

Evening Telegraph PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON. (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED). AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET. Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered. FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1867.

Are Judicial Decisions Above Criticism? Is it true, then, that the decisions of a judge ought not to be canvassed when he is presented to the people as a candidate? It certainly cannot be true as a general and unlimited proposition. It is easy to conceive of judicial decisions which would be so manifestly ignorant, corrupt, or vicious in principle as to render the judge who should deliver them totally unworthy of public confidence.

But are there not other instances where a judge may make a decision which may properly be used against him in case he again becomes a candidate for office?

Suppose a judge, in some important case, to make a decision which the people believe to be bad law, and destructive of the best interests of society: have they not a right at the earliest opportunity to displace that judge, and put in his stead a man of different views? Suppose a judge to decide a certain law to be unconstitutional, when the people believe that it is constitutional: have they not a right to change their Constitution? May they not rightfully put a judge on the bench who believes as they do in regard to the Constitution?

Suppose a judge makes a decision which outrages the moral sense as well as the legal sense of the nation: must we accept it without criticism? and if such a judge were to present himself as a candidate for reelection under an elective judiciary system, would it not be legitimate to make this obnoxious decision of his one of the chief reasons for opposing his reelection?

When Chief Justice Taney made the infamous Dred Scott decision, a large portion of the people of this country felt that it was bad law, a false interpretation of the Constitution, an outrage upon justice and right. Now, suppose the Supreme Court of the United States had been elective, and that Chief Justice Taney had presented himself to the people as a candidate for reelection: would not that decision have been a legitimate weapon to have used against him in the canvass? Indeed, would it not have properly constituted one of the chief issues of the canvass?

When, in this State, during the war, a Democratic judge decided the draft to be unconstitutional, and thus sought to cripple the Government in its efforts to overthrow the Rebellion, did not the loyal people do right in making that decision a test issue in the judicial election which followed, and in putting on the bench a judge who would interpret the Constitution in harmony with the loyal sentiment of the State? Did we hear any plaudits then from professedly loyal Republican journals, that judicial decisions upon points of law ought not to be cited against candidates?

There is a broad basis of reason in this matter. One of the chief functions of the Judiciary under our system is to decide Constitutional questions. The Constitution being the supreme law of the land, to which all legislative enactments must conform, a wide field is open for the judges in deciding whether or not laws are constitutional. We believe there has not been a single measure adopted either in our State or National Legislatures by the Republican party, looking towards the enfranchisement, elevation, or the protection, even, of the colored people of this country, that has not been pronounced unconstitutional by the Democracy. Indeed, the entire Republican policy is so denounced at the present time. But all this policy must, so far as it assumes the form of legislative enactment pass before the Judiciary. The Democratic judge, if honestly holding the views of his party, must decide it to be unconstitutional. The two great laws passed during the war, the one designed to furnish money and the other to provide men for carrying on the contest did come up in this way before Democratic judges in this State, and were both decided to be unconstitutional. Could those decisions have been carried out, the Government would have raised neither men nor money in Pennsylvania, except by voluntary contribution and enlistment. But now we are told, when one of these judges presents himself for reelection and for promotion, that this decision of his should not be used against him! Preposterous! But, why not? He was honest, they say. Well, what of it? Does that change the character of his decision? Does that make his bad law to be good law? Does that make his false construction of the Constitution to be a true one?

Such was "his understanding of the law," says another. Quite likely, but such is not the people's understanding of the law, and they do not want such a construction of the law to prevail. Suppose Judge Sharswood's decision could to-day be enforced: what havoc and ruin it would make through all our business circles! And have we no right to protect ourselves against such a danger? If elected, he is to hold office for fifteen years. Who knows how many of these grave questions may yet come before him for decision—questions which, from his life-long political views, he is bound to decide against us?

Judge Sharswood's decision of the legal-tenor question may have been in accordance with his views of the law and the Constitution; but we are perfectly justified in assuming that his views were formed and controlled in accordance with his party predilections. The judge who decided the draft unconstitutional may have been equally honest; but the true question is not one of the honesty of the judges, but do the people want such interpretations of the Constitution to prevail upon the bench, and to become the law in this State? Do they desire the principles of the Democratic party, as enunciated in these decisions against the currency of the nation and against its sovereignty over its soldiers, to become recognized and established constitutional law in Pennsylvania?

The Effect of a Democratic Victory on the Contest in 1868.

In dulcet notes the Democracy are crying to the people of the State to rally around Judge Sharswood, on account of his supposed personal popularity. The contest, say they, is not between the Democratic and Republican parties, because in a judicial contest all parties should be sunk; but it is a contest to elect a good and learned Judge, who has well filled the post he now occupies, and deserves a higher place. "We will not consider it a victory of our party," say they. "It will be a triumph, a deserved appreciation of legal merit." And with these catchwords they are seeking to gain the votes of that portion of the people who vote as they deem for the general good, and do not adhere strongly to any party. But they cry to a crowd who have heard this old tale told before, and that too recently to deceive them. The case of Connecticut, so lately decided, is a parallel instance. The contest then, we were told before the election, was not between the Democracy and the Republicans. The candidate of the Democracy, Governor English, was not a partisan; he had been a war man for six years; he had earnestly labored for the success of the Union armies; he had supported the abolition of slavery, and against him there could be no party contest. He could run on his merits and record, and if he was elected it would be a compliment to himself, the war Democrat—not to the party. Such was the song sung to us previous to the day of election. Governor English was successful, and the cry was changed. All over the country arose the shout of Democratic triumph. We heard no word of his personal popularity, or his war record, or his success being due to anything but the Democratic party. Oh no! the tables had turned. A great revolution had taken place at the North. The straws were showing how the current was flowing. The flood had arrived which was to bear the Democracy once more to triumph, and without stint or limit was the success made the occasion of capital for the Democracy to gain over the timid voters. The rise had succeeded, and was at once cast aside.

Such is the scheme being attempted here, and if it succeeds will receive the same treatment. We are not told that if Judge Sharswood is elected it will not be a party triumph. It will be the success of merit, and will show nothing of the relative strength of the parties. But if he is successful, then will the mask be thrown aside. From Maine to Texas will be heralded the arrival of the revolution. The Democracy will be revived. Its palmy days will be returned. The downfall of fanaticism will be announced, and all the similar shouts which followed the success of English in Connecticut. The damage which will thus be done to the Republican party, so far as the campaign of 1868 is concerned, will be great. There are a class of citizens who strangely resemble the "disinterested voters" of Eatonsville, so graphically described in "Pickwick." This class desire to be on the winning side, and to a certain extent hold the balance of power. If they be convinced that the Democracy is once more to be in power, we would not like to insure them against voting the Democratic ticket. And the surest way for the opposition to gain these wavering is to elect Judge Sharswood, to accomplish which they will compass heaven and earth, and work day and night for the next three months. It is not so much to see Judge Sharswood on the bench, although they desire him there, as it is to secure the moral effect of carrying Pennsylvania to use in the Presidential campaign of 1868.

Since the days of Jefferson, the old cry of "As goes Pennsylvania so goes the Union" has been true. Whatever way the October election of Pennsylvania went in the fall of the year of the election, so went the Union in November. It would thus be a great prestige if the Democracy could gain the Keystone of the Federal power. It would give them a vantage-ground, so to speak, and we would have to work against those who had the name of being victors, in order to secure what would be ours with half the trouble did we but hold it at the time of the contest. It is, then, an error to suppose that the election of a Supreme Judge will have no effect on the Presidency. There is a connection, which it is of vital importance for us to use to our advantage. We want all the strength we can have, in order to gain a complete triumph next year; and we can ally for to lose the great State of Pennsylvania on the very eve of such a battle. We call then, on all Republicans, on all who desire to see a Republican President in the White House after the expiration of Mr. Johnson's term, to rally in support of Judge Williams. In merit the two candidates for the post are at least equal. We have had it flouted before us that Judge Sharswood was elected unanimously to his present position, and that such a mark of confidence shows him well fitted for the office of Supreme Judge. We grant it, willingly; but Judge Williams was also elected unanimously to his position of Judge of Allegheny county, and so he has as much claim as Judge Sharswood. And so through all the various claims of the Democratic candidate. He is a good

All Hail, Tennessee!

The Tennessee election passed off yesterday with great quietness, and resulted in a splendid victory for the Republican party. Governor Brownlow is reflected by a very large majority, and it looks very much as though we had carried the entire Congressional delegation. The control of the Legislature will also give us the choice of a Senator in place of Mr. Patterson, the present conservative incumbent.

The danger of violence was doubtless much exaggerated. The main cause of apprehension was the threats of the conservatives that the colored citizens should not be allowed to vote. The presence of a sufficient military force prevented this threat from being executed in the larger towns.

The New York World asserted yesterday that Governor Brownlow had organized the State Guard "to intimidate electors." We answer this charge of a reckless and untruthful partisan by the following statement of the Federal officer in command of the United States troops in Tennessee, General Duncan. It is addressed to some conservative citizens of Marshall county, who had applied for a detachment of United States troops: "The General commanding also directs me to say, in reference to the State militia, that whatever difference of opinion may be entertained by citizens as to the propriety of its organization, still it is a legally constituted part of the civil authority of the State of Tennessee, so long as the laws constituting it remain in force, and as such is entitled to the respect and obedience of every citizen of the State, and he cannot coincide in your belief that the detachment which is being organized at Lewisburg is stationed there for the purpose of preventing a free and equal election, to incite the colored against the white people, or for any other purpose than maintaining the laws of the State of Tennessee. The fact that General Cooper, commanding the State troops, has offered to place a force of militia under the orders of the General commanding the Military District, is in itself conclusive evidence of the good faith of the State authorities, and that the only purpose is to use the State militia in maintaining the peace and order of the State; for General Cooper is well aware that orders would not be issued to them from these headquarters which would in any manner serve a partisan purpose."

This shows conclusively that the State Guard was intended solely to preserve the peace and to protect the people from the threatened violence of the conservatives. The question in Tennessee is settled. The loyal people have won the day. The political power has passed forever from the hands of the sham Democracy. The career of the State will henceforth be onward and upward. All honor, say we, to that firm and undaunted old patriot, Governor William G. Brownlow!

The Truth at Last Comes Out.

Our Democratic contemporary has finally dropped the non-partisan dodge in regard to the judiciary election this fall, and admits that the main object its party has in view is to affect the Presidential election next year. This proves just what we have all along maintained, that the Democrats were running Judge Sharswood as a partisan, upon a partisan platform, and for partisan purposes. Our contemporary, this morning, speaking of the campaign, says: "The radicals have so long rioted in an excess of political power, so misused and abused it, that they will not surrender their position without a desperate struggle. It is necessary that the line should be kept unbroken, in order to meet the coming contest for the Presidency. Our State removed from the pyramid, and the whole structure comes toppling to the ground."

It then sketches the line of assault which should be taken by the party, and adds: "Upon this line the Democracy can push their attack with the most positive and telling effect upon the enemy, alike of Pennsylvania and of the nation."

We are glad that we have at last forced our contemporary to this admission of the true character of the campaign this fall. Upon an open and fair issue we have no fears of the result. If any Republican has been misled by the non-partisan dodge which the Democrats have been practicing so extensively, let him now be aroused to the true state of the case.

The bitter warfare which the Democratic party, especially at the North, is waging upon the colored citizens, its attempts to deprive them of the exercise of the right of suffrage, of travel on the cars, of giving testimony in the Courts, and its proscriptive and oppressive course generally, are having their legitimate effect in driving that class of citizens en masse into the Republican party. Men will not act with a party that oppresses them. The vote in Tennessee shows the result of this policy. It will bear its appropriate fruits all over the South.

VIRGINIA REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.—We trust that the Republicans of Virginia will be able to combine their whole strength in one organization. Should they do so, they would sweep the State by fifty thousand majority. The Convention now assembled is the most imposing one in numbers ever held in the State. We hope that mutual concessions may be made, and a compact and powerful organization effected.

A DESERVED DEFEAT.—We feel especial delight in the defeat of Emerson Etheridge. Honored by the Republican party far beyond his deserts in 1861, by being elected Clerk of the House of Representatives, he afterwards became a traitor and a turncoat, and went to the most fanatical lengths of Copperheadism. He has met with a suitable reward, and will now probably drop out of sight.

GENERAL SHERIDAN has made another forward move, by "readjusting" the Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen in New Orleans. Let the "impediments" be all removed.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

The Summer Solstice—Prevailing Dullness—Trial of Surratt—What It Will Cost—Building Improvements in Washington—Large Number of Houses Being Erected—Improving the Capitol Grounds—What the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Are Doing—Starting a Line of Steamers Between Baltimore and Bremen, Etc.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 31.

The summer season in Washington is usually very dull, and the present is no exception to former years, the proverbial dullness being intensified from the absence of Congress and the thousands who are attracted here while it is in session. The only sensation we have had this summer has been the Surratt trial, and that has dragged its slow length along till it has become an insufferable bore. The crowds which at the beginning filled the court-room to get a glimpse of the prisoner, having gratified their curiosity, there are now but few persons in attendance at the Court House, beyond the few idlers always loitering about, and who appear to have no settled employment, and loiter around the Court House to kill time.

The trial will be over in a few days, and everybody feels thankful for its conclusion, for it has developed more hard swearing than perhaps any other case in the criminal history of the country. The general impression is that the jury will not agree, and will be discharged, but if they should disagree, Judge Fisher will probably keep them together some time, in the hope that a verdict will be finally agreed upon, and save the Government the expense and trouble of another trial. I have no means of knowing the figures, but I have no doubt this trial will cost the Government not less than \$50,000.

NEW BUILDINGS.

There has been more building going on here this summer than any previous season. Many first-class residences and stores have been erected, and in almost every street the sound of the bricklayer's trowel and the carpenter's saw are heard working merrily in the erection of new buildings. During the war there was not much building done, except for Government purposes; but the issue being settled that Washington is henceforth to be the seat of government of our whole country, capitalists have now become sensible of the advantages of investing their money in permanent improvements, and the hundreds of fine buildings now going up in every direction are the result of this confidence. The Washington builders do not follow the example of those of Philadelphia, who erect whole rows of houses at a time; but here they build separate houses, and very rarely do you see two buildings going up side by side with each other. But a change will soon take place, for the demand for dwellings increases. The neat, convenient style so much in vogue in Philadelphia will come into fashion here, and become very popular. The "Philadelphia Row," as it is called, erected east of the Capitol, on the plan of houses in your city, was a great improvement; but the location being at a great distance from the centre of business, it was not so successful. The attention is really given to the houses here, and in great demand, notwithstanding this disadvantage, and will prove a model to Washington.

The Capitol grounds have always been greatly improved by the cutting away of a large portion of the hill on the north side of the Capitol, and the prolongation of the terrace along North Street, affording a fine view of the buildings as you approach it from the north or northwest, which heretofore was not perceptible on account of the hill which obstructed the view, but which has now been cut away, and the Capitol stands forth in all its grandeur and beauty as the visitor approaches it from this direction.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD IMPROVEMENTS.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company are making some fine improvements on the line of their route between the City and Second, the straightening of the curve a short distance outside of Baltimore, which will shorten the distance between Baltimore and Washington one and a half miles, and when completed will enable express trains to run between the two points in one hour. This will be a great saving in the traveling public, and shorten the time half as much as the present. We believe the Northern cities, as the Railroad Company intend increasing the speed of their trains as well as the quality of their service.

This Company have now three steamers running regularly between Baltimore and Liverpool which they own, and each vessel makes a trip a month, and is a most reliable and comfortable mode of travel. They have been so well supported, and the trade has been so profitable, that the Company some time since contracted for the building of two first-class iron steamers, the largest ever built for iron between Baltimore and Bremen. The work upon the first steamer, the Baltimore, has progressed so rapidly that it was expected that it would be ready to start on her first trip during the present year, instead of in the spring of 1868, as was first expected. The second steamer, the Berlin, is also advancing rapidly, and she will make her first trip next spring.

To stimulate travel from the West, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have sent tickets to passengers from the West, with the privilege of visiting Washington without extra charge, on the route to Baltimore. They display great enterprise, particularly in extending their steamship lines to Europe, which has largely increased the business of the road, passengers and freight, and has been a great benefit to the country, being renowned for their reliability and salubrity. They are great resorts for invalids.

Some of Jackson's Horses, Superior.

From the Mason (Ga.) Journal. The indigent circumstances of the estimable widow of the world-renowned hero, Stonewall Jackson, have necessitated her to sell his horse "Superior." The animal was about to be sent to a Baltimore fair for sale, when one of our most liberal and well-known merchants proposed to purchase him at the proposed price. The horse arrived in Mason on Monday evening last.

An extract from a letter from Mrs. Jackson to the purchaser says: "Superior is a large bay horse, about sixteen hands high, black mane and tail, good carriage, fine action, and good eyes; age supposed to be about nine years. He was a gift to General Jackson from the county of Augusta, Va., and was bought for him at \$800, in 1862. General Jackson rode him on reviews, and other occasions demanding any conformity to ceremony, as he was a much handsomer horse than the other. I have been hoping that you would take the horse, as I would greatly prefer selling him to a patriotic Southern man than to disposing of him at auction in Baltimore, where Barnum, or any other Yankee would have a chance of buying him."

A letter from Jackson's chief of staff also says: "Superior arrived at the General's headquarters while he was at Moss Neck, just after the battle of Fredericksburg. He was then in better order, and had more dash than he has now, and the General was delighted with him, riding him every day for exercise, and the pleasure it gave him. At a review of W. H. F. Lee's cavalry, Generals Lee, Stuart, and Jackson rode together—General Jackson being dressed in the new uniform which was presented to him by Stuart—so well remembered by all of his corps—and mounted on Superior. On that occasion the General, his horse, and his uniform created quite a sensation, taking the fancy of the cavalry, and bringing from them several cheers and many loud remarks. He afterwards reviewed a Division of his Infantry on him, but never rode him in action."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GROCERS' AND BUTCHERS' RECEIPTS.—FRIGERATORS—Cheap and good; warranted cold, and free from frost, of 10 ft. length. Also, HARRIS' ENIGMA HOT-AIR RANGE, which is so admirably constructed that the cooking is a family, instead of being a labor. It really is a pleasant exercise. Also, the NEW MAGGIOLO HEATER, which is cheap, powerful in giving heat, and saving in coal. 516 3/4th St. No. 12 North Sixth Street.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED FROM FIFTH and CHESTNUT STREETS to No. 148, SIXTH STREET, second door above WALNUT. OFFICES—No. 148 S. SIXTH STREET, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 730 4th

SIXTH WARD UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the members of this (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the Hotel, CHERRY STREET, by order. WILLIAM M. BARNES, President. JOHN G. BUTLER, Secretary. 1st

PARISE SCIENTIFIC COURSE.—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. 730 4th

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.—OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH STREET. PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 6th of July next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, the 9th of July next. A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after the 15th of July next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 6th of July next. All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and signed by the holder. S. BRADLEY, Treasurer. 626 1/2 St.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.—PHILADELPHIA, July 25, 1867. All persons who are authorized or holders of the capital stock of the company, and who have not yet paid the Ninth Installment of Five Dollars per share thereon, are hereby notified that the same shall be called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office on the 15th day of August, 1867. By order of the Board. JACOB BINDER, President. 712 1/2 St.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS COURT, WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE, Twelfth Ward. [73] 1m Subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only one and perfect dye—Elastic, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tint. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of Bleach, restores the hair, leaves it soft, smooth and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sole and Wholesale Druggists and Perfumers. FACTORY, No. 51 BARCLAY STREET, New York. 456 1/2 St.

FRANK GRANELLO, TAILOR, No. 921 CHESTNUT STREET, (Formerly of No. 132 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. 2 1/2 1/2 m

SCHOMACKER & CO'S CELEBRATED FINANCIAL.—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. 619 1/2 St. Warehouse, No. 108 CHESTNUT ST.

STEINWAY & SONS' TRIUMPH.—THE PARIS EXPOSITION. STEINWAY & SONS beg to announce that the only instrument which has been awarded THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL FOR AMERICAN PIANOS, and placed at the head of the list of all Exhibitors.

SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY. The final verdict of the only tribunal examining the rank of the awards at the Exposition, placed THE STEINWAY PIANOS. At the head of the list of all countries exhibited. In addition to the above, the great "Societe des Beaux Arts," of Paris (the French National Society of Arts and Manufactures), has, after a careful examination and comparison of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Exposition, awarded STEINWAY & SONS "for greatest superiority and novelty of construction in Pianos." 512 1/2 St. BLANUS BROS., No. 1006 CHESTNUT ST.

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 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. 230 NORTH SIXTH STREET, ABOVE VINE, And all Druggists and Variety Stores. [8 1/2 m]

DIAMOND BEACH PARK, CAPE ISLAND, N. J., FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1867. Mice heads, best in the world. John Turner names b. MAY BOY. M. Goodie names b. BILL. HENRY BENDER names b. POINT BREEZE. Carriages will start from the principal hotels at three o'clock P. M., for the Park. WILLIAM'S DOUBLE MILITARY BAND will be in attendance. 61 1/2 St.

PRIVATE DINNER.—TEN TO FIFTEEN Gentlemen can obtain GOOD DINNERS and comfortable, within five minutes walk from Third and Walnut streets. Reference of the most satisfactory character required. It would make a pleasant party of all composed of intimate friends. For six months or more, \$25 per week. Address "HOME," Evening Telegraph Office. 731 1/2 St.

NEW GALOP.—THE CELEBRATED "OVER THE SEA" GALOP, by J. T. QUIGLEY, as performed by Hasler's Band, at Congress Hall and Columbia House, Cape May, just published at HARRIS & BURNES, No. 108 CHESTNUT STREET. Price, 25 cents. 731 1/2 St.

TENTS, CANVAS, ETC.—2-HAND ARMY Tents, suitable for Camp Meetings, Hunting Parties, etc. "Awning" sets, also 500 Wagon Covers, Tarpsauls, etc. for sale low. [8 1/2 m] 414 S. FURBER & SON, SOUTH and PENN.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

THE THIRD GRAND INVITATION HOPE OF THE SEASON, BY THE GUESTS AT THIS HOUSE, Will be given [8 1/2 m]

ON SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 3, JAPS. ACADEMY ARABS. LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE GRAND ASIATIC COMBINATION. 24 JAPANESE. 24 ARABS. 24 ORIENTAL MARVELS. IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE NEW PROGRAMME. Admission—25, 50, and 75 cents. Reserved seats \$1. For sale at Trumpler's Music Store and at the Academy. Children 25 cents. 61 1/2 St.

HOP FOR SMITH'S ISLAND! FRESH AIR EXERCISE—THE BATH—ENTERTAINMENT OF THE BEST KIND. MRS. MARY LAKEMEYER, respectfully informs her friends and the public generally that she will open the beautiful Island Pleasure Ground known as SMITH'S ISLAND, on SUNDAY next, May 8, she invites all to come and enjoy with her the delights of this favorite summer resort. 18 1/2 St.

COPARTNERSHIPS. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership lately subsisting between JAMES C. CHAPMAN, JONATHAN H. ROBERTS, and JOHN R. WILSON, in the business of J. H. ROBERTS & CO., was dissolved on (the) 1st day of July, 1867. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by JONATHAN H. ROBERTS, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment. J. H. ROBERTS, JOHN R. WILSON, JOHN R. KIPKE. 730 4th

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—CHAPMAN, WILSON & CO. have this day been admitted to an interest in the firm of WALLACE, CHAPMAN & CO. PHILADELPHIA, August 1, 1867. 1st

FOR SALE. FOR SALE. CAPE MAY. TO BUSINESS MEN.

It is proposed to sell the AMERICAN HOTEL PROPERTY at CAPE ISLAND, N. J., on SATURDAY, August 3, at a clock P. M., and in the event of it not being sold together, it will be divided into five parts, either of which will be well suited for stores, offices, saloons, barber's shop, etc. etc. The House would be an excellent investment for a hotel as now used, as it has an excellent custom, is now full, and can accommodate 175 persons. Terms easy. Sold for want of time to give it attention. 1st

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—CHEAP.—House, 11 rooms, newly papered, and painted; gas, hot and cold water; location high and well shaded; lot 50 by 110 feet. Terms easy. Immediate possession. Apply at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 228 CHESTNUT STREET. 61 1/2 St.

DELIGHTFUL SHADE, RE freshing breezes, and first class refreshments in the Gardens at GLOUCESTER POINT. Boat leaves foot of SOUTH STREET daily every three-quarters of an hour. 61 1/2 St.

FOR CAPE MAY ON TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY. The new and swift steamer SAMUEL M. ELTON, Captain J. B. JONES, leaves Philadelphia street Wharf on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 4 A. M.; and returning leaves Cape May on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 7 1/2 A. M. Fare—\$2.50, including carriage hire. Children, \$1.75. Excursion tickets on Saturday, good to return on Monday, \$4, including carriage hire. G. H. HUDDLE, N. B. Mann's Express Company have arranged to transport to business, with check baggage through hotels, cottages, etc.; also sell tickets at their Office, No. 165 S. FIFTH STREET. 730 4th

TAKE THE FAMILY TO GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, the most delightful place for bathing and enjoyment in the vicinity of the city. Boat leaves foot of SOUTH STREET daily every three-quarters of an hour. 61 1/2 St.

FARE TO WILMINGTON, 15 cents. Chester or Hook 10 cents. On and after MONDAY, July 8, the steamer ARIEL will leave CHESTNUT STREET wharf at 9 1/2 A. M., and 12 1/2 P. M. Fare to Wilmington, 15 cents; excursion tickets, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 61 1/2 St.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO WILMINGTON, DEL.—The steamer ELIZABETH will leave DOCK STREET Wharf daily at 8 A. M., and returning leaves WILMINGTON at 4 P. M. Fare for the round trip, \$1.00. Single tickets, 50 cents. Chester and Marcus Hook, 25 cents. For further particulars, apply on board. 731 1/2 St.

EXCURSIONS UP THE RIVER.—The splendid steamer JOHN A. WALKER makes daily Excursions to Burlington and Bristol, stopping at Riverton, Terret, and Back River, and returning to Philadelphia. These excursions leave CHESTNUT STREET WHARF at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Returning, leave Bristol at 4 o'clock, arriving at 6 o'clock P. M. FARE—Excursion, 40 cts. Each way, 20 cts. [8 1/2 m]

SPLendid MUSIC IN THE GARDENS OF GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, EVERY AFTERNOON, commencing MONDAY, July 22. 61 1/2 St.

FIRST PREMIUM! PARIS EXPOSITION. PATEK PHILIPPE & CO'S WATCHES. THE ABOVE NAMES HAVE RECEIVED THE FIRST GOLD MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION. BAILEY & CO., No. 819 CHESTNUT STREET Sole Agents for Pennsylvania. 61 1/2 St.

SAFETY DEPOSIT COMPANY. The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuable. CAPITAL, \$500,000. DIRECTORS: N. B. BROWN, EDWARD W. CLARK, CHARLES W. CLARK, ALEXANDER HENRY, JOHN WELLS, RICHARD W. WELLS, J. GILLINGHAM FELL, HENRY J. HENRY, CHARLES MACLESTER. Office in the First Floor, the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESTNUT STREET above Fourth. 2 1/2 m. THESE THE NAME KEYS TO THE VALUABLE TRUSTS upon the following rates a year, viz: Registered Bonds and Securities, \$10 per \$100 Gold Coin or Bullion, 50 cents per \$100 Silver Coin or Bullion, 25 cents per \$100 Gold or Silver Plate, 25 cents per \$100 Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, and Liability limited, 25 cents a year to the Company. The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively) \$20, \$40, \$60, and \$75 a year, according to size and location. Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent. Interest allowed on Money Deposited for one per cent. This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description. N. B. BROWN, President. ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer. 61 1/2 St.