

Evening Telegraph

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THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1870.

THE INFALLIBILITY OF THE POPE.

The Pope and his immediate supporters have obtained a triumph in the adoption of the dogma of infallibility yesterday in the Ecumenical Council by a vote of 450 to 88. This result will not surprise any one who has followed the discussions on the subject that have taken place since the assembling of the council. It is evident, however, that the advocates of the dogma anticipated a much easier victory than they have gained; and could the bitter opposition of some of the most prominent and influential prelates have been foreseen, it is extremely doubtful whether the council would have been called. The infallibility of the Pope, speaking ex cathedra, would seem to be a necessary consequence of the position the Church of Rome has always assumed with regard to the authority derived by its visible head through an unintermitted line of predecessors from the founder of the Christian religion himself. Tested by the facts of history, however, the dogma will be worthless to men who do not wholly allow their faith to overpower their reason, for practically it has been denied again and again by the Popes themselves. Of late years, however, a vast majority of the members of the Catholic Church have tacitly believed in the Pope's infallibility without exactly accepting it as an article of faith. The discussions, however, which the council has elicited have caused many to examine into a subject that previously had excited but little attention; and the consequence is that, while the Pope and his immediate advisers have gained a nominal victory, the liberal party in the Church has been consolidated, and a spirit of inquiry awakened that bodes no good to Catholicism, in certain quarters at least. Indeed, it is difficult to understand what end the Ultramontanists expect to gain by the promulgation of this dogma; and although the vote of yesterday is a remarkable evidence of the discipline of the Roman Church, and of the real power which its rulers hold in their hands, the calling of the Ecumenical Council certainly appears, at this time of writing, to be nothing more nor less than a blunder of the most gigantic proportions.

The fact of the matter is that the whole management of the affairs of the Church are in the hands of a little ring of Italian priests, who are too ignorant of the affairs of the world to understand what the requirements of the age really are. There are learned and able men like Dupanloup, Strassmeyer, Dollinger, Hyacinthe, and others, who feel that the Church ought to be in advance of the civilization and enlightenment of the century, instead of behind it, and that the policy pursued by the Vatican Cabinet is not such as will secure to the Church the support of the commanding minds of the age, but they have been overruled at all points by the Ultramontanists.

So far as the open enemies of the Roman Church are concerned, the decision of the Ecumenical Council on the infallibility dogma ought to fill them with exceeding great joy. It will be a powerful argument to wield against the Church and her pretensions, and Protestant preachers in denouncing the "scandal woman" from their pulpits for this new iniquity will only need to use against her the words of her own children.

THE CAMERON EXPURGATION.

A WASHINGTON correspondent has been employed to throw out a delicate feeler in the shape of a despatch to a morning paper, intimating that Hon. William H. Armstrong, of the Williamsport district, is about to offer a resolution expunging the resolution censuring Mr. Cameron as Secretary of War, passed by Congress in the early part of 1862. The despatch adds that "there is little doubt but that it will pass without opposition." Of course, Mr. Cameron is entirely innocent and ignorant of the proposed proceedings, because Mr. Cameron has instructed the correspondent to say so; and of course, as is stated, he is "wholly indifferent to the existence of the resolution in question," because he has since been vindicated by a re-election to the Senate. Considering that the task of vindicating himself from the debauchery which compassed his election to the Senate has been greater than he has been able to master, it is but the part of prudence for him to remain "wholly indifferent" as to his vindication from a resolution of censure, passed by an overwhelming majority of Republican Congressmen, and which for nearly a decade has remained unchallenged on the records of the House; and of course Mr. Armstrong's honest constituents will be "utterly indifferent" to his action in the premises.

We are glad that the work of expurgation is about to begin. It is sadly needed. Mr. Cameron's long and eventful life is fast drawing to a close. He has passed the period allotted to mortals, and his declining years, when the infirmities of frail humanity are thickening their shadows about him, should be soled, if possible, by at least some solitary monument of respect. Thus far his life is but a withered wreath of consuming records of shame. Every official position he has attained has left some hideous ghost to haunt his dreams, and some faded stain upon the order of his advancement. And now that he must soon retire in pitiful senility, or mingle with the dust of his fathers, it is fitting that he should not leave as the quarry slave, scourged by his dungeons.

By all means let the work of expurgation begin. Let Mr. Armstrong hasten to introduce and pass his resolution "without opposition," and let the honored sons of Pennsylvania file up to the Clerk's stand, with grave and measured step, and draw the coveted black lines of expurgation around the biting blunder committed in the agony of the nation's woes. In the front rank of the honored detail to perform the grateful task should stand the manly form of Kelley, who but a few years ago proclaimed, in a public letter, that the highest honor he coveted was that it might be said of him "that Simon Cameron and his confidential friends were ever hostile to me." He might write below the lines of expurgation, as he did in addressing his constituents August 14, 1865, these harmonious words:—"Whether acting with the Democratic, the Know-Nothing, or the Republican party—for he [Cameron] has in turn disgraced them all—he has never been false to his criminal instincts." Close to him should be the benignant face of O'Neill, who is now met with a disorganization in his own district animated by Cameron, because O'Neill is not subservient to his ceaseless prostitution of the Republican party. Next should come the venerable Townsend, who won an easy victory in the contest for his place because his chief competitor had to stagger under the weight of his relationship with Cameron. Next we should look for the genial Calks, who was twice elected in an adverse district in the face of Cameron's open and bitter hostility, although the regular nominee of the Republican party. Covode would hasten to the work, in requital of Cameron's betrayal of his gubernatorial aspirations in 1860, to give Cameron the mockery of a rump Presidential recommendation. The stately Woodward would come next, with his grateful memories of the venality of 1845, that made the names of a dozen bolting Democrats immortal in infamy. Next should be Phelps, whose revenue appointments have been rejected by Cameron because they would not bow to his debauchery. Cessna must grace the column, and his delight will be intensified by the remembrance that Cameron's obedient followers voted squarely for his opponent in 1868, giving him the narrowest escape from defeat. Armstrong, blushing with the author's pride, could add to the laurels about to grace the conqueror's brow, that Cameron joined a disorganization, and overthrew him in a Congressional race in 1862; and behind them all should coxse Forney, who could crown the task with his memorable words uttered in his paper in January, 1867, viz.:—"In short, the wishes of the Union Republicans of Philadelphia could in nothing be more liberally defied than by her Senators and Representatives in the Legislature voting for General Cameron for United States Senator." He could add in pathetic justice:—"Sacred to the memory of Lebo, Maneer, and Wagoner." Thus completed, the work of expurgation finished, there should be sunlight mingled with the evening shadows of Cameron's life.

But the work would scarcely be commenced. The grave and unimpeachable Daves should be called to confess that his sworn reports, exposing the revolting corruptions and speculations of the War Office, knowingly tolerated, if not participated in, by Cameron, were but pleasing political fictions for the time. General Hitchcock should be made to own that his scathing report on the Winnebago frauds was a falsehood and a crime. Colonel Jordan, now Secretary of the Commonwealth, should certify that his bold exposition of Cameron's bribery and corruption in the Senatorial contest of 1855 was the offspring of perjury; and Ball, and Taggart, and the score or so of others who proclaimed to the people of the State in 1855, that Cameron sought to climb to a seat in the Senate by shameless corruption, should certify that they knew not what they did. Kunkel should be brought up to confess that his suits instituted against Cameron to recover the mysteriously vanished surplus of the Middletown Bank, were but a heartless persecution; Chase should bear witness that Cameron's expulsion from the Lincoln Cabinet, and the after-thought letter of resignation, were sacrifices of the administration to endear him to an honest people, and Dr. Boyer must crown the imposing tablet of expurgation by testifying that his sworn exposition of Cameron's venality in 1863 was but a legislative romance.

Let Mr. Armstrong hurry along the beginning of the good work. The time is short for the long course expurgation must run, and great offices are to be performed. There must be no delay. Onward, friends of the long-reviled and despitely used statesman—onward to the grand consummation!

THE TAX-TARIFF AND FUNDING BILLS.

Both branches of Congress yesterday adopted a Tax-tariff bill and a Funding bill, which now only await the signature of the President to become laws. So many conflicts of opinion existed in regard to these measures that an infinite number of favorite theories and sections had to be surrendered to secure harmonious action; and while the bills in the present shape are not entirely acceptable to any one, they at the same time contain some provisions which will command universal approval. Whatever may be the omissions or errors of the Tax-tariff bill, the fact that it will reduce the public revenue eighty-five millions of dollars per annum cannot fail to afford much-needed relief. Some of the most oppressive forms of internal revenue taxation will be entirely swept away, and the abolition of taxes on sales after the first day of October, and the abolition of the stamp tax on receipts and notes under \$100, will be especially popular. The income tax is also rendered less obnoxious to a large proportion of those who have heretofore paid it by an increase of the exemption to \$2000 and house rent, and by a reduction of the rate to two and a half per cent. The reduction of the duty on coffee to three cents per pound, on tea to fifteen cents per pound, and the reductions on sugar

will also extend welcome relief to every homestead. The main difference between the Senate and House in regard to the Funding bill hinged on the desire of the former to force the proposed new banks to take the new bonds, drawing a comparatively low rate of interest, but on this point the desire of the House to place the new institutions on the same footing as the old ones prevailed; and now the Secretary of the Treasury has full authority to negotiate new national loans bearing four and a half and four per cent. interest, to pay off the old six per cent. loans. If he can be successful in these efforts, the burden of the debt will speedily be materially diminished; and it is stated that he confidently expects to sell twelve hundred millions of bonds issued under the provisions of the new bill.

THE HOWARD INVESTIGATION.

Majority and minority reports were presented to Congress yesterday by the committee appointed to investigate the charges which were made against General Howard some months ago by Fernando Wood. These reports arrive at diametrically opposite conclusions, the majority declaring that Howard has done a great work in a remarkably skillful and honorable manner; that he is not guilty of any of the alleged offenses; and that "if there be anything in the conduct of the affairs of the bureau which could excite a suspicion even in the breast of partisan or personal hate, it is owing to the fact that General Howard, conscious of his own purity, intent on his great work, has never stopped to think of the appearances which men of less conscientious integrity much more carefully regard." When they enter into particulars they explain away the charges which on their face seem to have an ugly look by the allegation that Howard was legally entrusted with large discretionary powers, and that he has executed them with sound discretion. The patent-bribe company business is presumably settled by the statement that Howard had withdrawn from it before the tumbledown materials for the University were actually delivered. They deny that Howard was improperly interested in private speculations, and conclude their report with a resolution denouncing Wood's charges as "groundless" and "causeless." The minority, on the other hand, claim that the majority has labored to prevent a full and fair investigation, endeavoring rather to conceal the truth than to expose it; that he expended nearly \$600,000 on the Howard University alone; that this large sum was expended upon that institution for the double purpose of perpetuating his name and fame, and for giving his favorites opportunities to enrich themselves; that he unwisely and improperly invested public money in bonds issued by a church, which are an unproductive and unreliable security, giving the bonds, in turn, to associations which should have received the money; that he draws two salaries, one of \$9000 as a major-general and one of \$5000 as chief of the bureau; and that the other charges made by Fernando Wood are fully proven. They conclude with a resolution instructing the Secretary of War to have General Howard tried by a court-martial, and to take immediate measures to protect the interests of the Government in all matters relating to the funds and property which he now controls.

These resolutions were made the special order in the House of Representatives to-day, and if mere partisan considerations control, that body General Howard will be handsomely whitewashed. A candid public, however, will find it difficult to give an enthusiastic endorsement to either the University scheme or any of its complications. Since the National Government abstains from erecting costly universities to instruct the white race, we can see no good reason for providing facilities, at the public expense, for instructing a few negroes in the higher branches of collegiate education. It would have been infinitely better to expend such money as could be spared in teaching four millions of negroes how to read, write, and cipher, than to squander vast sums on a pet project which, under the most favorable circumstances, could only confer direct benefit upon a very small portion of the colored race. Let the House vote as it may to-day, we hope it will never again sanction, directly or indirectly, anything like the Howard University scheme.

THE CLERGY ON DICKENS.

The majority of the clerical attempts to make the sudden death of Charles Dickens point a moral for the benefit of living saints and sinners here, we are sorry to say for the credit of the cloth, been anything but successful. In our humble opinion, the subject is not one for pulpit discussion, but if the character of the deceased novelist is to be reviewed by zealous clergymen hard up for something to talk about, there might be a mean fold between unstinted eulogy and vulgar abuse. The last, we are sorry to say, has been the characteristic of a great many of the sermons on the subject of Mr. Dickens' life, character, and works, and men who profess to believe the scripture that declares charity to be the greatest of all the virtues, have been eager to assert that the novelist was no Christian, because he did not expressly declare his belief in Christ in his writings; that he was a drunkard, and that his death was the immediate result of his love for strong drink, because he did not advocate and practise total abstinence doctrines; and various other charges of like character that do no credit to those who prefer them. The latest and most curious development of the excitement among the clergy with regard to Mr. Dickens was a meeting of about fifty Baptist ministers in Boston on Monday to consider the propriety of discussing his character from the pulpit. After a full interchange of opinion the fifty pursued the wisest possible course under the circumstances by adopting a resolution declaring that no special expressions of opinion were called for. Disturbing outsiders, however, will wonder how

fifty ministers should have ever got it into their heads to hold a meeting for such a purpose, and in view of all the sin and misery yet remaining in the world that require attention, it might be suggested to the above-mentioned fifty, as well as to all the other clergymen in the country, that there are plenty of subjects upon which to exercise their eloquence of vastly more importance than the character of Dickens.

The European despatches published this morning contain very little reliable information about the war situation. As is usual on such occasions, there is a great deal of rumor upon a very small basis of fact, but the position of affairs does not seem to be substantially changed from what yesterday's despatches stated it to be. One of the most important rumors is that of the resignation of the French Cabinet. If this is true, it probably means that the Emperor proposes to put an end to the experiment of a responsible ministry, and take the reins of power into his own hands again. The Constitutionnel, the ministerial organ, said that the candidature of Prince Leopold having been withdrawn, the peace of Europe will not be disturbed, and as nothing more than this was demanded by France, the pacific solution of the difficulty is to be rejoiced at. If this declaration is to be considered as indicative of the position of M. Ollivier and his coadjutors, the dissolution of the Cabinet is not to be wondered at. The Emperor means to fight unless he can manage to bully Prussia into acceding to his demands without waiting a passage of arms, and he hopes to take his adversary at a disadvantage by attacking him before he is prepared for resistance. On the other hand, Prussia shows no disposition to knock under, and is apparently quite as ready to fight as France. With two such combatants eager and ready for the fray, it is scarcely to be hoped that a conflict will be averted.

OBITUARY.

Hon. Daniel S. Norton. This morning Senator Daniel S. Norton, of Minnesota, died in Washington after an illness of two or three weeks. He was born in the village of Mount Vernon, Knox county, Ohio, on the 12th of April, 1820, and received his education at Kenyon College. After leaving college he enlisted in the 3d Ohio Regiment, and served for one year in the war against Mexico. In 1848 he returned to Mount Vernon and commenced the study of law. Two years afterwards he started across the plains to California and spent considerable time on the Pacific coast, and in Nicaragua. On his return to Ohio he resumed the study of the law, and in 1852 he was admitted to the bar. He continued the practice of his profession in Ohio until 1855, when he removed to Minnesota, where in 1857 he was elected to the State Senate. In 1859 he declined a re-election, but in 1860 he was again sent to the State Senate, and in 1862 to the State House of Representatives. In 1863 and also in 1864 he was again re-elected to the State Senate. In 1865 he entered the United States Senate as Senator from Minnesota, and his term would have expired on the 4th of March next. He has served on the Committees on Indian Affairs, Claims, Territories, and Patent Office. Senator Norton was a Democrat in politics, and voted with his party on all the partisan questions of the day. He was a man of fair ability, but he never made any decided mark either as an orator or a statesman upon the floor of the Senate.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Page.

M. R. WANAMAKER

Invites Attention to his

BOYS' SUMMER SUITS

ALL THE FAVORITE DESIGNS AND MOST FASHIONABLE MATERIALS.

No. 518 and 520 } Next door but one to the CHESNUT Street } Continental Hotel.

NOTICE.

THE WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY will sell EXCURSION TICKETS TO CAPE MAY on FRIDAY, July 15, 1870, good to return on the following Monday, to accommodate those who wish to attend the Grand Ball of the New York 7th Regiment.

W. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

CHARLES BLASIU, SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE WORLD-RENOVED PIANOS, AT THE OLD WAREHOUSES, No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET.

T. W. B. A. I. L. Y., No. 623 MARKET Street, is daily receiving new designs in Diamond Work, fine Gold Jewelry and Silver-ware; also, American and Foreign Watches, and has made great reduction in his prices.

N. B.—Watches and Jewelry repaired by skillful workmen. 713 1m

HARPER'S HAIR DYE—THE ONLY

harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or gray hair, whiskers, or mustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. GALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, BULLOY & BOWLER, No. 62 ABOL Street; TRENWORTH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; F. A. B. NELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets; and all Druggists. 511 1/2 ft

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

To accommodate those desiring to see the GRAND REVIEW of the 7th NEW YORK REGIMENT, the WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY will run a SPECIAL EXCURSION TRAIN TO CAPE MAY on FRIDAY, July 15, 1870, last boat leaving MARKET Street wharf, upper side, at 6 A. M.; returning, leaves Cape May at 6 P. M. Excursion fare, 25c. Tickets for sale at the Continental Hotel and Market Street wharf. 712 3/4 W. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE WEST PHILADELPHIA

Passenger Railway Company, N. W. corner of Forty-first and Haverford streets.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT.

on the capital stock, clear of all taxes, payable on and after the 23d instant.

The Books for the Transfer of Stock will be closed until that date.

713 66 SAMUEL P. HUNN, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12, 1870.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 15th inst, and stand closed until the day of payment of the next semi-annual dividend.

The Books for the Transfer of Stock will be closed until that date.

712 21 J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 4130 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the capital stock, clear of all taxes, payable on and after the 14th instant. Transfer books will be closed until the 14th instant.

716 102 WILLIAM W. COLLETT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF EAST MAHANOVY RAILROAD COMPANY, 225 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia.

A Dividend of THREE PER CENT. has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this company, payable in Cash on and after July 15th.

711 121 JOHN WELCH, Treasurer.

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perfume, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANSMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 31 1/2 tubs!

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\$1000 REWARD.

The undersigned INSURANCE COMPANIES, interested in the loss sustained by fire on the morning of the 10th inst., at the S. E. Corner of BROAD and VINE Streets, will pay to any person or persons who will give such information to the Fire Marshal of the city as will lead to the conviction of the incendiary or incendiaries.

The Sum of One Thousand Dollars

After said conviction, and in the proportions, if more than one informer, that may appear to be equitable.

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SPRING GARDEN INSURANCE CO., John H. Doherty, President.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., T. E. Chapman, Secretary.

QUEEN INSURANCE CO., Sabine, Allen & Duffes, Agents. 714 1/2 ft

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CHARLES STOKES HAS THIS DAY ADMITTED into partnership C. EUGENE STOKES, FREDERICK J. FAIRCHILD, and HOWARD L. STOKES. The business of Merchant Tailoring and General Clothing will be carried on at No. 524 CHESNUT Street, under the name of CHARLES STOKES & CO. CHARLES STOKES. 714 3/4 ft

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LADIES' LINEN WAISTS, LINEN WAISTS,

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LETTERS TESTAMENTARY UPON THE

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