

Evening Telegraph

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FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1867.

The Absurdity of Excluding Politics from Judicial Contests.

It has been declared by the united Democratic press that it is a grievous offense against propriety, a violation of the sanctity of the emine, for any political party to endeavor to introduce politics into a judicial contest. We are told that the minute we allow partisan spirit to enter into a selection of judges, we do away with the very essence which should pervade a court, and vitiate the very intention of a seat of justice; that, in fact, we should look to the capabilities and not to the sentiments of a candidate, and select the Bench from the most talented and most upright members of the bar. We have been told this with so much assurance, and with such a confident air that we were being informed of an axiom which no one could dispute, that a great many of our journals have been hushed into silence by the very audacity of the opposition. Remember, however, that sound argument, and not a loud voice and assured manner, ought to carry conviction. We not only do not grant the proposition laid down by our opponents, but we emphatically deny it to be true. We say distinctly that politics should enter into the selection of a Judge, and that there is no post within the gift of the people in which it is more important to have officers with correct political views than on the Bench. From this assertion we do not except even Congress itself. It is more important for the country to have a Bench with views thoroughly loyal and thoroughly impregnated with a love of freedom, than it is to have a majority of the National Legislature. And it is more important, so far as our State is concerned, to have a correct judiciary than it is to have a Republican State Legislature; for if the Legislature should pass an unconstitutional law, the judiciary can declare it inoperative; if the rights of the people are infringed, the judiciary can cut the Gordian knot and relieve the injured; it can be the great bulwark which is to protect the people and to advocate the advancement only of the true principles of liberty. But if the courts be against us, all our Legislative majority can do us no good. Righteous laws can be declared unconstitutional, and there is no appeal. Laws necessary for the advancement of the people can be set aside, and obstacles be placed in our path which will nullify the popular will. If we lose the judiciary we will have lost the best part of our victory. We will be left powerless.

It does not necessarily follow, because we say that it is of vital importance to secure a judiciary whose views coincide on the great questions of the day with our own, that we mean in any respect to favor a partisan judiciary. The necessity is well expressed in our platform, when it says, "That, warned by past misfortunes, we ask that the Supreme Court of the State be placed in harmony with the political opinion of the majority of the people, to the end that the Court may never again by unjust decisions seek to set aside laws vital to the nation, nor imperil the safety of the public securities, nor impair the operation of the bounty, pension, and tax laws, which were required for the public defense, nor in any way thwart measures which were essential to the public protection; but that, on the other hand, it may become and remain a fit and faithful interpreter of the liberal spirit of the age—a bulwark of public faith and an impartial and fearless exponent of the equal right of man."

We do not desire a partisan Bench, but because we favor a judge sound on all the great questions of the day is no reason that he should be partial or prejudiced. It is necessary that he should have political opinions. We can find no man suited for the post of judge who has not strong political convictions; and as he must entertain some views, why not have them favorable, rather than opposed to our own? It is idle and foolish to tell us that politics should not enter into a judicial contest. Politics must enter. They cannot be excluded. Every judge must be either in favor of the great issues of the hour, or he must be opposed to them; and of what vital value it is to have him favorable, it needs but a moment's glance to show. Take the case of Judge Sharswood's decision on the question of the legality of the United States notes, or "greenbacks." Suppose that the Judge had held the position on the Supreme Bench of our State to which he now aspires, and the Court would have been constituted, as it will be if he be elected, so that with him might rest the balance of power, and in his position he had delivered the opinion he did on the question, and thus have made it the decision of the Court. What would have been the effect? The great State of Pennsylvania would have been placed in opposition to the financial policy of the United States Government. The notes of the United States would have been refused by the Democracy and Southern sympathizers. They would have ceased to be passable as legal-tenders, and the very foundations of the national credit would have been shaken. What embarrassment such a decision would have caused the Government cannot now be calculated. Yet if Judge Sharswood had been where he now desires to be, he would undoubtedly have made just such a decision as he did, for we believe him honest

in his convictions. We believe that he was perfectly conscientious in his views then expressed, and we believe him able enough not to form his views without deliberation. We would not insult him by imagining that he has since changed his sentiments. We believe that, had he the power to-day, he would decide the same as he did then, and that he desires to see his decree made the decision of the Courts of the United States. In other words, the gentleman who is now in nomination for the high position of Supreme Judge, desires an opportunity to declare waste paper all "greenbacks" and "national bank" notes we hold in our hands. The laborer's wages, saved with industrious care, would, if he could prevail, be declared a roll of worthless paper—the banker's capital be transformed by legal magic from thousands into pieces of green-colored paper. From the millionaire to the poorest mechanic, every citizen of Pennsylvania would be a loser by the success of Judge Sharswood's views. The credit of the nation would totter. The prices of everything would ascend in a fabulous ratio. Labor would be useless, for there would be no medium wherewith it could be recompensed, and penury and ruin would overtake thousands. We do not overdraw the picture. Judge Sharswood declared that he did not consider "greenbacks" legal tenders, and he considered the issue of all "bills of credit," or all notes to be used as a circulating medium, "unconstitutional." These are his own words; yet in the face of them and their consequences, we are told that politics ought not to enter into a judicial contest, and that we ignore justice when we oppose Judge Sharswood because of his political views!

Alderman McMullin's Impeachment.

YESTERDAY afternoon, as will be seen by our local columns, the committee appointed by the Common Council on Friday last week, and charged with the investigation of the part taken by Alderman McMullin and Councilman William H. P. Barnes in the riotous proceedings of July 15 and 16, held their first meeting. This was a full week after the appointment of the committee, and six days after the preliminary hearing before Recorder Egan, at which the Alderman and Councilman, in company with the other participants in the riot, were held in jail to appear at Court. Why an earlier meeting of the committee was not called we are not informed, nor have we any knowledge of the facts which made it necessary to postpone a further investigation of the affair until the 6th of August. We sincerely hope that there is to be no "hushing up" indulged in in this particular case. The people of this city are heartily tired of such proceedings, and they are especially tired of them with reference to the doings of Alderman William McMullin. On all sides there comes to us an imperative demand that the career of the Fourth Ward Alderman shall be brought to a summary termination. Yet in the face of this popular demand, and notwithstanding the heinousness of the offense, it is rumored in certain well-informed circles that a high official of the city has already been engaged in an effort to get the Alderman out of the predicament in which he now finds himself. If this course should be persisted in by the official in question, and particularly if Alderman McMullin should succeed in disentangling himself from the meshes of the law, the whole truth will be made public; and if we are not deceived in our belief that the citizens of Philadelphia have some regard for their own safety and honor, the truth, when made public, will be equivalent to the retirement of the said official to the pursuits of private life.

Within fifteen days from the murder of Mrs. Magilton, the unfortunate Winnemore was declared guilty of murder in the first degree, his trial having been prosecuted with such haste that we were conscientiously obliged to characterize it as unseemly. The people now demand that a little of the zeal then displayed shall be shown in the prosecution of Alderman McMullin, both in the criminal suit against him and in the movement for his impeachment and removal from office by Councils. Delays are dangerous always, and in a case in which Alderman McMullin is involved, they are more dangerous than usual, if their effect in the past is to be taken into consideration.

There is another reason why this affair should be conducted with all possible despatch. It is even now the common talk and rumor of down-town politicians that William McMullin is to succeed the Hon. Samuel J. Randall as Representative of the First District in Congress. For this reason it is of the greatest importance to himself and his friends that he should not be brought before a criminal court to answer to a charge as grave as that which is now preferred against him. But if his just deserts are meted out to him, and the people of the First District still choose to be represented in the national legislature by him, they will then have the full benefit of his reputation and character. And who will envy them, unless it be the constituency of the Hon. John Morrissey, M. C.?

A BLESSING IN VERY DEEP DISTRESS.—The New York Tribune tells this touching little story—"If there is any radical difference of character between the two sexes, the woman and not the man have the advantage. A London watchmaker named Watkins first seduced his sweetheart, and then beat her nearly to death with a piece of lead, and stabbed her in several places. The poor girl survived the outrage and fled to the country, so that she could not be forced to appear against him. The London papers publish a pathetic letter written by her to the brute after his arrest—"I am waiting anxiously in the hope of hearing that you are free, and I am looking for the time when we shall be united and happy once again, for without you I cannot be happy. All the past is forgotten. For the girl's sake it is gratifying to know that she will never have an opportunity again of trusting herself to the mercy of the man who so cruelly injured her. Watkins was sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude."

THE RECENT PUBLIC BREAKFAST IN LONDON FOR MR. LLOYD GARRISON.—The London Nonconformist, referring editorially to the public breakfast at St. James' Hall, London, given in honor of Mr. Lloyd Garrison, thus speaks in regard to that gentleman—"To the untiring zeal, self-sacrifice, and moral courage of this noble man, the overthrow of American slavery is mainly due. In Mr. Bright, the chairman of the meeting, Mr. Garrison found an eloquent and fitting eulogist. The story of Mr. Garrison's life is one which should again and again be read by the young, and indeed by all classes in this age of unbelief. It affords a vivid illustration of the immense power for good that may be wielded by a man possessed of a vital principle and thoroughly in earnest. We rejoice that Mr. Garrison has received this tribute of approbation from our foremost statesmen and philanthropists—not that he needed such honors to enhance the value of the great work he has performed, but in order that his example may be more effectually commended to the English people. An unforeseen accident has prevented us from commenting on this interesting event at the length we proposed, and we must for the present reserve further remarks on a theme pregnant with instruction to all who desire to promote the amelioration of their fellow-men, and whose faith in the ultimate triumph of true principles needs to be strengthened and confirmed."

OUR POLITICAL BULL DOG.—"I look upon Mr. Johnson," said Senator Wilson in his speech at Saratoga, "as I look upon Bull Run. It was a great lesson to the country. Andrew Johnson stands right there, and every time he undertakes to do anything against the cause of liberty and justice, the country rallies and goes further than it ever would have gone before." Mr. Wilson's speech, which we give on our first page, is a very good one; full of kind, cheering, and noble words. He tells us how excellent the effect of the overthrow of the President's policy has been upon the South, which, persuaded at last that it is thoroughly and fairly beaten, is beginning to submit with a very good grace. He predicts that the reconstructed States are destined to become in a very short time the stronghold of radicalism, and assures us that among the advocates of "equal rights for all men," of suffrage for the blacks, North as well as South, are Grant, and Sheridan, and Thomas, and nearly every general who has made a reputation.

THE DOOM OF DEMOCRACY.—Says the New York Tribune—"Democracy everywhere is a contradiction, and new proof of its absurdities is given by the recent Democratic Convention of Marion county, Indiana. The Indiana Democrats are, firstly, opposed to negro suffrage; secondly, they think legislation should be in the interests and for the benefit of the laboring men. We do not see how these propositions can be reconciled, and probably there is no desire on the part of their sponsors that they should be. If negroes cannot vote, what security have they that legislation will protect them? The Democrats, however, have an easy escape from their dilemma; it is a part of their creed that the negro, in a state of freedom, is not a laboring man, and the reports of the Freedmen's Bureau, the industrial returns of the South, are insufficient to convince them of their mistake."

THE ADVICE OF A REBEL SHERIFF.—Many of the planters of Tennessee, acting upon the advice of the Memphis *Advocate*, threaten the colored people whom they employ with dismissal unless they consent to vote the conservative ticket. This injustice is the greater, as in numerous cases the colored men have been working for a share in the crops. The master was brought before General Carlin, who directs the Sub-Commissioners to instruct the freedmen to vote as they please, and to keep an exact record of all cases of dismissal.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Attack by Indians on a Surveying Party of the Union Pacific Railroad—Engineer P. T. Brown Mortally Wounded—The Indians in Virtual Possession of a Portion of the Road—Investigation in the Alleged Whipping of Citizens and Soldiers.

OMAHA Nebraska, July 25.—Seventy-five Indians attacked a surveying party of the Union Pacific Railroad on Butler creek, on the 23d, mortally wounding P. T. Brown, the engineer in charge of the party. Brown died on the 23d. The Indians virtually have possession of the road between Fort Saunders and Fort Bridger. The investigation ordered by General Grant in the alleged brutal whipping of citizens by soldiers at Fort Sedgewick has closed. The testimony is conclusive as to the whipping of citizens by a sergeant, for selling whisky to the soldiers, and for the murder of a man under him. Other cruelties were committed. Lieutenant Lantz promptly stopped the flogging, which was simply a few strokes with a gun sling. The reported whipping of a soldier for stealing a gun, and exposing him to the prey of the savages, and the murder of a man, are also mentioned by all the officers of the 9th Infantry and a number of civilians. No civilian was present at the flogging, as falsely reported.

GENERAL GRANT.

The Ball at Long Branch Last Evening.—LONG BRANCH, July 25.—The ball last evening at the Stevon House in honor of General Grant and Mrs. Grant was a most brilliant affair, and Mr. Grant was a most brilliant and popular guest. Among those present were Major-General Butterfield, General Ingalls, General Satterlee, Commodore Alden, Lieutenant Waller, Commander Jewett, and Commander Yates, United States Navy. The officers of the United States ships Vermont and Portsmouth, and officers from the French frigate *Semiramis*, Major Hoffman, Senator Murphy, and a large number of prominent civilians and members of the bar, were also present. The music was furnished by the Governor's Island Band and Gilmore's Band of Boston. The ball was opened at about 9 o'clock. General Grant, accompanied by Mrs. Grant, was escorted by Major Hoffman. The General was introduced to a large number of guests, and the dancing was kept up to a late hour. The ball was considered the most brilliant one of the season.

The National Game at Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 25.—The National Base Ball Club, of Washington, arrived here on Wednesday, and the tournament began to-day at Dexter Park. An immense number of people and delegates from all the clubs of the State were present. Over five thousand persons were in attendance at the commencement of the game. The opening game was between the Forest City Club, of Rockford, Illinois, and the Nationals. The Forest City club got the lead on the start, and held it clear through, the Nationals not playing with their usual skill. The game resulted in the defeat of the Nationals, the score standing 29 to 23. The invincible Nationals are to play the Illinois county club. Tomorrow they will play with the Excelsiors, the crack club of Chicago.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION. CHARLESTON, S. C., July 25.—In the Convention this morning the Committee on Finance presented majority and minority reports. The latter was laid on the table, and the former taken up and considered by sections. A warm and lengthy discussion ensued on a motion to amend the report of the Finance Committee, and the motion was lost. An effort to substitute the moderate sections of the minority report for the radical section of the majority report failed by a large vote. The platform adopted is similar in many respects to that of the Tennessee radicals. C. P. Leslie, a white delegate, and chairman of the delegation from Barnwell, offered a resolution to reconsider the action on organization, on the ground that the organization was needlessly offensive to the white people of the State, who desired to aid the work of reconstruction; but the resolution was tabled without debate, whereupon Mr. Leslie withdrew from the Convention.

There are twenty-five white delegates in the Convention. Twenty districts were represented. To-day a resolution proposing a colored candidate on the Republican ticket for Vice-President at the next Presidential election was voted down. A new State Central Committee will be organized to-morrow, after which the Convention will adjourn.

Murder and Suicide at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 25.—At two o'clock this morning the police received information that a man named Matzoff Blinder, who resided at Lower Black Block, was abusing his wife, Captain Rhinehart proceeded immediately to the scene, where he found the wife of Blinder lying on the floor with her head cut open. The woman lived until eleven A. M. She stated before she died that her husband was her murderer.

Blinder made his escape before the arrival of the police and drowned himself in the canal. His body was found floating in the canal near the Frontier Mills, at four o'clock P. M. The murder of the woman and the suicide of the murderer has created intense excitement in the city.

Matriole at Chillicothe, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, July 25.—A shocking case of matriole occurred day before yesterday at Chillicothe, Ohio. A young man named Hunter was standing in front of a saloon with several companions, all very drunk, when Hunter's mother came to the party, and implored her son to accompany her home. Suddenly he seemed seized with a frenzy, rushed into the street, and picking up a heavy stone, threw it into the saloon. The fatal missile struck his mother on the temple. She sank to the earth, and died in ten minutes. Hunter and his companions were all arrested.

E. S. Wayne, a well-known and reliable scientific citizen of Cincinnati, has just returned from the newly found gold fields in Richland county, Ohio. He reports the gold deposits there to be of large extent, and with many indications of being very rich. The best specimens have been found near the village called Belleville.

CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 67 CHESNUT STREET, corner of Seventh. BOOK-KEEPING in all its branches. PENMANSHIP, Plain and Ornamental. COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC. BUSINESS PAPERS, ETC. No vacations. Students instructed at such hours as may best suit their convenience. Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Catalogues furnished on application. (628) 67mwpd Tribune Buildings, New York, 730 1/2p

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GROCERS AND BUTCHERS' REFRIGERATORS—Cheap and good; warranted cold, and free from sweat, or no sale. A. ANDERSON'S PATENT HOT-AIR RANGE, which is so admirably constructed that the cooking of a family, instead of being a labor, is really a pleasant duty. Also, the NEW MAGLICCIO HEATER, which is cheap, powerful in giving heat, and saving in coal. 518 1/2mwpd No. 19 North Ninth Street.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "Telegraph" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED FROM FIFTH AND CHESNUT STREETS TO NO. 148 SIXTH STREET, second door above WALNUT. Coupon Book, No. 148 SIXTH STREET, Philadelphia. TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, 730 1/2p

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PARSER SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement. For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty. Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 720 4/2p

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DELAWARE AND HARBAN CANAL AND CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES.

On and after AUGUST 1, 1867, at their offices in New York and Philadelphia, there will be paid to the stockholders of the above companies, on the books July 1, 1867, a dividend of FIVE PER CENT, on the full stock and in proportion on the part paid stock, clear of United States tax. July 25, 1867. RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer. 723 1/2p

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT has been declared, clear of taxes, from the profits of the Company for the six months ending June 30, 1867, payable on and after AUGUST 1, 1867, to the stockholders of the Company of July 1st. J. W. MORRIS, Treasurer. 724 1/2p

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 26th of July, 1867, and will be reopened on TUESDAY, July 30, 1867. Dividends of FIVE PER CENT have been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after the 1st of July next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st of July next. Dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer. 725 1/2p

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT, WILLIAM S. SCIBBLE.

Twenty-fourth Ward. (725) 1/2m

PATENT PIPE FILLER.

The Patent Pipe Filler Tobacco Pouch is used without dipping the pipe in the pouch, and without waste. Can be carried in the pocket, and is entirely new. Every body who smokes should have one. Its contents are pure, and useful. For sale everywhere. 712 1/2m

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect Dye—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous, and does not fade. No Freckles, No Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and will do no good. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 38 BARKLEY STREET, New York. 616m

SPLENDID MUSIC IN THE GARDENS.

EVERY AFTERNOON, commencing MONDAY, July 23. 725 1/2m

DELIGHTFUL SHADE, REFRIGERATING BREEZES, and first class refreshments at the Garden at GLOUCESTER POINT. Buses leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 61mwp

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FRANK GRANELLO, TAILOR, No. 922 CHESNUT STREET; (Formerly of No. 122 S. FOURTH Street), HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment. 518 1/2m

SCHOMACKER & CO'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms. New and Second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to. Warehouse, No. 1153 CHESNUT ST. 619m

STEINWAY & SONS' TRIUMPH.—THE PARIS EXPOSITION. STEINWAY & SONS.

beg to announce most positively that they have been awarded THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL FOR AMERICAN PIANOS. This medal being distinctly classified first in order of merit, and placed at the head of the list of all Exhibitors, by the SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY. The final verdict of the only tribunal determining the rank of the awards at the Exposition, places THE STEINWAY PIANOS AT THE HEAD OF ALL OTHERS. In addition to the above, the great "Societe des Beaux Arts," of Paris (the French National Society of Fine Arts, and the acknowledged highest musical authority in Europe), has, after a careful examination and comparison of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Exposition, awarded to STEINWAY & SONS THE GRAND TESTIMONIAL MEDAL. For greatest superiority and novelty of construction in Pianos. 3240 Warehouse, BLANUS BROS., No. 1066 CHESNUT ST. 619m

ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR.

RICH GLOSS INSTEAD OF GREY DECAY! LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER AND DRESSING. The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing Combined. NO MORE BALDNESS OR GREY HAIR. It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, restores and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong. ONLY 75 CENTS A BOTTLE, HALF A DOZEN, \$4.00. Sold at DR. SWAYNE'S, No. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET, ABOVE VINE. And all Druggists and Variety Stores. (16) 1/2mwp

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The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuable Papers. CAPITAL.....\$500,000. N. B. BROWNE, DIRECTOR. EDWARD W. CLARK, CLARENCE H. CLARK, ALEXANDER HENRY JOHN WELSH, JOHN S. CALDWELL, J. GILLINGHAM FELL, HENRY C. GIBSON, CHARLES MACALESTER. Office in the Fireproof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth. This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz:—Registered Bonds and Securities.....\$1 per \$1000 Silver Coin or Bullion.....\$1.25 per \$1000 Gold or Silver Coins.....\$1 per \$100 Cash Bonds and Securities of Banks, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, \$2 a year. The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6, and \$7 a year, according to size and location. Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent. Interest allowed on Money Deposits. This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description. EDWARD W. CLARK, N. B. BROWNE, President. ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

FIRST PREMIUM! PARIS EXPOSITION. PATEK PHILIPPE & CO'S WATCHES.

THE ABOVE MAKERS HAVE RECEIVED THE FIRST GOLD MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION. BAILEY & CO., No. 819 CHESNUT STREET. 87mwpd Sole Agents for Pennsylvania.

SECOND GRAND INVITATION HOP.

And Magnificent Pyre Exhibition, Under the supervision of Professor S. JACKSON, AT THE UNITED STATES HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., ON SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 27, 1867. 725 1/2p MUSIC BY THE WASHINGTON (FULL) BAND, DIAMOND BEACH PARK, CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY, MONDAY, JULY 29, 1867. PURSE, \$500. Mile heats: best in five to harness. Good day and track. Horses to start at 5 o'clock P. M. John Turner names s. m. LIZZIE LITTLEFIELD, Charles Conway names d. m. MAGGIE, Michael Goodwin names g. n. BILL. Carriages will start from the principal hotels at 5 o'clock P. M. for the Park. Hessler's Double Brass and String Band will be in attendance. 725 1/2p

ROPER'S NEW AMERICAN REPEATING RIFLE.

Using ordinary Ammunition. Manufactured by the ROPER REPEATING RIFLE COMPANY, Amherst, Massachusetts, under personal supervision of G. M. ROPER, inventor of the famous ROPER'S RIFLE. Send for circular. 518mwp

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The most delightful place for recreation and enjoyment in the vicinity of the city. Buses leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 61mwp

WILSON'S EARLY BLACKBERRY.

The largest, sweetest, and best Blackberry in market, grown by William Fyfe, Ginnansville, New Jersey, and for sale by BURRAGE & EMLEY, No. 117 DELAWARE STREET, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 9 VINE STREET, Philadelphia. 724 1/2p

INSTRUCTION.

THE GREAT NATIONAL INSTITUTE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 70 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA. The most thorough and complete BUSINESS COLLEGE IN THE CITY. Under the management of thoroughly competent and experienced instructors, it now offers the best facilities for obtaining a PRACTICAL BUSINESS EDUCATION. Daily instruction given in Penmanship, Mathematics, Book-keeping, and Telegraphy. ACTUAL BUSINESS INSTRUCTION is conducted upon an entirely new system, and one which cannot be surpassed by that of any other college in the country. Students are taught to be self-reliant and careful, yet that attention is constantly given which effectually prevents a waste of time and the frequent occurrence of errors. SUCCESS! SUCCESS! SUCCESS!!! We have now in actual attendance more than ONE HUNDRED STUDENTS, who will testify to the completeness of our course, and at the same time represent the confidence placed in us by the public during the last three months. Success is no longer doubtful. MERCHANTS, AND BUSINESS MEN, in general will send us their orders to call upon us for ready and reliable Circulars and Book-keepers—we make no charge for them. THE TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT is under the control of Mr. Park Spring, who, as a most complete and thorough operator, is unqualifiedly endorsed by the entire corps of managers of the Western Union Telegraphic line at the main office in this city. See circulars now out. Twenty-three instruments constantly in operation. The best Teachers always in attendance. THE LADIES' DEPARTMENT is the finest in the country; over twenty-five Ladies are now in attendance. CONFIDENCE.—We will refund the entire charge of tuition to the entire cost of materials, with our instruction after he has given two weeks' faithful labor in either Department. TERMS. Commercial Course.....\$10. Telegraphic Course.....\$10. N. E. CORNER FIFTH AND CHESNUT STS. Established Nov. 1, 1864. Chartered March 14, 1866. BOOK-KEEPING. Course of instruction unequalled, consisting of practical methods actually employed in leading houses in this and other cities as illustrated in "Practical Book-keeping," which is the text-book of this institution. OTHER BRANCHES. Telegraphy, Commercial Calculations, Business and Ornamental Writing, the Higher Mathematics, Correspondence, French and English, etc. YOUNG MEN Invited to visit the institution and judge of themselves of its superior appointments. Circulars on application. J. PARK SPRING, A. M., President. T. E. MERCHANT, Secretary. 66

BUSINESS COLLEGE.

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SUMMER RESORTS.

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., IS NOW OPEN.

This House has been repainted and renovated, with all the modern improvements added, and in consequence of the high class, it has made the bathing grounds superior to any in the city, being four hundred feet nearer than last season. G. W. HINKLE, JOHNSTON'S celebrated Band is engaged. (67) 1/2m

UNITED STATES HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., IS NOW OPEN.

FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS BROWN & WOELFFEL, ATLANTIC CITY, Or No. 57 RICHMOND STREET, Philadelphia. 610 1/2m

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CAPE INLAND, N. J.

This beautiful and commodious Hotel is now open for the reception of guests. It is on the main avenue to the Beach, and less than one square from the ocean. WILLIAM HASON, PROPRIETOR. 627m

SEA BATHING—NATIONAL HALL, CAPE INLAND, N. J.—2nd largest and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors. Terms moderate. Children and servants half price. AARON GARDNER, Proprietor. 622m

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, & GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM, Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street. JOHN C. ARRISON, Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Every Description of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. Would invite inspection to his FINE STOCK OF GOODS suitable for the season, selling off at moderate prices. Special attention given to the manufacture of FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS. Warranted to give satisfaction. 729 1/2p

F. HOFFMANN, JR., No. 285 ARCH STREET.

FURNISHING GOODS, FINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, SEALS, LAZERS' WOOL AND MERINO UNDERCLOTHING. J. W. SCOTT & CO., SHIRT MANUFACTURERS, AND DEALERS IN MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, NO. 514 CHESNUT STREET. FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL," PHILADELPHIA. 627 1/2p

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE, SPECIAL FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurements at very short notice. All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety. WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT STREET. 611 1/2p

FOR CAPE MAY TO-MORROW.

The Swift new Steamer SAMUEL M. FELLON will leave Cheanut Street Wharf TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) MORNING, at 7 o'clock. Excursion Tickets, good to return on Monday, 8th inst. 620 1/2p