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TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1868.

Contradictory Versions of the Damocratic Creed.

THE New York Convention contained too many adroit and scheming politicians to permit unequivocal action on the leading issues of the day. They purposely designed that diverse constructions should be given to their platform, and that their candidates should possess contradictory records. No man in the country could have been more acceptable to the antiwar Democracy than Horatio Seymour, while Blair was terribly in earnest in his antagonism to the Rebellion, as long as Rebel armies remained in the field.

Vallandigham readily recognized in Seymour a congenial spirit, and a type of the class who scarcely attempt to conceal their conviction that every Union soldier was a foe to constitutional liberty. And yet, appeals are being made to the men who were denounced as "Lincoln's birelings" and as "abelition emissaries," to support Seymour because his associate on the Democratic ticket was a General of the Union army; and Blair's military deeds are vaunted to the skies as the most daring and useful exploits of the war. The platform as explained by various Democratic organs is a complete riddle. The New York World contends that the financial planks contain nothing that the most timid boudholder can deem objectionable, while the Cincinnati Enquirer declares that they are "a substantial affirmation of Mr. Pendleton's policy;" that "it is a set_ tled part of the Democratic creed that the Five-twenty bonds are to be paid in greenbacks," and that "this is a proud triumph of the people over the bondholding influence which has made such a bitter and vindictive fight against it." We also observe in journals that openly sympathized with the Rebellion the claim that the Democratic Convention in nominating General Blair distinctly endorsed the views advocated in his letter to Colonel Brodhead, and thus committed itself to revolutionary antagonism to the reconstruction policy of Congress. The Rebels do not attempt to conceal their gratification at this enlistment of their Northern associates in the ranks of a new rebellion, and they dwell with special unction upon this feature of the Democratic creed. On the other hand, some of the oracles of the Northern Democracy deny that the party is committed to the views enunciated by General Blair. They readily discern the difficulties they will encounter in attempting to resist the popular demand for acquiesence in the adjustment which has already been made. Business men and patriotic citizens of all parties demand peace. The rebellious States have caused, through the machinations of their rebellious politicians, enough trouble to the country, and the plan which has been devised of giving loyal men a leading influence in their councils affords the only practical method of insuring the future safety and security of the nation. The more sagacious Democratic journals have confessed that, as reconstruction cannot be overthrown by peaceable and Constitutional means, the continued agitation of this subject can only be productive of mischievous results. But the Rebels proudly point to Blair's nomination, in the face of his Brodhead letter, as a conclusive proof that the party is committed to its dangerous doctrines.

During the campaign the election of Seymour and Blair will be systematically advocated in different sections on directly opposite grounds. The "unchangeable" Democracy will not hesitate to tone down or up their platform to suit every latitude. Wall street will be consoled with a financial creed very different from that avowed in the West, and the South will be regaled with doctrines that will rarely or never be uttered in the commercial centres of the North.

Horatio Seymour and the Rebel Com-

missioners. Ir there is one office in the gift of the people the occupant of which should be above all suspicion and reproach, that office is the Presidency of the United States. It seems positively foolish to argue that the President should be honest and trusted, but above all things else he should be patriotic. The head of a great nation must be a devoted and unswerving lover of that nation. In his hands, to a great extent, rests the fate of America. Suppose during the war we had had a man for President who had not been true to the cause of the Union, what form of a government would we have had to-day? To place the almost regal power of Chief Executive in the hands of any one but a public servant whose faith has been tried, would be most unwise. To place that power in the hands of one sus. pected of want of patriotism in the darkest hour of the national peril, would be criminal. Viewed, then, in this light, how do the claims of Horatio Seymour to the Presidency of the United States appear? Does he stand so high as to appear beyond all question, "so far as his patriotism concerned? Does an inspection of his record during the war discover no blot upon his fame? If there is even a suspicion, we ought not allow him to be President. The evidence against him, however, justifies more than a suspicton. It is sufficient ground for the conviction that Toratio Seymour during the war was a friend

of Rebels if not in league with the Rebel authorities at Richmond. We have already referred to his evident complicity with the New York rioters. He did not hand them out arms; he did not lead them in person; but by his words instigated them to the exact course which they took this day five years ago. There is the clearest connection between the cause and the effect, and no unprejudiced mind can fail to see it. This is one story But proof follows proof, and before the cam paign is over the whole connection of Horatio Seymour with the Richmond Rebels will, we hope, be made clear. The Columbus Journa publishes the affidavit of James Sidney Hill, late United States Consul at New Brunswick. It was made on June 2, 1864, or long before any connection existed between Governor Seymour and the Presidential Chair. It was part of the duty of the Consul to watch the movements of C. C. Clay, the Rebel agent for piratical expeditions from Canada, and the result of his watching he communicated to the State Department. We publish that part which bears directly on the subject:-

"C. C. Clay took from a pocket in the back of "C. C. Clay took from a pocket in the back of his inside cost a package containing four or five letters or despatches. I had one of these docu-ments in my hand; it was addressed to his Ex-cellency, Horado Seymour, Governor of the State of New York; another was addressed to Hon. Fernando Wood, New York; on each of these envelopes was printed Department of State, Richmond, C. S. A., and on the envelope was written a name which I do not remember, but have no doubt it was the name of the pre-sent Secretary of State. Said Mr. Clay, 'I was sent on a mission to deliver those letters to was sent on a mission to deliver those letters to Governor Seymour, but I wish they had coosen somebody else;' said he, 'I shall stop in Monsomebody else; said he, 'I shall stop in Mon-treal a few days, sud then shall probably go to Ogdensburg;' he said, 'I shall see Governor Sey-mour,' but did not say directly that he would see him at Ogdensburg. If my (affiant's) let ers (which I was expecting from New Orleans) owne, he would like very much to meet me at Quebec or Montreal. I inferred from Mr. C.ay's conversation that he wanted me to convey his despatches to Governor Seymour."

What right has a man connected in any way which required secresy, with the agents of the Rebellion, to aspire to the Presidency of the United States? What was the mysterious bond of union between the Rebels and the Governor? Is it not fair, considering the darkness in which the subject has been en veloped, to suppose that the communications were not of a character to bear inspection? Let the people think of the attitude in which Horatio Seymour He is known to have been in communication with the rebels. Suppose we elect him President, what guarantee have we that the same union which now connects them in a bond of crime, may not continue and rule the White House? Is there not every probable reason to suppose it will? This may give a cue to the speech of ex-Gov. Wise of Virginia, and Gov. Vance of North Carolina, reported in the conservative organ, the N. Y. Times. It says:-

"Governor Vance spoke at great length, re-peating his New York speece, saying in addi-tion thereto, nowever, that he could talk more familiarly of the wrongs of the South here than at the North. His idea was that what the Con-federace feight for would be won by the election of Seymour and Blair. He was followed by Governor Wise, whose greatest expression was that he did not care for the platform. It told a lie in its first resolution. It said secession was dead; that was not so; secession was more alive than ever. He supported the nominees, and especially Biair, because he had declared that he would assume military power.

With the affidavit from which we have quoted, before us, can we deem that the fervant anticipations of the two Rebel governors are not well grounded? These men know of what they speak, and it only remains for the people of the North to decide whether they shall have their anticipations fulfilled. When we compare this semi-rebel with our own great nominee-he whose life has been one unswerving devotion to the cause of Union and freedom-can we hesitate to chastise the sympathizer, and place the highest crown of honor on the head of General Grant?

ONE of the American Fenians who had been arrested by the British Government for his connection with rebellious movements in Ireland, but was subsequently released at the request of Mr. Seward, is lecturing in the Western States on "the exact worth of adopted citizenship-sixteen menths' experience o penal servitude in British dungeons," a subject which implies that he is disgusted with the tardy action of the American authorities. While we favor such an interpretation of the naturalization laws as will afford to the fullest extent, to adopted citizens, every species of protection that is awarded to native-born Americans, it is but just to demand that naturalization shall also be perfected by the applicant for a home and citizenship in the United States. The man who, coming here from Ireland, France, Germany, or England, leaves his heart in his native country, and suffers sympathy for its real or its imagipary wrongs to override his sworn obligations to respect our laws, and who uses his mantle of American citizenship merely to secure his personal safety when he legally embroils himself in rebellious movements against the dominant authorities of his native land, has never been "naturalized" in the true sense of the word. Such citizens can in no event do much good, and may do much harm to the country that harbors them. If their unreasonable demands were acceeded to the nation would be perpetually embroiled in expensive and fruitless wars, and one raid or fillibustering expedition would succeed another in end. less succession, until foreign Governments would unite in treating the United States as a common enemy.

IF Honatio Seymoun has any one strong point to commend him to the support of the American people it must be found in his advocacy of a reduction of the governmental expenditures. But in contrast with his theoretical schemes of reform, General Grant's practical action in the War Department deserves special commendation. The moment he was installed in a civil office he directed his energies to the reduction of the burthens the people with such success that the annual estimates and expenditures for military purposes were diminished many millions

TEXAS.

Whe Proposed Division of the State, The Austin (Texas) correspondent of the Cai-

"The Convention now in session at Austin. Texas, has assumed to take up and dispose of the distance of the State into three different States. Instead of dealing with the main question of a new Constitution, reconstruction, and readmission into the Union, for which the members were el-cied and sent there, they have got in o s political squa ble over a matter that in-volves a thousand and one local interests, sectional differences and sectional prejudices. whole matter seems to originate in purely political motives, just at this time, and under the present circumstances of the country.

"One party are willing to divide off into three State-, adopt three constitutions, the Convention dividing off into three separate sittings, as one body, for general purposes; and then present three constitutions to Congress, and it they were right, and loyal men were elected as officers, Congress would admit the taree new Sta es at once, without any submission to the

people of Texas for adoption.
"The other party charge that the object of this new move on the political chees board, is to divert the attention of the Convention from the work of reconstruction till after the 15 h of July, and then it would be too late to get the State or States into the Union in time to vote at the Presidential election this fall; fearing that the country, whether in one or three States, would so Democratic. They turther charge that the boundary I nes of the proposed territorial division are drawn with primary reserved to the political character of the future States, ienering their financial and commercial welfare. Besides, they contend that, if the Congressional doctrine be correct that the States lately in rebellion are to be regarded and treated as Territories, and not States, during the process of reconstruction, the Convention has no constitutional right or authority to set in the premises without an enabling act from Congress, as it is clearly not in the power of a people, either in territorial or state condition, to divide themselves, without original authority from Congress; and that even then the true spirit of the constitution would not allow it, without submission to the people for tocir adoption or rejection. And hence that the duties of the convention are purely preparatory and intermediate, not being vested with power original or final in the matter.

The discussion and movements of the parties in the convention are characterized by intensa bitterness. The acknowledged leaders of the re-pective parties are two brothers-A. J. and Mergan C. Hamilton. The latter leads what is called the ab initio state division party, and the former leads the antis."

Death of An Aged Convict at Sing Sing. A correspondent of the Syracuse Standard writes from Sing Sing as follows, concerning a prisoner who once resided in this city, and was

much esteemed:-"An old man died in the prison hospital last week, at the advanced age of more than seventy years. He was of the most commanding preence, tall, well-proport oned, large head, with high forehead, heavy eyeorows and silvered locks, and belonged to one of the best reputed families in the Country. He was left at the age of twenty one with \$100,000, which was a large for tune for those times. This he soon lost, as also other property belonging to the family in the heart of New York which to-day would be worth nearly or quite \$10,050,000. He had at the time of his sentence to the years' imprisonment, a suit pending involving \$40 000, He had one of the s ronge-t analytic minds have known, and was possessed, in many respects, of masterly powers—was a law, or by profession and had lived mostly in the city of New York. There was, ho wever, want of ballast somewhere, and he never succeeded very much at anything except getting into prison, in which he succeeded three times. For what he was here the first time I cannot now recall, though I have sometimes heard. The second time it was for forgery in indorsing and passing a forged note, which he always claimed be suppose i to be genuine when he indorsed it. The last time was for burglary, in going into a lawy r's office and taking two books, which he claim due only mean to borrow. He always had a genial dow of spiri's pecul arly given to jokes and mi-chief for so old a man, and especially subject to be overtaken by miscortunes. His friends who had long ago left him, came to see him before he died, and had his remains baried in the village cemetery, and thus passed away under the shadow of prison obscurity one who, had he been possessed of bullast of mind and moral principle, might have shone con-picuous among our men of commanding influence and power."

A Compliment to Hon. E. M. Stanton. The following explains itself:-

UNION LEAGUE CLUB, MADISON AVE., COR TWENTY SIXTH ST.,

NEW YORK, June 4, 1868.

Hon, Edwin M. Stantou—Dear Sir:—Tae undersigned, members of the Union League Club, of the city of New York, take pleasure in inviting you to meet them at a dinner to be given at the Club House on some day to be designated. at the Club House on some day to be designated by yourself. We desire an opportunity to express to you personally our admiration of the untiring industry, the stern integrity, and the pre-eminent ability which you have devoted to the service of our country during six event-for years of 1:s history. We feel that to you is due, in no small measure, the successful issue of the great contest in which our nation has been engaged, and that its citizens owe to you s debt of gratitude which they should and wil cknowledge, but cannot repay. We have the honor to be, sir, your obedient

servants, George W. Blunt, George Bliss, Jr., George C. Magoun, Edward Walker. Henry H. Kice, Isaac O Kendall, Joseph Allen, John H. Sperwood, and others.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 21, 1868. WASHINGTON CITY, June 21, 1898.

Gentlemen—I have the nonor to acknowledge the invitation to mest you and other memoers of the Union League Club of New York, at a dipper to be given at the Club House, as an ex pression of your approbation of my services to the country. Highly appreciating your confidence and respect I am unable to accept the distinction you have so kindly proposed to con-

Very truly, your obedient servant,
EDWIN M. STANTON.
Messrs, George W. Biunt, A. F. Stewart,
George Opdyke, George Bliss, Jr., and others,
Union Lague Club, New York.

K, K, K,

Result of the Amnesty Proclamation in Temmessee-Attempted Assassimation of A School-teacher.

The Memphis Post, of July 10, says:-Mr. Holly, a native Tennessean and a brave Union soldier, has been teaching for some time a colored school at Pocahoutas, Hardeman county. Mr. Holly attended strictly to bis own business, and interfered with no one. The colored people had planned a barbacue for the school upon the Fourth of July. This necoming known to the Rebel traiters of that vicinity, known as Democrats and the supporters of Sev mour, they put on their masks, toeir tall, paper hats, mounted and armed themselves, and on the night of the 3d of July, called at the house of Mr. Holly to put him out of the way.

not finding the game left him the following

The high-toned looked through the house, but

UNTERRIFIEDS' RETREAT, KLAN OF VENGEANCE, ETERNITY,

William Holly: Villain away !!! Fre snother moon wanes, unless thou art gone from the pisce thy foul form descrates, thy unhallowed soul will be revelling in the heil thy acts here hath made hot for thee. William, eat heartily and make glad thy vile carcass, for verily the "Pale Riders" will beloon thy digestion. You and your friends will sleep an unwaking sleep if you do. Dara you cas? The Sacred Serpent has hissed the last time!! Beware!!!!

Mr. Holly, accustomed to danger, was not to be trightened by any "Beware" and five excla-mation points. The colored population gath-red with their baskets of good things at the schoolhouse about 12 o'clock on the Fourth, as had been arranged. The procession of the colored people, in their holiday attire, was tormed. The last of it was just leaving the yard when two

cowardly a sassins of General Forrest's Dem > cratic perty crept up and fired at Mr. Holy. The latter torned, one fell to the ground, and

DRY GOODS.

WILL OFFER AT THEIR

BEE-HIVE DRY GOODS STORE,

Prior to taking their July inventory,

THEIR ENTIRE STOCK

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

PARASOLS, AND FANCY ARTICLES.

SEA-SIDE AND CARBIAGE GARMENTS.

IN BLACK AND WHITE.

ENGLISH NAISSOORS, PLAIN & CHECK.

FRENCH ORGANDIES, ETC.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDRESCHIEFS,

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

THE BEE-HIVE.

No. 920 CHESNUT Street,

LADIES ABOUT TO LEAVE THE

city for their country houses or the sea-snore.

will find it greatly to their advantage, before pur-

The Extensive Stock, at Greatly Reduced

Prices, of

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

No. 1101 OHESNUT STREET.

GIRARD ROW.

Comprising a complete assortment for personal or

LACES. EMBROIDERIES HANDKERCHIEFS

PUFFED REVERED AND TU-KED MUS-

LINS, CAMBRICS, JACONETS,

PIQUES, and WHITE GOODS,

in every variety.

VEILS AND VEIL MATERIALS of every descrip-

tion, together with an extensive assortment of

HOUSEHOLD LINENS,

AT TEMPTING PRICES

In every width and quality,

SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE, SHEETING, & TARLS

LINENS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, FLANNELS,

DIMITIES FOR SPREADS, AND FURNI-

TURE COVERS, MARSEILLES, HO-

NEYCOMB, AND OTHER SPREADS,

TOWKLS AND TOWELLING IN

DAMASK AND BUCKABACK,

SUMMER BLANKEIS, TA-

BLE COVERS, ETC.

ALSO, SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE AND SHEET-

ING MUSLINS.

No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET.

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILRERY.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED.

A new lot of Nainsook Muslins, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50

Soft finish Cambrics, Jaconets, Victoria Lawns,

Nainsook Plaid and Stripe Muslins, Satia Plaid

White Piques, very cheap, etc.

Marseilles, Lancaster, and Honeycomb Quilts,

Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins

Ladges' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.

Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, cheap.

Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs., all linen.

Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' and Children's

Children's Linen Handkerchiefs colored border,

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

A FULL LINE OF COL'D SILKS

IN CHOICE SHADES, AT \$2 PER YARD,

OPENED THIS MORNING.

ANOTHER CASE OF THOSE PLAID SILKS.

I WILL OPEN THIS MORNING

IRISH POPLINS IN CHOICE SHADES, FOR PH

SPRING OF 1808, At GEO. D. WINHAM'S.

Black and White Pinids, \$1"_236.

Green and White Plaids, \$1 125

Bine and White Plaids, \$1:1256.

One case still Richer, at \$1.25.

Purple and White Piaids, \$1'12%.

GEORGE D. WISHAM'S.

WINEAM'S CHEAP STORE.

Table Linens Napkins and Towels,

and 60 cents.

Nalpsooks.

Swiss Mussins, etc. etc.

PIQUES:

Hosiery, and Gloves.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

&L

GIRARD ROW-

WOOD

PIQUE: !

PHILADELPHIA.

DB : SS GOODS, & MBROIDERIES

LADIES' HOSTERY, GLOVES,

BOURNOUX AND ROTONDES,

LINES COLLARS AND SETS.

PIQUES, PERCALES,

CRAPES.

ETC. ETC. ETC

PHILADELPHIA

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,

SUMMER SHAWLS, SACQUES,

WHITE GOODS AND LINESS,

MOURNING DRESS GOODS.

I 13 tuthaMp

household use, of

chasing elsewhere, to examine

CHAPE COLLABS AND VEILS.

LACES, LACE GOODS,

LAMA LACE SHAWLS,

W. PROCTOR & CO.,

Holly fired several shots at the villain, who was at empting to roll out of range on the ground, and two colored men attempting to capture the other pursuing him into town. where they were fired upon by one George Nolen, ticket seent at Pocabontas. This Nolen and other white men seized one of the colormen, named Jerry Nelson, and nearly beat him to death. Noish, if report be true, is notorious for beaung colored people in the most brutal and democratic manner. The officers of the Freedmen's Bureau inform us that they have evidence of his having nearly beaten to death colored man named Oliver Prince, early in January.

-Train's upsatisfactory statement in bankruptcy read as follows:-"I owe £12,773, and the way I account for it is by telling you that I spent £6000 on myself, on travelling ex-penses, offices, and other things. I cannot tell you where the balance went, and you may find it out the best way you can."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[For additional opecial Notices see the Inside Pages.]

CLEOPATRA, ON THE CYDNUS with sp. cy gums our aing on the twory do it. O' her pleasure ba ge, was not enveloped in such as amono ere of voing notal fragrance as that which sorrounds the modern belie who name Phatous 's LUR LE MAYO'' the new perfume for the ta describes. Sold by all druggists.

FOR THE SUMMER .- TO PREVENT Sunouro Freckies, and keep the skin white and beautifut use WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb as a tolet soap. Soid by all Duggists. E. & G. A. WRIGHT. No. 64 CHESNUT street. PUBLIC TEMPERANCE MEETING

HALL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN
ASSOCIATION NO 18th CHRSNUT STREET,
THIS EVENING AT 8 O'CLOOK.
Address by J. HENRY SMYTH, Esq.
Subject for dis unston—
"Is Total A subject to

"Is Total A sthence from Intoxicating Beverages
Vocal and instrumen al music.

The public are invited.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSEN GER KAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY TRIRD and BROWN Streets, PHILADELPHIA, July 1, 1868.

The Board of Directors have This Day declared a Dividence 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. Treasurer.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE

JAMES HORNER Tre-surer. OFFICE OF THE HAND IN HAND OFFICE OF THE HAND IN HAND
MATULA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 112 S. FOURTH Street. JULY 8, 18-8.
Notice is hereby given that the Directors have this
day declared a dividend of TEN PER CENT, on the
Capitar Stock which will be paid to the stockholders
or their legal representatives, or demand.
The Directors have also declared a dividend of
FIFTY FER CENT, on all participating Life Policies
effected previous to the first Monday in September
last. 75 thstuz: J G DIXON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No 22 WALNUT Street
The Directors have thus ave deciared a seem-cannual divided dof SIX PER CENT, free of taxes, payable CHARLES PLATT,

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD STREET PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 2458 FRANK FORD ROAD, PHILADELPHIA, July 8, 1868. The Board of Directors base this day d-clared a divising of the OPE's CENT, on the capital stock, payable on and after the 15th ins ant clear of tax. which date the transfer books will be closed.

6 * E. MITCHELL CORNELL, Treasurer,

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE,
COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. Office,
No. 400 WALNUT Street, JULY 8, 1888.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of
FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Spock of the
Company for the last six months psyable on demand of all taxes.

ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Sec'y.

THE DIAMOND COAL COMPANY rectared a dividend of UNE DOLLAG per at are, payable on demand at their office, No. 3.0 WAL UT Street. AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON.-THE

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON.—THE
LANGEST FIRST CLASS HOTELIN NEW
ENGLAND—Vertical Railwa s: Aparaments with
Baibing and Water conveniences counsecting, Billiard Halls, Telegraph Office, and Cafe.
Etuthsum LEWIS RICE & SON. Proprietors. RARE MANUFACTURES IN FINE

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

BANK REPORTS.

TWENTIETH QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILA DELPHIA. RESOURCES. U. S Bonds with United States Transurer to se ure circula-\$4 072 677 06 1 000.000100 F00,000 00 Other Bouds on hand -\$3.782 520°45 14,831-12 E02 063 51 1 291 918 88 8,318,316 51 Due from Banks and Bankers... Notes of National Banks on \$207.017.66 Cash Items. 341,740-65 175 000 00 \$7.641.586141

LIABILITIES. Sopius Fond...... Circulating Notes 44.05:0 Dividends unpai 87.641.58 | 41 MORTON McMICHAEL, Jr , Casher, Priladelphia, July 8 1868 NISTH QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE RE-

PHILADELPHIA, July 6, 1868, RESOURCES.

132 105 00 \$1,957,868 52 I egal tender notes and cer-\$415,475.00 30 624 00 9,729:51 9 925:0 413:106:97 STREET FRANCE Due from other banks..... Expenses and taxes ... \$3.841.988*24

LIABILITIES.

Profit and loss

\$1,000 000 00 417 560 00 1,891,15 486 36 684 68

\$2 844 988 B

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier,

EICHTH ST. EMPORIUM FOR BLACK SILKS. 8-4 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 fit 6thstagrp SOAP. T

PLAYED OUT SOAP MEN.

WITH PLAYED OUT SOAPS

Are trying the mean dodge of putting up their Soaps similar to

DOBBINS' ELECTRIC.

The public are cautioned to

BEWARE OF THIS FRAUD!

THE GENUINE is manufactured only by

J. B. DOBBINS.

AT HIS IMMENSE WORKS.

TOWN AVENUE.

SIXTH STREET AND GERMAN-

FOLD BY RESPECTABLE GROCERS EVERY . 7 1 4 6tap

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP,
GUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP,
For doing a ismily washing in the cest and cheapest manner. Guaranteed 'qua. 'c any in the winds
Bas all the strength of the old rosin soap, with the
mild and lath-ring qualities of genuine Castile. Try
this sple ndid Soap. SO.D BY THE
ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, NO. 48 NORTH
FRONT ST. PHILADELPHIA. [6 29 2015]

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON LINE OF PHILADELPHIA AND READING
RAILROAD AND BRANCHES. MANSION HOUSE, MT. CARBON.

Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill Co TUSCARORA HOTEL, Mrs. M. L. milier, Tuscarora P. O., Schuyikili Oo

MANSION HOUSE, W. F Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill Ce WHITE HOUSE,

E. A. Moss, Reading ANDALUSIA,

Henry Weaver, Reading P. O LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL, Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Bucks Co.

COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, Lebanon Co., Char. Rodearmei, Box 170, Harrisburg P. O. BOYERTOWN SEMINARY, L. M. Koons, Boyertown P. O., Berks Co.

LITIZ SPRINGS, George T. Grider, Litiz P. O., Lanchster Co. PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL, Davis Longaker, Freeland P. O., Montgomery Co.

PROSPECT TERRACE: Dr. James Palmer, Freeland P. O., Montgomery County. 521 2m

HYCENIA HOUSE.

COLLINS' BEACH, DELAWARE,

Is new open for the reception of guests. This fave on the Belaware Bav, a few milestrom the Capes. It has a beautiful lawn in front, well shaded, good sal water bathing, sailing, etc. Take steamer Perry Arch street wharf.

FRANK COLLINS, Proprietor, Post Office address, Deakyneville, Del.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

This favorite SUMMER RESORT, situated on the CA ISKILL MOUNTAINS, State of New York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been

recently enlarged, will be open from JUNE 10 to

Terms, \$4.50 per day, or \$28.00 per week. Stages connect at Catakini with all of the Hudson River Railre ad trains, and the day boats from New York or Albany
Also with the steamboats Thomas Powell and New Champion, leaving Pier 35, foot of FRANKLIN Street, New York daily, at 5 P. M. Saturdays at

P. M. [692m] CHARLES L. BEACH. Proprietor. SURF HOUSE.

Atlantic City, New Jersey.

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL will open for the season on 25th JUNE. Terms, \$8'50 per day, or \$20 per week. Address

R. R. THOMPSON, Proprietor, Formerly of Congress Hall, Cape Island. N. B - The music will be under the direction of Mr CARL SENTZ

CONGRESS HALL CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY,

Will receive guests June 23.

Terms \$4.00 per day-\$25.00 per week.

Please address, J. F. CAKE,

CAPE ISLAND. 69 tutbs2m

THE NEPTUNE HOUSE. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

Has been enlarged, repainted, refurnished with new furniture and apring beds, and is now open for the reception of visitors. It is within FIFTY YARUS of JOHN SMICK, Proprietor. ROBERT L. FURY.

TINITED STATES HOTEL. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

Willbe opened for the reception of guests on SATURDAY, JUNE 27.

under the disection of Simon Hassler Persons wishing to engage rooms can do so by ap-plying to BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,

DHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND,

N J is now open for the Summer assess. Families deatring a quiet home at the sea shore at a moderate price, will call on or address E. Galffilth, No. rate price, will call on or address E. GEIFFITH, No. 1601 CH ESS UT Street.
Attached to the establishment is a line of coaches, for the accommodation of suests. THE TREMONT HOUSE, CAPE MAY, IS

THE TREMORI CONTROL OF THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PR 6 28 1m

\$5000, \$10,000, \$15,000, \$20,000, TO S. W. THACKARA & SON, No. 144 South TalkD Street

WISHAM'S CHEAP SILE STORE.