Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 *&* *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.

THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1868.

Congressional Proceedings.

CONGRESS will, from present indications, adjourn in a few days, but on account of the danger that Andrew Johnson may attempt some of the extraordinary demonstrations for which he is famous, if he is allowed to exercise unrestricted power, it seems probable that provision will be made for another session, in September. The failure of impeachment has apparently not yet been attended with any very serious results, but the capacity and disposition of the President to jeopardize the peace and welfare of the nation, can only be tested in the absence of the legislative guardians of the republic from the capital. Experience has shown that his conduct can be measured by no ordinary rules, and that he may at any moment confound both friends and enemies by a policy peculiarly his own. If Congress, however, reserves the power to reassemble before the Presidential election, there will be comparatively little danger that the nation will be startled by dangerous usurpations.

One gratifying feature of the proceedings of the present Congress is the care which has been taken to perfect, as far as possible, all important legislation before the confusion which usually marks the closing hours has begun to prevail. This is especially true in regard to the appropriation bills. Creditable efforts have been made to confine the expenditures of the Government to the smallest possible limits, and they have been so far successful as to elicit the commendations of that vigilant watch-dog of the Treasury, Mr. Washburne, of Illinois. He announced in the House on Tuesday that, exclusive of the appropriations for interest and bounties, the current expenditures authorized would only slightly exceed one hundred millions of dollars in greenbacks, while during Mr. Buchanan's administration, with a smaller population and fewer pressing necessities, more than seventy millions in gold was required for similar purposes. General Grant set the example of economy by the estimates he made while acting as Secretary of War, and Congress has wisely made an enormous reduction in the estimates submitted by Mr. Johnson's extravagant Cabinet officers. The Republican party can therefore present in the Presidential campaign a practical evidence of its disposition to reduce the national expenditures.

One of the other important fruits of the session is the law passed some months ago, arresting the progress of contraction of the currency. Great changes have also been made in the Internal Revenue law, by reducing the taxes on manufactures, and to a considerable extent remodelling the whole system. A singular state of uncertainty existed yesterday in official circles at Washington, as to whether the President had or had not signed the new tax bill. On the one hand, Speaker Colfax announced that the Private Secretary of the President had officially announced to the House of Representatives that the bill had been signed, together with forty-two other recent enactments, and on the other the Commissioner of Internal Revenue was informed by the President that he had not signed the bill. The latest news telegraphed last night was that there was some mistake in the official announcement to the House, and special telegrams state that the President declares it was not signed with any authority from him, and that he does not intend to sign it. It is difficult to reconcile these conflicting statements by any other supposition than that the White House contains an *ad interim* Executive.

The most important and exciting subjects are those which directly relate to the coming Presidential election. The Democracy are endeavoring to surround this subject with doubt and uncertainty, notwithstanding the authority given by the Constitution, to determine all matters relating to the Electoral College. As several States remain unreconstructed on account of the hostility of their Rebel inhabitants to the conditions prescribed by Congress, they will be excluded from legal participation in the Presidential election as they were in 1864. The Democracy are not only inclined to encourage the revolutionary proceeding of insisting that the votes thus excluded shall be counted, but they would like to hold elections in all the Rebel States under the Provisional Governments galvanized by Johnson, rather than under those which have been established by proper authority. The law passed some days ago in spite of the veto will effectually dispose of this question, unless the President contrives some dangerous and revolutionary method of re-opening it while Congress is not in session. The proposal to distribute arms to the new loyal State Governments is also connected, to a considerable extent, with this subject. If the rebels see that they can have no rational prospect of holding elections under the defeated Johnson programme, they may attempt to carry the reconstructed States by force and terrorism. Some of them do not attempt to conceal their disposition to regain political ascendancy by violent measures, and as they still possess many of the arms they used against the Union troops, it seems but just that the loyal men of the South should also be furnished with weapons for the legitimate purpose of protecting the governments established by the will of the

The Real Issue of the Campaign.

THE letter of General Blair, the Democratic candidate for the highly important office of Vice-President of the United States, presents a most revolting picture of what will follow a victory of that party in November. It is sufficient to open the eyes of the kind of partisans who have, for several months past, been asking whether they could possibly grow worse under a Democratic than they have under a Republican administration. There can be no mistaking the decision of character of General Blair, so far as the question is concerned; and the fact, that after reading his letter the Convention nominated him as their candidate is sufficient proof for all thinking people that the views of all the party substantially agree. Let us look at the facts which will follow the success of such a ticket on such a platform. The cardinal issue laid down by the Vice-Presidential nominee is the overthrow of all the work of reconstruction in the Southern States. We cannot avoid seeing that it is the test issue of the campaign. Whether or not the present State governments in the South shall continue, or whether they shall give place to the old governments which they succeeded, *the present form of government in the South is a necessity.* There is none other that can take its place. Suppose, for instance, the Democracy would take from a colored man his dearly bought ballot, what would result? We speak in a spirit of anxious anticipation, when we say that San Domingo received a lesson which it would be well for us to deeply remember. The black race is one on which the burdens of injustice can be laid with comparative safety; but there is also a point where any further addition will cause the trodden man to turn on his pursuer. Can we venture to endanger the peace of the entire South by laying any more burdens on? We must remember that the blacks of to-day are not the slaves of 1860. There has been a mighty change. The then deluded, ignorant, and unappreciative people have now learned the meaning of the word "freedom," of the word "right." They now know that they have certain privileges, which it is injustice to remove from them. Knowing this, and feeling as they do, that an attempt is being made to deprive them of their new-found liberty, will not they be liable to the persecutions of wretched demagogues, and may not they succeed in their efforts to stir up strife and cause a fearful revolution? We deprecate any such dreadful affliction, but when we say to the colored man, "You cannot vote," do we not run the risk of exasperating him, and leading to just such murderous scenes as rendered the name of San Domingo a horror? We might as well recognize the fact that the ballot once given can never be taken away, save through a revolution. We can deny to a people, unjustly, its possession, but once given it must be always afterwards allowed. General Blair's letter, therefore, means *revolution, bloodshed*, and the total overthrow of all the relations of the South.

Again, it should be remembered on whom will the mantle of political influence fall. There are but two classes—the loyalists and the ex-Rebels, and they are Rebels still. These are the only classes who can rule. Deprive the blacks of their votes, and the Rebels must, of necessity, have undisputed away. Can we afford to trust this vast power in these Rebel hands? Are the loyal people of the North prepared to accept this end for all their exertion? It means to us wide-spread ruin—a total overthrow of all that we have done since the war closed.

Let the Democracy succeed, and we stand in a far worse position than we did in 1865. We have tried an experiment; we have failed. We can't retrace our steps without acknowledging all our efforts failures, and are utterly incapable of guiding a nation. We vote ourselves fools; worse than fools; we have acted as knaves in plunging our country madly forward into a position which she cannot retain. Every vote cast for Seymour and Blair means simply this; and any Republican who, through dissatisfaction or idle complaint, will thus vote, insults his party and proclaims himself to all the world as far more unfit for the exercise of the right of suffrage than the negro whom he is seeking to disfranchise.

Foundling Hospitals.

IT is, humanly speaking, rather a good sign of the times when the daintv spirit which recoiled before the contemplation of some of the evils that infest, and always have infested, society, are not shunned by delicate females and pruriently affected gentlemen. Society now knows that there are evils, deep and dark, from which it must no longer shrink. It begins to realize that if the social atmosphere is to be kept pure, or at least attempted to be kept pure, from taints which afflict the whole body politic, that the way to remove, or, if not entirely to remove, to mitigate these evils, is to meet them boldly and unshrinkingly. There was a time, and that not so very long ago, when, if a Miss Nightingale had suggested the propriety of delicately nurtured and highly cultivated ladies entering into the precincts and confronting the filthy recesses of a male hospital, such a proposal would have been received with as much astonishment as if it had been suggested that ladies of this day should take in washing! It was only recently, we may say, that the public press, conjointly with ministers of all denominations, would allude in the faintest manner to the disgrace and harrow of what is perhaps rather euphemistically called the social evil. Fortunately, if the remedy for its eradication has not yet been found, it is honorable to the courage and humanity of the noble-minded ladies of our own city who were not afraid, on behalf of the Rosine Association, which they represented, to attempt to rescue from the path worse than that which leadeth even unto the valley of the shadow of death, erring sisters belonging to the same human family, created by the common Father, and to whom the voices of those pure mi-

sionaries must have been like the angel-tongued, pleading to them to leave the abodes of sin and wretchedness, we have only to reflect that, according to recent statisticians, who compiled their statements from the reports of a neighboring city, the average duration of life among these outcasts is very low. The majority of them, it is believed, die prematurely at from sixteen to seventeen years of age! That all are not hardened is well known; and from the papers of one poor woman who died in Glasgow, the physician in attendance found some lines which he made known after the unfortunate had gone where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest. We have only room for one couplet:—

"When pampered, starved, abandoned, or in drink,
My thoughts were racked in striving not to think!"

We were led into this train of thought from the subject before us, which subject seems to have been nearly as much avoided as the other to which we have alluded. There has been and even yet there is a prejudice in this country against the establishment of foundling hospitals, and yet these are to be found in nearly all countries, even in China and Russia. So in America the necessity for their existence has existed, it should seem, ever since infanticide has been practised, and it has been practised ever since we have had any annals of history, dating back to Egypt. We could fill column after column with historical and medical details of this child-murder as it is practised in various forms, but the regular readers of our daily journals and court reports know enough without our permitting ourselves to fill our pages with these most repulsive particulars. The very statistics are alarming to read. Our readers will know to what a frightful extent this murderous crime has become in our country. It is almost, if the medical and law reports are true, like an epidemic spreading over the land. The question to be considered is, would the establishment of foundling hospitals prevent in any way the commission of this almost universal crime? Our own experience testifies that it would not. We no more believe that they would eradicate this evil than the establishment of the Rosine Association would eradicate the evil it seeks to ameliorate; but like that, it is worthy of a trial. We think common sense would dictate that if a woman should be so unnaturally inclined as to seek to destroy her offspring, the very fear of detection, if not humanity, would rather impel her to deposit her infant in a place of this kind than to incur any other risk. We would, at all events, like to see the experiment tried.

BISMARK AND KING WILLIAM.—A letter from Berlin says:—"Count Bismark is in full convalescence. The news received this day from Vaarzin, in Pomerania where he possesses a magnificent estate, purchased last year is excellent. All nervous affections have disappeared, and the Minister is already able to make short excursions on foot and in his carriage. For some days past he has worked one hour daily, and the telegraph between Berlin and Vaarzin is in constant activity. M. de Thiele sends him every day a long report about everything that occurs. The King also has a daily despatch sent to him relative to the health of his first Minister. His Majesty lately wrote him a long letter from Babelsburg, the present royal residence, in which the King after having warmly congratulated the Chancellor on his restoration to health, expressed the pleasure he felt at his recent journey to Hanover and Worms, and, above all, the great satisfaction caused him by his interview with the sovereigns of the South."

THE COMING ECLIPSE.—The North German expedition for the observation of the solar eclipse of the 18th of August was to start from Berlin on the evening of Wednesday, the 8th of July. The funds for the expedition are provided by the Norddeutscher Bundesrath, and it is understood that the general superintendence of the expedition rests with a resident committee of the Astronomische Gesellschaft. The astronomers will land at Bombay, and will probably take a station considerably to the west of those taken by the British parties. In the selection of their stations, and in the arrangement of their journeys, they have been assisted by the advice of the best Indian scientific authorities.

GRANT'S "BLUNDERS."—The Louisville *Courier*, edited by General S. B. Buckner, says:—"The country has been given a very exaggerated idea of Grant's military capacity; that his genius is really of inferior order, and that his achievements during the war were those of a lucky blunderer rather than those of a great captain." General Grant "blundered" upon Fort Donelson one day, and captured Buckner and 52 000 prisoners. Since then he hasn't had much of an opinion of him, and nobody is surprised at it.

AN UNPREJUDICED TRIBUNAL.—One of the questions in the appeal of Denis Dowling Mulcahy, the Fenian, to the English House of Lords, was, whether a man over sixty years of age was disqualified by age from discharging the functions of a juror. Four law lords sat to determine this question. Of three of them the ages were as follows:—Lord Cranworth, 78; Lord Chelmsford, 75; Lord Colonsay, 74. The decision was that a young man of 60 was perfectly competent to discharge any function connected with the administration of justice.

A CONTRAST.—The Republican party placed at its mast-head at Chicago, on the first day after the Convention assembled, the leader of our forces, and that, too, by a unanimous representative vote of the patriots of the land. The Democratic party, at New York, after five days' bitter fighting, including bickering on the Sabbath, placed a renegade soldier at the tail end of the ticket.

POPULARITY.—A Democrat of over forty years' standing, in Indianapolis, remarked the other day:—"The nominations at New York are the most popular ever made in this country.' Upon being asked to give his reasons, he replied:—"Because those nominations please all the Republicans and nearly half the Democrats."

FRANK BLAIR, the younger, in 1860, in a campaign speech, pronounced the Democratic party "the most miserable and corrupt party that ever existed." He abused Douglass and Hendricks so fiercely that Voorhees called him (Blair) the "prince of blackguards." Such a "blackguard" is highly ornamental to such a "miserable and corrupt" party.

THE INDIANS.

Troubles on the Plains—Anticipated Hostilities.

The St. Louis *Republican* has information from an officer stationed near Fort Larned, Kansas, which explains the recently reported Indian troubles in that neighborhood. The *Republican* says:—

"Our informant states that, on the evening of the 16th instant, a large number of Indians, representing nearly all the tribes on the Plains, from the Navajoes of New Mexico to the Comanches of Texas and Sioux of the North, and including all the intermediate tribes, numbering in all from 12 000 to 15,000, had convened at Fort Larned or in its vicinity, for the purpose of receiving the usual supplies of annuity goods. These supplies consisted of coffee, sugar, ham bacon, and more especially of two hundred and fifty rifles and five hundred revolvers, and a proportionate quantity of ammunition. On account of the depredations committed by the Cheyennes some weeks ago, while on the war-path against the Kaws and Osages, the Indian Bureau at Washington had telegraphed to its agents to stop all further issues of arms and ammunition to the Indians.

"Colonel Wynkoop, in accordance with these instructions, gathered these Indians together and informed them that no issue would be made. The Indians termed this a breach of faith on the part of the Government, and said that the Peace Commissioners who met at the Medicine Lodge creek last fall had promised them monthly supplies of arms and ammunition. The said furthermore that these promises had not been kept and the peace treaty was accordingly at an end. They stated that they were prepared to go to war and represented that they needed the arms and ammunition for the purpose of supplying their families with meat. They gave Colonel Wynkoop warning that unless the arms were issued they would fight for them. Considerable commotion ensued, and the council broke up in confusion. That night the Kowa Indians attacked a train belonging to Ely N. Peterson, of Kansas City, and took from it a quantity of sugar, corn, bacon, cooking utensils, and bedding; they also beat several of the teamsters and the wagon-master, and maliciously cut up some wagon-sheets. This occurred about five miles from the post. Later in the evening they repeated the operation upon a Mexican train in the same vicinity, and fired upon the mail carrier, who returned their shots, but without effect.

"Brevet Brigadier General Alfred Sully, Lieutenant Colonel 3d United States Infantry, commanding the District of the Upper Arkansas, and whose headquarters are at Fort Harker, Kansas—distant about one hundred and fifty miles from the scene of these outrages—was sent for early that morning, and arrived at about half-past 10 on the evening of the 17th. There is probably no officer on the plains who is more feared and hated by the Indians than General Sully, for he has met them upon many battle-fields, and from long experience knows how to deal most effectually with them. His presence was like an incubus upon the Indians, and he told them in a few pointed words that while he preferred peace he was ready to fight them. He addressed them in the presence of about six hundred cavalrymen, but the Indians were insensible to the voice of reason, although they seemed to be awed by the General. They gradually sneaked away, and our informant shortly afterwards left.

"Colonel Wynkoop is agent for three tribes of Indians—the Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Apaches—and Colonel Leavenworth is agent for three other tribes, amongst whom are the Kiowas. The members of this tribe allege that Colonel Leavenworth has been guilty of duplicity, and have refused to recognize him in his official capacity of agent. For some weeks past they drew no annuity, and in their consequently impoverished condition have been much disposed to commit overt acts. It will be recollected that all the depredations so far committed have been attributed to the Kiowas. Colonel Wynkoop deprecates the vacillating course pursued towards the Indians, and says that those in his agency have never been more peaceably inclined than at present. He thinks that, influenced by this vacillating legislation, they may at any time become discontented, and that hostilities may be commenced again, the consequences of which it is impossible to foresee. The commanding officers of all the posts in the department have been ordered to prepare their respective commands for action on the shortest possible notice. The probability is that, if fighting occurs this summer, cavalry, and no infantry, will be engaged in it.

Progress of the Union Pacific Railway.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* writes as follows:—

"The machine shops of the Union Pacific Railway have been begun, and are being pushed on rapidly to completion. These buildings will comprise a round-house three hundred feet in diameter, machine-shops, engine and blacksmiths' houses, store rooms, etc., on a scale much larger than was anticipated. All of them will be of solid, massive stone, and yesterday over a hundred car loads of rock was brought down the track for the contractors. A large stone bridge over Crow creek is also being built. The company intend to put up as fast as possible a large hotel at the depot, of which the estimated cost is fifteen thousand dollars. Contracts for different portions of the work have been made, and in a short time many hundreds of men will be employed in their construction. The delay in the erection of these shops, at the date fixed repeatedly by the directors, has caused great loss to this town. Had the company kept the contract it would have given faith to many who doubted in the permanency of Cheyenne, and hundreds would long since have settled and gone into business here, who only came and looked round and left.

"From the town up the road nothing unusual is heard. Laramie is steadily evaporating as the end of the track becomes more distant, and its heterogeneous population are migrating to North Platte and Green River. Trains will run through to Carbon, eighty-three miles west of Laramie, in a day or so, though that will not affect Laramie, as the stages will make that their starting point until the track reaches Green River. Laramie is emphatically dull; money scarce, and every branch of business, as well as the professions, overdone."

Railroad Travelling in Pennsylvania.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* states that during the 4th, 5th, and 6th of July 63 004 passengers were conveyed over the Pennsylvania Railroad who purchased tickets at the stations of the Company along the line of this thoroughfare. This does not include those who purchased through tickets over other roads, nor members attending the Convention at New York who bought through tickets at points in the West. The tickets were all sold at stations along the road, and for three days' work may be regarded as almost unprecedented in the annals of railroad travelling.

—The annual story of men carried over Niagara Falls, elicits the devout aspiration of an exchange that they may be hackmen.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN Tablet of Solidified Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4]

HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street, BIBLE STUDY.

THIS EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Subject—"The First Missionary Journey of the Apostle Paul"

To be conducted by R. H. HINCKLEY, JR., Esq.

All are invited. 7 11

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

PHILADELPHIA, July 22, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock, clear of taxes; out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after August 1st proximo to which time the Transfer Books will remain closed.

7 22 10t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A SWEET TRAVELLING COMPANION.—Uneridge found forty passengers in one Rhenish city and even in this cleaner country all travellers encounter offensive smells; fortunately, however, the way of a handsome lady is strewn with PHALON'S "FLOR DE MAYO," the new perfume, which surrounds the owner, even in the midst of malaria, with a refreshing atmosphere. Sold by all druggists. 15

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

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

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to

Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.

Easton, Pa., July, 1868. 7 14 6t

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—In pursuance of resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors at a stated meeting held this day, notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, that they will have the privilege of subscribing, either directly or by substitution under such rules as may be prescribed therefor, for Twenty-five Per Cent. of additional Stock at Par, in proportion to their respective interests as they stand registered on the books of the Company, May 20, 1868.

Holders of less than four Shares will be entitled to subscribe for a full share and those holding more Shares than a multiple of four Shares will be entitled to an additional Share.

Subscriptions to the new Stock will be received on and after May 30, 1868, and the privilege of subscribing will cease on the 30th day of July, 1868.

The instalments on account of the new Shares shall be paid in cash, as follows:—

1st. Twenty-five Per Cent. at the time of subscription, on or before the 30th day of July, 1868.

2d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of December, 1868.

3d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of June, 1869.

4th. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of December, 1869, or if Stockholders should prefer the whole amount may be paid up at once, or any remaining instalments may be paid up in full at the time of the payment of the second or third instalment, and each instalment paid up, shall be entitled to a pro rata dividend that may be declared on full Shares. THOMAS M. FIRTH,

5 14 11w Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor. S. BRADFORD,

s 28 10t Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, June 30 and be reopened on THURSDAY, July 16, 1868.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of national and State tax; payable on Common Stock on and after JULY 15 to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant. All payable at this office.

6 26 2m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

THE DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, AND THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES.

A dividend of (5) FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the above Companies, clear of United States tax, will be payable on and after August 1st 1868 at No. 111 LIBERTY Street, New York or No. 226 South DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, to the Stockholders of July 15, 1868.

RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer.

Princeton, July 20, 1868. 7 21 12t

OFFICE OF INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, July 13, 1868.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of taxes, payable on demand. CHARLES PLATT,

7 13 12t Secretary.

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON,—THE LARGEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL IN NEW ENGLAND—Vertical Railway; Apartments with Bathing and Water conveniences connecting, Billiard Halls, Telegraph Office, and Cafe.

6 9 tu th 3m LEWIS RICE & SON, Proprietors.

RARE MANUFACTURES IN FINE Confections, for Tourists and for the Sea side. STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,

7 3 1m 4p No. 1210 MARKET Street.

CLOTHING.

OXYHYDROTHELENDISULPONITIC ACID.

This is a tremendous Acid, if we may judge by its name. The world is indebted for it to the chemical researches of the learned Professor ABEDNEGO B. SHANIBARMESOPOTAMIABARRAQUITCHMAYER, who has also invented several other acids and things equally valuable, and some of which he intends to sell by his own name.

We have'nt any of this Acid, and we don't intend to get any. The very thought of it is enough to bite a body these warm days. We don't mean to keep it on hand.

But we do intend to keep on hand—

ELEGANT ALPACA COATS,
FINE LIGHT CASSIMERE COATS,
LUSTROUS WAITE COATS,
SNOWY WHITE VESTS,
RADIANT WHITE PANTALOONS.

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

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

BROWN STONE CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,

4 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

FRANK CRANELLO

TAILOR,

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,

(PENN MUTUAL BUILDINGS),

HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF THE FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS,

JOSEPH TACKEY, on Coats,

ERNEST L. MUELLER, on Pants and Vests,

ENTIRE SATISFACTION AS TO STYLE AND FIT IS FULLY GUARANTEED,

SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE. 6 18 3m

FOR CAPE MAY ON SATURDAY.—The splendid new steamer LADY OF THE LAKE will leave Pier 19, above VINE street, on SATURDAY MORNING at 9 15 A. M., and returning leave Cape May on MONDAY.

Excursion Tickets $3, including carriage hire.

Each way, $2 50, including carriage hire. 7 18 3t

DRY GOODS.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

WILL OFFER AT THEIR

BEE-HIVE DRY GOODS STORE,

Prior to taking their July inventory,

THEIR ENTIRE STOCK

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
DRESS GOODS, EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, LACE GOODS,
LADIES' HOSIERY, GLOVES,
PARASOLS, AND FANCY ARTICLES,
SUMMER SHAWLS, SACQUES,
BANQUES, PELISSES,
SEA-SIDE AND CARRIAGE GARMENTS,
LAMA LACE SHAWLS,
BOURNOUX AND ROTONDES
IN BLACK AND WHITE,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
PIQUES, PERCALES,
ENGLISH NAINSOOKS, PLAIN & CHECK,
FRENCH ORGANDIES, ETC.
MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
CRAPES
CRAPE COLLARS AND VEILS,
LINEN COLLARS AND SETS,
LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

THE BEE-HIVE.

No. 920 CHESNUT Street,

1 13 tuths4p PHILADELPHIA.

LADIES ABOUT TO LEAVE THE city for their country houses or the sea-shore will find it greatly to their advantage, before purchasing elsewhere, to examine

The Extensive Stock, at Greatly Reduced Prices, of

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET,

GIRARD ROW,

Comprising a complete assortment for personal or household use, of

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, PUFFED REVERED AND TUCKED MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, JACONETS, PIQUES, and WHITE GOODS, in every variety,

VEILS AND VEIL MATERIALS of every description, together with an extensive assortment of

HOUSEHOLD LINENS,

AT TEMPTING PRICES

In every width and quality,

SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE, SHEETING, & TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, FLANNELS, DIMITIES FOR SPREADS, AND FURNITURE COVERS, MARSEILLES, HONEYCOMB, AND OTHER SPREADS, TOWELS AND TOWELLING IN DAMASK AND HUCKABACK, SUMMER BLANKETS, TABLE COVERS, ETC.

ALSO, SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE AND SHEETING MUSLINS,

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