Parlianism in Politics. From the N. Y. Nation.

The few remarks we made two weeks ago touching the danger of infusing too much of a Puritan spirit into legislation have elicited from Dr. Cotton Smith, in a late sermon on municipal government, some expressions of dissent which-although the report we have seen is probably neither full nor accurateseem to us to call for a more explicit statement of what we mean when we object to attempts to make men moral by law. We are quite as ready as anybody can be to acknowledge the indirect effect that legislation in support of good morals may exercise, even in cases in which it may seem to trespass on personal freedom, in strengthening and purifying the conscience of the community. We do not deny, for instance, that the Puritan legislation of colonial New England, hard, cold, stern, destructive as it was of taste and sentiment, and hostile as it was in many respects to individual freedom, nevertheless strengthened the moral fibre of the community as nothing else would have done. But there are, we think reasons for believing that Puritanical legisla-tion, always of doubtful expediency, is every day becoming, owing to the changes in modern society, more and more dangerous.

In the first place, the laisser-faire doctrine, which was in such favor thirty years ago, has gradually fallen out of favor. In fact, we see in nearly every civilized country a sort of reaction against it. The only thing in which the doctrine of non-interference makes progress is with regard to trade. In almost every other direction, as the Duke of Argyll has pointed out in his excellent little work on the "Reign of Law," the tendency is to extend the limits of the province of government, to make it regulate and direct or assist or restrain people; and the tendency is contemporaneous with a great change in the composition of the governing body. Power is nearly everywhere passing into the hands of the many, and is generally exercised-in intention, at leastfor the benefit of the many; it consequently acts with a force which in the hands of the few it never had. More than this, the new possessers of power, the classes who are rising into importance, are intensely eager for social improvements, but have little or no training in or knowledge of the science of government, and are impatient of opposition, and ready to sacrifice individuals to what seems to be the general welfare.

When one sees the sort of code which the trades-unionists enforce, and the sort of labor legislation which the working classes ask for here, and remember what a tremendous political force the working classes are everywhere becoming, one feels that it is high time to consider whither we are driving and what amount of space there would be left for the play of that greatest and most fruitful of all the sources of civilzation, the free individual taste and will, if society should be organized on a cut-and-dry theory, sketched out by any set of ideologues or moralists who happen to get the majority on their side.

No careful reader of history can fail to see that all social and religious systems have helped civilization, in the highest sense of the term, just in proportion to the amount of freedom they allowed to the individual man. Systems in which the individual will and taste were pruned and trimmed, and made to grow in the direction prescribed by the possessors of power, have never been successful. They have flourished for a little while, and seemed to promise great things, but they have not permanently helped the race. always written better, thought better, painted better, and traded better in countries where the government did very little, than where it did very much, and, in fact, the testimony of experience on this point is so strong, and is so fortified by our observation and knowledge of human nature, that we may feel satisfied that God intended the work of progress to be accomplished rather by individual minds working freely and separately than masses of minds working under a uniform rule imposed by "authority." Progress, of course, includes moral as well as mechanical and intellectual growth. We believe that men's morals also improve more rapidly under the action of general influences than under the action of special regulations. The religion which done most for humanity is the first and only one which addressed itself to individual reason, and it has accomplished most in those countries in which it has relied most on persuasion and least on coercion. Contrast the religious condition of Spain and Italy and France with that of Prussia and Holland or England or America-and by religious condition we do not mean so much outward attention to religious ordinances as susceptibility to religious influences and interest in religious questions and perception of the connection between religion and life. State churches and legal intolerance are simply attempts on the part of the holders of power (whether one or many) to improve the character of the minority by force-to make it behave in the manner which they think must conduce to moral growth. Religious intolerance is dying out, not simply from the spread of the conviction that it is wrong, but from practical experience of its uselessness. The world sees either that men cannot be dragooned into uniformity, or that, if they are dragooned into it, it does not improve them.

But the conviction that men cannot be dragooned into morality, that to make men more moral you must not legislate, but teach, is not yet by any means general. There is a strong tendency amongst those who are most shocked by the imperfections of our social conditionand are, therefore, most eager for its improvement-to get out of patience with God's processes, to feel that they are too slow; that iniquity ought not to last so long in the world when we have such well-digested criminal codes, such magnificent penitentiaries, and such well-organized and well-disciplined police. What is the use, they ask us, of the power of legislation if we have still to endure the presence in our streets of drunkards and fornicators and Sabbath-breakers? God surely cannot have intended, when we have it in our power to put vice out of sight under lock and key, that we should bear with its

flaunting presence in our thoroughfares. We are not among the number of those who pretend to be able to fix the exact limits of the province of government. We do not believe it is possible to draw the line exactly between what it ought to do and what it cannot do; but we are firmly convinced that God intended the extirpation of what may be called the self-regarding vices, the vices which, while debasing the individual character, only give scandal to others, to be accomplished by voluntary effort and general influences, and not by law. Of course the shutting up of public houses on certain days, in great cities, is a police regulation which can be justified on half-a-dozen grounds besides a regard for morality; but when you forbid any man to sell or any other man to buy liquor on any day, what you really undertake to do is to ferce people by law to set a good example. Wine-drinking is not in itself immoral. is objectionable because it often leads to drankenness, and leads persons who see

It to become wine-drinkers themselves. It may be, therefore, that it is the duty, as social beings, even of those who are themselves secure against the commission of excess, to give it up altogether. But this is a moral duty, for the performance of which men are accountable to God and not to society. Society cannot, without opening up an immense field for the most odious and mischievous tyranny, take legal precautions against my refraining from acts in themselves harmless, simply because there is a possibility that the influence of my example on others whom I do not know and have never seen may be injurious. The real reason why ther is this strong tendency towards moral legislation seems to us, we confess, to be the great ease with which it enables social releasurers to perform what they feel to be their duty towards their fellow-men. There are few persons of intelligence and education who are not troubled very day they rise by the feeling that they do too little for the promotion of human happiness and virtue, that in the great war against vice and misery, on which the elevation of the species depends, their arms are seldom or never raised to strike. Even the most besotted votary of fashion feels now and then little twinges of remorse when he sees how much drunkenness and poverty and ignorance and vice there is about him, and thinks how little he does to lessen it. Of course, the more highly cultivated a person's moral nature, the acuter will these pangs be. The Republican party, like every other party the great aim of which is the embodiment of a great moral idea in the national polity, contains great numbers people to whom the evils of society are a contant source of self-reproach, and who feel that they cannot wait for what is called "progress" remove them, that something must be done at once. Now, the simplest thing to do is to get an act passed forbidding this and lhat, and and the policemen to execute it. A more convenient mode of making society what it ught to be can hardly be imagined. The reorner in this way stays at home or attends to is business, and does his share in the work by drawing his check when the tax-gatherer omes round. We make bold to say, however, that this is

not the way in which God intended the work to be done, and that it is not the best way either for the enemies of vice or for its victims Of nothing are we more firmly persuaded than that those vices which do not involve direct in ury to person or proper or public decency, such as can be proved in a court of justice, are to be put down by the voluntary efforts of those who hate them working through pure living, pure literature, pure teaching, through the constant practice of humanity, through care in the education of children - the abundant supply for the poor and weak of refining and civilizing influences. We believe that those, rich who have invested their money in the lodginghouse for working-women which was opened the other day in New York, have done more for the suppression of vice in this city than the most stringent and effectively executed act they could get passed against houses of prostitution; and the Christian philanthropists who will provide the married poor with decent abodes will strike a heavier blow against drunkenness than all the liquor laws in existence. It is through agencies of this sort that the race has been raised from barbarism into civilization, and it is through these that it must be raised from material civilization into light. The mills of God grind slowly, no doubt, but they grind better, we may rely upon it, than any of the patent machines which are prepared by State Legislatures.

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. SINTH Street, Philadelphi TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7.3024p THE "EVENING TELEGRAPH" MAY always be found at the Cigar and Periodica Store No. 241 S. FIFTEENTH Street, just below 9 28 135

UNITED STATES INTERNAL RE-VENUE, -COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Second District, Pennsylvania, No. 239 Dock street, October 2, 1867 .- Tax payers, residents of, or doing business in the above-named district, who are hable to duties under the annual assessment of the current year, are respectfully notified that no private or special notices will be issued. Said taxes are now due, and payable at this office. For official notice see Public Ledger,

10 2 84 JOHN H. DIEHL, Collector. PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COM-

PANY.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, September 16, 1867.

NOTICE TO BUNDHOLDERS.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on 4th a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on 4th a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on 4th a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on 4th a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on 4th a meeting of the following presemble and resolution were dopied: 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, 1897, 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, 1867, 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.

THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

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-

THE BRANSONS HAVE NOT SOLD out the old Coai Yard, No. 507 South BROAD below Lombard, as has been reported, but Street.

ner of THIRD and DOCK Streets.

Sentinue selling the BEST QUALITIES OF COAL or LEHIGH and genuine EAGLE VEIN always on hand.

SKIN DISEASES! "Use Swayne's Ointment,"
Have You Tetter?
"Use Swayne's Ointment,'
Have you suald Head?
"Use Swayne's Ointment,"
Have You any Skin Diseases?
"Use Swayne's Ointment," A Speedy Cure Guaranteed. *100 Ewsyne's Cintment la warranted a quice and sure ours. It allays all itching at once is purely vegetable; can be used on the most under infant. Cares Itch in from 12 to 48 hours.

agne's Ointment Cures Itch! Itch! Itch! Cures Tetter! Cures Balt Rheum Cures Itching Piles! Cures Scald Head!

Cures Barber's Itch! Muyor McMicbael's Confidential Clerk, S. W. CORNER FIFTH AND CHINNUT STREETS, Was cored of a very obstinate Eruptive Disease on the face, which had balled the skill of our most eminent physicians, tried a great many remedies, finally procured procured "Ds. Swayne's All-Healing Ointment," Which made a perfect cure. Skeptics, call and see him, and he will willingly relate what "Swayne's Ointment" has done for him. Is 2 mw/sp sold by the leading Druggies, and at Dr. Swayne's Principal Office No. 350 M. Sixth street, above Vine.

SIMEON DILLINGHAM. For the enexpired term of George Ressler, decrased,

SPECIAL NOTICES.

JOHN B. GOUGH. HORTICULTURAL HALL, "YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION"
WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 9. Subject: - ELOQUENCE AND ORATORS."
THURSDAY EVENING OCCOPE 10.
ASSISTED FACT AND FIGURE.
ASSISTED FACT AND FIGURE.
ASSISTED FACT AND FIGURE.

The sale of ticksts will commence Monday morning, the at Ashmesd's Bookstore, No. 72s CHESNUA

CARD.-IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE less of the Steamable TiogA.

THE STAR OF THE UNION will be withdrawn from the Charleston Line, and take the place of the TIOGA, on the New Orleans Line. The STAR OF THE UNION will sail on SATUR-DAY, 5th instant, at 8 A. M. Freight now being received at Pier No. 18 S. DELAWARE Avenue. The freight we have received for Charleston will ceshipped by D. S. Stetson & Co.'s new Charleston Line on WEDNESDAY, 9th instant, and that for interior points will go forward by our Steamship WYOMING on SATURDAY, 5th Instant, unless

WILLIAM L. JAMES, Orneral Agent. P. & S. M. S. S. Co., No. 314 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

otherwise directed by shippers.

ON AND AFTER OCTOBER 7, 1867, the Philade phia Post Office will open at 7.5 A. M. and close at 6.50 P. M. A. Night Clerk will be in attendance, for the delivery of letters, from 6.50 P. M. until 750 A. M. kntrance on Chesnut street, HENRY H. BINGHAM, P. stmaster.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.-THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect Dye—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridicatous trais Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of Rad Dyes. Invigorates the hair, teaving it soft and besutiful. The genuine is signed William as EATCHELOR. All others are more imitations, and EATCHELOR. Sold by all Druggists and Personal Control of the Specific C abould be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Per fumers. Factory. No. 31 BARCLAY Street, New York.

POLITICAL.

UNION

REPUBLICAN TICKET THE RESERVE THE PROPERTY OF TH

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT, AT

HON. HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS,

HON. M. RUSSELL THAYER.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

BURRIPP.

JOSEPH M. COWELL.

REGISTER OF WILLS. WILLIAM Y. CAMPBELL.

CLERK OF ORPHANE' COULT.

RICHARD M. BATTURS.

CITY OFFICERS. CITY TRYA URER.

DAVID JONES.

CITY CONMISSIONER,

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. BILL. Secretaries.

UNION REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE ROOMS, NO. 1105 CHENNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, September 28, 1897. The Union Republican State Central Committee have made the following appointments for

HON. JAMES M. SCOVEL, OF NEW JERSEY, WHO WILL SPEAK AT FRANKFORD, MONDAY, September 30. MEDIA AND CHASTER, THURSDAY, Oct. 3. DOWNINGTOWN, FRIDAY, October 4.

PHOENIX VILLE, SATURDAY, October 5. WEST CHESTER, MONDAY, Oct. 7. 9257t Mr. BALL, Speaker of the Pennsylvania Squate beaks at FRANKFORD, on TUESDAY EVENING

TICKET. NINTH WARD UNION REPUBLICAN JOHN FAREIRA.

Alderman,
DAVID BEITLER,
School Directors,
JOHN L. YOUNG,
FISAN IS BLACKBURNE.
FRANCIS NEWLAND.
For the unexpired term of Bartholomew W. E. esley,
respect.

POLITICAL.

DEFENDERS

LIBERTY AND THE CONSTITUTION

All who fought for the Union; all who love their country; all who revere her Pree Institutions: all who inflexibly insist that Repels and their traitorous allies shall not mount to power by the treachery of Andrew Johnson, and dominate over the Loyal, the Patriotic, and the Brave, are invited to gather in

MASS MEETING

ON SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 5,

AT & O'CLOCK.

IN FRONT OF THE

UNION LEACUE HOUSE,

To hear the following gallant Soldiers and eminent Statesmen on the duties of the bour:

GOV. JOHN W. GEARY. HON HENRY WILSON, of Mass., HON. H. BUCHER SWOPE, HON, JOHN M. BROOMALL. HON, JAMES G. BLAINE, of Maine. HON, A. G. CURTIN. HON, JAMES H. CAMPBELL, GEN, J. R. HAWLEY, of Connecticut,

HON, JAMES POLLOCK. HON, HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine, HON, ROSCOE CONKLING, of New York, COL. H. C. DEMING, of Connecticut, HON, HENRY D. MOORE, AND OTHERS.

Soldiers and Patriots! Citizens-native born and naturalized-in THIS CRISIS be true to yourselves. be true to the BRAVE HEROES whose bones lie mingled with the soil of the South, from the Rio Grande to the Susquehanna. Be true to your glorious leaders, to your country-our priceless heritage, bequeathed by Revolutionary sires-defended through four years of terrible civil war. This glorious birthright, "The Government of the people, by the people, and for the people," which the great and good Abraham Lincoln sublimely said "should not perish from the earth," is IMPERILLED! The usurpations of that

EOLD, BAD MAN, ANDREW JOHNSON,

Must be arrested. His iniquitous schemes must be balf revealed, and for the reason that there are credulous men in our midst, (who can only be aroused, when too late, by signal overt acts of crime)-men who, though personally pure, able and influential, are active among his apologists and supporters. Citizens be not deluded by this. He vigilant! TRUST NO MAN, however eminent, however pure, however able, with power or office who approves of the acts of Andrew Johnson.

VOTE FOR NO MAN

For any office who approved or extenuated the per nicious doctrines taught by the Buchapans, the Blacks, the Reeds, the Woodwards, the Clymers, the Seymours, the Woods. the Vallandighams, and other faithless men of the North, to wit:-

That the secesssion of a State is a constitutional right; that Federal resistance to rebellion was an outrage; that the war for the Union was a fallure that Government notes were not legal tenders. VOTE FOR NO MAN who gave his support or his sympa thy to these MONSTROUS HERESIES, the prolific cause of all our woes. The Republican party, formed of the best men of all parties: the party which saved the life of the nation; the party proven to be true to

LIBERTY AND UNION!

Proven to be true to the CONSTITUTION; the party devoted to all the RIGHTS OF LABOR and all the RIGHTS OF MAN, ask you to forbear from casting a single vote for any man, for any office whatever who is not the outspoken and determined opponent of the

GUILTY PRESIDENT.

This great party warns you, citizens, that any such vote is aid and comfort to that willy enemy of UNION and PEACE. The Republican party presents to you its selected candidates, and asks your suffrages for each and all of them. Defeat at the polls in our city or our State on Tuesday next would be fatal to the peace of the country.

IN THIS CRISIS !

Citizens, our duty is plain. It is to stand by our party, by our Congress, by our Generals, by our leaders, and by our caudidates. If we would have a restored Union, continuous peace, concord, and prosperity throughout the entire land-if we would secure the payment of the national debt, principal and interest and thereby maintain American honor inviolate-in we would save our country from the borrors of civil war, anarchy, and possibly from despotism itself, we must act in concert, and defeat at the polls every candidate for office who may, in the remotest degree, act or sempathize with Andrew Johnson and his allies. Remember, that all history shows that the days next succeeding civil wars have been the days of greatest danger to the victors,

CRAFT AND TREACHERY

Have deluded and detrauded many a people of the truits of their berotsm, their sacrifices, and their hardwon victories. Remember, too, the warning words of the immortal JEFFERSON;-

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE 1"

By order of the COMMITTEE.

POLITICAL.

TWENTY-FOURTH AND TWENTY-SEVENTH WARDS!

RALLYI

UNION REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING ON PRIDAY EVENTOG, OCTOBER 4,

COMMI SIONERS' HALL, Thirty-Seventh and Market Streets.

Let every man come who is opposed to placing the National Government in the hands of Rebels and Traitors: who is in favor of the gallant and war-tried soldiers, Grant, Sheridan, and Sickies, and who desires to see the Union reconstructed on a basis of

lasting peace, The following eminent speakers will address the meeting;-

GOV. JOHN W. GEARY. HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY. MORTON MCMICHAEL. JAMES POLLOCK. GEN. LOUIS WAGNER. GEN, JOSHUA T. OWEN. BENJAMEN H. BREWSTER, Esq. WILLIAM B. MANN, E.Q. JAMES LYND, ESQ.

JOHN G. BUTLER,

10 3 2t Chairman of Committee on Town Meetings.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Legister's Notice.—To all credit.

Notice is bereby given that the following named persons did, on the dates affixed to their names, file the accounts of their Administration to the estates of those persons deceased, and Guardians' and Trusces' accounts whose names are undermentioned, in the office of the Register for the Probate of Wills and Granting Letters of Administration, in and for the city and County of Philadelphia: and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said city and county for confirmation and allowance, on the third "Riday In October next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the County Court House in said city. 1867.

morning, at the County Court House in said city.

1867.

Sept 4, Charles Hathaway, Administrator of Maria Hathaway, deceased.

4, James Farles, Executor of CHarles Hep-Burn, deceased.

4. Thomas Finley, Administrator of CHarles Hemmann, deceased.

5. Henry W. Spencer, Administrator of CHARLES Hemmann, deceased.

6. Daniel M. Fox. Trustee of William McGlensey, deceased.

6. George T. Bispham, Administrator of Samle Sty, deceased.

7. George T. Bispham, administrator of Dr. David Jayne, deceased.

7. George W. Dornan, Administrator of THOMAS DORNAN, deceased.

11. Henry Pratt McKean et al., Trustees under the will of Henry Pratt, deceased.

12. Francisca Kaiser, administratix of Maxa-Millan Kaiser, administratix of Maxa-Millan Kaiser, deceased.

13. Henry Rither Executor of CECELIA McCaffer, a minor.

14. Henry Rither Executor of CECELIA McCaffer, and THOMAS McCaffer, deceased.

15. Susanah Rhoads et al., Executors of William Rhoads et al., Executors of

13. Byron Woodward, Administrator d, b, n, c, t, a, of THOM AS MCCAFFERY, deceased.
13. Susannah Rhoads et al., Executors of WILLIAM RHOADS, deceased.
14. John Clayton and Joseph B. Townsend, Executors of M, W. BALDWIN, deceased.
14. James Chambers, Executor of PHILIP HALZELL, deceased.
16. Anna A. Albright, Administratrix of JACOB ALBRIGHT, deceased.
16. Joseph Jones and John Jordan, Jr., Administrators of ANNA M, BOLLER, deceased.
18. Elizabeth G, Rutherford et al., Executors of JOHN RUTHERFORD, Jr., deceased.
16. John Jordan, Jr., and Joseph Jones, Executors of HENRY J. BOLLER, deceased.
16. Henry Wright, Administrator of HARRIET C. WATSON, deceased.
18. Samuel W, Black, Aoministrator of THOMAS MOURE, deceased.
18. John Horton, Administrator (as filed by his Executors) of BENJAMIN E. VALENTINE, deceased.

Executors) of BERNS A.

TINE, deceased.

18, John F. Metz, Administrator of JOHN W.
WARWICK, deceased.
WARWICK deceased. " 18, Feter Armbruster and John C. Yeager, Executors of FRANCIS F. WOLGAMUTH, deceased, 18, Edward Hergesbeimer, Administrator de bonis non of GEORGE HERGESHEIMER, 20, Penna Co. for Ins. on Lives. etc., Guardians of E. LEWIS ANDREWS, late a minor.

20, Penna. Co. for Ins. on Lives, etc., Executors of MIRIAM CRIDLAND, deceased. 21, Penna Co. for Ins. on Laves, etc., Guardians of HOWARD and JOSEPH DUBS, late minors.

21, John H. Hammitt, Administrator of PUR-NELL J. HARRINGTON Adeceased.

21, Alfred Fassitt, Guardian of H. C. STILES, late

21, Alfred Fassitt, Guardian of H. C. STILES, late a minor.

21. Charles W. Merrefield, Administrator of JOHN GUEST MERREFIELD, deceased.

23, T. A. Budd, Jr., Administrator of THOMAS ALL'EONE, deceased.

23. John Craig Miller, Trustee (as filed by his ex-ecutor), under the first clause of the first codicil to the will of MARY W. DALE, de-ceased.

24. Spencer Roberts, Trustee

codell to the will of MARY W. DALE, deceased.

24. Spencer Roberts, Trustee of ELEANOR TYSON, Jeceased.

25. George K. Zeigler, Executor of WILLIAM H.
C. BOHLEN, deceased.

25. George R. Zeigler, Executor of WILLIAM H.
C. BOHLEN, deceased.

25. George Remsen, Administrator of ESTHER
OLDDEN, deceased.

25. George Remsen, Administrator of JOHN A.
REMISEN, deceased.

25. Charles D. Stackhouse et al. Executors of
POWELL STACKHOUSE, deceased.

26. William Houck, acting Executor of MARY
TUTTON, deceased.

26. Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on
Lives, etc., Administrators c. t. a. of WILLIAM BINGHAM, LORD ASHBURTON, deceased.

26. Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on
Lives, etc., Guardians of CHARLES C.
COXE, late a minor.

26. William H. Coleman, Executor (as filed by
his Administrator d. b. n.) of JOHN T.
COLEMAN, deceased.

26. Samuel K. Ashon, Guardian of ISAAC L.
TYSON, late a minor.

26. James Madden, Administrator c. t. a. of
JAMES O'BRINE, deceased.

26. Charles W. Trotter, Executor of SUSAN
TROTTER, deceased.

27 14t FREDERICK M. ADAMS, Register,

ESTATE OF CATHARINE F. BOLAND, ESTATE OF CATHARINE F. ROLAND, said deceased.—Letters Testamentary on the will of said decedent having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them to SUSAN C. HENDERSON, Executiv.

No. 1019 RACE Street;
THOMAS H. POWERS,
No. 1515 SPRUCE Street;
or to their Attorney, WILLIAM J. McELROY.
S. E. cor. SIXTH and WALNUT Sts., Fhilada.

HARRISON'S PATENT PAINT RESOLVANT. ARRISON'S PATENT PAINT RESOLVANT, I or Paint and Varnish Remover, for painters, furniture and carriage makers. Printers, and family use. The preparation will remove the hardest and oldest paint from any surface without scraping and without injuring the wood, or making it unit for fresh paint. It washes off with water, taking the paint, varaish, or oil with it. It is cheaper, more expeditions, and more thorough than burning.

For sale by all Druggiste and Paint dealers in the United States, Consdas, and West Indies. 923mwf2m IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED In the ratter of Emstern District of Pennsylvania,
In the ratter of Emstern District of Pennsylvania,
In the ratter of Emstern District of Pennsylvania,
In the ratter of Emstern M. MaRTER, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy.
To whom it may Concern:—The undersigned hereby
gives notice of his appointment as assignee of EMERSON M. MARTER, of the city of Philadelphia, in the
country of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvanis,
within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own retition, by the District Court of
said district, dated the 20th day of September, A. D.
1867.

JOHN FAREIRA,
9 20 1810

REMOVAL.

MOVA

C. W. A. TRUMPLER HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE FROM SEVENTS AND CHESNUT STA.

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