THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1868.



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NO. 165 S. THIRD STREET.

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MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1868.

The Appointment of Public Officers. Is a nation such as our own, there is much more danger of too much power being vested directly in the hands of the people; than there is of its being lodged with any public officer. The tendency of all democracies is towards a distribution rather than a centralization of power, and the extreme jealousy of our people renders it peculiarly so in the United States. As good citizens always should strive to preserve a balance by carefully considering the right of the weaker side, it is well for us to see whether there is not more real danger in the overplus of public power, than there is in a mere vesting of appointments in the hands of some officer, himself chosen by the popular suffrage, and accountable to it for all his acions. We are aware of the arguments used in favor of electing public officers. It is said, and justly, that the people have a right to choose directly the leaders of the state, that it is part of the inslienable privilege of an American citizen to say who shall be his rulers, or rather his public servants, and that when this power is taken away, rights are infringed. It is further said that the tendency of the appointing power is to make the officer feel subordinate, not to the people, but to his superior, and leads to a sacrifice of public interests out of gratitude or fear. Then again, by vesting so large an authority with one man it makes him so powerful as to become dangerous to the state, and leads him to seek in his selections not the public good, but his personal advancement. There is no small force in these arguments, and they have so far prevailed in this country, and more especially in this State, that with one or two exceptions every officer is elected directly by the people. So far our experience has not been such as to cause us much anxiety on this head. We have been, as a rule, peculiarly fortunate. The closeness of the strength of the political parties, both in the State and in our city, has prevented them from daring to nominate bad men for high offices. Especially has it prevented the choice of corrupt or ignorant men to any judicial position. But the question arises whether in the future the predominance of one or the other may not become so great as to lead them to venture on such a choice, and then entail on the community the greatest curse that we can imagine. That the politicians will not hesitate to do so is clearly shown by the evil example of New York city, where corruption has no rival on the benck except ignorance, and where a system of petty tyranoy and Jeffreyslike bribery disgrace the greatest part of the local judiciary. The fate of the Empire City shows what the effect of a vast political majority will be. So now thinking men are asking themselves whether it would not be safest to vest the selection of the Judges in the hands of the Governor, and require the consent of the Senate, the same as a confirmation is necessary for national officers by the United States Senate. When we recall the vast inflaence exercised by the Judges, the fact that they possess the keys to liberty and public safety, that not only property, but'one's life itself, is in a great measure under their control. we must recognize the vital importance o doing all possible to accomplish the choice of wise and worthy men to such positions. There are interests under their control far higher than mere temporary needs or passing rights The office should be so removed from all the passions of the day as to place its actor above suspicion of being influenced by them. The most satisfactory way of accomplishing this is to make the tenure of the office as secure as possible. If a plan could be devised which would nicely modulate a freedom and a restriction-a freedom from popular bias, yet a restriction against wrong doing and arbitrary conductwe would have the essence of a judicial system. We are not prepared to say, that by making these officers appointive and not elective, this excellent result could be attained, but the question is one which is beginning to agitate the public mind. The daily increasing evil of the election of judges in New York cannot but force it on the attention of Philadelphia. So long, however, as we are not cursed with bad judges ourselves, we do not suppose that any practical step will be taken towards changing the system of election. But there is one thisg which it requires no discussion to see, and that is the appointing power should not be restricted further. If the tide must flow, let it go backwards towards the days when all judicial and semi-judicial officers were appointed. There is danger ahead in making law officers fall directly under the reach of the popular will, and it is sound wisdom to check rather than extend this tendency towards elections.

stopping this wholesale making and changing | of laws. We see simple methods taking the place of complex in the arts and sciences, but laws instead of being narrowed down to the compactest space, are of all our artificial contrivances continually becoming more bulky and diffusive. Congress, at every session, is repeatedly making laws that are just as regularly altered and partially repealed at an en sning session. Every little petty detail, to take only a single instance, say of the Treasury Department, which is expanded into a number of sections, compacted into a so-called law, introduced, talked over, and passed, is in many cases entirely inoperative. About a year ago, we think it was, an imperative section appended to one of these weighty documents contained specific directions for the payment of the Compound Interest notes which were so obviously the only way in which the payment could be made, that if such legislation was any way at all extraordinary it might have excited surprise. One of our New York contemporaries, and a very able one, too, we well remember, devoted a whole column to

spreading its surprise at such a remarkable biroumstance. Accustomed as it was to such legislation, even so old a veteran could not refrain from an exhibition of feeling ! If we come to our State Legislatures, what an amount of work. Oceans on oceans of

laws! "Alps on Alps arise !" What mountains of lofty nonsense! A young member of the bar was complaining, in a droopiag, desponding manner, of the complexity of many laws which had been passed at a session of the Legislature, then recently adjourned. "Hush!" exclaimed an old coadjuter, "don't you see if lawyers can't understand them how inexplicable they must be to the public at large! Consequently we have all the benefit of the confusion !"

We are afraid that our country takes the ead in this wholesale legislative business. Other countries are getting to be ashamed of the vast accumulations, and are making arrangements for simplifying the old trade. Thus the English tariff laws are now confined. we think, to five, certainly not more than seven articles ! There is much consolation left as in the fact that, in spite of crude, undigested, and bad laws, hastily passed, and very often as hastily repealed, such is the recuperative power of this country that it rises from these burdens by the natural buoyancy attendant on an elastic land whose resources are every year becoming more and more developed. Despite war and its attendant calamities, no adverse legislation can seriously affect its invariable progress. The reasons for this have been well stated in the language of one of the best writers of the age:-"No ordinary misfortune, no ordinary misgovernment, will do so much to make a nation wretched as the constant progress of physical knowledge, and the constant effort of every man to better himself will do to make a nation prosperous. It has often been found that profuse expenditure. heavy taxation, absurd commercial restrictions, corrupt tribunals, disastrous wars, seditious persecutions, conflagrations, and inunda tions have not been able to destroy capital so fast as the exertions of private citizens have been able to create it."

miners to secure a cordial union of all the miners of the State in an effort to obtain a practical recognition of the eight-hour law, or an equivalent advance of wages; and it remains to be seen what degree of success will be schieved by the movement.

IN VICTOR HEGO'S famous novel of "The Hunchback; or, Bell-ringer of Notre Dame," he introduces the following conversation between a bookseller, who fears that the art of printing, which had been recently invented at the date of the story, will destroy his old trade in manuscripts, and a furrier, whose goods were being supplanted by velvet:-

"I fell you, Monsteur, the world's at an end. Never was there seen such breaking out of the scholars! It's the accursed inventions of the sge that are ruining everything-the artillery, the streenlines, the bombards, and, above all the printing press, that German pest! No more manuscripts-no more books! Printing puts ap and to bookselling-the and of the world is "I see it is by velvet's coming so much into

fashion," sighed the furrier.

Absurd as such forebodings seem in this country, they are not a whit more ridiculous than the complaints of Rebel politicians that "Liberty is destroyed," and the "Constitution undermined," because the old race of slaveholders cannot maintain unchecked sway over the South, and continue to hold in abject subjection their former slaves, and the masses of the Southern white men, and to control, through the subserviency of the Northern Demooracy the National Government. The political world that has been destroyed is their cunning network of tyranny and injustice, and if the Congressional system of Reconstruction is successful in preventing forever the re-establishment of the old system of fraud and force, it will not only prove extremely useful to all the legitimate interests of the republic, but advance immeasurably the cause of true constitutional freedom.

THE DEMOCRACY are terribly worried in regard to the letter of Blair, which threatens the bayonet as a means of rescuing the Southern reconstructed governments. They are employing every means to disguise the fact that Blair spoke the truth and nothing but the truth. Wade Hampton moved in a South Carolina Convention a resolution that "While entering a protest against radical reconstruction acts, we rely confidently on the constitu. tional agency and peaceful measures alone to bring us the relief sought and the reforms needed."

But all their efforts are unavailing. The fact is clear, a Democratic success means revolu tion and possibly something worse.

INTERESTING TO THE PUBLIC .- The Atlantic cable sends this morning another of those interesting despatches, in regard to foreign races. The following is the way it reads: -"To-day was the second and last week of the Lewes August race meetniz. The great feature of the day was the Lewes grand handicap of £15 each, with £200 added; the second horse receive £25 out of the stakes; two miles. The race was won by Birdseeker. The following is the summary: -Ch. c. Birdseeker, i; b.f. Chorai, 2; b. f. Ainesley, 3 Time, 411. The weather is fair and the attendance large. The betting pre-vious to the race was as follows: 5 to 1 against Birdseeker; 8 to 1 against Choral, and 13 to 1 against Alnealey."

How many of our readers understand these hieroglyphics? How many of those who do understand them ever heard of Birdseeker or Ainesley? And how many take the least interest as to which won 1 Yet we receive daily this delightfully interesting class of literature.

CAPTAIN RYNDERS is a bright and shining light of the New York city Democracy. He is likewise a torrible fellow. In a speech the other evening he declared that he advocated a peaceful election; but at the same time, he gave warn ing that"if fraud should be attempted, he would be one of the multitude who would literally take up arms against the 'tyrant,' and by the bulle regain what had been lost unfairly by the bal loi." Rynders is in his proper place in Bair's revolutionary army.

AMUSEMENTNOTES.

AT THE CHEENUT STREET THRATER, ON MODday evening next, Jarreit and Palmer will produce the great spectacular drams and extrava-gauza entitled the While kanon, which a short time ago was withdrawn from Niblo's Theatre. York, after a run which has only been excelled by the famous Back Orook. The management announce eleven preniete danseuses, supported by forty coryphees and a grand corps de ballet. In addition, there will be the regular stock company in the cast, and an ong the names are those of A. H. Davenport and Miss Josie Orton, two artisies well known in this city. From the excitement already caused by the announcement of the production of the piece, we judge that it will have a long and successful run. THE WAINUT STREET THEATRE. - Notwith

standing the number of times that the Back Crook has been brought out in Philadelphia, the Walnut has been well filled daring the past week to witness its performance. Considerable improvement has been made since its last ap pearance, and prominent among the alterat ons is in the transformation scene, which nos nearly approximates to the original closing act ss given at Niblo's, Morlaccht, Duani, Leah, Wingel, Albertine, and Alexandrena all appear in the genuine French Can-Can which was arranged by the fa-consting Morlacchi. The Amazonian March is certainly more attractive that ever.

AT THE AMERICAN the Can-Can still holds the bcards, and diaws jammed houses. Mr. Wm. Carleton, the Irish comedian and vocarist, and Prot. M. C. Reardon, the wonderful performer on tumblers, have been re-engaged, and will appear every evening during the week.

CRYSTALLIZATION OF SULPHUR .- M. Schützenberger has proved, by experiment, that pure melted sulphur may be crystallized, a little below 212 degrees Fahrenheit, in octahedra of the fourth system, without the aid of any solvent.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

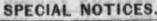
OF THE THREE INVISIBLE BLESS ings, performe, light and song the first has been beretofore considered the most evaluation, but it no longer deserves that reproach. Pitston has it no longer deserves that reproach. PH-LON has made the most delicious ochr of the floral king-ou "aly yn rever" in his "FLOR DE MAYO" the new "periouse for the handkerchief. Soid by all druggists. ABOUSSI AROUSE!! ABOUSE!! 124 REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLEM RALLY FOR THE CAMPAIGN OF 1868. Come forward and show the enemies of our country that we intend to be victorious, as we were in 1864, and 1866. A general meeting of the Club will be held at the READQUARTERS, "MORNING POST BUILD ING."

SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE CHESNUT. ON TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 11.

at 8 o'clock, to prepare for our first Grand Parade.

Officers of unorganized companies who served in 1866 and those elected for this campaign, are requested to attend, to receive orders from the starshal. All members having torches will study the interest of the Olub by returning them to the Hall, so they can be cheaped and repaired for use. Uniforms will be for sale at the Hall during the evening. evening. Members and the public generally are earnestly

WM. McMlCHAEL, President, WM. L. Fox, Secretary. 81024



WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCBRIN -egen Tablet of Solidified Gigcerin tends to preserve the skin from ary press and wrinkles, imparie a won-derful degree of softpess and delloacy to the com-plexion, and whiteness to the skin is an excellent dentifrice, grateral to the taste and touto to the mouth and sums ; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the testh beautifully while. For sele by all droggista. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHRENUT Street. 24

DRY GOODS. STEEL & SON

ARE NOW CLOSING OUT

Llama Lace Pointes at Reduced Prices. SUMMER SHAWLS, at reduced prices.

200 PLAID SUMMER SHAWLS, closing out, \$1 25. SUMMER SILKS, at reduced prices.

BLACK SILKS, AT LOW PRICES.

BLACK BILK HEBNANIS, at reduced prices. DRESS GOODS of every variety, at reduced prices. FRENCH JACONET LAWNS, 15 cents, cost 12% HANDSOME FRENCH ORDANDIES, 87% cents

reduced from 75 cents. MUSLINS, CALICOES, AND DOMESTICS,

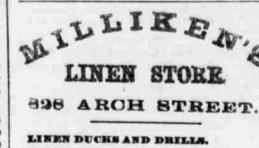
Of all kinds, bought before the recent advance,

AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

NOS. 713 AND 715 N. TENTH STREET,

12

PHILADELPHIA



WHITE DUCKS AND DRILLS. BUFF COATING DUCKS. FLAX COLORED DRILLS AND DUCKS. BUFF COATING DUCKS. FANCY DRILLS, FAST COLORS. STRIPED DBILLS, FAST COLORS. BLOUSE LINENS, SEVERAL COLORS. PLAIN COLORED LINENS, FOR LADIES TRAVELLING SUITS. PRINTED SHIRTING LINEN. LINEN CAMBRIC DRESSES. THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF LINES. GOODS IN THE CITY, SELLING AT Less than Jobbers' Prices. GEORGE MILLIKEN. Linen Importer, Jobber, and Retail Dealer 9 187amw NO. 895 ARCH STREET 727 CHESNUT STREET, 727

RICKEY, SHARP & CO., OFFER

POPULAR GOODS

AT

POPULAR PRICES.

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 facily ice for obtaining supplies

DIRECT FROM EUROPEAN MANUFACTURERS.

THE BEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

The OLD STORE, S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHENNUT. will be kept open as usual. 46 mwf8m

WANTS.

WANTED-THREE FIRST-CLASS SALES-

W LADIES at a good salary, on the completion of our new bullding, acout September 1. Those only need apply who have a thorough experience in at ke and considered strictly confinential. Address STKAWBRIDG & CLOTHIER, 8844 EIGHTH and MARKET.

TO CLOTHIERS .- WANTED, TO EXCHANGE

L an elegant Modern Residence, in Beverly, New Jersey, for ready-made Cio blog. Price, \$7600. Ad oreas. with real name, "WAST," office of this

SEA-SIDE AMUSEMENTS.

Costumers can address MARK HARD

Principal Depot, No. 1414 FRANKFORD ROAD.

For sale at all the Drug Stores in the city. 15 im

F C B

RENOVATE THE SYSTEM.

STUBBS

Will cure the DYSPEPSIA.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ORETTO SPRINGS. ON THE ALLEGHENY MOUNTAINS, NEAR OR 'ESSON, PA. The public are informed that it 'e LORETTO SPRINGS, NC W OPEN

under the supervision of JOHN , MOLNTOSH, will

RECEIVE BOARDEL 18 for the balance of the season for Two. 've Dollars per

week. Mr. F. A. GIBBONS, the owner of the L 'owl, assures his triends and the public that he will use every effort to make them comfortable Vilitors will leave by 11 P. M. train, at 'tiving at Reylor's Sitation, near Cresson, at 9 o'clock A . M., the following morning. Commutation Tickets will be issued by the Pean-sylvania Maliroad during the season. JOH N MCINTOSI T. Y Si 121*

REVIDERE AND DELAWARE RAILEO, VD

COMPANY.

" DELAWARE WATER GAP."

NOTICE -- For the special accommodation of Passengers desirous of spending Bunday at the BELA-WARE WATER G . P. an additional line will leave the Water Gap every MONDAY MORNING at 6 Gelock, arraying in Philadelphia shous 11 A. M. Lines leave Kersington Depot for Delawars Water Gap daily (cundays excepted) at 7 A. M and sue P. M. W. H. GAIZMES. Agent. 7 25 eod5w

HYGENIA HOUSE.

COLLINS' BEACH, DELAWARR.

Is now open for the reception of guesss. This favo rite place of resort is beautifully at dated at a point on the Delaware Bay a lew miles rout the Capes. It has a beautiful lawn in front, well sussed, good sal water bathing, satiling, etc. Take steamer Perry Arch street whatf.

FRANK COLLINS, Proprietor. 7 10 1m Post Office address. Dr.k. neville. Del.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

This favorite SUMMER RESORT, situated on the CATSEILL MOUNTAINS, State of New York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been recently enlarged, will be open from JUNE 18 to OCTOBER I.

Terms, \$4.50 per day, or \$28.00 per week. Stages connect at Catskill with all of the Hudson River Railroad trains, and the day yoats 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 21th of June.

Situated but a few rods from the beach, with three hundred good bathing-rooms standing directly at the surf, and with flue shade trees upon the laws, 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, OAPE ISLAND, N. J. BOLTON'S MOTEL, HARRISBERG, Pa.

6 12 fm w tf 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 ap plying to BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,

THE NEPTUNE HOUSE.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Has been enlarged, repainted, refurnished with new

furniture and spring beds, and is now open for the

reception of visitors. It is within FIFTY YARDS of

ATLANT O CITY. or No. 827 RICHMOND Street.

JOHN SMICK, Proprietor.

7 18 Im

Overmuch Legislation.

Is it were allowable to paraphrase the saying of the great Swedish minister to his son, that the world is governed with but little wisdom. it might be said that if it takes but little wisdom in our worldly rulers to manage matters, it certainly takes a great deal of law. The constant manufacture of new laws is never cessing, it is eternal. Fashions may change, minds alter, opinions are reversed, changes are constantly taking place in everything; but we hear of no improvement in the art of

The Coal Miners' Strike. DURING the recent strike of the coal miners of Pennsylvania, an unusual degree of prominence was given to the internal jealousies which pervade the coal districts.

In Schuylkill county the strike was universal, and in consequence of the small margin of profit left to the operators many of the latter seemed to be rather pleased than otherwise with the disposition of the miners to suspend work. The general feeling appeared to be that it would be fortunate if the evident production of a larger quantiy of coal than was being consumed. which was depressing the market, could be checked by a general suspension of operations in all the mining districts. The high prices obtained for coal during the war, and the large fortunes realized in some instances in a very brief period, by successful operators, had given an extraordinary and unprecedented impetus to coal-mining operations, and when the reaction came, simultaneous with the dimi. nution of the demand, arising in part from the depression of manufactures, and in part from the decrease of the wants of the Government, there was an unprecedentedly large production. The evils of this depression were most seriously felt in Schuylkill county, partly because it is one of the oldest of the mining districts, and one in which mining is most expensive; partly because coal operations are still conducted there almost exclusively by individuals or small firms, instead of by mammoth corporations; and partly on account of

In the Lehigh district there was considerable sympathy felt with the strike, but there was at the same time a general disposition to resume work as speedily as possible, and a pervading suspicion that the whole movement had either been prompted or encouraged by the Schuylkill operators, on account of the depressed condition of the trade in that county. In the Lackawanna district, where coal mining operations are now conducted almost exclusively by large corporations connected with, or forming part of transporting companies, the most zealous efforts were made from the outset to prevent even the partial success of the strike, and although repeated demonstrations were made by the strikers, their exertions were foiled, and no serious or pro' tracted suspension of operations occurred in any part of this region. The feeling of distrust or jealousy of Schuylkill county was frequently appealed to to induce the miners to continue their labors. and the force of these appeals was strengthened by the fact that the Schuylkill miners refused some time ago to co-operate with a strike commenced in Luzerne county.

the expense of transportation.

AN ANTIQUARIAN CONGRESS -An international Congress of Archeology and History has been organized by the Society of Antiquaries of the Rhine, and is to be held at Bonn, from the 14th to the 21st of September, under the honorary Presidency of Prince Frederick William of Russia, and the Presidency of Herr Noggerath, President of the society, and Herr von Quast. keeper of historical monuments in Prussia, The regulations are similar to those for the International Congress held last year at Antwero Discussions on politics and religion are forbid. den, and German is to be the official language of the meeting. There are to be three sections -primeval antiquities, pagan antiquities, and antiquities of the Christian era. An exhibition will be held in connection with the Congress, of objects of art and antiquity, selected from special collections or churches, which are little known and of peculiar interest. The churches of Schwarz-Rheindorf, Heisterbach and Cologne will be visited, and other excarsions will take place at the close of the Congress. Per sons wishing to take part in the Congress, the fee for which is three thalers, should address the President of the Society of Antiquaries of the Rhine at Bonn.

A CIVIL SERVICE is something which we sadly need in this country. The sober-minded, thinking statesmen of the country appreciate this fact quite as fully as Mr. John Bright, who, in a recent speech at Birmingham, said "that England had at this moment a free press, a free platform, and a free Parliament; but some people looked with alarm upon democratic institutions;" adding, that "he should himself be very sorry, in some things, to Americanize our (English) institutions. In the course of a few months both countries would be engaged in a great political struggle. Bat there was one thing they bad in the United States which he would be grievously sorry to see imported into this country-they had in the change of a four years' dynasty a change in almost all their officers throughout what might be called their internal es.ablishments. Such a change would be most disadvantageous in this country."

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE does not lie idle in the hands of Fernando Wood. It would appear that the local political circulars issued from Mozart Hall have been sent through the city mails under cover of his official frank; and an officer of the committee divulged the fact the other night that he has been in the habit of franking 500 or 600 envelopes at a time with Mr. Wood's frank. Recently some annoyance has been given to the committee by the fact of Mr-Wood's franking machine being in Washington, and, therefore, not handy for use. Fernando should have his machine duplicated at once. The franking privilege is such a source of corruption that a few additional machines would not materially increase the burdens inflicted by it upon the country.

THE "REACTION."-The Eimira Gazette, the only Democratic daily in Chemung county-New York, has come out for Grant and Colfax. declaring that Horatio Seymour cannot and should not be elected President of the United States. The Gazette will do good service. The Elmira Advertiser says it is understood that no attempt will be made to establish another CHURCH OF ST. MATTHIAS, NINE-TEENTH and WALLACE.-Service will be held in the Church TO-MORROW, at 16% A. M. by Rev. Dr. CROCK.

NOTICE.-UNITED STATES INTER-NAL REVENUE, second District of Penn-sylvania, comprising the First. Seventh, Eignth, Ninth. Tenth, and Tweniy-sixth Wards of the city of Philiadelphia. The aunual assessments for the above-named districts against persons liable to tax on ta-come icr the year 1867, for special tax and tax on car-riages, bil lard-tables, watches, sliver and gold plate, etc., for the year ending 36th of April, 1869, having been completed.

been completed. NUTICE 13 HEREBY GIVEN that said duties or tares have become due and are now payable and that the undersigned and his depa-ties will attend at his office. No. 23 DOCK Street. daily (Sundays excepted), between the hours of 9 A. M. and 8 P. M., unit and including the 29th day of AU GUST, 1888, for the purpose of receiving the same. All such taxes remaining unpaid after said 20th day of August, 1868, will be subject to the penaity and charges imposed by law, which will be rigidly en-force d. No private or special notice will be given. 724 fmwiot JOHN H. DIEHL, Collector.

YOUNG MEN

Practically educated for business at CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh. BOOK KEEFING in all its branches. PENMANSHIP, Plain and Ornamental. COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS, Business Papers, Etc. Etc.

Etc. Etc. Students instructed separately, and received at any time. Circulars sent on application. In the practical value of its course of instruction, and in rest advantage to business men, this institu-tion is unequalled. 8 8 2t PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, Sep tember 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 CATTELL, or to

Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN.

Easton, Pa., July, 1868. Clerk of the Faculty, 7 14th PHILADELPHIA AND BEADING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 B. FOURTH Street. PRILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868. NOTICE-To the holders of bonds of the PHILA DELPHIA AND READING BAILBOAD COM PANY due April 1, 1870.

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 lat of

October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor. B. BRADFORD, with their tenor. Treasurer PHILADELPHIA AND READING

BALLROAD COMPANY. RAILROAD COMPANY. DIVIDEND NOTICE. Transfer Books of this Company will be closed BEDAY. June 30, and be reopened on THURS on TUREDAY, June 30, and be roughly a been declared DAY, July 16, 1865. A dividend of FIVE PER CENT, has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of mailonal and State laxes; payable on Common Stock on and atter JULY 15 to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the beoks of the Company on the Soth instant. All payable at this office. 6 26 2m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVI-PT-

SION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYL VANIA, No. 303 WALNUF Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6, 1868. The Managers have declared a DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT,

free from State and United States taxes, payable on E. G. GILES. and after the 15th inst. Treasurer. 8681

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE,-THIS BATCHELOW'S HAIR DYE.-THIS spieudid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Bye; harmless, reliable. instantaneous: no disappointment; no ridioutous tink; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hairsoft and beautiful, black or brown, bood by all Druggists and Perfument; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BO XD bireot, New York. PT.

	TIS IM
RICKEY, SHARP & CO., No. 727 CHESNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA.	COUNTRY BOARDING. CHESNUT SPRINGS, NEAR WILLOW GROVE AVENUE, (Formerly Hospital Station.) Two communicating rooms vacant. Apply on the premises, or at No 1402 WALNUT Street. 723
COATINGS I COATINGS !	CLOTHING.
JAMES & LEE, NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STBEET, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAME, ARE NOW RECEIVING NEW STYLES OF FALL AND WINTER COATINGS, TO WHICH THEY INVITE THE ATTEX- TION OF THE TRADE AND OTHERS, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 18 240	HOW JAMES ANSWERED TO HIS NAME. A grave and learned man was making a speech to s class of rough b-ys. He asked the first boy, "What is your name, my boy?" "Dar," answered the boy, very promptly. "You ought to say Daniel, my boy," said the pro- fessor. "Well, then, Daniel," roared the boy, "And what is your name, sir?" said he to the next boy. "Gam," bluntly remarked the youth "Weil, say Samuel; it sounds better." And Samuel rang out his ruli name in the ears of the learned man. "And what shall I call you?" was the question to
NEW STORE JAMES M'MULLAN, NEW STOCK	boy No. 3. The number three boy looked gravely into the eyes of the man of letters, and respectfully made answer. "Jimucl it you please, sir."

6 2 8m]

the beach.

ROBERT L. FURY

The explosion of delightial mirthfulness which followed, is stated by all the newspaper reporters present, to have been second only to the desightful minh experienced and manifested by every boy, when arrayed in a new suit of ROCKHILL & WIL SON'S CLOTHES.

Whatever be the lad's name, whether Daniel, Samuel, Jinnel, or any other name, and whatsower be the name of the lad's father, let all people remem-ber that there is no place in Falladelphia where ooth father and son can be better accommodated with FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING, than at

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INSTRUCTION.

CHESNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY, Miss BUNNEY and Miss DILLAYE will reopen their Boarding and Day School (Thiry-sevenin Session), September 16, at No. 1615 Chesaut street. Particulars from circulars. 8 10 to 10 1

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GBAND BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 51 ST

An effort is now being made by some of the | Democratic paper in that city. a loss realized and real and realized