# Evening Telegraph

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MONDAY, JULY 27, 1868.

Anthony Trollope on Reconstruction. THE comments of English writers on American affairs, and especially on American polities, are often a ridiculous compound of ignorance and prejudice. Anthony Trollope, who can write a good story, and disentangle with philosophical clearness the complex involvements of a fashionable novel, has been inspired with an ambition to instruct the world in regard to the governmental affairs of this country. His first attempt was made in 1862, in his work on North America, which he began by praising the infamous attack of his mother upon what he terms the "social absurdities" of this country, and by promising that he would follow up the genial task bequeathed from dam to son, by explaining that those alleged absurdities were the "natural result" of the "political arrangements" of the United States. An indication of the feelings with which he regarded this country when he visited it in August, 1861, is given by his statement that he "certainly did think that the Northern States, if wise, would let the Southern States go;" and by his epitome of the views entertained by his countrymen at that period, as he understood them, viz.:-" 'These Western cocks have crowed loudly,' we said; 'too loudly for the comfort of those who live after all at no such great distance from them. It is well that their combs should be clipped. Cocks who crow so loudly are a nnisance. It might have gone so far that the clipping would become a work necessarily to be done from without. But it is ten times better for all parties that it should be done from within; and as the cocks are now clipping their own combs, in God's name let them do it, and the whole world will be the quieter." He confesses that this "was not a very noble idea," but that "it was natural enough," and this is no doubt true of the aristocratic classes of England and their toadies. From a critic thus blinded with hereditary hatred, jealousy and prejudice, but little was to be expected. With him the wish that the Union would be destroyed, was father to the thought, and it is therefore not singular that he asserts in the most positive manuer that it cannot be perpetuated, referring to this supposed fact, in the true spirit of British selfishness, mainly as a guarantee for the loyalty of Canada. He thus announces our downfall:-"It is becoming evident from the present circumstances of the Union-if it had never been made evident by history before-that different people with different habits living at long distances from each other, cannot well be brought together on equal terms under one government. That noble ambition of the Americans that all the continent, north of the Isthmus, should be united under one flag, has already been thrown from its saddle. The North and South are virtually separated, and the day will come in which the West also will secede. As population increases and trades arise peculiar to those different climates, the interests of the people will differ, and a new secession will take place beneficial alike to both parties." We reproduce these extracts rather to show Mr. Trollope's animus and his folly than for any other purpose. It is scarcely necessary to direct attention to the signal failure of his predictions. Not only has the South been reconquered and the West identified in feeling and interest with the Atlantic States more thoroughly than ever, but new acquisitions have been made to the far northwest, and if "the noble ambition" to control the whole continent of North America remains ungratified it is only because the people feel that it is better and wiser to wait until the pears are fully ripe than to snatch them prematurely from the tree. The Fenians could give us Canada any moment that we chose to bid them unloose their dogs of war, and Mexico can be gobbled up whenever we are prepared to digest her baciendas and silver mines.

Notwithstanding the amusing failure of Mr. Trollope's first attempt to cast the horoscope of America, his late visit to Washington as au agent of the postal department of the British Government has incited him to a second effort. which was contributed to the Pall Mall Gazette, and republished in the TELEGRAPH a few days ago. It is perfectly natural that a man who thought the Government should have tamely surrendered to the demands of the Rebels at the outset, but who, nevertheless, rejoiced in the contest between the North and South because the combatants were being mutually weakened, and who considered the success of secession a mere question of time, should now denounce the Congressional policy of reconstruction. With all his folly and mistakes, Mr. Trollope is at least consistent in his antagonism to the true interests of the American people. It is scarcely necessary to analyze in detail his new series of misrepresentations, absurdities, and predictions. He reproduces in a condensed and distorted form the ideas prevailing among the followers of new Southern Constitutions were sent to tha falsehood. It is well known that the mos

n Constitutional Conventions, that they are wrong in many of their provisions; after question has been earnestly they know them to be unauthorized by the mly discussed, and that in seve- exigencies of the case, yet they vote for them

inserted which did not meet the approval of the main body of the Republican leaders at Washington. But the great crime, in the judgment of Mr. Trollope, is that in the Southern States "all men shall hareafter vote alike," and that "white men and black men shall be the same for all practical purposes." In abolishing the distinctions of color the new Southern Constitutions have only followed a British example. Mr. Trollope will look in vain in the statute books of his country for any prescription based on color. Great Britain has prescribed men for almost every other imaginable reason, and especially for religion and poverty, but never for color. In her West India Islands the rich black man votes, while the poor white man is denied the right of suffrage and the same general rule holds good in Eugland. The Southern States, therefore, deviated from the British example only in the particular that the North have violated it, by authorizing all men to vote, and the tendency of British progress is in the same direction of extending the frauchise to all classes. Mr. Trollope in arguing that "a negro is not fitted to exercise political power amidst a commupity of white men" must obtain the assent of his countrymen to this doctrine before he cau expect Congress to receive it as the authorized judgment of our loving British cousins. They have been reproaching us as a nation for many years, because we did not treat the negro as "a man and a brother," and worthless as their advice has proved hitherto, it will sink still lower in our esteem if we are to be reproached for following it. Two of the reasons given by Mr. Trollope for denying to the negro the right of suffrage are contradictory, viz .: - First. That "he will always do as some white man shall instruct him;" and second, that "there will, in those Southern States, be a war of races," growing out of "hatred from the white man to the poor, timid, incapable, unconscious negro." If the English critic had studied with due care the profound teachings of that eminent professor of pro-slavery philosophy, Petroleum V. Nasby, he would have seen that it is scarcely prudent to allege in a single letter that the negroes will become, in a political sense, the subservient slaves of their old masters, and also that, notwithstanding their amiability, the white race will nevertheless cruelly destroy them. If this be, indeed, true, our sympathies for the men whom Mr. Trollope thinks deserve the most polite and generous consideration-the "late Southern slave-owners" will be much weakened. He contends that "never has there been a more terrible condition imposed upon a free people" than that imposed upon these plantation lords. If his assertion were true, it might well be asked what people in the world ever so richly deserved condign punishment. But it is not true. For an offense which any other nation would have punished by wholesale executions and confiscations the magnanimous American people have been content to say, "You shall let your bondmen go free, and they shall hereafter share with you the political power you have so shamefully abused, and which you are only capable of exercising in an unjust and traitorous manner." Justice would have exacted far more rigorous terms. Mercy could not have asked better treatment for the baffled foes of the Republic.

ral instances at least, provisions have been

cannot but view as extremely injurious to well digested legislation. We refer to the custom of constantly moving the previous question in the introduction of every important measure. There has been much said already in regard to the injurious effects of this motion, but as it has generally come from partizan motives and been the offspring rather of partizan anger than of deliberate conviction, it has had little effect. Laying aside all partizanship, and speaking as if the motion was viewed from the standpoint of the public good-that standpoint from which all such should be viewedwe must sincerely deplore its existence. The arbitrary power thus lodged in the possession of a mere majority seems to us altogether incompatible with the spirit of free legislation. We send our ablest men to Congress that they may by mutual consultation and advice perfect for us laws which will most redound to the benefit of the people of the whole United States. A law which will deals justly with all sections can only be framed by the mutual consent of the representatives of all these sections. To confer, discuss, modify, and amend are the most important duties of a legislator. When, however, every proposed measure is hurried through without amendment or debate, the primary object of the assemblage of Congress degenerates into a farce. No longer does the House pass laws. A sub-committee composed probably of three or four members concects a law. They only scan its provisions. They all all view the effects it will produce. As soon as it is prepared so as to meet their approval the chairman introduces it, and takes to himself an hour to explain its provisions. This hour he may, through courtesy, apportion out into five minutes speeches, and at its expiration he moves the previous question. In what attitude are the members thus placed? They may be in favor of the law, but opposed to some of its special provisions. They have no chance to get it amended so as to meet their views. They must either vote against the Andrew Johnson, with whom he was natu bill and with the opposition, thus severing, rally thrown in contact by his official duties at to a great extent, their party friendship, or South by post, which is on its face an evident else they must support it with the ob-Washington. He begins by asserting that the noxious provisions. By this course many of the crude, ill-digested, and frequently ill-advised laws in our statute books become ed debates have sprung up in all the forced upon the country. Members know

The Evils of the "Previous Question."

THERE is a custom at present exceedingly pre-

valent in the House of Representatives at

Washington, for which Mr. Thaddeus Stevens

is to a great extent responsible, and which we

rather than risk their party standing. By | Thaddens Stevens, Chairman of the Committee this means the whip is laid over the shoulders of the representatives, and they are driven to support measures which cannot receive the

sanction of their reason. We know the arguments which are continually made use of to support the previous question. We are told that without it a factious minority could delay legislation to the great detriment of the public good. Next, the wheels of Government could be brought to a stand-still, and gerrymandering tricks succeed in defeating appropriate measures. This may be true, but there are other means of correcting the evil than by means of the gaglaw. There is no such thing in the House of Commons of Great Britain. It is composed of nearly seven hundred members, yet the absence of the previous question is not found to prevent the accomplishment of business.

They have there a very summary, and to our minds, a very efficient way of ridding themselves of talkers against time. The members, when bored, stamp the obnoxious speaker down. They shuffle their feet and make noises of various kinds, which, if not a very dignified manner of silencing a bore, is at least one which generally meets with success. In the Senate no such rule exists. There is no previous question, no checking of debate allowed them, yet we find all to work well, We cannot, therefore, deem it necessary, and if it is so it is undoubtedly most pernicious. For its frequent use we have to thank, as we have said, Mr. Thaddens Stevens. He has introduced it in a proposition never before known, and has carried it to such an excess as to make it a crying evil. We hope that the thinking members of the House will unite together, will rise above the mere considerations of temporary party expediency, and prevent the continuance of this evil custom. It checks debate, annihilates oratory, and causes the application of immature legislation, which does much public harm.

An Issue to be Remembered.

It is well for the leaders of the Republican party, be they writers or speakers, to constantly impress on the minds of the people of the United States that the real issue of this campaign is whether or not the present Governments of the reconstructed States shall or shall not continue. The issue has been fairly stated by General Blair, and adopted by the Democratic Convention. It is clearly and distinctly set forth. If we are defeated in November, the present reconstructed States are to be overturned, if needs be, by the point of the bayonet. If we are defeated this fall, there will be a terrible storm of revolution, which will sweep over all the Southern States, and endanger the peace of the entire

WHAT THE ARMY HAS DONE .- The Army and Navy Journal-which belongs to no party, and whose candor and sound judgment is wellknown-closes an article on the speedy with drawal of the army from the South, as follows: -"Before the army assumed control, neither life nor property was secure at the South. Riots devastated large cities like New Orleans and Memphis Bands of so-called 'Regulators' hunted down the helpless, and burned the dwellings of the de enseless in Tennessee and Kentucky, A flerce antipathy everywhere menaced a war of races. The South was con. vulsed with dissensions. But, during the last twelve months all has been changed. The steady band of military authority has kept society from chaos, preserved the dignity and majesty of the Government, and awarded to liperty the protection of the law. Indeed, it is hardly conceivable that so terrible a civil war could more tranquilly end, and martial law more quietly give way to civil sway."

SIGNIFICANT.-The Chicago Journal says:-"One significant fact in connection with the recent Democratic National Convention has not yet been mentioned in public, namely, that every delegate in that Convention from the Southern States was a secessionist. Not one of the entire number had been a loyal man during the war. We presume it is also true that there is not a man in the South, white or black, who was loyal to the Union during the war, who will support Seymour and Blair. At all events, there is not a solitary Southern rebel, or Northern sympathizer with the rebels, who is not for that ticket."

"E UNSET" Cox, sometime of Ohio, and now of New York city, has discovered a new claim of the Democratic party to the support of the people-as being the great religious party of the day. He claimed, in his last speech, that "the Democratic party was the one which had in it the principle of Jesus Christ, the law of kindness; it was the party of magnanimity and forbearance. There was but one Christian sentiment in the country to day, and that was to be found incarnate in the Democratic party." This is about as good a joke as designating modern Seymour Democracy "opposition to tyranny.

ABOLITION DOCTRING .- A Democrat, while bearing the Declaration of American Indepen dence read at the Fourth of July celebration, at Ridgeville, Indiana, where it recites that "all men are created free, and are endowed by their Creator with certain inslienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of flappiness," turned upon his beel and walked away, muttering that he "would not listen to any such - abolition speech as that!"

JOHN BELL, says an exchange, wants to live o see Horalio Seymour President, We thought John was already dead, but as he is not, we do not object to his living forever. If his wishes are gratified he will have a remarkably long lease of life.

## DEMOCRACY.

Pendicton and Pugn in a Sarcastic Veta. The Democracy held an immense ratification meeting at Cincinnati, Friday evening, July 24at which Mr. Pendleton authoritatively expounded the Democratic platform, and the post tion of the Democratic party on financial questions, not entirely agreeing with the New York World in his views. Touching the financial question Mr. Pendleton said:-

And have you been better satisfied with the management of the finances and taxation? The whole scope of the financial policy of the Republican party is to compet the payment of the public debt in colo, and so tereduce the currency as that the colo will be most difficult to get, and most valuable to possess. Its whole inxation policy is to subordinate labor to capital, and the agricultural laborers of the West to the manuacturers of the East. There are cutstanding to-day about \$1,700 000,000 in five-twenty bonds. They are payable in legal-tender notes. The law says so; the bond says so;

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of Ways and Means, said so; Senator Sherm in sais so; -enstor Morton says so; General Schenck says so; the funding bill of the Senate eas so, the funding bill of the House says so, for both propose to pay in legal-tender the bonds which are not surrendered for long bonds at a less interest; the Democratic Conventions in less Interest; the Democratic Conventions in Oilound Indiana, and Illin is an i Pennsylvania and every other Western State say so; the Na-tional Convention which sat at New York by a unanimous vote said so. Yet the Republican party in the face of this concurrent testimony, asserts that these bonds shall be paid in gold; and thus at present rates adds seven hundred millions to the public debt. I know the Republican Convention gave out an uncertain sound but their speakers and newspapers have interproted it and given it a meaning here. The Government said we will issue legal tender notes; we will put them in circulation; we will take them for taxe; we will require everybody to ske them for debis; we can only with them every thing we need; we will need a great many; we will offer large inducements to get them; we will issue our bonds bearing six per cent, interest in gold; we will sell them at war in legal tender; we will give them five years at legal tender; we will give them five years at least to run-twenty years in our necessity requires—as long as they do run they shall pay six per cent interest in gold Greenbacks depreciated largely. Gold stood at 150, 200, 300. The capitalist said we will buy these bonds at fifty cents on the dollar. The will pay us twelve per cent, in crest in gold They are free from taxation. They will not be redeemed, at least, for five years. Tust will give sixty per cent. of the whole amount in five years. They will not be redeemed until the war over, then green backs will be more valuable.
sole stands at 140 per cent, when we are paid, re will be very well content. So the capitalist we will on very well content. So the Capitalist to k \$50 in gold, and with it bought a \$100 bond. He received six dollars a year interest. He hed it five years, and has received \$30 in gold. If no is paid \$100 in g centre of \$50 with \$71 in gold. Tweive per cent, interest in gold and an increase of the can be period on received the transfer of the can be period on received to the transfer of the can be period on received to the transfer of the can be period on received to the transfer of the can be period on received. In that year bard on ca, I at hearly 50 per cent. Is that very hard on the bondholder, or a very silly bargain? Sup-pose you reduce the interest to four per cent. and extend the principal for forty years. If your delt should be \$2,500,000,000, you would pay \$100,000,000 a year. At the end of forty years you would have paid nearly double your and yet have the whole of your principal yet to be discharged in gold. Why are our streets empty? Why have our public and private improvements been curtailed? Why have reats fallen, failures taken place, and why among laborers, especially, this cry of hard times and difficulty in supporting their families? Simply because our friends insist on cartailing the currency, and thus knocking down all prices. In this way the gold interest is made more and more valuable. Goldenen, are you satisfied with this policy? (Voices, "No! no!")

The Hon, George E. Pach was also surgestic on the World. Said he:-"If any man has come here to-night expecting to hear me abuse General Grant, I tell him that he is mistaken in the person. I don't abuse him; I shall give him all the honor, and great honor it is which he deserves; and if it were a question of giving him honor, the most devoted of his political supporters should not be ahead of me." By far the greater part of both Mr. Pendleton's and Mr. Pugh's remarks were devoted to the repudiation question, showing that this is the live

# SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER .- TO PREVENT Sundurn Freckies, and keep he skin white and beautiful use WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLY-CERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLY CERINE, It is deliciously fraggant. Vannacent and control It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb as a tollet scap. Sold by all Duggists. A. & G. A. WRIGHT No. 624 CHESNUT street. 24;

THIRT ENTH WARD GRANT AND COLFAX C UB.

\* meeting of the Club will be held on MONDAY EVENING, July 27, at 8 o'clo k, for b. 8 ness At a netrested are invited to strend at Cmb R. om, nortenst corter of NINTH and SPRING GARDEN Strein EDWIN H, FITLER President JAMES W SAYRE Secretary.

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 30, 1868, and the privilege of subscribing will cease on the 30th day of July, 1868, The instalments on account of the new Shares shall

be paid in cash, as follows:lst. Twenty-five Per Cent. at the time of subscription, on or before the soin day of July, 1868, 2d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day

of December, 1868. 3d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day

of June, 1869. 4th, Twenty-five Per Cent, on or before the 15th day of December, 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 enutied

to a pro rate dividend that may be deciared on tuil

5 14 11w

THOMAS M. FIRTH,

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 8. 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.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, \$16:0 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 ce. t, intere t, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the lat of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor. S. Bhadford,

PHILADELPHIA AND READING

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868,
DIVIDEND NOTICE
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, June 30, and be reopened on THURSDAY, Juny 16, 1868
A gividend of FIVE PER CENF, has been declared on the Fr. ferred and Comm on Sock, clear of national and State tax 2; 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 30 h instant. All payable at this office.

8. BRADFORD, Treasurer. THE DELAWARE AND RABITAN

CANAL, AND THE CAMPEN AND AM-COMPANIES,
A dividend of (5) FIVE PFR CENT, on the capital stock of the above Companies, clear of United States at No. 111 LIBERTY Street New York or No. 76 Scotts DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, to the Stockholders of July 15, 18-8.

RICHARD STOCK TON, Treasurer, Princeton, July 26, 1888.

7 31 12t

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA
AND TRENION RAILROAD COMPANY
NO. 224 S. DELAWARE AVENUE. PHILADELPHIA, July 22, 1868. DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, upon the Capital Stock, clear of taxes; out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after August by proximo to which time the Transfer Books will report to legand afti closed J. PARKER NORRIS. Tressurer.

BATCHI LOR'S HAIR DYE THIS BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splended Hair Dye is the best in the wolld; the only true and perfect byet harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no vidications thus; remedies the lit effects of bad dyes; lavigorase and leaves the Hairson and besutsin; black or brown solo by all Druggists and Parlumers; and properly applied at Bachelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 80 and birect New York

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

#### SPECIAL NOTICES.

AS THE NIGHTINGALES WARB. ling transcends all the other music of the cover so Phalon's 'FLOR DE MAYO" excels all first perfumes. The regrance of Eve's bower in Prendecked with the first roses that ever boomed. could not have been richer or parer than the a his brwliching extract. Sold by all druggists.

HALL YOUNG MENS' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street.
Regular Mon bly Meeting on MONDAY evening

Addresses by the returned delegates from the re-et International Co-vention at Detroit. The public are in-fied. 7 25 26 PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

#### LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 10. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 9), or on Tuesday July 28, the day before the Annual Commencement,

For circulars apply to President CAT FELL, or to Professor B, B, YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.

Easton, Pa., July, 1868.

NOTICE .- UNITED STATES INTER-

NOTICE.—UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, Second District of Pennsylvania, comprising the First, Seventh, Eigenth, Ninth, Trinth and Two my-sixth Wards of the city of Philodelphia. The ac numbers are not to the abovenemed districts against persons liable to tax on income for the year last, for special tax and tax on carriages, bit lard-tables, watches, silver and gold plate, etc., for the year ending 30th of april, 1859, having been completed.

No TICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that sale doties or taxes have become doe and are now payable and that the undersigned and the deputes will attend at his office. No. 225 DUCK Street, daily (Suedays excepted), between the heurs of 2 A. M. and 3 P. M. un if and including the 29th day of August 1858, will be subject to the pensaty and charges imposed by law which will be rigidly enforced.

No private or special notice will be given.

pr vate or special notice will be given.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COM-

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CAMDEN N. J. July 23, 1888.

The Board of Directors have this law seclared a stml-st hust cividend of FOUR PER CENT on the capital stock of the Company clear of Unit-d-states tex, payable on and after AUGUST 3, 1898, to the stock helders of this date, at the office of the Company in Camden. pa y in Camden,
The Stock Transfer Books will be closed from the
date percof until TUE DAY, August 1 1888.
GEORGE J. R. PBRINS,
Transport.

HOLLOWAY'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER produces a glow and exhibitation equal to fine wine or brandy, but without their intoxicating effect. It does not irritate the somach like the others, to at con ain Cayenne peoper, but its effects are diffused through the whole system, equalizing the circulation. It is thus that it cures Chils Celle Cholera-morbus. Darracas, Dysen tery, etc. Holloway's is the only pure Essence of Jsmaica Ginger in the market and is double the strength of all others sold. Fifty census per bortle, 725 No. 802 ARCH Street,

#### THE AMERICAN

# HOT-CAST PORCELAIN CO.

Having by special subscription disposed of

2000 Shares of its Reserve Capital Stock,

Thereby securing to its Treasury

# TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Now offers to the Public.

AT PAR (\$100 PER SHARE).

#### One Thousand Shares of the Reserve Stock

STILL IN THE TREASURY.

To those looking or investments this stock ents special inducements. The business of the Comrany is now well established, and the monopoly is complete. The Company owns PATENT RIGHTS which s-cure every application of the mater of throughout the United States. In addition it pos sesses the exclusive control of the mineral CRY )-LITE in North and South America for the purpose of manufacuring HOT-CAST PORCELAIN, that minerai being the essential ingredient in its production. It sow owns 2500 fons OF CRYOLITE, which will produce 2000 tons of manufactured articles, the 10c.ease being made up mainly by quartz, the most abundant mineral on the earth, and consequently obta ned at a price very little exceeding the cost of quarrying and transportation. The Company has the privilege of 2500 tons of Creolite yearly. Parties desiring tuil information regarding the Company or wishing to make CONTRACTS for its pronots, are invited to call at the Office,

### No. 15 South Seventh Street. PHILADELPHIA.

All con munications by mail will receive prompt By order of the Board,

W. R. PHELPS,

WINES, ETC.

## CHARLES BOTTLER'S

IMPERIAL SPARKLING

# TAWBA.

# H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,

SOLE AGENTS.

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PHILADELPHIA.

## PARASOLS.

PARASOLS AT \$1, \$1.25; LINED, \$1.50 \$2. Slik Sun Umbreilas. \$1. \$1.25. and upwards. At DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. [7.1.2m]

## BOARDING.

BOARDING. - FIRST-CLASS TABLE BOARD D for centiemen only, at No. 1106 WALNUT

## ZUREN

CONCENTRATED INDIGO,

For the Laurdry.-Free from Oxalic Acid,-See Coem'at's Confidence. A Patert Pocket Pinca-hion or Emery Bag in each Twenty Cent Box. [7 27 mw/sm For sale by all respectable Grocers and Drugglas,

#### CLOTHING.

# OXYHYDROTHELENDISULPONITIC

# ACID.

This is a tremendous Acid, if we may judge by it name. The world is indebted for it to the chemical researches of the learned Professor ABEDNEGO B. SHANDRAK MESOPOTAMIABARRAQ UITCHS-MAYER, who has also invented asveral other selds and things equally valuable, and some of which he

intends to call by his own name. We hav'nt any of this Acid, and we don't intend to get any. The very thought of it is enough to bite a body these warm days. We don't mean to keep it on

hand. But we do intend to keep on hand-

ELEGANT ALPACA COATS. FINE LIGHT CASSIMERE COATS, LUSTROUS WHITE COATS, SNOWY WHITE VE-TS. RADIANT WHITE PANTALOONS.

Together with a complete assortment of thin goods, satisfactory to every ady, both as to style and price. and just the thing for this sweltering weather.

#### ROCKHILL & WILSON.

BROWN STONE CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET PHILADELPHIA.

### FRANK GRANELLO TAILOR,

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET.

(PENN MUTUAL BUILDINGS).

FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS, JOSEPH TACKEY, on Coats.

HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF THE

ERNEST L. MUELLER, on Pants and

ENTIRE SATISFACTION AS TO STYLE AND FIT IS FULLY GUARANCEED. SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE.

#### SUMMER RESORTS.

BELVIDERE AND DELAWARE RAILROAD COMPANY.

## " DELAWARE WATER GAP."

NOTICE -For the special accommodation of Passengers desirous of spending Sunday at the BELA-WARE WATER G . P. an additional line will leave the Water Gap every MONDAY MORNING at 6 o'clock, arriv ng in Philadelphia about 11 A. M. Lines leave Kanalogton Depot for Delaware Water Gap daily ("undays excepted) at 7 A M and 3'20 P. M. W. H. GAIZMER, Agent. 7 25 ec d5w

# HYCENIA HOUSE.

COLLINS' BEACH, DELAWARE,

Is new open for the reception of guests. This favo rite place of resort is beautifully at uated at a point on the Delaware Bay, a few miles from the Capes. It has a beautitui lawn in front, well snaked, good sal water bathing, selling, etc. Take steamer Perry Arch street wharf. FRANK COLLINS, Proprietor.

Post Office address, Deaky neville, Del.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE. This favorite SUMMER RESORT, situated on the CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, State of New York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been

recently enlarged, will be open from JUNE 10 to OCTOBER 1. Terms, \$4.50 per day, or \$28.00 per week. Stages connect at Cackini with all of the Hudson River Raile ad trains, and the day soats from New York or Albany Also with the steamboats Thomas Powell and New Champion, leaving Pier 35, foot of FRANKLIN Street, New York, daily, at 5 P. M. Saturdays at

## P. M. [692m] CHARLES L. BEACH.Proprietor. COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY.

THE COLUMBIA HOUSE, At Cape Island, N. J., was opened on the 2.th of June. Situated but a few rods from the beach, with three hundred good bathing-rooms standing directly at the ourf, and with five shade trees upon the lawn, this house must surpass any other at the Capes, as well for its outside attractions and conveniences as for its extensive and well regulated interior.

The COLUMBIA has long been sustained by a substantial and select patronage from all parts of the country, and its appointments may be depended upon as strictly first-class. For rooms, etc., address GEORGE J. BOLTON. Proprietor,

> CAPE ISLAND, N. J. BOLTON'S HOTEL, HARRISBURG, Pa.

# SEA-BATHING. SURF HOUSE.

ATLANTIC CITY.

A few choice rooms fronting the Ocean can be had

## R. R. THOMPSON,

Music by Carl sentz's Band.

TINITED STATES HOTEL ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Is now open for the reception of Guests.

Music under the direction of Simon Hassler Persons wishing to engage rooms can do so by applying to BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,

ATLANT C CITY or No. 827 RICHMOND Street.

#### THE NEPTUNE HOUSE. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

Has been enlarged, repainted, refurnished with ne furniture and spring beds, and is now open for the reception of visitors. It is within FIFTY YARDS of JOHN SMICK, Proprietor. 7.13 Im

ROBERT L. FURY COUNTRY BOARDING. CHESNUT SPRINGS,

NEAR WILLOW GROVE AVENUE, (Formerly Hospital Station.) Two communicating rooms vacant, Apply on the premises, or at No. 1402 WALNUT

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