Decision of the Supreme Court.

The following important opinion was published in only a portion of our late editions yesterday:-

SUPREME COURT,-Chief Justice Thompson. and Justices Strong, Read, Agnew and Shars-

wood. Pursuant to adjournment in the early part of tast month, the Court sat this morning in order to decide the many cases argued before them during the last days of their sitting, and to clear up the business generally before entering into the regular summer vacation. Upon the opening of the Court the Chief Justice refused to hear any application, but proceeded at once to deliver the opinion of the Court in

The Registry Law Case.

Page et al. vs. Allen et al., and Robb et al. vs. Barlow et al. In equity at Nisi Prius. The first of these bills was filed by the plaintiffs, residents, tax-payers, and qualified voters of this city, against the defendants, the Aldermen of the city, to restrain them from exercising certain nowers and authority in their aggregate capacity, which, it is alleged, they claim to be conferred upon them by the provisions of an act of Assembly, passed April 4, 1868, entitled "A further supplement to the act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," and from appointing or attempting to appoint canvassers as directed in and by the said set, or from interfering or intermeddling with, or obstructing, or attempting to obstruct the qualified voters of this Commonwealth by any act or means whatsoever from the enjoyment of the rights of electors secured to enjoyment of the rights of electors secured to enjoyment of the rights of electors seetired to them by the constitution of the Common-wealth." The second bill is to the same effect by parties possessing like qualifications, and including as defendants the members of the Belect and Common Councils of the city, the City Commissioners, Controller, and Treasurer

of the city, as well as the Aldermen.

These bills question the constitutionality of the act of Assembly, referred to, and familiarly the act of Assembly, referred to, and familiarly known as the "Registry act," and charge among other matters that a large sum of money will be required from the city treasury to put the act into operation, which as taxpayers they are interested to prevent, and which would be wholly misapplied, the act being as they allege unconstitutional and void. The right of the plaintiffs to interfere ou these grounds was not disputed; neither do I think it could have been, any time since the decision in Sharpiess vs. the Mayor, etc., 9 Har. 147, and Moers vs. the City of Reading, 9 ib. 188. In both it was conceded that the interest of a taxpayer, where money was to be raised by taxation, or expended from the treasury, was suffior expended from the treasury, was suffition, or expended from the treasury, was suffi-cient to entitle him to proceed in equity to test the validity of the law which proposed the as-sessment or expenditure. To this effect is Mott vs. the Penna, Railroad Company. That we have power to enjoin the respondents has not been disputed. The case of Kerr vs. Trego, 11 Wr. 292; Ewing vs. Thompson, ib. 379, if au-thority were wanting, would be sufficient for this.

The power of this Court and its duty to declare an act of Assembly unconstitutional, if it be plainly so, is no more to be doubted than its power to declare an instrument of writing vold for want of due execution. This power is not disputed. What shall be the test of want of constitutional sanction is a question of more or constitutional sanction is a question of more or less difficulty in all cases involving it. It is usual on the part of those who insist on the constitutionality of any given statute to claim that it must be regarded as constitutional unless expressly prohibited by some provision in the Constitution. In other words, in construing the Constitution of the State, whatever is not expressly denied to the legislative power is possessed by it. The opposite of this rule, I may remark, is the rule of construction of the Federal Constitution. I assent to this, but not that the inhibitions of the Constitution must be always expressed. They are equally effective and not less to be regarded when they arise by necessary implication, and this is the case when the legislative provision is repugnant to some provision of the Constitution. 9 Watts, 200; 5 W. & S., 423; 12 S. & R., 3 Casey, 441; 5 Wr., 403. To illustrate this idea. The executive power of the State under the Constitution is lodged the State under the Constitution is lodged in a Governor, and the legislative in a Senate and House of Representatives. It would be manifestly repugnant to these provisions of the Constitution if an act of Assembly should provide for the election of two executives, or Senates, and Houses of Representatives at the same election; yet it would be unconstitutional only by implication, there being no express prohibition on the subject. So in regard qualifications for office. An act which should require a residence in the State for ten years instead of three, or an age of fifty years and a freehold estate, in order to be eligible to the office of representative, would be void for repugnancy, because differing from the Constitution, and would be so only by necessary implication; necessary to keep legislation within the paramount rules of the Constitution. The expression of one thing in the Constitution is necessarily the exclusion of things not expressed. This I regard as especially true of constitutional provisions declaratory in their nature. The remark of Lord Bacon that, as exceptions strengthen the force of a general law, so enumeration weakens as to things not enumerated, expresses a principle of common sense applicable to the Constitution, which is to be understood in its plain, untechnical sense. Commonwealth vs. Clark. 7. G.

These instances illustrate the principle of the authorities, which hold that acts repugnant to the constitution are void by implication, and at the same time they also illustrate the inquiry in the case in hand, whether this act is constitutional

In article III, section 1, the constitution de-In article 111, section 1, the constitution de-clares, "in elections by the citizens, every white freeman of the age of twenty-one years, having resided in this State one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election shall enjoy the rights days before the election, shall enjoy the fights of an elector; but a citizen of the United States who had previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes as aforesaid shall be entitled to you after residing aforesaid shall be entitled to vote after residing in the State six months: Provided, that white freemen, citizens of the United States, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years and having resided in the State one year and in the election district ten days as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote though they shall not have paid taxes.

These are the constitutional qualifications necessary to be an elector. They are defined, fixed, and enumerated in that instrument. In fixed, and enumerated in that instrument. In those who possess them is vested a high and, to freemen, sacred right, of which they cannot be divested by any but the power which established them, viz.—the people, in their direct legislative capacity. This will not be disputed. For the orderly exercise of the right resulting from these qualifications, it is admitted that the Legislature must prescribe necessary regulations as to the places, mode, and manner, and whatever else—may be required, to insure its full and free exercise. But this duty and right inherently imply that such regulations are to be

allowed as reasons for great diversity of regulations, the political bias of a section might become
the pretext for the complication of regulations
to enjoy the rights of an elector, so as to be destructive of the right likelf. If all the currens are
under the equal protection of the provision quoted,
that "elections shall be free and equal," then they
are subject only to such diversities as grow out of
locality alone, in my judgment, notto increased trotble and expense in establishing their qualifications
or any uncertainty in doing it.

But to proceed with the inquiry proposed above. In
answer to the argument that the Legislature could
not constitutionally authorize the Aldermen of the
city to act as a board for the purpose of appeinting
boards of canvassers, because they might not be willing to act, we think the contingency referred to hardly
sufficient to produce such a cenciusion. We are not
prepared to say at this time that they might not be

sefficient to produce such a cenciusion. We are no prepared to say at this time that they might not be compelled to assemble and act. It is not likely, how

compelled to assemble and col. It is not likely nowever, that they would ever refuse.
It is provided in the act that the Board of Canvasfers in the several districts shall not be constituted
all of one political party. As there is no obligation
on any one to adhere for any definite length of time

It is provided in the act that the Board of Canvassers in the several districts shall not be constituted
all of one political party. As there is no obligation
on any one to adhere for any definite length of time
to his professed preferences for any political party
the rule or qualitication is utterly uncertain
in its nature, and, to a great extent. In practice, in
times or great excitement and political changes the
rule might exist but in name, while in fact it might
not exist at all. It is a proffer of fairness, so far as
diversity of political sentiment is concerned, without
the slightest assurance that it will be so in fact. We
cannot however, correct mayles legislation and wo
see nothing in it repugnant to any constitutional
provision, and it is not expressly prohibited.

But considerations more directly affecting the questions of the act present the dules of the canvassers
most important to be considered in this inquiry, and
these persons will therefore demand some particularity of notice.

In the first place the canvassers for the election
districts in the city, to be appointed by the board of
Addermen, as provided in the 1th, acction, are required to meet in their respective districts on the
first Monday of Sentember annually, and on the twist
much persons as they shalt shale to be qualified electors," who have voted at a preceding election, etc.,
designaling therein whether the voter is a housekeeper or a boarder, and his occupation, and
with whom he boards, if not a housekeeper of boarder, and his occupation, and
with whom he boards, if not a housekeeper of the Board of Canvassers. This list the City
Commissioners are, on its receipt, to have immedistely printed, and posted in at least two places in
the district, with a "notice thereon that the Boards of
Canvassers will meet at the places of holding the
general elections on the twelfth day preceding the general election day, and for
two days then next ensuing, for the purpose of revising, correcting, adding to, and
subtracting fro

tion to the actual numbers of constitutionally qualified voters.

This being so, numbers probably a majority, of the
electors in some districts would, in order to be registered and entitled to vote, be obliged to apply to
the canvassers who are to meet on the twelfth day
before the day of holding the general election, and in
that and the two following days, between the hours
of 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. of each day, and make the
proof required by a ction is of the act. in order to procure registration. The provisions on this subject are
as follows:—

proof required by a close to fine act, in order to procure registration. The provisions on this subject are
as follows:—

"Each person so claiming to be entitled to vote
therein shall produce at least one qualified voter of
said division as a witness of the residence of said
claimants in said division for the period of at least ten
days, next preceding the general election, then next
ensuing; which witness shall fake and subscribe on
allidavit to the facts—stated by him; which allidavit
shall define clearly the residence of the person so
claiming to be a voter; and the person so claiming
the right to be registered shall also take and subscribe
on affidavit, stating when he was born, that he is a
citizen of this Commonwealth, and of the United
States; and if a naturalized citizen shall also present
his certificate of no uralization for examination, unless be shall have been a voter in such election district
for five years then next preceding the general election
next ensuing; that he has resided in this Commonwealth one year, or if formerly a citizen therein and
has removed therefrom. that he has resided therein
six months next preceding the general election then
next following; that he has not moved into the Division for the purpose of voting therein; that he has
not been registered as a voter elsewhere; which adidavits, both of the claimant and his winness, shall be
preserved by the canvasce is.

davits, both of the claimant and his wisness, shall be preserved by the canvasce s.

The time for revising this list is to be closed at 7 o'clock P. M. on the evening of the tenth day preceding the general election. Then the canvascers are required to make four copies of the revised list; one for the Board of Aldermen, which is to be accompanied by the adidavits of the applicants and witnesses; one to the assessors of the board, who shall thereupon immediately assess a tax according to law upon every person which and is contained in said list, and deliver the same to the City Commissioners, who shall cause a sufficient number of capies to be printed for the use of the Receiver of Taxes, sioners, who shall cause a suiticient number of capies to be printed for the use of the Receiver of Taxes, one of which they shall deliver to the judges, and inspectors of election of the division; and of this list section 13 provides thus;—"The only evidence that such person has a residence in the election division for ten days next preceding such election shall be the fact that his name is found thereon, as hereinbefore provided, and the reception of the vote of any person not so proved shall constitute a misdemeanor in the election officer hereciving it, and on conviction thereof, the election officer so offending shall be subject to a fine not exceeding \$300, and imprisonment not exceeding not exceeding \$500, and imprisonment not exceeding one year, at the discretion of the court."

How is it possible after 7 o'clock P. M. of the tenth day before the election day that four lists of the voters of the division, especially in heavy districts can be made out in time for the Assessors of the ward to assess a tax on every person whose name appears on the list as registered by the act before 2 M. of the night of the tenth day before the election—even supposing them bound to be in stiendance at some par-ticular spot for the purpose, which they are bot, it is certainly not easy to comprehend; and without all this was done the elector would be deprived of his icular spot for the purpose, which they are not, it is certainly not easy to comprehend; and without all this was done the elector would be deprived of his right to vote, notwithitanding his name might be on the list. Shill the act requires assessment for all such cases to complete registration. If that should be wantlug the process would not be complete, he would not be entitled, as a necessary result. This must be so, or the required assessment of all persons whose names were placed on the revised list was intended for an unnecessory, like ceremony. This we are not to suffer. It would require a great degree of credulity to believe that hundreds, may thousands of voters in the city would not be deprived of their constitutional rights, if electers by this process abridged in time for execution, as we have shown it is. The accumulation of altidavits not caths merely, the attendance on the Board of Commissioners, it may be, they afterday, for the act contemplates that there may be required three days to revise the list in hearing applicants for registration, the necessary application by the voter to be assessed, which, if made at all cannot be earlier than on the highlight time of the last of the ten days after the list is all have been made out. The subjection to the assessment of a tax to complete the process, whether the voter may have previously thereto been massessed, or even paid his taxes or not, and the knowledge that after all this voters will at the polls be subject to be challenged; and all that has been required and troved may have to be proved again, for the fact of registration is conc usive of nothing, it is only its absence which is evidence and that against the cithern, are such a succession of embarrassment, if, nothing more, as to be equivalent in many cases to a denial of the right of the elector altogether an overthrow of the guaranty of the Commissione's that election, which be set as side as unwarrantable." This principle is affected by any unnecessary embarrassmen's of the rights of an ele

For the orderly exercise of the right resulting from these qualifications, it is admitted that the Legislature must prescribe necessary regulations as to the places, mode, and manner, and whatever clas may be required, to Insure the constitutions of the case of the exercise. But the manner, and whatever clas may be required to Insure the constitutions rights of exercise the fill and free exercise. But the guildons are to be incorrectly imply the joyment of the right, the exercise of which is regulated. The right must not be impaired by the regulation. It must be regulated in the regulation of the state of the exercise of which is regulated. The right must not be impaired by the regulation. It must be regulated under the name of preferms of regulation, prefer must be readed under the name of preferms of regulation, well as the interest of the state of

In fact it is not possible to prove the constitutional term of residence before a has based place. If, as suggested, the name appearing on the registry ten days before the election was intended to be evidence that the voter was a resident in the district at the time of registration why was proof of residence required at any time before the day of registration, and if on that day, of course it would be no evidence of omitined residence to the day of election, as required, and would be an idle ceremony merely? This view is impossible to be entertained, however, because the capiess provisions of the accion will not admit of it; and besides, no minion of any Court could insure uniformity in the Boards of Canvassers on this point, even if the views suggested were possible to be adopted.

Precisely the same difficulty extends to the case of persons coming to reside to the State, or of retarded citizens. Each must anti-livate the period of constitutional qualification by ten days' residence more than is required by its provisions. That is to say they must prove the constitutional requirement complete in order to be registered ten days before exercising the right of voling. This adds to that qualification ten days. One year and ten days if the one case, and six months and ten days' residence in the other, is the requirement of the act. The proof cannot be made before the Board of Canvassers in any other way in accordance with the act, and in this way the requirement is clearly violative of the Constitution, which concedes the right to vote if the period of residence be complete at the moment the offer to vote is made.

Eo in regard to persons entitled to vote on age, supposing any provision for registration in favor of

tion, which concedes the right to vote if the period of residence be complete at the moment the offer to vote is made.

So in regard to persons entitled to vote on age, supposing any provision for registration in favor of that class exists at all, which is doubthat. The proferred voter proves by a qualified voter of the district his right before it has accrued, if it happens that he arrived at age there ten days before the day of election. According also to the torms of the act, such a voter, if placed on the received list, which be subject to be assessed. All on that list are to be assessed—there are no exceptions. This is in direct conflict with the Constitution.

In the cise of naturalized citizens, whose naturalization papers shall be produced less than ten days before election, they wil necessarily be prevented by the act from exercising the right of electors, because the exhibit of complete me uralization papers to the canvassers ten days before election is indispensable in order to registration. It must be remembered that according to the act, under no circumstances whatever can any qualified citizen exercise the right of an election unless his name be on the registration list ten days before the election, without subjecting the election officers to fine and imprisonment. Thus all such citizens would be excluded. What shall be the proof on which sous of naturalized citizens are to be registered is not stated, and of course their rights to registration will depend on the discretion of the canvassers, and be accepted or rejected at pleasure.

It seems inevitable that in all cases where the voter's qualifications become complete according to the Constitution only within ten days before any canvassers, and be accepted or rejected at pleasure. It seems inevitable that in all cases where the voter's qualifications become compolete according to the Constitution only within ten days before any general election, he cannot be relieved from insulting to take the proof required by the act, and consequently will be deprived of his right to vote it the act be sustained as constitutional. For these reasons a majority of us concur in holding the act unconstitutional and of course void. We cannot declare it partially void, because of the special provisions applicable to the city of Philadelphia. Were we so to hold, and it were possible to sustain the balance of the act, it would leave in force the repealing clause, which repeals all laws inconsistent with the act, and thus Philadelphia would be without election laws and her citizens disfranchised. This we cannot do. It must exist as an entirety, or not at all. Indeed, independently of this consideration the same objection exists to the proof necessary to be made in order by registration in other portions of the State where the names are omitted from the primary lists of the assessors and application is a ade to be registered that exists in lith section, applicable to Philadelphia, to which we have referred at length. This clearly appears in the second and third provisions to the third section of the act.

I admit that unwise, and even untair legislation, if such a thing could be imputed to any act of the Legislature is not necessarily wold, yet peculiarities in legislation may be a reason for care all investigation. In examining the act in question, I could not but remark that although I abounds in penalties, especially in that portion applicable to the city, against violators of its provisions by voters, witnesses, and election officers, yet there are none denounced against Boards of Canvassers for wrongfully refusing to register a voter who may have me' every requisition in order to entite him to be registered. His security,

Boards of Carvassers for wrongfaity refusing to register a voter who may have me' every requisition in order to entitle him to be registered. His security, the act assumes to be in the oath of the individuals composing the Board.

This ought to be sufficient. But the attempted change of the election laws has its strong if not only reason in the assumption, is some instances no doubt just, that official oaths have been insufficient, and the cristing laws to quark against clusture and under existing laws, to guard against cheating and frauds in elections. What reason there is to expect that they be better observed under the new law is

not apparent. No higher qualification for the office of a canvasser is required than for a judge or inspector of an election board. The same results may therefore be as reasonably anticipated in the one case as in the other. The securing of fairness is not imposed in the provisions on the subject, most certainly.

But I will not follow this train of thought further. I agree that it is always a grave matter to set aside an act of the Legislature, and I doubt if there is any instance yet of its having been done where the people have asked by petition for legislation. They are careful of their constitutional rights. In the case in hand, which is an act of the greatest public importance, the Daily Legislative Record, an official publication of the legislative not apparent. No higher qualification for the office

freedest public importance, the Daily Legislative freed, an official publication of the legislative proceedings, gives no account of petitions of the people for the great change of law attempted, or, so far as the city is concerned, that the act was the work of any committee; but it does show that the provisions to it were virtually the work of a single member, and presented to the House in manuscript, nd, without having been printed, passed the House

In this shape it went to the Senate, where it was almost immediately agreed to, without the allow-ance of debate or printing. This may well account for the incongruous and unconstitutional features of the act. These facts, however, have had no weight whatever in producing the result at which we have arrived. They might well stimulate the activity of the scrutiny exercised in examining the provisions of the act, but they had no other effect.

I have not specially noticed the citation of authorities by counsel for the respondents to prove that registration laws have been held constitutional by the Courts of other States. This might be owing to the peculiarities of the constitutional provisions of those States; but another reason exists for not noticing them. We do not mean at this moment to decide that no constitutional Registration law can be enacted. For myself, I think there might be, and possibly in such form as to protect the rights of all legal voters, and secure the people, to some extent at least, against the possibility of fraud at the ballot-box. Be this, however, as it may be, we are not ready to say the act in question is of this character, or within the power of the Legislature to pass. This conclusion leaves all the election laws in force which were intended to be superseded by

These provisions are well understood. They have been in operation many years, with but comparatively few complaints, not resulting from the laws themselves so much as from the want of vigilance in administering them. This the penalties of the law should remedy. Elections under these laws will therefore impose no hardship nor do any wrong to the people, if conducted as the law requires, and it is in this spirit we ought to expect them to be con-ducted. For these and other reasons which might be given, a majority of us think that the injunction prayed for in each of the bills ought to be granted, on the complainants each entering bail in the sum \$1000, to be approved by the Court or as Judge

Justices Read and Agnew read dissenting opin-ions, that of Judge Agnew being of great length. Justice Strong also read an opinion, concurring with the decree entered, but differing with the Chief Justice upon the constitutionality of cer-

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18, 1868,

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS, -In pursuance of resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors at a stated meeting held this day, notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, that they will have the privilege of subscribing, either directly or by substitution under such rules as may be prescribed therefor, for Twenty-five Per Cent. of additional Stock at Par, in proportion to their respective interests as they stand registered on the books of the Company, May 20, 1868.

Holders of less than four Shares will be entitled to subscribe for a full share, and those holding more Shares than a multiple of four Shares will be entitled to an additional Share.

Subscriptions to the new Stock will be received on and after May 20, 1868, and the privilege of subscribing will cease on the 80th day or July, 1808.

The instalments on account of the new Shares shall be paid in cash, as follows:--1st. Twenty-five Per Cent. at the time of subscription, on or before the 36th day of July, 1868,

2d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of December, 1863. ad, Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 18th day

of June, 1869. 4th, Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of Becember, 1869, or if Stockholders should prefer the whole amount may be paid up at once, or any remaining instalments may be paid up in full at the time of the payment of the second or third instalment, and each instalment paid up, shall be entitled to a pro rata dividend that may be declared on full THOMAS M. FIRTH,

PHILADELPHIA AND READING 99 RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868, NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILA-DELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COM-PANY due April 1, 1870.

Treasurer.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of \$1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next, at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent, interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance S. BRADFORD, Treasurer. with their tenor, 5 28tO1

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Jane 25, 1868,
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, June 30, and be reopened on THURS-DAY, July 16, 1888. A dividend of FIVE PER CENT, has been declared on the Preterred and Common Stock, clear of national and State taxes; payable on Common Stock on and after JULY 15 to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the at and registered on the books of the office.
20 h instant, All payable at this office.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

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Sole agents,
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DRY GOODS.

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The Extensive Stock, at Greatly Reduced Prices, of

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GIRARD ROW, Comprising a complete assortment for personal or

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In every width and quality,

SHIRTING PILLOW-CASE, SHEETING, ATABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, PLANNECS. DIMITIES FOR SPREADS, AND FURNI-TURE COVERS, MARSEILLES, HO-NEVCOMB. AND OTHER SPREADS. TOWELS AND TOWELLING IN DAMASK AND BUCKABACK, SUMMER BLANKETS, TA-BLE COVERS, ETC.

ALSO, SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE AND SHEET-ING MUSLINS.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

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GIRARD ROW-1868.

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DESIRABLE DRY GOODS!!!

We have made some extensive purchases of GOODS suited to the season, at a little over HALF PRICE to close out lots, and can offer

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Slik Figured Grenadines, very rich, 50 cents. Beautiful Mottled Summer Poplins, 37% cents. Double-fold Very Fine Dress Ginghams, 25 cents, Very Fine Mohairs. Iron Bareges, and Lustres. EXCELLENT BLACKS, from \$150 per yard

Checked Silks, Plain Silks, Silk Poplins, etc. A large lot of BEAUTIFUL STRIPED MUSLINS Checked Muslins, Plain Muslins, Puffed Muslins, Fine French Organdies and Jaconet Lawns, French Chintzes, Percaies, White Piques, and Mar-

Linen Drills, Linen Dacks, etc., for Men's and Boys West. Spawls, Skirts, Handkerchiefs, Towels, Napkins, etc. etc., etc., at

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN. PHILADELPHIA. NEW JAMES M'MULLAN,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN LINEN AND HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS Takes this opportunity to return his thanks to the Ladies of Philadelphia and surrounding districts for their liberal patronage, and begs to inform them that,

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE WESTERN PART OF THE CITY HE HAS OPENED HIS

NEW STORE. NO. 1128 CHESNUT STREET.

TWO DOORS BELOW TWELFTH. His long experience in Linen Goods, and his facili-ties for obtaining supplies

DIRECT FROM EUROPEAN MANUFACTURERS, enable him at all times to offer THE BEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES. The OLD STORE, S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHEENUT, will be kept open as usual. 46 mw/sm

A FULL LINE OF COL'D SILKS IN CHOICE SHADES, AT \$2 PER YARD,

GEORGE D. WISHAM'S. OPENED THIS MORNING.

ANOTHER CASE OF THOSE PLAID SILKS. Black and White Plaids, \$17 294. Green and White Pialds, \$1:12% Blue and White Plaids, \$1 1234. Purple and White Pialds, \$1'12/4. One case still Richer, at \$1.25.

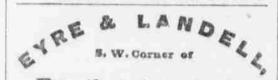
WISHAM'S CHEAP STORE.

WILL OPEN THIS MORNING IRISH POPLINS IN CHOICE SHADES, FORTH SPRING OF 1868, at GEO. D. WISHARDS.

EICHTH ST. EMPORIUM FOR BLACK SILKS.

8-4 White Edge, Heavy, only \$1.75, Gros Grains, Heavy, only \$1-87. Gros Grains, Extra Heavy, only \$2. Lyons Gros Grain, Elegant, only \$2 50. Best Makes from \$2.50 to \$6 per yard. ALL THE ABOVE AT

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Fourth and Arch Sts. Meep a Stock of Dry Goods Adapted to the Daily Wants of Families. LARGE STOCK OF SHAWLS. LACE POINTS, WHOLESALE & BETAIL.

WHITE GOODS IN FULL VARIETY. RLACH GOODS OF ALL GRADES. TEEL AND GREE GOODS. SILE DEPARTMENT WELL STOCKED. CLOTH DEPARTMENT, NEW ASSORT-MEENT. DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT, FRESH

NEGGES. STAPLE HOUSER EEPING DEPARTMENT HOSIERY, GLOVES, HANDREBCHIEFS, LACES, ETC.

EDMUND YARD & CO., No. 617 CHESNUT STREET, Are cleaing out their

Stock of White Goods, Linens, Shawls, Etc., BY AUGUST L They invite the attention of the Trade. (2410t*

W GODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.
The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1868;—
ELL R. PRICE. President.
Wm. H. Moore.
Samuel S. Moon, Ferdinand J. Breer, Gillies Ballett, George L Buzby, Edwin Greble.
Recretary and Treasurer—JOS. B. TOWNSEND, The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lotholders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813
ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers, 722

SHIPPING. STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
The inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments, for carrying the Matts.

Rates of passage by the Mall Steamer SAILING
EVERY SATURDAY:—
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.

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Shrough Line to California via Panama Railread. NEW ARBANGEMENT. Salling from New York on the 5th and 20th of EVERY MONTE, or the day before when toese dates

Ptgsage lower than by any other line,
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BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED KATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particular apply to
TAP-CO FTS, BEOTHERS & CO.,
No. 26 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BEOAD WAY,
OF to THE MAS T. SEARLE,
11 N. 217 WALNUT Street. NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEX-andria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. U., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canai, with con-nections at Alexandria from the most direct ronte for L. nchburg, Bristoi, Knozville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

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Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf abo"e
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No. 14 North and South Wharves.
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NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA

ENPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of this line will commence leading on SATURDAY, 20th instant, leaving daily as usual.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York. North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freights received at our usual low rates.

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No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMON D
AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE,
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE
SOUTH AND WEST.
At BOOK, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad,

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of treight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

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T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk, 613

T, P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 612

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURR
Transportation Company Despatch
a u Swiit-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan
Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at
12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting while the Eastern lines,
For treight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
112 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

LORILLARD'S OUTSIDE LINE, FOR NEW YORK.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHTS,
Goods oy wels ht, 16 cents per 100 ibs, gross,
Measurement goods, 4 cents per cubic foot.
Freights received at all times, and insurance guaranteed at three-eighths per cent.
For further information, apply to
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Fier 19 North Wharves. FOR NEW YORK.

STEAMBOAT LINES. BRISTOL LINE

BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON, VIA BRISTOL.

For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON NEW BEDFORD CAPE COD, and all points of railway communication. East and North.

The new and splendid steamers BEISTOL and PROVIDENCE, leave Pier No. 40 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal street, adjoining Debrasses Street Ferry, New York, at 5 P. M., daily, sundays excepted, connecting with steamboat train at Bristol at 139 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the morning trains from that city. The most desirable and pleasant route to the White Mountains, Traveliers for that point can make direct consections by way of Providence and Worcester or Boston, State-rooms and Tickets secured at office on Pier in New York.

Sew York.

H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager. OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLYII The steamer ELIZA HANCOX, will leave ARCH Street Wharf, Philadelphia, for Wilmington, daily, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.; returning, leave Wilmington for Philadelphia, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

From Wilmington to Philadelphia, 20c.
From Chester and Hook to Philadelphia, 20c.
From Philadelphia to Wilmington, 20c.
From Philadelphia to Wilmington, 20c.
From Chester and Hook to Wilmington, 10c.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 30 CENTS, For further particulars inquire on board.

E. W. BURNS.
Capta

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON-ALS 30 and 9 50 A. M. sha 3 50 P. M.

The steamer S. M. FELTON and ARIFL leave CHESNUT Street Wharf (Sundays excepted) at 8 20 and 9 50 A. M., and 3 50 P. M., returning leave Wilmington at 6 50 A. M., 12 50, and 3 30 P. M. Stepping at Chester and Hook cach way,

Fare, 10 cents between all points.

Excursion tickets, 15 cents, good to return by either boat.

6 3 1m

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENSELVEN Steamboat Line,—The steamboat Edwin Purkes Tleaves Arch Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torrendale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristoi, Florence Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf Leaves Bouth Trenton. Saturday, July 4, 12½ A.M. Saturday, July 4, 4 P.M. Sunday, July 5, to Berlington, Bristoi, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A.M., and 2 F. M.; leaves Bristoi at 10½ A.M. and 4½ P.M. Monday, July 6, 1 P.M. Monday, July 6, 5 P.M. Monday, July 6, 5 P.M. Tuesday, 7, 1½ P.M. Tuesday, 7, 5½ P.M. Thursday, 8, 5½ P.M. Thursday, 9, 2½ P.M. Friday, 10, 6½ P.M. Friday

places, 25 cents. DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE spiendid steamboat JOHN A. WAR-ARIA Haves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada, at 2 o'clock and 8 o'clock P. M., for Burington and Bristol, touching at Riverton. Torresdate, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M., and 4 P. M.

Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion 40 cts. 411 tf SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.—THE win reave Cheshut street wharf, Philadelphia, at 9 o'clock A. M., and 25 P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, 'conching at Megargee's wharf, Tacopy, Riverton, Andalusia, and Beverly, Returning leaves Bristol at 115 A. M., and 5 P. M., Fare, 25 cents each way, Excursion, 40 cents.

Captain H. CRAW FORD,

GEORGE PLOWMAN.

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

To No. 184 DOCK Street, PRILADELPHIA.