upon my responsibility as a Senator of the United States, that to-day Andrew Johnson meditates and designs forcible resistance to the authority of Congress. I make this statement deliberately, having received it from unquestioned and the control of the control tioned and unquestionable authority. I cannot point out the occasion on which he may attempt to use military force. It may be to prevent the assembling of Congress, or when assembled, if the House of Representatives passes articles of impeachment, or it may be for the purpose of the purpose forcing the Southern Senators and Representa-tives to seats in Congress. The question may be asked, 'How can be do such a thing?' be a viced, 'How can be do such a thing?' You recollect that six months ago Governor Swann, of Maryland, was elected a United States Senator, and that a few weeks afterwards be declined, giving grave reasons of State as the cause. It was that Lieutenant-Governor Cox of that State could not be trusted for Johnson's purposes. There not be trusted for Johnson's purposes. There is to-day a standing army in Maryland, an organized militia force, such as no other State in the Union has, officered mainly by re turned Rebels. When the time comes which he looks for, undersome pretense Johnson may declare Maryland and the District of Columbia under martial law, and call upon Governor Swann to bring forth his militia. There is nothing that will deter Johnson from his purnothing that will deter Johnson from his purpose, except that when the is-ue comes his courage may fail. I make this statement that the American people may know the dauger that threatens their peace and safety. It Pennsylvania and New York give Democratic majorities in the coming election, it will embolden him to carry out his purposes. But, gentlemen, let me say to you that whenever Johnson attempts force, and orders any soldiers he may tem easy to you that whenever Johnson at-tempts force, and orders any soldlers he may have under his command to resist the authority of Congress, his doom is sealed. The fate from which he has preserved the traitor Jefferson Davis will then be meted out to him; ay, when that time comes, 500,000 men from Pennsylva-nia, New York, and Onio will fly to arms and tramp the sell of Maryland to reach the betramp the soil o. Maryland to reach the be-leagured capital and rescue & from the hands of Rebels and traitors."

These declarations, made by a United States Senator on his honor, must attract the attention of our people. If the State of Pennsylvania goes for the Democracy, we run a great risk, if not a certainty, of having a dreadful tragedy at Washington. If it goes for the Republican party, all danger is avoided, and fear will take the place of the audacity which now rules Mr. Johnson. It is for the people to decide, and which way our loyal, Union-loving citizens will decide does not admit of doubt.

Income and Taxes of our City for 1868. THE Committee of Councils having in charge the finances of our city held its meeting yesterday, and agreed on the tax rate for 1868. A momentary glance at the figures would seem to imply that the expenses of our city were to be curtailed, as the rate for 1867 was \$4, while for 1868 it is but \$1.40. A more careful examination will reveal the less pleasing fact that the aggregate amount to be raised is an increase, and not a diminution for the present year. In the first place, the system of assessments has been radically changed. Instead of property being put down at one. third its real value, as has heretofore been the custom, the whole value of the real estate was used in computing the rate. So that, in the aggregate, the value of property appears to have increased to three times its previous worth. So that \$1.40, on a sum three times as large as heretofore, brings the rate of taxation really more than last year. Then it was \$4. Thus, on the same basis of calculation, it is

It may be that in many cases the increase of the valuation does not seem such an advance as three hundred per cent.; but if we suppose that this is the rule, we labor under a delusion. The Committee of Councils knew full well that there was really no deduction in the new rates. It is easily shown that, as a whole, there will be no decrease. The appropriations for and during 1868 are put down at \$6,519,623, being an advance of near \$1,200,000. There seems, therefore, to be but a small chance of a decrease of taxation for the present. The necessary expenses of the city are heavy, and when the unnecessary expenses are added, we can feel no surprise at the alarming tax-rate. Under the new rate, however, many of our residents will find a reduction; and by the new rule a much more equitable division of the burden is effected than was the case under the old system.

"NEGROES GOING TO OHIO TO VOTE.—The Memphis Avalanche has information from several responsible gentlemen who happened to be at the State Capitol upon different days, that they found there from thirteen to fifteen cars filled with blacks who had been brought from Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, and Southern Tennessee, and were going northward. A majority of them did not know where they were going to, but said the Board was sending them somewhar to vote." Some of the more intelligent ones said they were going to Ohio for that purpose." "NEGROES GOING TO OHIO TO VOTE.-The

-The above, which we clip from the New York World, is a fair sample of the class of arguments dealt in by the Democratic press. The World is intelligent enough to know, what

its Memphis colaborer is probably ignorant of, that negroes do not vote in Ohio; but the masses of Democratic voters will accept the above as gospel truth; and when the Demooratic party has been badly beaten, as it will be in the coming election in Ohio, these mythical black voters will serve to explain the result. The "intelligent contraband" who told "several responsible gentlemen" that the "Board was sending them somewhar to vote" evidently detected the politics of his questioners, and cracked an appropriate joke at the expense of their ignorant suspicions and fears.

ILLNESS OF MR. STEVENS .- There is a painful rumor abroad that the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens is seriously, if not dangerously, ill at his residence in Lancaster. Some of the Democratic journals even go so far as to announce him on his deathbed. We are sincerely rejoiced, however, to have information that while, on Sunday morning, the "Great Commoner" was considered in imminent peril, his disease was so much better last night as to give his friends assurance that the life so valuable to the nation is to be spared for yet further service. The United States could ill afford, at the present time, to be deprived of the services of Mr. Stevens. Standing as he does at the head of all our statesmen, as a man fully alive to the demands of the times, there is no one so fearless in his declaration of right, so steadfast in his adherence to principle, and so able in debate, as the veteran who has now almost reached his fourscore years. His death would be a national calamity. His continued life is a guarantee of the continuance of that great principle for which he has ever contended.

-Albert Pike, unreconstructed Rebel, invents the story that a great many car-loads of negroes have been sent from Tennessee and other States into Ohio to vote at the coming election. Pike's paper (the Memphis Avalanche) is quite as bitter and reckless as it was in its enforced migrations during the war.

#### 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. 14 8, SIXTH Street, Philadelphia TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.

GENERAL ORDER, So. 2.

I. Pursuant to invitation from Joint Committee of Councils, this Division will be paraded on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., to participate in the ceremonies attending the MAJOR-GENERAL PHILIP H. SHERIDAN.

II. The line will be formed on BROAD Street, at 5 o'clock P. M. right resting on Chesunt, facing east The column will-move promptly at the hour designated.

By order of Col, and Byt. Brig.-Gen. C. M. PREVOST, Commanding Division JAMES W. LATTA, Bvt. Lt-Col. and A. A. A. G. 1t\*

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

#### LAFAXETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, Sepember 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.

Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7 20 4pti PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COM-

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELIFIIA, September 16, 1807.

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 Mortgage Coupon Bonds to convert the same into the Registered General Mortgage Bonds, dated July 1, 1807, therefore be it

Resolved, 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 Pittsburg, of the estate, real and personal, and corporate tranchises therein mentioned, dated July 1, 1807, for the First and Second Mortgage Coupon Bonds of said Company, on the road between Harrisburg and Pittsburg.

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

16 30t

THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

IT IS HARD TO REALIZE WHAT A revolution in family matters is now taking place under the wonderful influence of the AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE AND SEWING MACHINE, recently introduced to the public, and sold at the S. W. corner of ELEVENTH and CHENNUT Streets. There need no longer be any trouble and vexation in the family on account of the "work dragging"—no more getting "swamped"—everything will go zmoothly, like the machine tself.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND OFFICE OF THE DESIGNATION CO.

NAVIGATION CO.

PHILAUELPHIA. September 20, 1867.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Lehigh of Coal and Navigation Co., will be held at the Board of Frade Rooms, CHESNUT Street, above Fifth, on FUESDAY, the 1st day of October, 1867, at 10% o'clock A. M., for the purpose of authorizing a loan under the Act of Assembly approved the 10th day of April, 1867.

9 20 9t JAMES S. COX, President.

THE OFFICERS OF THE FIFTH ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, at present in this city, are respectfully requested to meet at the Hall of the COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE, S. W. corner of SECOND and GOLD Streets, on THURSDAY, the 25th inst. at 12% o'clock P. M. to take action on the death of Major-General Charles Griffin.

PEOPLE DIFFER ON MANY POINTS, BUT ALL AGREE THAT THE
"LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER AND
DRESSING"

"London"	Is the most	THE COIDE TAGSALLE
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Reliable Hair	"Hair Color Restorer"
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	Ananor comm	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Town To	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	People	"Bair Color Restorer"
"London"		Hair Color Restorer
"London"	For Restoring	"Hair Color Restorer"
' London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Gray Hair and	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Over avenue main	"Hair Color Restorer"
	Preventing	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	T.YGAGHITTIR	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Mark Street	"Hair Color Bestorer"
"London"	Baldness.	TOO TO TOO OT DAGE
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"London"	Life, Prevents	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Growth, the Hair	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London	Glouent the sense	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	and from	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	White works	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Warming The Hillians	
"London"	Beauty. Falling.	"Hair Color Restorer"
Bla manhing of Dreparation Omore of after its dist.		
applied by the hand or soft brush, Only 75 cents a bottle; 88 per dozen. Sold at Dr.		
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medical men as irremediable, the numerous certifi- cates daily received by Dr. HOLLOWAY are a direct		
CHAPER CHAILS	to such ill-founded	and fallacions concin-
refutation to such ill-founded and fallacious conciu- sions. Coughs, colds and asthma, in all its ramifica-		
sions. Cot	and the last affections	disputes of the chart
tions of bronchiai affections, diseases of the chest,		
throat, etc., have been cored in their worst stages by		
these expectorant and laxative remedies. Sold by all		
druggists.		9 17 tutha6t
and the second second		

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION

### REPUBLICAN TICKET

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,

HON. HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS,

HON. M. RUSSELL THAYER.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

SHERIPF.

JOSEPH M. COWELL.

REGISTER OF WILLS,

WILLIAM Y. CAMPBELL.

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT. RICHARD M. BATTURS.

CITY OFFICERS. CITY TREASURER,

DAVID JONES.

CITY COMMISSIONER. BENJAMIN F. URWILER.

SENATE-THIRD DISTRICT JOSEPH A. BONHAM.

ASSEMBLY.

1-DAVID FOY. 2-ROBERT C. TITTERMARY.

3-A. M. WALKINSHAW.

4-WILLIAM W. WATT.

5-EDMUND S. YARD. 6-Col. CHARLES KLECKNER.

7-JAMES SUBERS.

8-JAMES V. STOKES.

9-F. W. THOMAS. 10-Col. ELISHA W. DAVIS.

11-CHARLES EAGER.

12-ALEXANDER ADAIRE.

13-ENOS C. RENNER.

14-GEORGE T. THORN.

15-JAMES HOLGATE. 16-Col. MARSHALL C. HONG

17-Col. JOHN CLARK.

18-JAMES N. MARKS.

By order of the Republican City Executive

Committee. WM. R. LEEDS, President,

JOHN L. HILL, ISAAC MCBRIDE, Secretaries.

## UNION LEACUE.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

At a meeting of the Committee appointed by the Union League on the 18th, it was Resolved, That Public Meetings of the citizens of Philadelphia be called for

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 28, AND

SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 5. The meetings to be held on BROAD STREET, in front of the LEAGUE HOUSE.

By order of the Committee. ROBT. R. CORSON, Secretary. THE FESTIVAL
ST. JOHN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.

will take place
On THURSDAY, September 26, 1867,
ON THE ABYLUM GROUNDS.
THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP WOOD
will be present, and, on behalf of the Rev. Clergy and
Laity, formally welcomed by the
VERY REV. C. J. H. CARTER.

After which the RIGHT REV. BISHOP will address the people.

Tickets issued for last Thursday will be good on this
2233t

THE MEAGHER TESTIMONIAL

A Bust of the late Major-General THOMAS
F. MEAGHER, executed by Captein N. R. Harris, of
this city, will be picced on exhibition shortly.
The above is a token of respect in memory of the
faithful services of a gallant soldier and true friend,
and intended as a present to his afflicted widow, Mrs.
Mesgher, of New York.

9 28 21\* MEDICAL BOARD FOR THE EXAMI-

nation of Candidates for Admission into the Navy as Assistant Surgeons.—A Board of Medical Officers is now in session at the Naval Asylum. Philadelphia, for the examination of candidates for aomission into the Medical Corps of the Navy.

Gentleman desirous of appearing before the Board must make application to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, or to the undersigned, stating residence, place and date of birth. Applications to be accompanied by respectable testimonials of moral character. character.

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

No expense is allowed by the Government to candidates attending the sessions of the Board, as a successful examination is a legal prerequisite for appointment in Name.

ment in the Navy.

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

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. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. THE BRANSONS HAVE NOT SOLD out the old Coal Yard, No. 507 South BROAD below Lombard, as has been reported, but lling the BEST QUALITIES OF COAL

at fair prices.
Superior LEHIGH and genuine RAGLE VEIN always on band, 9 13 main

STECK & CO. PIANOS, HAINES BROTHERS PIANOS,

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

These beautiful instruments constantly increase in

popularity, and are to be found in splendid assort-

J. E. GOULD'S. 5 25 stotbifl SEVENTH AND CHES VOT.

STEINWAY & SONE

TRIUMPHANT. THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL FOR AMERICAN PIANOS,

AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE. I certify that the First Gold Medal for American Planes has been unanimously awarded to Mesara 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, Ed. Hanslick, f. Ambroise Thomas F. A. Gevaere, J. Schledmayer,

FOR SALE ONLY BY BLASIUS BROS .. NO. 1006 CHENNUT ST.

ACENCY OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad Company. OFFICE OF

DE HAVEN & BROTHER. NO. 40 SOUTH TRIED STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, September 20, 1867. We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Ratiroad, and the price of Governmenta. We would to day give these bonds and pay a dif-

\$197 to taking in exchange U. S. 6s of 1881 8-20a of 1862. 5-20a of 1864. 8-20a of 1865. 8-20a of '65, Jan. & July 5-20a of '67. (For every thousand dollars.)

We offer these Bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security. DE HAVEN & BRO. 8 80 1m

IMPORTED.

BY OUBSELVES,

UST

THIRTY CASES (3000 CANS) FINEST QUALITY

French Peas and Mushrooms,

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