Evening Telegraph

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED). AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET. Price, Three Cents per Cory (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

TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1868.

On Changes in Political Opinions. WE lately took occasion to say that while there are numbers of persons accustomed to speak of inconsistencies in politics, as if these were something extraordinary, a little reflection would show that political tergiversations have been practised by the greatest statesmen in all countries. When a well-known English debater had inwrought into one of his elaborate speeches a number of political changes which the late Sir Robert Peel had made in the course of his political career, he was answered with outting satire by that statesman, that "the gentleman had discharged the accumulations of a vacation!" Not long afterwards the learned and brilliant accuser of Sir Robert Peel so far recanted his former views as to declare "the charge of apostasy is grossly unjust. A man ought no more to be called an apostate because his opinions alter with the opinions of the great body of his contemporaries than he ought to be called an oriental traveller because he is always going round from west to east with the globe and every-

thing that is upon it." Everybody knows that the tariff question, so bitterly opposed by the South, nearly occa-Sioned a civil war during General Jackson's Administration; yet so late as 1816 some of Mr. Calhonn himself, who even advocated the minimum provision then for the first time introduced into a tariff bill), with the Southern and New Rogland States went together against a tariff, while the Middle and Western States went for protection! In 1820 a mesting of Boston merchants was held in Faneuil Hall in favor of free trade! They sent Mr. Webster to Congress to represent that interest, and those of our readers who may desire it will find a powerful free trade speech, delivered by Mr. Webster in 1824. As a strange contrast to this, some good-natured writer, not many years ago, raked up a report and resolutions adopted in Tammany Hall, in 1819, by Democratic politicians. This report was in favor of protection! If we retrace our steps a little backwards we will find that the doctrine of consolidation was lik-wise used by the Democrats against the Federal administration of John Adams, in opposition to which the Democrats got up the famous Virginia resolutions, in 1798. When the Democrats favored in the United States Bank controversy. When the late Mr. Webster was on one occasion twitted by the late Mr. McDuffis, of South Carolina, for having changed his opinions on this question, he replied, very justly, "A man may change his opinions, and yet be an honest

The slavery question furnishes another instance. Without wishing to detract in the slightest degree the merit justly due to Mr. Antony Benezet, of our State, it must, in justice to Mr. Jefferson, be said that within a very few years of the time of Mr. Benezet's appeal, he attempted, during his first sitting in the Virginia House of Burgesses, in 1760. to get a bill passed to allow owners to manumit slaves, the laws then in existence not allowing them that privilege. General Washington, though a Southern man, would have manumitted his slaves during his lifetime, and was only prevented because they were the property of his wife. His opinions on slavery even then are well known from one of his letters addressed to General Lafayette.

"If you attempt to pass the Catholic disa bilities bill, there is an end of the English Constitution," said the Duke of Wellington, and both he and Sir Robert Peel declared that they never, never could be induced to support such a measure, and both afterwards did support it. One of the most powerful opponents when the repeal of the corn laws was proposed, was this same Sir Robert Peel, and yet he afterwards not only gave their repeal his support, but with that manliness and generosity which were never wanting to his character, he publiely declared that the glory and fame of having achieved this happy victory belonged to Mr. Cobden. If we turn to France, the same lesson is repeated. "Think of Thiers and Guizot," somewhere exclaims Mr. Pendenuis in Mr. Thackeray's masterly novel, "and then talk to me of your principles."

We might easily manufacture a chapter, and a pretty long one too, from French political history alone. Perhaps the example of the present ruler is enough. Of all the exam. ples we have brought forward, he is the most notable specimen; for all his professions, all his pretended love of freed in we know were insincere, from the time when he addressed himself to the members of the Assembly in 1850, in which he said: - "The noblest object, and the most worthy of an exalted mind, is not to seek when in power how to perpetuace it, but to labor inseparably to fortify, for the benefit of all, those principles of authority and morality which defy the passions of mankind and the instability of laws." We all know to Louis Napoleon that we would look for jus-Queen Elizabeth, have yielded to the public great deliverer of the nation from plamor, and withdrawn measures which they the assaults of the Rebellion could most

had set their minds on, rather than risk a doubtful contest with the people and Parliament, they acted wisely, and with prudential motives. Want of space prevents our illustrating their positions, as we should like to do. But enough, we think, has shown to satisfy politicians that on the questions of the present day they need not fear on either side to be reproached with inconsistency. On the questions of banking, the currency, the tariff, etc., both the great political parties are now divided. Eminent examples might be produced from either side in support of this view. Thus, to take only one instance:-The Democratic party at one time was conspicuous for its opposition to banking. That opposition ceased long since. Whatever the future may give forth, we of the present day can may this much, in justice to the present party in power, that it accomplished two great works for which it deserves to be remembered. it put down the Rebellion, and it destroyed

The Two-Third Rule. THE Democratic National Convention at New

York adopted the report of the Committee on Organization, recommending the adoption of the rules which governed the National Convention of 1864. Subsequently the ques. tion arose whether this action made the twothird rule binding, and no less an authority than the netorious Vallandigham declared that it undoubtedly had such an effect. The Presi, dent of the Convention announced that he would investigate this question, but he appears to have arrived at no decision before the adjournment yesterday, and meanwhile it seems to be understood that if the two-third rule has not been already adopted, in the manner indicated, it will be passed as a distinct proposition, for the discussion to which we have referred arose on the Southern statesmen (and among them was a motion made by Mr. George W. Brewer, of this State, that "no gentleman shall be declared the nominee of this Convention for President of the United States unless he shall receive two-thirds of all the votes cast," which was temporarily withdrawn for the purpose of enabling the presiding officer to ascertain whether it was not unnecessary. The nearest approach to a rejection of this old "landmark of Democracy" was a proposition offered by one of the delegates, that the opinion should -be expressed that no future Convention should adopt it. The real reason for the two-third rule has been substantially destroyed. It was invented and sustained mainly to enable the Southern Democrats to prevent the nomination of any candidate supposed to be unsound on the slavery question, and it admirably served this purpose by perpetually warning all Democratic aspirants to high national both the contending parties. It was used by honors that the conciliation of the South was an indispensable requisite of success. The ground on which the two-third rule was openly advocated was that it was inherently wrong to permit the States in which the Democratic the war which afterwards took place with party was in a clear minority, united with a Great Britain, the cry of consolidation was few States that usually chose Democratic elecraised by the Whigs, who got up the Hartford | tors, to dictate a nominee to the Democratic Convention. The same course was pursued States, and that the most certain and just method to prevent the latter from being bur. thened with an obnoxious candidate was to enable one-third of the members of every National Convention to interpose a virtual veto upon the decisions of their associates. This rule has surrounded the nominations of Democratic conventions with great uncer tainty. It is difficult enough for a prominent candidate to obtain a majority of votes, and almost impossible to secure a two-third endorsement. The rule has already led to the nomination and election of two candidates, Polk and Pierce, who had never been seriously sustained as Presidential aspirants prior to the assemblage of the Conventions which gave an unexpected stamp to their obscure claims. But on the other hand it prompted Van Buren, smarting under a sense of injustice, to resort to the Free-soil

movement of 1848 which defeated General Cass, and it gave the bolters at Charleston in 1860 a fair pretext for their continued opposition to Stephen A. Douglas, which led to the election of Abraham Lincoln, and thus, while the Democracy won two victories by the two-third rule, it was equally powerful, indirectly if not directly, in causing their overthrow on two memorable occasions, and in changing the whole current of American polities. Its tendency to bring to the surface obscure and undeserving men has had a damaging influence upon the welfare of the country. It has practically disseminated the lesson far and wide that true services and spendid abilities are rather an obstacle than an aid to the attainment of the highest honors of the Republic, and that Presidents may be chosen not for what they have done or are capable of doing, but on account of the obscurity of their records, and because they have mingled so little in the turmoils of publie life as to have awahened no jealousies, and to have made no active enemies-From present indications the Convention now in session in New York will be guided in its selection of a nominee by this narrow rule-It is probable that, after passing over the few candidates who have been prominently named, it will finally descend to the low level of mediocrity in search of some accidental personage who is in no respect better or worse than thousands of his fellow-Democrats. The action of the Republican Convention at Chicago presents a proud contrast with this system. Although it was bound by no two-third rule, it found a candidate worthy of unanimous support, because he had centred upon himself the affections of the nation by resplendent services. General Grant and the Republican what this moralist did in 1851. No, it is not party were alike honored by this nomination, the former by the magnificent endorsement tification of change of opinions, or for example from the patriotic men of the country it imof any kind. If monarchs, even of the class plied, and the latter because its aims known as despotic, such as Henry VIII and and purposes were such that the

worthily and appropriately enforce and represent them. The Democratic party can find no similar representative of its views and principles, and its meagre prospects of success are based rather on schemes designed to blind the American people in reference to its true character and purposes than on the choice of a representative candidate and a truthful

Perspicuous Telegrams.

Ir would require persons with far greater penetration than any of the general reading public of the United States possesses to understand the despatches received over the cable in regard to the assassination of the Prince of Servia. All that we can definitely make out is that the reigning Prince, name not given, was shot in his garden. The next information is that contained in the following

"A despatch from Paris of June 23, says:-After the accusations brought against Prince Kars-Georgevitch concerning the assassination at Beigrade, an account of the manner in which the news of the event was received by nim is of interest. According to the Correspondence Generale of Vienna, the old Prince excisimed, with tears in his eyes, 'Servia, my dear country, what trials have you yet to pass turough!' The effect produced on the Prince of argro by the crime also appears to have been

immense. "According to the Debatte, of Vienna, the sovereign of the Black Mountain on being in-formed of the murder, immediately left his r-sidence at Cettigne and shut himself up in the castle inhabited by his mother, thinking was there slone in safety from the revolvers of

Could anything be more intensely vague than this despatch? Who is the Prince of the Black Mountain? Who is the old Prince, and what is there in his saying that is creditable to him? But to keep up the folly we have this morning the following:-

BRIGRADE, July 6 -C. Nemolovie, brother-in law of Prince Kara George has been executed for participation in the recent conspiracy.

As we never heard of C. Nemolovie's arrest or of his trial, or any suspicions directed against him, we must confess to a vague surprise at his untimely execution. If the mind of the Associated Press agent was a logical one, he would know that it aids greatly to the interest of the conclusion if we are given the premises.

Woman's Rights.

MRS. SUSAN B. ANTHONY communicated with the Democratic Convention yesterday, and was not treated with that deference which ancient knights would have been gratified with. Her communication was greeted with great laughter, and no small derision. If a woman so far forgets her sphere, so far unsexes herself as to appear before a body of six hundred men, she cannot expect to be treated with that regard which is her due. So long as she behaves modestly, and by her very helplessness has a claim to attention and respect, we find few cases in America in which she has any cause to complain of any want of deference. But when once she becomes the strongminded champion of what are inappropriately called "woman's rights," she forfeits all claims to respectful attention. She comes among men priding herself on her capability to take care of herself, and the New York Convention, in receiving with jeers Mrs. Anthony's letter, acted only towards her as she had every reason to justly anticipate. We hope that we will soon hear the end of this indelicate and obtrasive style of females forcing themselves into public notice.

The Sanhedrim in Session. THE Democratic Convention spent the day in silly arguments over petty questions of Parliamentary tactics. A more profitless day for a national convention could not have been imagined. It was completely barren, and indicates a willingness to fritter away time, which does not put the leaders in a very enviable light. The selection of Horatio Seymour as President effectually proves that his declination of the nomination is real. Had he been playing Casar, and throwing away the crown only to secure it, he would never have occupied the position he does. It is anticipated that no less than thirty or forty ballots will be necessary before a nomination is made. As spoils, not principles, are the objects aimed at, there is no danger of any lack of harmony as soon as the selection is made.

Consistent.

THE Democracy favor retrenchment. That is their constant cry. Next to "death to the nigger" there is none so popular as "economy." To carry out effectually these views Mr. Samuel J. Randall, of our city, offered a tesolution in "favor of increasing the pensions of soldiers and sailors by paying them in gold or its equivalent." As this would just about cost the Government half as much again annually as is now paid for peasions the gross hypoerisy of the "retrenchment" cry is apparent. The resolution of Mr. Randall was s transparent bid for the soldiers' votes, and is so self-evident that none can be deceived

A Democratic Speech.

GENERAL THOMAS EWING was called upon to address the Democratic Convention vesterday, and did so amid much applause. Comment on his speech is unnecessary, as the text speaks for itself :-

"Since our meeting here we have had the pleasure of friendly intercourse with many of the most prominent Genera's of the Confederate army. (Applause.) Knowing them to be men of honor, comparing views with them and feeling that their views and our views as to the present and future policy Government coincide, we will take by the hand as brothers, (applause)."

THE great Vaux delivered a characteristic speech in New York. Being in a cheerful frame of mind, he declared "We have survived our Constitution and our country;" and proceeded to recommend that the "Fifth of July be hereafter celebrated as the anniversary of the downfall of negro rule and radical tyranny." As the fifth was a singularly hot Sunday, in which nothing was done for or against negro rule, we cannot imagine why it is

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER .- TO PREVENT Sunouro. Frechies, and keep the skin whit and beautiful use WisiGHT'S ALCONATED GLY CERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE sty fragrant, transparent, and A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street,

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.] THE GREAT NAPOLEON WAS FOND of vi lets a significant of their leasures at St Helepa, but what is the scent of the violet, or any combination of garden flowers, when combared with the perfume of Pusion's "FLOR DE M" YO". Let the ladles answer. Sold by all drugging. druggists,

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.—
JULY 6, 1868.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividence of SPVEN AND A HALF PER CENT, and TWO AND A HALF PER CENT, EXTRA, making TAN PAR CENT payable on demand.
Aso, a Dividend of THREE FOURTHS PER CENT, being the State Tax for 1868 of Three Milk on assessed value of \$230 per Share, which will be paid to the State Teasurer is account of the S ock holders; the lax being a Hen upon the S ock until paid.
76 44

J. HOCKLEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSEN-GER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD and BROWN Streets,

PHILADELPHIA, July 1, 1808. The Board of Directors have This Day declared a Dividenc of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share (clear of tax), payable at this Office on and after WEDNESDAY, 15th 10st.

The transfer book will be closed from Saturday, W. H. KEMBLE 11th, until 15th inst.

OFFICE OF THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 408 CHE-NUT Street
PRILADELPRIA July 6, 1988,
Board of Urschart have this day declared a The Board of Fireters have this day declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENE, payable on demand, clear of all t-xes.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD,
Becretar

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF Pril .. DELPHIA. Office, No. 400 WALNOT Street, JULY 6, 1868.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT on the Capital Sock of the Company for the last six months payable outdemand the office. 7 6 12t ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Sec'v.

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON,-THE LANGEST FIRST CLASS HOTELIN NEW
ENGLAND - Vertical Railwa s; Apartments with
Bathing and Water conveniences connecting, Billard Halls, Telegraph Office, and Cafe,
69 in the 2m LEW 18 KICE & SON Proprietors. RARE MANUFACTURES IN FINE

Confections, for Tourists and for the Sea side. STEPHEN F. WHITMAN. No. 1210 MARKAT Street.

BANK REPORTS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BECOMD NATIONAL BANK OF PHILA-RESOURCES PANKFORD, July 6, 1868.

U.S. Bos da deposited with Treasurer U.S. to secure circulation. To secure Deposits		\$831,791.68
U. S. Legal Tender-notes		- Past Ast no
U. S. 8-per-cent. Certificates	2 354 96 25,050 60	111 391 94
Cash Items and Revenue Stamps		1 459 78 82 91 16 050 c0 1,727 94 117 219 75
Total	1	1,081,681.68
Capital Stock paid in		300,000 00 75.0 0 00 7,691 39 243 795 09 450,197 61

WILLIAM H. SHELME COINE, Cashler, NINTH QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE RE-PHILADELPHIA, July 6, 1863, RESOURCES.

\$1,193,762 92 Loans and discount Legal tender notes and cer-

LIABILITIES. Capital stock... \$2 844 986 2 JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. 7 7 tuthact

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"HOW TO MAKE YOUR HORSE GO!"

If you will send one dollar, with your name. Photograph, and Post Office address, to box number something-or-other, New York, you will receive full instructions how to train any horse so as to make him go fast.

But we will give you the receipt for nothing. Here it is:-

"Saddle your horse, and get on him. Just before starting, put a handful of chesnut burrs on the animal's back just under the saddle. Then he will go so fast that if you don't stick fast to him, he will pitch you off." If this don't succeed in making him go fast,

drive round to our store, and ask for a new pair of pantalcons! A ride on a horse going in this fashion, will

tear your clothes, and make you want new The place where most folks now go for their new clothes is the

BROWN STONE CLOTHING HALL

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EVANS & LEACH, No. 628 MARKET STREET,

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SUMMER CLOTHING.

Parties requiring a Good Fit at LOW PRICES, will find it to their advantage to call on us. 416 thatusm DRY GOODS.

SUMMER SILKS. Reduced Prices.

BARGAINS IN LIGHT STRIPES, CHECKS AND CHENES, a \$1.00. \$150, \$1.75 to \$2.76.

SOLIF COL RS, all prevailing shades, at \$1 85,\$2 00, 62°15 to \$2.75.

DRESS COODS.

Reduced Prices.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO., No. 920 CHESNUT Street.

FRENCH PERCALES, best quality, reduced to PRENCH PERCALES, 25, 28, 30 cents. FERNCH PRINTED PIQUES, the pest, at 75 cents SILK GRENADINES black and colored grounds, 50 to 75 cents, reduced from 75 cents and \$1.25, BILL AND WOOL POPLINS, \$100 a yard, formerly

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

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FRENCH ORGANDIES, 50 and 60 cents.

Reduced Prices.

SUMMER CLOTH SACKS, at \$5, \$5, and \$10; reduced from \$10, siz, and \$10. FILE GARMENTS at \$18, \$24, and \$50; reduced from ELEGANT BEDOUIN WRAPPERS for the Ssa-sice, \$10 and \$12; u.ualiy sold at \$15 and \$18.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

NEW ARRIVALS IN OUR CHEAP DEPARTMENTS.

Another lot Hemstitched Cambric Hdkfs , at 25 and s cents. Freuch, Scotch, and Hamburg Eigings and Insertion: 17 tents to \$2s vard; cnean.
Liben Cours, Coffs, and S is 5, 12 is to 20 cents.
500 Honeycomb Summer Quints, at \$1.57%; usual price \$2.50.

Black Hernari, coavse mesh, 31 cents; very cheap, 1 notes' and M'sses' Liste Faread G oves, 1800 pairs at 25 cents; assaily \$7\\$; c-nts.

Re-volution in the price of Ladies' Neck Ties; Chassepot Neck Ties, 50 cents; usual price \$1.

Roman Scari Ties, \$1 25, \$1.50, usually \$2 and \$1.50.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO., No. 920 CHESNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA.

WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED.

A new lot of Nalayook Masilan, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50 and #0 cents.

Soft finish Cambrics, Jaconets, Victoria Lawns, Swiss Musilus, etc. etc.

Nainsook Plaid and Strips Muslins, Satia Paild Nairsooks.

PIQUES! PIQUEST White Piques, very cheap, etc.

Marsellies, Lancaster, and Honeycomb Quilts. Table Lineus Napkins and Towels. Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' and Calidren's

Restery, and Gloves. Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs. Ladles' Hemistitched Hidkfs., all linen.

Children's Linen Handkerchiefs, colored border, 1234 cents. Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, cheap,

PRICE & WOOD.

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT,

PHILADELPHIA. A FULL LINE OF COL'D SILKS IN CHOICE SHADES, AT \$2 PER YARD.

GEORGE D. WINHAM'S. OPENED THIS MORNING.

ANOTHER CASE OF THOSE PLAID SILES. Black and White Plaids, \$1" 2%. Green and White Plaids, \$1'12% Blue and White Plaids, \$1 1256. Purple and White Plaids, \$1'12%. One case still Richer, at \$1°25.

WISHAM'S CHEAP STORE.

WILL OPEN THIS MORNING IRISH POPLINS IN CHOICE SHADES, FOR TH SPRING OF 1868, at GEO. D. WINHAM'S.

EICHTH ST. EMPORIUM FOR BLACK SILKS. 3-4 White Edge, Heavy, only \$1 75,

Gros Grains, Heavy, only \$1.87. Gros Grains, Extra Heavy, only \$2. Lyons Gros Grain, Elegant, only \$2 50. Best Makes from \$2 50 to \$6 per yard.

ALL THE ABOVE AT WISHAM'S CHEAP SILK STORE. MOZAMBIQUES 12h AND 15 CENTS, FOR merly sold at 25 cents per yard.

LAWNS at 12% and 15 cents. PRINTED CHALLIES, 12% cents. Or entire stock of Spring and Summer Goods is now offered AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, to effect a rapid clearing.

Our stock is varied and embraces the most attract tive styles of the Season.

STODDART & BRO., Nos. 486, 452 and 454 North SECOND St. W ASH POPLINS 33 CENTS, CLOSING OUT Dress Goods AT REDUCED PRICES.

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37% cents, from LATE AUCTION SALES. STODDART & BRO., Nos. 450, 452 and 454 North SECOND St. -

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Sporting Goods at a Bargain. The attention of the trade and public is called to the large assortment of Guns, Fishing Tackle, and other Sporting

Goods. AT NO. 469 CHESNUT SEREET, Which is being sold at very low rates to close business. Bargains in fine Guns, Fishing Rods, Base Ball and Cricket implements can be had, and the op-

portunity should not be lost. Call at ence, and be satished as to our very low rates. C. B. WESTCOTT. FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT, THE

A LO DE BERMSHIP PROMETHEUS IS NOW loading at the pe's wharf foot of WALNUT Street and will estitively sail SATURDAY next little instant, at 10 positive y sail SATURDAY apply to o'clock A. M. For freight, apply to o'clock A. M. For freight, apply to No. 2 DUCK Street Whark DAY GOODS.

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ORGANDY ROBES.

EDWIN HALL & CO., NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Will offer to-day magnificant styles of ORGAN-DIES and ORGANDY ROBES, at a great reduction

ORGAN DIES, Reduced from \$1 to 50 cents.

from former prices, viz:-

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ORGANDY ROBES from \$18 to \$7.

ONE LOT ROBES from \$15 to \$4.

Also, one lot of PERCALE ROBES, reduced to &: former prices, \$12.

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ASSETS. Cash on hand and in Bank ... 30,010-15 Cash in hands of Agents, and in course of transleton. Amount of Luans secured by Mortgage, constituting drat lien on Real E tate, on which there is less than one year's inter-

est due and owing...... Amount of Stocks owned by the Company, whetherof any State or the United States, or of any incorporated city of the United Sates, or of any other description, specifoing the number of shares and the par

Authorized

and market value of the same. Market. U. B. 5-2-6. .976,903 \$83 436 50 U B. 7+80F. 12,113 12 U. S. 10-40w. Cooke & Co. War Fund

11,439 00 107,497-91 101,000 Amount of Stocksheld by the Company as

collateral security for loans, with the amount loaned on each kind of stock, its par and market value Market.

172,550 198 987-25 Amount of interest on investmen a made by the Company, due and unpaid ...

INCOME OF THE COMPANY. Amount of cash premiums received ... Amount of premiums earned..... Amount of interest money received from 4,614-93

the investment of the Company ... Amount of lucome of the Company from any other source ... 18,961-48

LIABILITIES. Amount of losses due and unpaid, and claims for losses which are in suit, or contested by the Company ... amount of losses during the year which have not been settled..... 18,920:34 Amount of dividends declared... 15.000:00 Amount of money borrowed, and the value

and amount of security given (none bor-EXPENDITURES.

3,181-37 Amount of losses paid during the year 93,914-70 Amount of Dividends paid during the year (see bove)... Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to the Agents and Officers of the Company ... 35,635-11

Amount of taxes paid by the Company.....

Amount of all of er expenses and expen ditu:es of the Company 12.894-31 HERMAN L. POWERS, PRESIDENT. THOMAS GOODMAN, SECRETARY.

TILLINCHAST & HILT. AGENTS,

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1868,

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Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents. Agents wanted everywhere. Fings in Muslin, Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, whole-

Political Clubs fitted out with everything they may CALL ON OR ADDRESS

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DEAFNESS.-EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have lavented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators, also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTE Sirect, below Chesnath