Evening Telegraph

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 S, THIRD STREET, Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Amusements this Evening. ARCH STREET THEATRE, 8 P. M .- "The Sous of

BEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, 8 P. M .- Hooley's Minstrels in a Miscellaneous Programme. AMERICAN THEATRE, 8% P. M .- Bailet and Gymnastic Combination.

FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1868.

The Taxation of National Bonds. In our late edition of yesterday we published the report of the Committee of Ways and Means, made to the House of Representatives in accordance with positive instructions, which provides for the retention by the Secretary of the Treasury of ten per cent. of the interest now paid on Government bonds. When the committee made its report it directly stated the members of it "are opposed to the proposition embraced in this resolution, and report the bill only in obedience to the positive order of the House. They reserve to themselves their rights as members of the House to oppose in every possible way the adoption of a measure which they regard as hostile to the public interest and injurious to the national character." It is hardly necessary for us to say that we heartily commend the report of the committee, and hope that the hasty action of the House does not intimate a determinafion to be guilty of the greatest wrong which it could possibly inflict upon the country. Such an action would be more than a political crime; it would be a political blunder. In whatever light we view the measure, whether as sound policy or sound morality, it appears alike opposed to the doctrine of common sense and justice. The following is the text of the bill: -

"Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the passage of this act, there shall be levied, col-lected, and paid a tax of ten per centum on the amount of interest hereafter due and payable on the bonds and other securities of the United States. To secure the collection of said tax the amount of interest hereafter paid on any bonds or other securities of the United States, bearing interest at six per cent, shall be at the rate of only five and a half per centum; and bearing interest at the rate of five per centum shall be at the rate of only four and five-tenths per cent, and if bearing interest at the rate of three per cent, shall be at the rate of only two and seven tenths per cent, per annum. No higher rate of interest than is pre-cribed shall be nate on any bond or other security of the United States now outstanding or authorized to be issued, all conditions of any such bonds or se curity, and laws or parts of laws, to the contrary notwithstanding."

Viewed first in the light of morality, as that is the great guiding star of national action, we cannot but deplere the adoption of such a law as a calamity of no mean magnitude. The nation, in her darkest days of internal strife, called on her children to supply her with the money with which to defend her life. How readily they responded, history will decide. On receiving their private funds, she engaged to repay them on certain terms. She agreed to exempt the principal advanced her, from taxation, to pay the debt in gold, and to hold it inviolately free from all forms of national taxation. This is her contract. No evasion can disguise it, no verbal niceties avoid it. In honor she is bound not to tax, in any shape, her bonds, but to pay on them annual interest of 6 per cent., in gold. She is pledged so to do.

Now when, by the aid given her by her citizens, she has successfully overcome her enemies, and stands once more erect, what do her statesmen propose to do? Not to pay the 6 per cent, as agreed upon, but to pay 6 per cent. minus 10 per cent. of that sum, or, in reality, to let the national debt bear but 5 5-10 per cent. interest. A man has a \$100 United States 5-20 bond, and on it is yearly entitled to \$6 in gold as interest. The Government does not pay him \$6; it keeps fifty cents and pays him \$5.50. This may be called financiering. To our minds, however, it seems like a theft of fifty cents. It is repudiation, and whether such an act be done by a private person or a great nation, it is alike dishonest and morally wrong.

Looking at it again in the light of said policy, we cannot but see that such a course is a mistake. The future is hid in impenetrable mist. As a nation we cannot tell what is in store for us. It is not only possible, but it is probable that we will want to borrow money again. Hardly any nation can go through fifty years of life without needing a loan of money. If we repudiate, either totally or partially, and sully our honor and make doubtful our faith, where will we get money if we want it again? On what terms will it have to be negotiated, if it can be negotiated at all? The lesson of Mississippi is to plain not to be heeded. She repudiated, and if ever a State was punished for a wrong deed she was. She could get no money on any terms, and her very name became a by-word of repreach throughout all the world. Viewed then in the light of policy alone, the proposed measure should receive an overwhelming defeat.

But it is also unjust to the bondholders. There is a popular misconception in regard to the taxation of the interest of the United States securities. It is generally thought that the interest received from Government bonds is not taxed. A man says, "I have an income of \$2000 from mortgages, and I must pay a tax of \$100 to the United States. Yet, my nephew, who has \$2000 a year in bonds. pays nothing." We have heard this said again and again; yet it is stupidly false. A man who has \$2000 a year in bonds pays just the same as a man who has \$2000 a year in anything else. All incomes from whatever source are taxed five per cent. and that includes all inte-

> "mernment bonds. So that the injustice denounced, is no injustice at all.

The proposition of the House is to deduct ten | per cent.; or to make Government bondholders pay just as much on their income as any one else. The wrong thus done is palpable. We feel sure that the House will follow the advice of the committee and assign the proposed repudiation to a legislative grave.

The Registry Law.

THE Supreme Court, by a majority of one voice -Judges Thompson, Strong, and Sharswood against Judges Read and Agnew-decided the Registry Law to be opposed to the Constitution. The decision we published yesterday. We cannot express surprise at the result, although it causes regret. The objects of the law were most commendable. All good citizens join together in wishing that some plan could be devised which will secure fairly the rule of the majority, without fraud of any kind. The Court was emphatically in favor of a registry law of some kind. But any one who has read the present draft cannot doubt that it was unconstitutional in many of its provisions. It added qualifications not required by the Constitution. The fault lay with the author. He made a series of stapid mistakes. He made a residence of nineteen instead of ten days necessary, and gave a vague and indefinite power to the Aldermen and canvassers. If these defects could be remedied, as we wish they could, we think that a law at once just, stern, and legal could be secured. The refusal to confirm it, while to be regretted, is, we repeat, no ground for

Congress yesterday had under consideration the present system of reporting debates in the Congressional Globe at the public expense by paid reporters, and agreed to continue it. The chief argument made in defense of this custom was that, as everything is reported, members are held to a strict responsibility for their sentiments as well as their votes. On the other hand, the temptation to talk or rather to write or have written a multitude of essays on political subjects is greatly increased by the natural desire of every member to have his own name spread frequently upon the voluminous pages of the official journal. The real debate of Congress forms but a small portion of the matter printed as such. There are an abundance of members who, without uttering a single thought calculated to influence the deliberations of their associates, or to convey an iota of information, still insist upon delivering or having printed speeches, which nobody reads. These "Bunkum" efforts are, in most instances, totally useless, for they have ceased to deceive enlightened rural constituencies, and they should be abolished.

OBITUARY.

General Lafayette C. Baker.

Brigadier-General Lafavette C. Baker, ex-chief of the National Detective Police, died at an early hour this morning, at his residence in this city, No. 1738 Coates street, in the forty-second year of his age. The deceased was a grandson of Colonel Remember Baker, of Vermont, whose name figures so prominently in the Revolutionary annals of that State. General Baker's father, bearing the same name as his grandfather, removed from Vermont in 1815, and became a resident of Stafford, New York, where Lafayette was born on the 13th of October, 1826. Three years after the family removed to the adjoining town of Elba, where they resided until Lafayette attained his thirteenth year. The family then removed to Michigan, locating on the site of Lansing, now the capital of the State, but at that time a dreary wilderness. In 1848 Lafayette left Michigan, and after residing in New York city for two years, came to this city, where he was engaged in business pursuits for about three years.

In 1853 he started for California, where he began a life of adventure which has been seldom cousiled. While crossing the Isthmus of Darien he became involved in a dispute with some of the natives, who were endeavoring to impose on an Irish emigrant. Mr. Baker espoused the latter's cause, and did not rid himself of the matter until he had shot two o the natives dead in self-defense and remained i concealment several weeks, while their frien were seeking his life in revenge. After his arrival in San Francisco he engaged in business pursuits until 1856, when the famous Vigilance Committee was called into being by the great disorder and lawlessness which prevailed. This Victiance Committee consisted of 2200 men each known only by his number. Baker's being 208. He was one of the most active and efficient members of the organization, and did his full share in the work of rescuing San Fran-

cisco from anarchy. Resuming his business pursuits after the disbanding of the Vigilance Committee, Baker remained in San Francisco until 1861, in which year he paid another visit to New York, intending to be absent from his California home for a brief period only. Previous to his departure, the leading merchants of the city presented to him a magnificently-mounted cane, as an acknowledgement of his services in the cause of law and order. Just as he was preparing to return to the Pacific coast, the first act in the great drama of the civil war occurred, and Baker determined to enter the national service in a capacity congenial to his experience and

After several interviews with General Scott, an arrangement was finally effected, in accord' ance with which he started on a secret mission to Richmond, to discover if possible the numbers and disposition of the Rebel forces in and around Manassas Gap. Before he could get through the Union lines he was arrested by order of Gen. Heintzelman, and sent to Washingten under guard. Again starting, he contrived to get within the Rebel lines, by representing himself as a Southerner long resident in Callfornia, who desired to return to his native section. He reached Richmond, had an interview with Jeff. Davis and Toombs, secured an appointment as a secret agent of the Confederate Government, learned some important facts con. cerning the disposition of the Rebel troops, and finally reached Washington to make his first report to General Scott, after several hair-

breadth escapes with his life. In this way his work was inaugurated, and it expanded in the course of a few months into the extensive operations of the secret service bureau of the War Department, of which Baker was the responsible head. To assist the operations of the service, a regiment of cavalry was recruited in the District of Columbia, of which he became Colonel, his commission as a Brigadier-General, long promised him by Mr. Lincoln, not being made out until after the capture of the companions of John Wilkes Booth, in return for his share in which he received it

from President Johnson. To follow General Baker's course throughout the Rebellion would be impossible within the space and time at our command. The operations of his bureau extended over the whole country, and no Rebel sympathizer, enjoyed a feeling of security when his name was pronounced. He made many mistakes, and has been accused time and time again of a corrupt and wilful exercise of the great authority lodged in his hands. The Democratic press soon began to denounce htm in the most unmeasured terms, and by the close of the war he had secured the enmity of several of the leading Republican journals. That he deserved a measure of this calumny is not to be denied, for his provements, were at times characterized by recklessnecs, if not by a spirit of personal animosity. But that time will abundantly substantiate his claim to having done the nation material service in the hour of its greatest peril, we have no doubt. He was earnest, active, and efficient, at least, if he was not always and altogether impartial. The Secret Service was a new and unneard-of institution in this country, and it was not a matter of surprise that the open spirit of freedom should at times rebel against its claudestine way of doing things, the only manner in which its operations could be carried on with a shadow

On the 17th of June, 1865, General Baker tendered his resignation, having previously frequently applied to the Secretary of War to be relieved from duty as Provost Marshal of the War Department. He experienced some difficulty in obtaining an honorable muster-out, having incurred the hearty contempt and batred of President Johnson, with whom he finally parted after a very stormy interview concerning the pardon-brokerage operations of the notorious Mrs. Cobb. After his discharge General Baker repaired to Philadelphia, and here prepared a voluminous history of the Secret Service of the Government during the Rebellion, which was published by King & Baird, of this city. Since its publication he has ontinued to reside here. For three months previous to his death he was confined to the house by illness, the disease which finally proved fatal being an attack of typhoid fever From General Baker's book on the Secret Service we make the following extract, showing the spirit and manner in which the operations of his department were conducted:-

"Upon my return from an expedition into "Upon my return from an expedition into Lower Maryland, when within a mile from the State line, I met a farmer with a wagon load of slaves, consisting of a father and mother, with their two small children, and a wife's sister, all in charge of a constable and a force of armed citizens. The slaves, tied haud and foot, and thrown upon the straw in an old country wagon, were on their way back to bondage. And this was done in the name of law, to pacify the men who were plotting to destroy the Union!

"I was completely exhausted; but, nerved to action by indignation too intense for expression, I demanded the authority for the horrible proceeding. The claimant produced his parcament, bearing the sear of Commissioner Cox. He flourished the precious document before me, and directed my attention to the great seal of

Upon careful perusal of it, I found that it bore the names of only four slaves, while the load included five. When I pointed the chival-rous and confident owner to the apparently unimportant circumstance, he replied, 'We count that baby,' pointing to an infant three months old, in the arms of a mother, whose feet were tied, while she leaned against the side of

"I answered:—The mother was a slave, and the child was born in bondage. You claim the mother, and of course the child is kidnapped; and as you profess to be a law abiding citizen and are violating the statute, I arrest the entire "He warmly protested, and threatened resist-

ance,
"He said, 'Take the baby; what in — do we
want of the baby? We want grown people.'
"The mother began to weep. One of my men
was touched, and, turning to me with pleading tore, inquired if I would separate the mother

"The display of a dozen of Colt's revolvers, by myself and assistants, satisfied my excited friend that I was in earnest in expressing my interpretation of the law. I sprang into the wagon, and with my sabre's point cut the

ropes. "This, I think, was the first practical application of the principle of the famous Emancipation Proclamation of later date.
"I directed the horses' heads to be turned toward Washington, when the owner and driver of the load remonstrated, and said, with an 'Let the niggers walk to Washington.'

"I said, "no. You brought them here, and must carry them back." "The poor captives sank on their knees; the venerable old man exclaiming, with uplifted hands, 'Bless God!' and the mother adding, 'God bless Colonel Baker!' "I took them to my headquarters and set

them at liberty.
"This transaction, of course, brought upon my head the curses of the slaveholders of Lower Maryland. But I had violated no law, on account of the fortunate presence of the baby.
"A delegation called on Mr. Lincoln the next morning, protesting against the arbitrary act, producing, as before, the sacred parchment. I was summoned to the White House. The President said:-

" 'Baker, a serious charge is preferred against you,' directing my attention to the document, with the inquiry, 'What do you know about "I briefly made my statement, giving promi-

nence to the number of the slaves, and the juvenile superpumerary. The Chief Magistrate, worthy of the nation he represented, replied jocosely: "Well, Baker, I guess the baby saves you!" and dismissed the whole affair, leaving the 'contrabands' at large, and myself to the prosecution of my thankless

A RAILHOAD from St. Louis to Texas is considered desirable. A Texan, writing to the St. Louis Republican, urging the construction of a railroad from St. Louis to Texas, says:-- "Between the Neuces and Rio Grande rivers there are 1,000,000 head of horned cattle, and 100,000 head of horses and mules. The trade of San Antonio with Mexico amounts to \$8,000,000 annually. It would take a railroad fifty years to carry all the cattle in Western Texas to St. Louis. Cattle in that country are being killed for their hides alone. He says such a railroad would not only make St. Louis the stock mar-ket of America, but would develop the finest copper, coal, and silver mines in the world "St. Lcuis, as yet, does not seem to realize the

THE DELAWARE DEMOCRACY are a progressive set of people. The Constitution of the State framed in 1776 contained the following provision:- 'Every freeman, having sufficient evidence of permanent common interest with, and attachment to, the community hath a right of suffrage." In happy contrast with this is the declaration of the recent Democratic State Convention:—The elective franchise is a political privilege, and not a natural right, and is to be granted or withheld as * * * * shall be

CHARITY IS CONTAGIOUS. - During the last three years, two citizens of New York, Chauncey and Henry Rose, have distributed among our charitable associations in an unostentatious manner, the large sum of \$1,150,000. equivalent to over \$1000 a day during the whole period. Such a remarkable justance of benevo: lent munificence should not go unrecognized, and we gladly add the name of Rose to the limited but honorable list which already incindes Peter Cooper, George Peabody, and the late Matthew Vassar.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS possesses the happy faculty of writing under pressure. On the occasion of a recent visit paid by him to the office of the Figuro last week, that illustrious writer was seized by the staff of the paper, and looked was seized by the star of the paper, and locked up, with pers, ink, and paper, in order that an article might be extracted from him, as the condition of his release. At the expiration of an hour Dumas handed to the editor five arti-

Rebel Murders in Louisiana. THREE OF THE ASSASSINS ARRESTED.

The New Orleans Republican, of the 27th uit, Three men, whose reputation as desperate Three men, whose reputation as desperate characters seems to be pretty well established in Rapids parish, and who have become the terror of colored people in that parish, were arrested on Monday night, about thirty miles from Alexandria. Their names are Lirkin D. Corley, Millard Corley, and Lewis Tally, and they are charged with the wilful and deliberate murder of Nathan Green, Dinah Hoffman, Charles Hoffman, and Henry Corney. The prisoners were brought down the river on the steamer St. Nicholas, and arrived here vesterday morning, under the the river on the steamer St. Nicholas, and arrived here yesterday morning, under the charge of a Deputy United States Marshal, and guarded by soldlers of the 20th United States Infantry. The Deputy Marshall accompanied a detachment of the 20th United States Infantry, under the command of Brevet Liteutenant Colonel J. C. Bates, who took with him Lieutenant B. Carney, and Dr. J. F. M. Forwood, Surgeon of the regiment. They left Alexandria at 5 o'clock in the evening, and guided by the light of pine knots, marched until midnight, when they surrounded the until midnight, when they surrounded the premises occupied by the alleged murderers, in the piney woods, and arrested them. No resistance was made, though one of the party came out with a double-barreled shot gun, but as soon as he saw the superior numbers against them he yielded without attempting to raise his weapon. The parties arrested have the reputation of being pretty desperate characters, and hence a large squad of military was employed to capture them. The murders occurred six or seven weeks ago in the piny woods, some six miles from the camping ground of the alleged murderers, and the acts were committed under horrible circumstances. One colored woman and two colored man was shot by the miscreants. Green was at a prayer meeting when a party of twelve or more came them he yielded without attempting to raise meeting when a party of twelve or more came up, one of whom went into the house and de-liberately shot him. Hoffman and Corney were taken out of the church, bound together, a rope placed around their necks, and they were led to a house where another prayer-meeting was held, and there Dinah Hoffman, the mother of Charles, was seized, and all three of them nuntogether to a rafter in the house. The wife of Corley, when they were arrested, told her husband it served him right, for he had no business to go down there and meddie with then The men in custody will be examined before United States Commissioner Snaunon in

DISGRACEFUL BARTER.

A Mother Sells her Daughter for Two Thousand Dollars. The Winona (Minn.) Republican of the 25th

ult. says:—
Our neighboring city of Owatonna has been agitated and excited over an elopement affair which occurred there last week, the particulars of which were received from a gentleman who came in on the train yesterday.

At Owatenna resided a milliner, Mrs. Myrick, who was the mother of a young and fascinating daugnter of about sixteen. A very re-spectable young man, named Otell, had been paying the laughter attention for some time,

and it was currently reported and believed that they were engaged. Matters stood thus when a man from Chicago, or some city further east, to whom Mrs. Myrick was indebted in the sum of \$2000, came to Owatonna, and made the sequeintance of Miss Myrick. He no sooner saw her than he determined to possess her, and being a man unscrupulous as means ne employed, he offered Mrs to release her from her obligation of \$2000 if she would give him her daughter. Whether she required much urging or not is not known, but she finally acceded to the proposi-There was another party to be consulted, how-

ever. The young and innocent girl surunk from the idea of b-ing sold—bartered for a price—and that to a man whose character seemed anything but fair, and whose purposes appeared colored with dishonor. She hastened to her lover with the tale, and they promptly decided to clude the vigilance of the mother, and thwart her miserable designs by a speedy marrisge. They took the first traingoing E sst. and were soon as they thought beyond the lowaline, but unfortunately, they slighted from the cars sooner than they intended, and they were obliged to take a carriage and drive to cresco. This delay gave the mother time to overtake that to a man whose character seemed any This delay gave the mother time to overtake

She telegraphed to Cresco, and had them ar-rested, and after her arrival, with her misera-ble partner in the disgraceful bargain, a mook trial was had and Odell was held in custody at her request until she got started home with her daughter. But instead of going to Owatonna the party took the eastward bound train. The young girl was almost frantic, and, it is said, attempted to leap from the train. It is also reported that she attempted to jump overboard at Prairie du Chien. The young man returned to Owatonna with his father. The whereabouts of Mrs. Myrick, her daughter, and the man who sought to have possession of her, are not now

Mrs. Myrick's milliner shop is closed up, and the public opinion is very much against her. It could hardly be otherwise with any woman who would deliberately sell her daughter in that

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE DAILY UNION PRAYER

MEETING under the suspices of the Young
Men's Christian Association, will be held on SATURDAY, the Fourth of July, in the chapel of the ARCH
STREET M. E. C. URCH, Southeast corner of
BROAD and ARCH Streets, at 11 o'clock A. M.
GEORGE H. STUARY, Esq. will preside.
Addresses by Rev. Drs. NEWTON, WILLITS,
TALMAGE, and others.
The public are invited.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

[For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.] LIKE THE GREEK FIRE WHICH could not be extinguished, the ar ma of Paa-Lon's new perfume, "FLOR DE MAYO," c ings to every textile fragmen, upon which it is dropped. A handkerchief perfumed with it and laid aside in a drawer, will retain its delicious odor for six months. sold by all druggists.

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN Tablet of Solidined Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of sokuess and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all denging R. & G.A. WEIGHT M. sale by all druggists. B. & G. A. WRIGHT, N. CHESNUT Street.

POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA,

Saturday, July 4, th's office will open at 730 A.M., and close at 10 20 A.M. Miraing delivery and night collection will be made by carriers.

It HENRY H, BINGHAN, Postmay'er.

GERMANTOWN CRICKET CLUB .-Men bers of the Club are invited to take parlin a CLUB MATCH, to be played on the Grounds July 4. Game to begin at 9% o clock. By order of the Direc ors.

RARE MANUFACTURES IN FINE Confections, for Tourists and for the Sea side. STEPHEN F. WHITMAN. No. 1210 MARKET Street.

BY ORDER OF THE COURT OF CANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY will be taken on cantile Library Company will be taken on the following proposed amendment to the Charter.—
Section 5. The Board of Directors shall have full power to make and after such Rules and By laws as they may deem necessary for the well-being and due makesgement of the affairs of the Sompany: Provided, such By laws are not reaugnant to nor inconsistent with this Charter, or with the Constitution and laws of this State or of the United States.

The polic will be opened in the Library, on MONDAY, July 6, and cosed SATURDAY, July 11. The hours for voting will be, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Toesday. Thursday, and Saturday, from 4:5 9 P. M. The vote will be by ballot, each share of stock being entitled to one vote, which must be presented in person.

Philadelphia, July 1, 1868. Recording Secretary, 72 9t. OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSEN GER BAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD and BROWN Streets,

PHILADELPHIA, July 1, 1868. The Board of Directors have This Day declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share (clear of tax), payable at this Office on and after WEDNESDAY, 15th inst.

The transfer book will be closed from Saturday, 11th, until 18th inst. W. H. KEMBLE. 7 2 thatnete Treasurer.

DICKENS A YOUNG MAN AGAIN. Sie his photograph on his arrival in America, and when he departed for old England. Chevaller's Life for the Hair did its work quickly: and it never falls where there is weak, falling out, or grey hair, see Chevaller's "Treatise on the Har," sent free by mal; and given away at the drug stores. Sarah & Chevaller, M. D., No, 1123 Broadway, N. Y. 4 29ws) EXCURSIONS.

FOURTH OF JULY.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CD.

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO WILKESBARRE. MAUCH CHUNK, ALLENTOWN, BETHLE-HEM, EASTON, QUAKERTOWN, AND DOVIESTOWN.

Will be issued from the PHILADELPHIA TICKET OFFICES, on JULY 2d, 3d, and 4th, good to retarn until JULY 7tb, inclusive.

> THROUGH TRAINS Leave at 7'45 and 1'45; 3'15 and 5 P. M.

ELLIS CLARK,

GENERAL AGENT.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION,

JULY 4, 1868. EXCURSION TICKETS TO NEW YORK

Will be sold by the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company on July 2, 3, and 4, for the trains leaving Wainut Siriet Whair at 530 and 8 A, M, 2 and 3 30 P, M,, and 1 A M, train from Kensington Depot. Fare \$1 for the round trip.

Fir the accommodation of parties destring to attend the Nationa's Democratic Convention, and visit New York on the Fourth of July next, a special grain will leave Wainut Sireet Wharfat II P, M, on FRIDAY, 3d lost.

This train will go via South Amboy, and afford a designification mosphigh; excursion on New York Bay by This train will go via Source A. New York Bay by delightful moonlight excursion on New York Bay by the splend d steamer RICH ARD STOCKTON. Excursion Tickets good to return from New York by any train except New York and Washington through lines, from July 4 inclusive.

> W. H. GATZMER. (Signed)

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO CAPE MAY AND RETURN.

Tickets, on'y \$2. Children half price. New features introduced, and every convenience afforded to excursionists. Every lad presented with a souvenir of the trip Train runs directly to the New Excursion House. Hassler's Band furnishes music on arrival of the truin. Also for the Grand Hop in

the afternoon Leave Market Street Ferry at 6 o'clock A. M., arriving at Cape May at 9'30. Leave Cape May 5 P. M. arrive at Philade/phia 9:30 P. M. Tickets for sale at PITCHER'S Bookstore, No. 808

CHESNUT Street, and at the ticket office, Marke Street Ferry. SECOND GRAND EXCURSION

will take place on WEDNESDAY, July 8, 62) mwf at

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION

TO ATLANTIC CITY.

CAMBEN AND ATLANTIC RAIEROAD. Round Trip Tickets sold on FRIDAY, July & and

SATURDAY, July 4, will be good to return on any of the trains on SUNDAY and MONDAY, July 5 and 5.

D. H. MUNDY, Agent, PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAIL ROAD.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TICKETS. will be sold at reduced rates between all Stations on the Reading Railroad and branches, good from FRIDAY, July 3.

SATURDAY, July 11, 1868. 6 27 714p

GRAND EXCURSION TO GATE
MAY ON THE FOURTH OF JULY,
to, the spin nois steamer LADY OF THE LAKE
ON SATUSDAY, July 4, the splendid new steamer
LADY OF THE LAKE Capitain ingram, will leaves
Pler 19, above VINE street, at 9 is A. M., and returning, leave Cape May on MONDAY.
Exemples tick to \$2 50, including carriage hire. Excursion tickets \$2.50, including carriage hire. The Lady OF Take LAKE is a fine sea boat. has handsome state room accommodations, and a nited up with everything necessary for thesa ety and omicst of passengers.
THE LADY OF THE LAKE is now running regu-

larly between Philadelphia and Cape May, have Philadelphia on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Satur-cays, and returning on Mondays, wednesdays, and Fare each way, \$2.25, including carriage hire.

Children, \$1.25, ""
Children, \$1.25, ""
Children, \$1.25, ""
Calvin Taggart, Calvin Taggart, Calvin Taggart, Calvin Taggart, Calvin Calv

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.—TO CHESTER, HOOK AND SION.—TO CHESTER, HOOK AND WALLIAGION, at 8 and 10 A M. and 2 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 15 CENTS.

The Steamers S. M. FELTUN and ARIE, will run as follows on SATURDAY, July 4, viz:—Leave Philadelphia from a HESNUT Street Wharf, at 8 and 10 A. M., and 2 and 4 P. M. Leave Wilmington from RING Street Wharf, at 6 50 and 11 A. M., and 1 and 5 P. M. Excursion Tickets, 15 cents; each way, 10 cen's. Excursion's leaving at 8 and 10 A. M. will have several hours to spend at either place, and those for Wilmington can take a delightful stroll along the remarks Brandywine.

FOURTH-OF JULY EXCURSION
TO BOMBAY HOOK and intermediate landings. Steamer PERRY will leave POPLAR Street Wharf at o'clock, and ARCH Street Wharf at 8 o'clock, for Chester, Pennsgrove, New Castle Delaware City, Port Penn, Fort Delaware, and Bombay Hook, returning early in the evening. Fare to Bombay Hook and return, \$1; Delaware City, Port Penn and Fort Delaware, 75 cents.

Excursion Tickets good to return by either Boat.

FOURTH-OF-JULY EXCURSION TO FORT DELAWARE.-Steamer SWAN will leave POPLAR Street Wharf at 11% o'clock, and ARCH Street Whart at 12 o'clock (noon) for Fort Delaware. The commanding officer having given permission, excursionists may land on the island, and have the opportualty to inspect this large fortrees, returning to the city in the evening. Fare

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION to Beverly, Burington and
Bristoi, tending at Bridesburg, Tacony. Riverton
and Torresdale. The spendid bon Steamboat
EDWIN FORREST eaves Arch street wharf at so
clock, and Poplar street wharf, Kensington at sig
o'clock, and Poplar street wharf at 10% A. M.
Fare 25 c-nis each way. Excursion, 40 cents.
Afternoon trip to Tremon, leaves Arch street
wharf at 12% P. M. Reuroing, leaves Tremton at
the P. M., touching at all the above landings.
Excursion tickels to Trenton, 60 cents.

UP THE RIVER FOURTH OF Burington and Bristol. The splendic Steampost JOHN A. WARNER will leave Chesnut street wharf at 0 o'c'ock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., and first wharf above Poplar at 9½ A. M. and 2½ P. M., stopping at Riverton. Torresdale, Andalusia. Returning leaves Bristol at 11½ o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., touching as all the above landings. Fare each way, 23c. Excursion, 40 cents.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION to Florence Heights. Two trips.

Alte apleaded new Steam boat TWILIG at leaves Chesnut Street Whar at 76'c ock A.M. and 3 P. M., It uching at Magarge's and the Water-works wharves, 1 stoony. Hiveton. Torresdate, Andalus'a Beverly, Burilagion, and Bristol. Returning, its voss Florence at 10 A.M., and 6 P.M., stopping at all the above 1 andings each way. Fare each way, 25 cents. It cursion, 49 cents.

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 N. NINTH Street and No. 708 RACE atreet. 91750.

DEAFNESS .- EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT becience and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of dearness; also, Respirators; also, Orandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in uso, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

DRY GOODS.

R. LEE.

No. 43 North EIGHTh' Street.

WILL OPEN THIS DAY,

200 dozen MARSEILLES TOILET SETS, 37% CM. 26 pieces Black Iron Bareges, 25 cents 1 case Black and White Calloon, 12% cents, warranted fast colors, beautiful styles, DRESS GOODS REDUCED TO CLOSE OUT. Fine French Percales, reduced to 25 and 28 cents

WHITE GOODS, WHITE GOODS, Handsome Plaid Muslins, 35 to 45 cents.

Lenos, reduced to 25 cents.

Handsome Stripe Musicus Plain 8 wiss, 15, 20, 25, and 28 cents. 50 pieces 6-4 Real Swiss Muslins, 3s cents, cost 7s. 10,000 LINEN FANS at half price. 250 Japanese Fans, 18 cents.

100 pieces Colored Tariatan, for covering, 20.6 Patent Mosquito Nets, closing ou, at less than Great Bargains in Table Damasks, Napkins, Tow-

is, etc., to close out. 100 dozen Linen Hdkfs., hemstitched, 25 cents, Ladies' French Linen Hokfs., very fine Men's P ain and Colores Border Hdkfs., cheap Lactes' fine Gauze Lisle &loves. to dozen LADIES' LISLE GLOVES, 19, 22, and 250. Fine French Scap, Pomades, and Perfumery, 100 degen Geruine Extract 38 cents a bottle. Mens' Fuli Regular Half Hose, 25 cents. Ladies' Full Regular Hose, Genuine Raihriggan Hose.

50 pieces White Piques, 45, 50, 62, and 75 cents. DOMESTICS:

DOMESTICS : DOMESTICS All the leading makes of MUSLINS, Bleached and

(Unbleached, bought before the recent advance. Bine and Grey Bathing Flannel. Sun Umbrellas, cheap,

Music Albums, handsomely bound, \$190, containing

E. R. LEE. No. 43 North EIGHTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA. SUMMER SILKS.

Reduced Prices. BARGAINS IN LIGHT STRIPES, CHECKS AND CHENES, 6

\$1 00. \$1.50, \$1.76 to \$2.75. SOLID COLORS, all prevailing shades, at \$1 85, \$2 0 9

J. W. PROCTOR & CO., No. 920 CHESNUT Street.

RESS COODS. Reduced Prices.

FRENCH PERCALES, best quality, reduced to FRENCH PERCALES, 25, 28, 30 cents. FRENCH PRINTED PIQUES, the best, at 75 cents

FILE GRENADINES, black and colored grounds, 50 to 75 cents, reduced from 75 cents and \$1.25. SILE AND WOOL POPLINS, \$1 00 a yard, formerly FRENCH ORG ANDIES, 50 and 60 cents.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO. SUMMER CLOAKS AND PELISSES.

Reduced Prices. SUMMER CLOTH SACKS, at \$5, \$5, and \$10; re-uced from \$10. \$12, and \$16. FILE GARMENTS at \$18, \$24, and \$30; reduced from \$74, \$2, and \$40.

ELEGANT BEDOUIN WRAPPERS, for the Sea-side, \$10 and \$12; u.ually sold at \$15 and \$18. J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

NEW ARRIVALS IN OUR CHEAP

DEPARTMENTS Another lot Hemstitched Cambric Hdkfs , at 25 and french, Scotch, and Hamburg Edgings and Insertions, 17 cents to \$2a yard; cheap.

Linen t citars, Coffs, and S-is, 5, 12 15 to 20 cents,
500 Honeycomb Summer Quits, at \$187%; usual price \$250.

Black Hernant, coarse mesh, 33 cents; very cheap.
1 adles' and M'ssea' Lisie Thread Goves, 1000 pairs t 25 cents; usually 37% cents. Revolution in the price of Ladies' Neck Ties; Chas-

sepot Neck Ties, 50 cents; usuai price \$1. Roman Scari Ties, \$1 25, \$1 50, usually \$2 and \$2 50. J. W. PROCTOR & CO., No. 920 CHESNUT Street.

· PHILADELPHIA. GREAT BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS

H. STEEL & SON. NOS. 713 AND 715 N. TENTH STREET,

Are closing out their entire stock of SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS At a tremendous reduction in prices.

ARGAINS IN BLACK SILKS,
BARGAINS IN PLAIN SILKS,
ARGAINS IN SILK POPLINS,
ALGAINS IN FINE LAWNS,
ARGAINS IN ALL KINDS OF DRESS GOODS,
EST PACIFIC DELAINES, CLOSING OUT AT 2% cents.

We have made very low prices for our entire stock
of DEESS GOODS; some qualities we are seiting at

J DARSS GODS; some qualities we are selling at over prices than they were sold before the war. VE ARE DETFININED TO CLOSE OUT OUR ENTIRE STOCK IF LOW PRICES WILL A GREAT CHANCE FOR GOOD BARGAINS.

HAWL CLOSING OUT AT LOW PRICES.

200 Plaid Shaw's, \$1.50, cost \$2.75,

100 Printed Cashmere Shawls, \$1.50, cost \$3. White Liam a and Shetland Shawls. Black Llama and Thibet Shawis. Plain, White and Black Grenadine Shawls.

A Choice Stock of Fine Summer Shawls CLOSING OUT AT REDUCED PRICES. LLAMA LACE POINTES.

These Laces are all new and fresh, of this year's mportation, and very choice styles. H. STEEL & SON,

Closing out at a reduction of thirty percent.

NOS. 713 AND 715 NORTH TENTH ST., PHILADELPHIA.

MOZAMBIQUES 124 AND 15 CENTS, FORmerly sold at 25 cents per yard. LAWNS at 12% and 15 cents.

Or entire stock of Spring and Summer Goods is now offered AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, to effect a rapid clearing.

PRINTED CHALLIES, 12% cents.

Our stock is varied and embraces the most attract tive styles of the Season. STODDARD & BRO.,

Nos. 480, 452 and 454 North SECOND St. WASH POPLINS 33 CENTS, CLOSING OUT Dress Goods AT REDUCED PRICES. STODDARD & BRO.,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND 84, 7 PISMARK AND PEARL COLORS ALPACAS 87% cents, from LATE AUCTION SALES. STODDARD & BRO.,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND 84.