Evening Telegraph

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1867.

The President's Probable Action in the Case of Secretary Stanton.

Ir is given out from Washington that Mr. Johnson has determined to ignore the Tenure of Office bill in the case of Secretary Stanton, and, instead of reporting the suspension of that officer, with the reasons for it, to the Senate, as required by law, to treat his suspension as an absolute removal, and send in a new appointment for confirmation. Of course, this may be a mere rumor, like a thousand others started in Washington which never have any foundation in fact; yet there are indications that such a course of procedure may finally be determined upon. The evident desire to get General Grant out of the War Office points in this direction. He could not be made use of to hold on to the office in defiance of law. Some supple and unscrupulous tool would have to be found if such a scheme were to be successfully carried out. W, therefore, General Grant remains in the War Office, it may safely be assumed that the President has made up his mind to obey the law, and that the suspension of Secretary Stanton, with the reasons therefor, will be duly reported to the Senate. The attempt to ignore the law would, of course, at once precipitate matters between Congress and the acting President. The moment the time had expired within which Mr. Johnson must have presented his charges, should he have failed to do so, Secretary Stanton would, by the operation of the law itself, become again invested with the full powers and duties of his office. Congress would recognize him as Secretary of War, and would refuse to recognize any other person in that capacity. General Grant and the other officers of the army would also be bound by the law, and would recognize the legal Secretary of War.

It is needless to attempt to follow out the complications which must necessarily arise in such a case. If Mr. Johnson has a spark of patriotism left, he will not force such a confliot upon the country, and if he possesses ordimary prudence, he will not invoke it upon himself. Indeed, he has already committed himself to the law by his suspension of Secre. tary Stanton. All the proceedings in that case, and the language used, were according to the Tenure of Office law. Secretary Stanton was not removed, but suspended; General Grant was not appointed Secretary of War, but Secretary ad interim. The President has, therefore, recognized the law already, and cannot consistently new attempt to override it.

It cannot for a moment be supposed that the Congress of the United States will back down om the ground it has taken. We trust the day will never arrive in this country when the representatives of the people will concede the right of the President to sit in judgment upon the laws they may pass, and to pick out such as he will execute and such as he will ignore. When we get to that pass we had better call our President an Emperor, and be done with it. The right to refuse to execute one law implies the right to refuse to execute another. The right to sit in judgment upon the Tenure of Office law implies the right to sit in judgment upon every other law. The assumption trans forms the President into the supreme power in the State. When we reach this extremity. let us at least have a better and wiser man than Andrew Johnson to clothe with the imperial purple.

The Duty of Our Public Men-The Consideration of Taxes and the Tariff. THERE remains before the meeting of Congress a little less than five weeks' time in which the members can learn the lessons of the election, and prepare themselves for the duty which will be theirs upon the assemblage of that body. There can be no doubt that the course of proceedings in each session is determined almost entirely by the subjects on which the members have prepared themselves previous to the meeting of the Houses. It has been the policy, for many years, for our public men to write out their speeches on political topics, and astonish the nation by the quantity, if not the quality of their orations. We earnestly hope, however, that the present session will not be wearied into worthlessness by the long-winded harangues of gentlemen on the subjects of political discussion. The country is thoroughly sick of politics. For years we have had nothing else. Every thought, word, and action in our National Legislature, has tended towards the same result-political For three years, at least, the subject of reconstruction has monopolized attention. It was one of vital importance, and we do not regret the time bestowed on its consideration. The way into the future could not be clearly seen, and Congress was compelled to feel each advancing step to be sure it was not wandering from the path. But by the exercise of wisdom and caution, the work of reconstruction is fairly under way. Congress has done all it could do. It has put the Southern States on the track to regain their privileges, and it can do nothing further They will either accept or decline, but with their decision Congress has nothing to do. It would therefore be sound policy for our Congress to leave the late Rebel States entirely to themselves, and devote its attention to two great subjects which are daily rising more and more into prominence before the public. The tion is being displayed in the new and coeffy

is demanded by the public. The people will no longer brook the neglect of these questions. It has required a vast supply of patriotism to endure these slights in the past, but they must be settled soon. While reconstruction affects the South and the nation, taxes affect the pocket of each man, and the tariff is of vital importance to all manufacturers and their employés. These come much nearer home, and they therefore demand a much greater care in their adjustment.

In the first place, the present system of taxation needs revision. We are proceeding entirely too fast in the work of extinguishing the national debt. It is very pleasant, and a cause of just pride, to say that we have decreased the burden one hundred millions in a year or so. But it is not fair to our generation that we should be called upon to pay it off. We have done a great work in fighting the battle and in lending the money, and it is only proper that those who, in the future, are to reap the benefits, should also relieve us of some of our weighty load. It must be remembered that while it requires a rate of five per cent, and more on the present annual revenue of the nation to pay off the interest, yet if we allow the debt to remain without diminishing it in the least, in the course of ten years or more the product of our rapidly growing country will increase at such a ratio that we will require not more than three per cent, to raise the same sum as now requires five per cent. It is, therefore, to the real interest of the American people to foster the industries of the country, to remove from them as much of the burden as is possible, and while neglecting to decrease the debt by over taxation to-day, to postpone for the future its settlement, when the vast resources of our country are developed. This subject should receive the immediate attention of our Congressmen. At the present rate of taxation we have a surplus, after paying the interest. We do not want a balance of ninety millions, or the like. If we have an excess of ten millions, it will be all that we will require. By this means we will be enabled to throw off the tax on many of the necessaries, and doubtless be able to exclude from taxation that portion of a man's income which is actually expended in the support of his family. We have reason to believe that the tax of five per cent, on the savings of the people would be sufficient, with a well-ordered tariff, to raise the \$120,000,000 or so that are annually needed to meet our interest. The attention of all our public men

relieve the needy, cease to oppress the poor, and yet raise enough to meet our indebtedness. The second great question to be settled is that of the tariff. The present schedule was a wretched compromise, illy calculated to satisfy any one. We want a revision of the imports. There is no question but that for many years to come our native industry must be fostered by a tariff, which, while it is not so high as to be virtually prohibitory, shall at least put our manufactories on a footing of equality with foreign establishments. Such a regulation is to the interests of the employed as well as the employer, and is of vital value to us of Penn sylvania. What we want is to see such a nice balance adjusted as will protect our native industries, but at the same time not prevent foreign competition, for if competition be prevented, as is desired by some, a state of things will be brought about which will subject the masses to imposition at the hands of the capitalists; while, if the tariff be placed too low, the price of labor must fall, because of the fall of the current price of the article. The subject is one of great difficulty, and we need some comprehensive mind to handle it. We see no one among our public men capable of grasping it, without the aid of others, and therefore must rely on the general contributions to the fund of information, in order that we may gain the result we need. If these two questions be properly considered previous to the assemblage of the two Houses, there will be little time left for political discussion. Our Congress will have its time all taken up with the vital question, and opportunity be given it to gain far more prestige before the people than it could win by the best of political speeches. For the people, while they admire

should be directed, previous to the meeting

of Congress, to the solution of the question-

to the settlement of the vexed issue, how to

Ventilation.

a brilliant speaker, have lasting confidence in

the man who relieves them from unnecessary

burdens, and while providing for their protec-

tion, yet sees the national honor is preserved

DESPITE all that has been written and said upon the subject of ventilation, it seems impossible to secure the attention of the public to it in any practical manner. New buildings are constantly erected without any reference to the simplest principles of health or comfort in this respect. The splendid new Horticultural Hall, just erected in this city, proves to be most illy and most inefficiently ventilated. At the large meetings held in it the air becomes terribly stifling and deadly. We have had occasion to be there several times lately, and can speak from personal knowledge and experience. How a building so deficient in the very first requisite of a place for large public gatherings, came to be erected in a city where the laws of life are as well understood as they are or ought to be here, passes our comprehension. The proper methods of ventilating public buildings, so as to preserve the air fresh and pure, are well understood, and are neither difficult nor expensive. We can ascribe the failure in this case only to gross ignorance or criminal neglect.

We are informed, upon reliable authority, that the same failure to secure proper ventila-

settlement of our rate of taxes and our tariff | school-houses which are being erected in various parts of our city. Now, if there is any class of buildings that ought to be most perfectly ventilated, it is our school-houses. They are crowded with the children of our city -many of them of tender years-who are ebliged to spend hours within them daily. A failure of proper ventilation here involves the lives and health of hundreds and thousands. All that science can do should be done to give our children fresh air during their school days. And here, again, the problem is not a difficult one. The trouble is that the matter is almost wholly neglected. Thousands of dollars will be expended for useless ornament, and school rooms left like a tight box for children to sit in five or six hours a day; or if anything is attempted, it is usually some petty, half-way contrivance, which totally fails to accomplish the desired end.

The most terrible instruments of torture that we know of at the present day are what are called "sleeping cars" on our railroads. If any one wants to realize, in some faint degree, the horrors of the famed Black Hole of Calcutta, let him spend a night in one of these unventilated, reeking, stifling cars. Their builders seem to have been men who were utterly ignorant that fresh air is essential to life and comfort, and those who have them in charge are usually still more ignorant. As a rule, almost without exception, there is no proper and sufficient ventilation about them: and the unfortunate passenger who spends a night within them, does so at the peril of health, if not life itself. The ventilation of ordinary railroad cars is bad enough, but that of "sleeping cars" is simply execrable.

The Downfall of the Pope. THE news from Europe leaves little room to doubt that the temporal power of the Pope has come to a sudden end, and that Rome is at last virtually the capital of Italy. The Pontifical army and the revolutionists have had two severe engagements in the southeastern portion of the Papal States, and the revolutionists have triumphed in both. The revolutionists are under the lead of Menotti Garibaldi, a son of the great General. Their scattered forces are now united, and after these decisive victories the possession of Rome itself can hardly be a matter of doubt. Garibaldi calls the whole nation to arms, while Mazzini urges the people to proclaim a republic. These are startling events, and their influence upon the peace of Europe it is difficalt to foretell.

WADE HAMPTON FOR IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE .-Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, writes, in a letter to citizens of his State: -- "On a late public occasion, where many of you were present, I expressed my perfect willingness to see impartial suffrage established at the South; and I believe that this opinion is entertained not only by a large majority of the intelligent and reflecting whites, but also of the same class among the blacks. I deprecate universal sutrage, not only on general principles, but capecially in the case before us, because I deny the right of Congress to prescribe the rules of ctilzenship in the States. The Supreme Court has decided that a negro is not a citizen of the United States, and Congress cannot reverse that decision by an act. The States, however, are competent to confer citizenship on the negro. We have recognized the freedom of the blacks, and have placed this fact beyond all probability of doubt, denial, or recall. Let us recognize in the same frank manner, and as fully, their political rights. For myself, I confess that I am perfectly willing to see a constitution adopted by our State conferring the elective franchise on the negro, on precisely the same terms as it is to be exercised by the white man, guarding against the abuse of this privilege by establishing a slight educational and property qualification for all classes."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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ner of THIRD and DOCK S'reets. 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 RAGLE VEIN 918 2m4p

SKIN DISEASES! "UBE SWAYNE'S OINTMENT," Have You Tetter?
"Use Swayne's Ointment.'
Have you Scald Head? "Use Swayne's Ointment."
Have You any Skin Diseases?
"Use Swayne's Ointment." A Speedy Cure Guaranteed. *EB Swayne's Olutment *68 Is warranted a quick and sure cure. It sliays all itching at once; is purely vegetable; can be used on the most tender infant. Cures Itch in from 12 to 45

Cures Itch! Itch! Itch! Cures Tetter! Cures Salt Rheum Cures Itching Piles! Cures Scald Head! Cures Barber's Itch!

Mayor McMichael's Confidential Clerk, B. W. CORNER FIFTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Was cured of a very obstinate Eruptive Disease on the face, which had baffled the skill of our most eminent physicians, tried a great many remedies, finally 'DE. SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT," "DE. SWAYNE'S ALL-MEALING CHITHENT."
Which made a perfect cure. Skeptics, call and see him, and he will willingly relate what "SWAYNE'S CHICAGO BY THE SWAYNE'S CHICAGO BY THE SWAYNE'S FOR UP the leading Drugsists, and at Dr. Swayne's Principal Office No. 320 N. Sixth street, above Viac. SPECIAL NOTICES.

NATIONAL ENION CLUB.

NO. 1105 CHESNUT STREET.

PHILADRIPHIA, October 15, 1867. At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the NATIONAL UNION CLUB; held this day, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted, and

Whereas, The name of GENERAL GRANT, the great soldier of the age, has been put before the people n various parts of the country as a candidate for the Fresiden , and this suggestion has met with the ap probation of the great Republican party of Pennsylvanis and the Union:

And whereas. The Executive Committee of the Na tional Union Cab, responding to the voice of their Republican teliow-citizens, feel it their daty to proclaim their choice; therefore

Resolved, That we, earnestly endorsing the public centiment, do recommend to the Republican party of Philadelphia, of the State, and of the Union, General ULYSSES S. GRANT as the Union Republican canoldate for President of the United States. Resolved. That we recommend to the Republican

litzens of the various Wards of our city to meet and ake action upon this subject, and by forming GRANT CLUBS, perfect thorough organization in each ward to aid in the nomination and election of GENERAL

Henry D. Moore, Frederick M. Adams, M. Hall Stanton. William B. Mann, 1 Richard Peliz, James E. Lingee, Lewis Elkin. Edwin E. Merrick, John R. Orr. haries W. Smith, James McManes, Albert C. Roberts, C. Thomson Jones, William H. Kemble.

Samuel A. Miller,

Robert P. King. Thomas Cochran. Frederick G. Wolbert. William H. Barnes, Hiram Horter. Conrad B. Andress. James Freeborn, Benjamin Huckel, W. B. R. Selby, Isuac H. O'Harra, William H. Kern. Samuel Dadiels. Joseph E. Marcer, John Turner. Jahez Gates.

JOHN E, ADDICKS, Chairman, A. M. WALKINSHAW, Secretary,

TENTH WARD.

A MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF TENTH WARD.

Favorable to the nomination of GENERAL GRANT as the candidate of the Republican Party for Presi dent, will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING October 18, at 7% o'c'ock P. M., N. E. Corner BROAD and RACE Street, for the purpose of forming a Campalgu Club.

A. H. FRANCISCUS. A. WILSON BENEZEY. H. C. HOWELL, GEORGE TRUMAN, JR., And many others

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COM-PANY.

TEKASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PRILADELFITA, September 16, 1857.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on 4th netant, the following preamble and resolution were denied:

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on 4th instant, the following preamble and resolution were shoped:

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.

Keso ved, That the Treasurer be and he is nerety instructed to cause puolic notice to be given that this Company is sow prepared to exchange is Registered Bonds, secured by a general mortgage upon the line from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, of the estate, re it and personal, and corporate franchises therein mentioned, dated July 1 197, 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.

SINTH OLDERTERLY REPORT OF

SIXTH QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE RE-

\$1,770,716:34 Due from other Banks.. Expenses and Taxes .. \$2,400,018:78 LIABILITIES. Capital Stock, full paid,

Total \$2,400,418.78

I Joseph P. Mumford, Washier of the National Bank of the Republic, of Philadelphia, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and heiter knowledge and belief.

108 wimst JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

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There are vacancies, day and evening, for beginners and advanced pupils. for Piano, Cabinet Organ,
Vocal Music, Harmony, Violin, Flute, Horn, etc.
Subscription to the ORCHESTRAL CLASS for
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Office bours, S A, M. to 10 P. M.
Instruction will begin October 14 and October 21.
N. B.—Students of Vocal Music are entitled to Instruction in Elecution without extra charge. [10 15 44

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, October 14, 1867.

At the request of numerous Stockholders of this Company who failed to receive in time copies of the Circular of October 3 addressed to them, the subscription books to the new CONVERTIBLE LOAN will remain the until the 28th Instant. remain : pen until the 28th Instant. 10 15 11t SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 15, 1867. Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of the PARKER PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 429 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. Pennsylvania, second floor, on TUESDAY. 29th day of October, at 12 M., for the purpose of considering the propriety of selling or leasing the real and personal property of the Company, and all matters incident thereto.

ROBERT THOMPSON, 10 16 wfmSt

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY
bave this day declared a Dividend, No. 2s, of THREE
(3) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
R. WESTERVELT, Secretary.
Pittaburg, Oct. 8, 1867.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR .- MANY YEARS beautiful experiments have resulted in the perfection of CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR, an unrivalted half dressing, imparting new life and increased nutriment to the hair, preventing baldness and arresting its progress when commenced regulating and sustaining the principle upon which the color of hair depends, thereby positively restoring grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty, and stopping its failing out at once, Sold by all dungists.

[6 10 wash S. A. CHEVALIER, M. D., New York.

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 ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of Bod Dyes. Invigorates the hair, leaving it coft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BABULAY Street, New York. PIANOS.

THE WEBER PIANO Is prenounced ty the Pirst Musicians in the country

THE BEST PIANO MANUFACTURED,

For Immense Power, Sweetness, Brilliancy, and Equality of Tone, Elasticity of Touch, and Durability.

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HIS STOCK OF Steek & Co.'s, and Haines Bro.'s Planos, Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs.

TO HIS NEW AND ELEGANT STORE, No. 923 CHESNUT STREET, 10.2 wfm tf

Nowh Side, above Ninth.

COMPLETE VICTORY AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867.-Chickering's Pianos Triumphant! having received from the Emperor "The Legion of Honor," being the highest Prize awarded at the Exposition,

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THE AMERICAN HOT-CAST PORCELAIN COMPANY

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Are repared to execute orders in their beautful new HOT-CAST PORCELAIN,

FOR DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS, LAMP DEAL-ERS, GAS FITTERS, and all who have heretolore been using articles made from what is known as White Opaque Glass, at one third discount from the prices charged for White Opaque Glass and Porce

Samples may be seen, and orders will be received at the office of the Company,

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CHARLES M. PREVOST, President.

DAVID L. DODGE. 10 10 6trp Secretary and Treasurer.

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ROUQUEFORT CHEFSE, STILTON CHEESE, NEUFCHATEL CHEESE, CHEDDAR CHEESE. YOUNG AMERICA CHEESE, SAGO CREESE, PINEAPPLE CHEESE

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Attention is called to the new Carbon Mezzetints, just introduced by WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN, Artists, Nes. 214 CHESNUT Street, and 603 BROADWAY. New York.

This new style of patrasture, which is making such a stir in the art abroad, is produced by no other establishment in Philadelphia.

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Being printed with the same material as that used in Steel Engravings, they are free from chemical changes.

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The only permanent Rheumatic Cure prepared by a regular physician in America. It is warranted not Best Philadelphia physicians prescribe it, and cured by it. Among them Dr. Walton, No. 154 North Seventh

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ACENCY OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad Company. OFFICE OF '

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NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, October 4, 1807. We desire to ca . attention to the difference in the

relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Ballroad, and the price of Governments. We would to-day give these bonds and pay a dif ference of

\$187 92 taking in exchange U. S. & of 1881. 5-20s of 1854. 5-20s of 1854. 5-20s of 1865. 5-20s of '65, Jan. & July. 5-20s of '67. 5-20s of '87. 7-3-10 Cy. Juny Issue. 7-5-10 Cy. July Issue.

(For every thousand dollars.) We offer these Bonds to the public, with every one fidence in their security.

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CLOTHES-WRINGERS REDUCED TO \$5.50. CRUFFITH & PAGE,

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