

Evening Telegraph

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FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1868.

The District Attorneyship.

The difficulty in the Republican party of Philadelphia, over the nomination for the District Attorneyship, has at last been satisfactorily settled. Both Mr. William B. Mann and Mr. Isaac Hazlehurst withdraw from the field, and the Convention will reassemble in a short time to nominate a candidate on whom all can unite.

With earnest solicitude for the success of the Republican party in our city, State, and nation, I am, Very truly yours, WM. B. MANN.

As soon as Mr. Mann's declination has been considered and accepted by the City Executive Committee, which meets for that purpose this afternoon, Mr. Hazlehurst will likewise withdraw, and the field will be a clear one.

We sincerely congratulate our readers on the happy termination to a division which threatened to endanger the success of our entire ticket. The history of this division is too well known to need repetition. Mr. Mann, after holding the office for fifteen years, succeeded in getting a majority of the delegates to the Convention pledged to him. The opponents of the "ring," finding that they were being unjustly treated, and that no fairness could be secured so long as Mr. Mann was before the Convention, withdrew previous to the nomination, and placed in the field Mr. Isaac Hazlehurst. Consequently two Republican nominees were before the people, and certain defeat of both must follow.

There was but one course left for Mr. Mann to pursue with honor, that was to withdraw. Mr. Hazlehurst accepted the nomination only because he desired to aid the cause of reform, and while no worthier man for the post could be found, yet we deem that he will act wisely in following the example of Mr. Mann.

No small amount of credit will belong to each of these gentlemen for acting in this manner. Mr. Mann, by whatever questionable means he secured it, had the regular nomination of the party. He went to great expense to secure it. Whatever may be the grounds, and however potent the reasons for a withdrawal, under such circumstances, all must give him credit for proving himself not an ingrate to the party. He has removed himself from being an obstacle, and feeling as we do no personal opposition to him, we most cheerfully accord him credit for his actions.

Of Mr. Hazlehurst's course throughout, we cannot speak too highly. Accepting in the face of denunciation and threats, and nominated solely to aid reform, he deserves great praise both for his courage and his devotion to principle. He has no personal ambition to subservise. He stood only to purify and elevate a court of justice, and the moment that Mr. Mann expressed a willingness to withdraw he assents cheerfully. By such a course he will prove himself a public-spirited citizen, and add yet more to the general confidence felt in his integrity.

To the Convention, when it meets once more, there are but a few words necessary to be said. Let the choice be a good one. There are a dozen gentlemen, well known Republican members of the bar, who would adorn the place of District Attorney, and for whom every Republican could with satisfaction vote. Let one of these be selected. But let it be remembered that the strongest man on the Democratic ticket is their nominee for that office, and we must have one who in the public confidence he can command, will prove equally strong with Mr. Furman Sheppard. If such a one is selected, with a united ticket, strong in every point, we have an undoubted assurance of a well-deserved victory.

More Emigrants for Utah.

The arrival of a cargo of emigrants, destined for Utah, embracing several hundred new converts to the Mormon faith, a large proportion of whom are women, has recently been announced. Continued success is apparently crowning the efforts of Brigham Young to secure proselytes in foreign countries, and the fear has been expressed that, while the action is cherishing the belief that Mormonism, with its "twin relic of barbarism," would soon be extinguished, it may in reality be growing stronger and more defiant than ever.

out such invitations, it is not specially wonderful that adroit agents, in proffering them, find persons who, in their desperation or ignorance, are willing to accept assistance and guidance to a land of promise as a compensation for whatever they may be called upon to profess or practice as followers of Mormonism. Instances are not rare, even in this country, where men possessed of some wealth, and of an average share of general information have been duped by skillful Mormon impostors, and it is a much easier task to impose upon the benighted citizens of foreign countries who have never heard of the organization presumptuously and blasphemously claiming to be Latter-day Saints, except through the false and flattering representations of their accredited agents. One of the worst charges made against the Mormons is that in the early days of their settlement at Salt Lake they induced persons to cross the Plains without sufficient facilities for this long and toilsome journey, and that in these so-called handcart migrations many perished by the wayside from hunger, exhaustion, and fatigue. No recent instances of similar sufferings have been reported, and it is probable that the emigrants now enticed to this country are, as a rule, subjected to as few physical inconveniences as possible.

The census returns of 1860 stated the white population of Utah at that time to be 40,244 of whom 12,754, or a little less than one-third were of foreign birth. Of these foreign emigrants, 1824 had come from Denmark, 7084 from England, 278 from Ireland, 647 from British America, 159 from Norway, 1228 from Scotland, 196 from Sweden, and 945 from Wales. Of the 27,490 American Mormons, 15,968 are reported to have been born in the Territories, and they were evidently nearly all children; for more than half the population of Utah consisted of minors less than twenty years of age. It is probable that at least one-half of the adult Mormons of 1860 were of foreign birth, and that at present a still larger proportion of Brigham Young's subjects are of foreign origin. These statistics possess significance for various reasons. When William H. Powers wrote his book about New America he intimated that the demoralizing features of Mormonism found a congenial soil in this country, but an English critic has answered his accusation by pointing to the fact that, while new Mormon converts are rarely made in the United States, an abundance of dupes are easily found in the United Kingdom, and the statistics of 1860 sustain this theory.

Since that period England, Wales, and Scotland have continued to be favorite recruiting grounds of Brigham Young's emissaries. The constant introduction of this foreign element is one of the main causes of the perpetuation of the power of the Mormon hierarchy. Citizens born and bred on our soil instinctively revolt against every form of antiquated oppression, and although they may for a time be restrained by old traditions and long-established tyrannies, they never fail in the end to infuse into all the organizations with which they are identified the free spirit of republican institutions. Brigham Young may retain a portion of his present ascendancy during his lifetime, but it is scarcely possible that he will be able to transmit similar powers to his successors or his descendants. Many agencies are quietly but surely at work to undermine his superstructure. A portion of the original Mormon Church has already seceded under the leadership of a son of the first Prophet, Jos. Smith. There are elements of further discord and dissension ready to spring forth into vigorous action at the first sign of the decay of Brigham Young's influence or to assert rival claims for domination as soon as his mortal career is closed. There is besides, now at Salt Lake, a strong party of Gentiles ready to welcome and protect any recusant from the Mormon faith, and determined to maintain a steady warfare against its monopolizing tendencies and its monstrosities until they are overthrown. The better sense and judgment of the young native Mormons as they grow up to manhood and womanhood, instinctively revolt against polygamy, and sooner or later they will combine to overthrow it. The division of the sexes in Utah in 1860 was as follows:—Males, 20,178, females, 19,947, and if a similar proportion is maintained, it will be impossible to perpetuate polygamy by popular consent, for obvious reasons, especially if, as is probable, a large male population is attracted to Utah by the development of her mining interests.

With all their vagaries and absurdities, the Mormons have displayed a degree of industry and ingenuity in developing and beautifying their territory, which deserves no little praise. They have ensured for themselves a fair measure of material prosperity despite their obnoxious opinions, and their labors have served the useful purpose of demonstrating that proper efforts will make even the most unpromising of the Western wilds of the country "blooming and blossom like the rose."

Strikes.

All attempts to regulate the laws of supply and demand by artificial means have ever proved failures. We may make rules that a man belonging to an association shall work only for so many hours, and so much a day; but if the supply of workmen in any particular line should exceed the demand, such regulations must necessarily prove nugatory. This has repeatedly been shown in the attempted regulation of other matters than labor. Speculations in wheat, corn, gold, etc., have proved over and over again the working of nature's unerring laws. If the market is bare of labor, merchandise, gold, etc., full prices are commanded; if overstocked, they must soon sink to the corresponding condition of the market.

The strike of the workmen yesterday at the Gas Works affords us an opportunity of briefly alluding to the folly of supposing that the laws of trade can be capriciously set aside. Whatever may be the management of the Gas Works, whether they be financially considered well or ill managed, is nothing to do with the right which the Trustees and everybody else has of making such contracts as may be deemed most advantageous. We do not blame workmen for seeking to obtain more wages, if they think themselves ill paid. Any man has the right to get all he can for his labor, especially now when rents and the cost of living are so very high. If the workmen at the Gas Works had done only this, there would have been nothing particularly reprehensible in their conduct, although the risk of leaving the city in darkness would have caused great inconvenience and pecuniary loss. Yet this would not have been near so unjustifiable as their arbitrary conduct in endeavoring to prevent other men from taking their place, if such persons were willing to work for the old wages. There can be no justification for this, and no greater mistake could be committed than to suppose that the sympathies of our citizens are with the authors of such interference. Let each man make his own bargain, obtain all he can, but let his neighbor have the same privilege. This is nothing more than common justice.

EDUCATIONAL.—We print to-day, on our sixth page, the "Master's Oration," delivered by the Rev. Robert E. Thompson, at the late Commencement of the University of Pennsylvania. The oration does credit to Mr. Thompson, who, we understand, has been appointed a junior member of the University Faculty, and is a complete argument in favor of the liberal education afforded by the institution.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE for August has just reached us from the publishers. Its contents are solid and refreshing, as in the past, well worthy the attention of our readers. The number contains the following articles:—Part eight of R. H. Davis' serial romance of "Dallas Galt"; "Echo Notes," by R. Morris Smith; "Smoking," by J. Vaughan Martin; "Our Globe in 1868," by Professor Schele de Vere; "A Month," by Miss Anne Brewster; "A Month's Holiday in Germany," by Ellis Yarnall; "Providence," by Edward E. Law; "A Winter's Night in a Wintry Place;" "Alas! Poor Ghost," by Leonard Kim; "Claims of the Bondholders," by Hon. Amasa Walker; "Leathern Men," by Henry T. Ackerman; "Madame La Duchesse," by Mrs. R. M. Hooper; "My Acquaintance with Planchette," by Rev. Samuel W. Duffield; "A Nocturne by Chopin," by C. F. Daniel; "Gart-budd and Italy," by Edward S. Cross; "Our Monthly Gossip," and "Literature of the Day."

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

ROLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.—To-night is the last day of the summer season of this favorite resort. This company have come to be looked upon as a permanent institution in our city, and their return in September will be hailed with pleasure. To-night a grand opera will be presented, as a parting memento. The great L'Espresso, Blaise and Jinks, Soap-balls, and L'Espresso. To-night a grand opera will be presented, as a parting memento. The great L'Espresso, Blaise and Jinks, Soap-balls, and L'Espresso.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—This is really the coolest place of amusement open in the evening. The atmosphere within the hall being several degrees lower than in the street, the crowds which attend will alone attest this fact.

OBITUARY.

Commodore Gust Gansvoort. A telegram from Schenectady yesterday announced the sudden death of this distinguished naval officer in that city, from congestion of the brain. The deceased was a native of New York city, where he was born about the latter part of 1812, and was consequently in the fifty-sixth year of his age at the time of his death. He entered the naval service of the United States on the 4th of March, 1833; when quite a boy, and received his education at the Annapolis Academy, where he was assigned to active duty as a midshipman. He rose to prominence during the Mexican war, in which he was actively engaged, and while in command of the U. S. S. Adams distinguished himself. During the Indian war of 1856 he also made his mark, particularly at the battle of Sitka on the Pacific coast. For some time after the outbreak of our civil war he was chief of the Ordnance Department at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and was subsequently in command of the iron-clad Roanoke. His last cruise expired in September, 1864, and he was commissioned a commodore, and on the 25th of January, 1867, he was placed on the retired list. Since then Commodore Gansvoort has been "waiting orders," and during this time residing at his residence in Schenectady. His total service in the navy comprised thirty-three years, four months and twelve days, of which exactly eighteen years were spent at sea. He was a most excellent officer, and his death will be greatly regretted. The remains will be taken to New York by boat to-morrow morning for interment in Greenwood Cemetery.

Dr. W. T. G. Morton.

William Thomas Green Morton, M. D., whose labors in introducing the anesthetic process into surgical operations have given him an eminent place among the benefactors of the human race, died yesterday in New York, from the effects of a stroke. Dr. Morton was a native of Worcester county, Mass., having been born in the rural village of Charlton, August 19, 1819, and was therefore near the close of his forty-ninth year at the time of his death. He commenced the practice of dentistry in Boston in the year 1841, and having invented a new method of securing false teeth to gold plates, which required the removal of the old stumps, his attention was naturally directed to the means of alleviating the pain of the operation. After receiving many suggestions in a course of medical studies from books and lectures, and from conversations with scientific men, he became convinced of the possibility of relieving, if not entirely preventing, the pain of surgical operations. There is little doubt that others before him had conceived a similar idea, but as they failed to bring it to the test of decisive experiment, it remained without practical benefit to the world. It was not until the 30th of September, 1846, that Dr. Morton succeeded in extracting the tooth of a patient while under the influence of sulphuric ether. This was followed by other experiments of the same character equally successful, and having communicated the result to Dr. John C. Warren, he obtained the consent of that eminent surgeon to allow the use of ether in an operation at the Massachusetts General Hospital,

October 16 1846. From that time anæsthesia has been a established fact in the practice of surgery. The claims of Dr. Morton on the discovery, as is well known, have been called in question by more than one rival for the honor of the achievement. His life was, to a certain degree, embittered by the protracted and zealous controversy, and although his title to the discovery was supported by several committees of Congress appointed to investigate his claim, and by a large portion of the medical profession in this country, he died without an adequate reward, but the consciousness of having so largely mitigated the amount of human suffering.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

From the N. Y. Tribune of 16th day. "Money is abundant at 3 1/4 per cent on call with largest amount of offering. "Sterling exchange is firm at quotations:—London, 60 days, 110 1/2 @ 110 3/4; London, sight, 110 1/2; Paris, long, 5 1/2 @ 5 1/4; Paris, short, 5 1/2 @ 5 1/4; Antwerp, 5 1/2 @ 5 1/4; Swiss, 5 1/2 @ 5 1/4; Frankfurt, 4 1/2 @ 4 3/4; Bremen, 7 1/2 @ 8; Berlin, 7 1/2 @ 7 3/4. "The financial condition of Brazil, notwithstanding the long and enormous expense war in which Brazil has been engaged, the credit of the Government has been sustained in the most honorable manner. Taxation has been increased, and money has flowed so freely into the treasury that its present deficit is under \$100,000. The dividends on the bonds are punctually paid in London as when the Empire was at peace, the sinking fund which is rapidly amortizing these loans has not been neglected, and the Government has a regular and faithfully met, it owes no money in Europe, its 5 per cent. external bonds are worth more than 100 per cent. more than those of many European States, and its 6 per cent. internal bonds are quoted at 110 at 8 1/2. "The following is an abstract of the quarterly reports of the National Banking Association of New York city, showing their condition on the morning of the first Monday in July, 1868, before the commencement of business:—

Table with columns for Assets and Liabilities. Assets include Loans and discounts, United States Bonds deposited to secure circulation, United States Bonds and other securities deposited to secure deposits, Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages, etc. Liabilities include Capital stock, Surplus fund, Undivided profits, etc.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE HOURS OF MAHOMET'S paradise are made of milk and honey, and fragrant as roses; but three drops of Paine's new Perfume, "The Paradise," on the hair, will perfume the whole, and will surround the wearer with an atmosphere of bliss. It is sold by all druggists, and is the property of "Araby the Blest," sold by druggists.

WRIGHT'S ALGONATED GLYCERIN

Tablet of solidified Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from wrinkles and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, and is the best remedy for chapped lips, cracked and sunken lips; imparts sweetness to the breath, and softens the teeth beautifully. For sale by all druggists, R. & G. WRIGHT, 244 CHESTNUT STREET.

PARSEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE. The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 8. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 5), or on Tuesday, July 25, the day before the annual commencement.

CRITTENDEN'S

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE. Complete Preparation for the Counting-House. BOOK-KEEPING practically taught in all its branches. PENMANSHIP, plain and ornamental; Calculations, Forms, etc. Students instructed separately, and received at any time. No vacation. Catalogues furnished on application. 718 1/2 St.

OFFICE OF INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 22 WALNUT STREET. The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. free of taxes, payable on demand. CHARLES F. KELLY, Secretary.

UNION NATIONAL BANK

PHILADELPHIA July 15 1868. A meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, PETER A. KELLER, was summoned by a notice called a tier, in place of N. C. M. at his office, No. 424 Chestnut Street, on the 15th inst. D. FAGST, President.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK, No. 101 NASSAU ST. N. Y. The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company for the last six months payable on demand free of all taxes. ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secy.

RARE MANUFACTURES IN FINE

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

HATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE

—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in use; it is the only true and perfect hair restorer, reliable, and does not injure the hair. It restores the color, and removes the ill effects of bad dyes; lubricates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful. Stock on hand, 500 by Dr. H. H. H. at 47 N. 2nd St. New York.

WANTS.

WANTED, FIVE HUNDRED ABLE-BODIED MEN, TO WORK AT THE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS. APPLY AT THE OFFICE, TWENTY-THIRD AND MARKET Streets. STEADY EMPLOYMENT WILL BE GUARANTEED. THOMAS R. BROWN, ENGINEER.

CAUTION. PLAYED OUT SOAP MEN, WITH PLAYED OUT SOAPS. DOBBINS' ELECTRIC. BEWARE OF THIS FRAUD! THE GENUINE is manufactured only by J. B. DOBBINS, AT HIS IMMENSE WORKS, SIXTH STREET AND GERMAN-TOWN AVENUE.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP. QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP. For doing a really washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world. Has all the strength of the old rosin soap with the soft and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. This is the best soap sold by the ALLEN CHEMICAL WORKS, NO. 45 NORTH FRONT ST., PHILADELPHIA. [629330P]

CLOTHING. VACATION HAS COME! Hurrah! Boys! here comes vacation! Joyful time of relaxation! Time for which we've long been wishing. Come along and let's go fishing. Merrily our faces turning. From our weary seats of learning. All our teachers kin if thanking. For their teaching and their spanking. Now we'll go and let's be off. 'Till vacation time is over. Come on, boys! and let's be happy! I can't be cross, and don't be snappy! Come, and have some sport, and now, sirs, if you chance to pull your trousers, If you bump the trees, and tear them; If, like boys, you rudely wear them; Only, jolly boys, remember. When you come back, in September. You can buy lots of new ones. Black or striped, brown or blue ones. Let every boy, and every boy's paternal parent, be mindful of the fact that there is no such place in town as good as

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S. For the supply of the male members of the family with masculine attire for every emergency. GREAT BROWN CLOTHING HALL, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESTNUT STREET, 411 1/2 PHILADELPHIA.

FRANK CRANELLO TAILOR, No. 921 CHESTNUT STREET, (PENNS 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 15 2nd

CARD. THE UNDESIGNED WILL CLOSE THEIR PLACES OF BUSINESS DURING JULY AND AUGUST, DAILY, AT 5 P. M. ON SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M.

BAILEY & CO. No. 819 CHESTNUT STREET, HOMER, COLLADAY & CO., Nos. 818 and 820 CHESTNUT STREET. JAMES K. KERR & BRO., No. 1218 CHESTNUT STREET. J. Y & E. B. ORNE, No. 904 CHESTNUT STREET. HOWELL & BROTHERS, No. 930 CHESTNUT STREET. J. M. HAFLEIGH, Nos. 102 and 1014 CHESTNUT STREET. J. M. VAN HALLINGEN, 1008 CHESTNUT STREET. BEESON & SON, No. 918 CHESTNUT STREET. LE BOUTILLIER BROS., No. 912 CHESTNUT ST. E. CLINTON & CO., No. 908 CHESTNUT STREET. AGNEW & CO., No. 898 CHESTNUT STREET. CLARK & BIDDLE, No. 712 CHESTNUT STREET. E. M. NEEDLES & CO., No. 1101 CHESTNUT STREET. 15 2nd

STUBBS' P. X. B. Will cure the DYSPEPSIA, PURIFY THE BLOOD, RENOVATE THE SYSTEM. Principal Depot, No. 314 FRANKFORD ROAD. For sale at all the Drug Stores in the city. 7 18 1st

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. In the matter of the Assigned Estate of HARVEY S. GULLY, and EDWARD KELLY, trading as FODDLE & KELLY. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the accounts of EDWARD KELLY, and to report the distribution of the assets in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, JULY 25, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 408 WALNUT STREET, in the city of Philadelphia. 7 17 1st W. W. BAKER, Auditor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. JUST ISSUED THE AUGUST NUMBER OF LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND EDUCATION. CONTENTS. I. DALLAS GALBRAITH, An American Novel. Part VIII. II. RICHIE RUFON. III. SMOKING. IV. OUR OILS IN 1868. V. IN A MONTH. VI. A MONTH'S HOLIDAY IN GERMANY. VII. MADAME LA DUCHESSE. VIII. A WINTER'S NIGHT IN A WINTRY PLACE. IX. ALAS! POOR GIO-T. X. CLAIMS OF THE BONDHOLDERS. XI. LEATHERY MEN. XII. MY MONTHLY DO. XIII. MY ACQUAINTANCE WITH PLAN-CHE. XIV. A NOCTURNE BY CHOPIN. XV. GABRIELLI AND ITALY. XVI. OUR MONTHLY DO. XVII. LITERATURE OF THE DAY. For sale by all Periodical Dealers. Yearly subscription, \$1. Single Number, 25 cents. Specimen Numbers sent to any address on receipt of 50 cents by the Publishers. J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers, 716 1/2 No. 715 and 717 MARKET Street, Phila.

DRY GOODS. 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 CHESTNUT STREET, GIRARD ROW. Comprising a complete assortment for personal or household use, of LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDBKERCHIEFS, PUFFED REVISED AND TUCKED MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, JACONETS, FIQUEES, 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, PLOW-CASE, SHEETING, & TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, FLANNELS, DIMITIES FOR S-PREADS, and FURNITURE COVERS, MARSEILLES, HONEYCOMB, and OTHER SPREADS, TOWELS and TOWELLING IN DAWKINS and BUCKRABACK, SUMMER BLANKETS, TABLE COVERS, ETC. ALSO, SHIRTING, PLOW-CASE and SHEETING MUSLINS. E. M. NEEDLES & CO., No. 1101 CHESTNUT STREET, GIRARD ROW. NEW STORE. JAMES M'ULLAN, NEW STORE. IMPORTER and DEALER IN LINEN and HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS. Takes this opportunity to return his thanks to the ladies of Philadelphia and surrounding districts for their liberal patronage, and begs to inform them that FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE WESTERN PART OF THE CITY HE HAS OPENED HIS NEW STORE, NO. 1128 CHESTNUT STREET, TWO DOORS BELOW TWELFTH. His long experience in Linen Goods, and his facilities for obtaining supplies DIRECT FROM EUROPEAN MANUFACTURERS, enable him at all times to offer THE BEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES. THE OLD STORE, S. W. CORNER SEVENTH and CHESTNUT, will be kept open as usual. 4 6 2nd

WINES, ETC. CHARLES BOTTLER'S IMPERIAL SPARKLING CATAWBA. SOLE AGENTS, H. & A. G. VAN BELL, No. 1310 CHESTNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA. 5 15 2nd

FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC. 1868. PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST. FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES, AND LANTERNS, Campaign Badges, Medals, and Pins, OF BOTH CANDIDATES. Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents. Agents wanted everywhere. Flags in Muslin, Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, wholesale and retail. Political Clubs fitted out with everything they may require. CALL ON OR ADDRESS W. F. SCHEIBLE, No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 6 15 2nd

STOCK & CO'S, AND HAINES' CABINETS' PIANOS, AND MASON & HAINES' CABINETS' ORGANS. J. E. GULLY'S New Store, No. 222 CHESTNUT STREET. 4 17 2nd FOR CAPE MAY ON SATURDAY. The new and splendid steamer LADY OF THE LAKE will leave Pier 19 above Vine street, TO MORROW (Saturday) at 9 3/4 A. M., and returning, leaves Cape May on SUNDAY. Excursion tickets, including carriage hire. Each way, \$1.50. 7 18 1st