## Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

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TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1868.

A Remedy for Constitutional Defects. THE fact that Andrew Johnson has so far violated his profound reverence for the Coustitution as it was handed down to us by the founders of the R-public, as to recommend a wholesale revision of some of its vital features, taken in connection with the rare courtesy and inoffensive earnestness which characterize his message to Congress on the subject, entitles his propositions to a candid and respectful consideration. Mr. Johnson is not the first President professing an intense admiration for "the Constitution at it is." who has, notwithstanding this admiration, been anxious to modify it in some essential respects. Andrew Jackson before him was similarly auxious to modify the fund mental law on the subject of the election of our Chief Magistrate, and on his recommendation and arguments Mr Johnson has largely drawn. But President Jackson's auxiety to deprive the House of Representatives of the privilege of deciding a Presidential contest which tailed of a settlement at the hands of the people was the result of the bitter disappointment which he suff-red in 1824, when Henry Clay's paramount influence in the House mede John Quincy Adams President, and is therefore entitled to much less weight than the arguments of his successor.

Mr. Johnson fully realizes the fact that the Electoral College is an agency which tends to prevent, rather than to ascertain and express the will of a majority of the people. Hitherto it has worked as well as any other system would have done, for w th the single exception of Jackson's defeat by the House, in 1824, when he received the largest support both from the people and the Electoral College, every President duly declared elected has had a large plurality of all the votes cast by the people, although in the cases of Polk in 1844. Taylor in 1848. Buchauan in 1856, and Lincoln in 1860, the successful cauditates did not receive on the popu ar vote a clear majority over all their diff-rent competitors, as was shown in the valuable tables which we recently published. But Mr. Johnson's proposed amendment fails to strike at the root of the difficulty. The division of the States into Electoral Districts will not prevent, unter certain contingencies, the election of a minority President. In cases where there are three or more caudidates in the field, Mr. Johnson proposes that the one receiving the greatest number of votes in a certain Electoral District "shall be holden to have received one In this way it would still be possible for one candidate to carry a clear majority of all the Electoral Districts, and yet to receive a mere misority of the entire vote. When there are but two opposing candidates it might frequently happen that one would carry a bare majority of the Electoral Districts by a bare majority of the votes cast; while his opponent might receive an overwhelming vote in the remaining Districts, and a large majority of all the votes cast. Such a result might ensue if all the Districts were equal or nearly equal in point of voting population; much more frequently might it happen under a system by which the State of Delaware would be divided into three Districts, with about six thousand voters in each, while the average voting population of the twentysix districts of the State of Pennsylvania

would be over twenty-three thousand. The true remedy for the evils of the Electoral College system is to do away entirely with the gross inequality of the States in the choice of a Chief Magistrate, and to appeal directly to the people of the Union at large. The inequality of representation in the El-ctoral College, which Mr. Johnson, being an old-fashioned States rights Democrat, proposes to retain, is altogether a piece of injustice which should have been swept away by the war for the Union, along with the other dangerous heresies of the States rights doctrines. Secession and rebellion were based upon these heresies, and were essayed in a vain endeawor to uphold them against the spirit of the age and the genius of our republican institutious. While we are about the task of remodelling the framework of our Government, the ridiculous anomaly of clothing 6000 voters n the State of Delaware with a power in the Choice of our Chief Magistrate equal to that exercised by 23 000 voters in the contiguous State of Pennsylvania should no longer be permitted to remain. It is inherently unjust, undemocratic, and unreasonable, and the very people who should be most eager to strip themselves of this nnequal share of power should be the voters of Delaware and other States which have a small representation in the House of Representatives. By placing a voter in D-laware on a perfect equality with a voter in Pennsylvania, and then appealing to the people at large, and not to those dangerous and strife-begetting heresies, the sovereign States, to decide between the aspirants for the highest honors of the nation, our institutions will be rendered truly Democratic, in practice as well as in theory.

Mr. Johnson furthermore deems it in xpadient to lodge in the House of Representatives the settlement of a Presidential contest which the people fail to decide, and by way of remedy for this imaginary evil he proposes the holding f a second election to determine the choice of the people between the two candidates receiving the vote of the greatest number of

Ricctoral Districts, failing in which the successful candidate shall be the one "who shall have received the greatest number of votes in the greatest number of States"-another outcropping of the States-rights heresy. The members of the House of Representatives are the direct representatives of the people

of the United States, and that body the most fitting one to decide a contest in which the people are so divided among themselves as to be unable to cast a clear majority in favor of any one candidate. But when a Presidential election is referred to the House for settlement, each member of that body should exercise an equal voice, aud not each State, as under the present system In that way the fairest and fullest expression of the popular will could be ascertained.

One more point in this connection remains to be noticed, and that is Mr. Johnson's proposition to place the Presidential suscession in the Cabinet, and not in the presiding officers of the two Houses of Congress and the Justices of the Supreme Court. His recommendation of this change was undoubtedly prompted by the narrow escape made by Mr. Wade from the temporary occupancy of the White House. His arguments in sup port of the change are forcible, and entitled to some weight, but in recommending such a constitutional provision he surely forgets that the members of the Cabinet are mere creatures of legislation, and under their present specific titles unknown to the Constitution itself. It would undoubtedly be well to have the question settled by an irrepealable fundamental law; but, if the heads of the different departments are to be madthe constitutional successors of the President and Vice-President, in ease of a vacancy, they must first be created by virtue of an express provision of the Constitution, rendering still another amendment of that instrument an imperative necessity.

The Nomination for District Attorney. It would be a serious misfortune if the Rapablican Convention about to assemble to nominote a new candidate for District Attorney should fail to make the best possible use of the of portunity it will sujoy, not merely of rectifying an error, but of alling new streng h to the Republican ticket, and turning the flank of the Democracy by a first-class comination, If it has the wisdom to rise above m-re petty personal considerations, and to select a candidate who unites undoubted ability and houesty with popularity, it will deserve the thanks of the party, and render an essential service to the city, the State and the nation. The least that the public expect from the Convention is an unobjectionable no ninee, but if it has sufficient sagacity to choose one whom the people will delight to honor, its labors will prove in the highest degree creditable and useful. We hope the Con. vention will, as far as possible, avoid the common error of baving a candidate forced upon its suffrages by clamorous persistency. Nearly nine nominations out of ten are myle for no apparent reason except that the nominee and his friends have outlene all rivals in baigering, bribing, or cajoling delegates. We trust the coming candidate for District Attorney will owe his selection to higher and more appropriate influences, and that he will be chosen rather because the party needs him, than because he clamors for the nomination.

The Distribution of Arms in the Southern States.

THE Senate yesterday passed a bill providing for the reduction of the United States army to 30,000 men. One of its sections authorizes the Secretary of War to issue Springfield rifl-d muskets and accontrements to the Governor of each State, not exceeding one thousand for each Congressional district, which was subsequently amended to add two thousand musketto the number furnished each State. This provision gave rise to an animated debate, as the Democracy bitterly opposed it. I appears that the Government in distributing a portion of its surplus arms, is only following past precedents, and as it possesses nearly a million and a half of rifled muskets and carbines it can well afford to spare a few hundred thousand for the use of the militia of the country. But it was charged and admitted that the distribution of these arms in the South has a special significance. The Rebels still possess a large portion of the arms they used during the Rebellion, while the new loyal State governments are totally destitute of muskets and munitions of war. As the threat is constantly made in various shapes that the reconstructed governments are to be overthrown by revolutionary measures, it is just and proper that they should be protected, not merely by the small body of troops now in the South, whose number will rapidly diminish under the new bill providing for a reduction of the army, but by their own faithful adherents. As Frank Blair, the Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency only gave utterance to the general desire of the Southern Rebel Democracy when he declared that they should overturn at all l azards the reconstruction policy of Congress -as the Rebel leaders frequently reiterate the threat that the instant the troops are withdrawn they will regain power in the South by the re-establishment of the reign o terror, and as they repeatedly show that they are admirably qualified to play the part of Thugs, or to inaugurate wholesale massacres, it is well for these boasting remnants of chivalry to be made to understand that blows can be given as well as taken, and that, as the army which now restrains their murderous proclivities is withdrawn, a loyal organized militia will take its place to enforce the will of

-On one of the Long Island Sound boats, on Thursday night last, the inquiry was made of a I hand Democrat (a delegate to the Tann any Convention) why "such an uncopular ticket was commuted?" "Oh," was the reply, as the party was bound to be beaten anyhow, it was thought test that we should have a good whipping while about it."

the nation and to give Rebellion its quietus.

THE FUNDING BILL is thus summarized by the New York Tribune:-

The House has majured, and will probably jess, a blif to fund at a low rate of interest, the resent funded debt of the United States. Its rincipal features are as follows:—

1. The new bonds are to be redeemable at the

pleasure of the G iverament after forty years
2. They are to draw interest at the rate of \$165
on every \$100 due. That is to say:—Each "Five
Twenty" bend of \$1600, which how draws \$50
interest per annum, is to be exchanged for a
new bond drawing but \$36% interest per annum.
3. The new bonds are to be ansolutely quitaxable, by Federal, State, or local authority.

4 In then of our present Stoking Fund, the sum of \$135,000 000 in specie per sonum, collected each flecily ear from duties in impires, is set spart and piedged to the psyment of the inteand reduction of the principal of our lond debt. No commissioners shall hereafter be paid on

5. No commissioners shall hereafter be paid on the exchange of one form of na tonal debt for abottor, or on the sale of any coin or buillon for account of the Treasury.

6. At exchanges at bonds on behalf of the Government are to be effected by public competition at eradvertist g for propessis.

7. Henceforth the income tax due or accruing upon our existing bonds is to be deducted at the Treasury in paying the interest on such bonds.

8 All authority to issue new bonds of the United States, save in exchange for old ones, is revoked and annu led,

—This bid has good features; but is it a practicable measure? In other words:—Is it probable that those who now hold one thousand dollar tonds of our Government whereon they draw an interest of sixty dollars each per an-nom, will rush to the Treasury and offer them

for exchange into new bonds of like amount, drawing but thirty six and a half deliver each per acount? Would not it be adviced bett pay a half per cent, to whoever shall induce them or part of them) to do s : ? (or part of them) to do s : ?
We shart containty be grad to hear that the holders of the Five fwentles are ready and easer to make such an exchange; but we do not understand the inducement. And we apprehend that she cutting off of all the commis-

sions precedes all hope of any general or rapid refunding of our debt, As to the \$1.85,000 (00 cause, it seems to savor of recupiation. Here are the provisions of law which it proposes to repeal:

1. All the duties on imports to be collected.

and paid in coin.

2. Said coin to be specially devoted. First, to the payment in coin of the luterest on the bonds and no es of the United states. Second to the annual purchase or payment of the per centum of the entire debt of the United

-That is to say: By existing laws, the whole revenue from imports is to be collected in coin, and the total interest of our national debt paid therefrom, with one hundredth part of the principal every year.
It seems to us that the House bill substitutes

a less for a more complete security to the na-tional creditors, and so is unjust.

— We arden by trust that a good Funding bill may be passed at this session, and that the rate of interest may not be fixed a low that no one will accept it. Do let us have the work of funiing our national debt in an American well begun at the earliest moment. But let us have no quackery, no demagoguism, and no inint of ier udiation.

THE NEW OPERA BOUFFE. First Performance of Menbach's "Barbe-

Stene, ' at Nibio's l'neatre. The New York Tribune of today gives the foliowing account of the opening performance of Odenbach's new opera, at N blo's: -In transferring Offenbach from the French Theatre to Nibio's, Mr. Bate can has made many important improvements in his company. He has in roomed into it several people with voices (which are goot things to have when there is an ging to be done); he has bettered his orchestra some wun, he has strength-ned his chorus, and he has favished apparently a great deal of money upon one scenery, rice and gorgeons dresses, and the many showy accessories upon which enter an meuts such as opera bouffe depend or a great deal of their effect. Hence the performance has night was far the most -pects if was better than La Grand Duchesse, while in nearly all it urpassed La Bet e He ene. The music of Barbe Beue to any one who has heard the o her operas needs no description or entici-m. Oderbach is always the same, and the characters ic melod e- or all his composi-tions are pervaced by the gho-t of the same "Bine Beard" at any rate is quite sprightly and inspiriting as the works from the same rellicking composer which have previously been in roduced to us. and abounds, e-pecially in the first act, with gems which, though not of the arst waler, though mostly of course mere paste and snam, have a pleasant glitter of their own, and will plenty of admirers Such, for example, are the duct in the brst scene bet veen "Fleurette" (M'lle Lambere) and "Prince Sapur" (M. Dardiguac; the very comical song of "Blue Bears" (M. A jac.) "M. premiere, femme este monie;" the chorus at the clo e of the first act, "Allon-, archous,' the lattle air, "Pierre un beau jour, by Bo ic te" (Maritle Irms) and per ouet with Blue Beat "," "Amours nouvelles;" and the rrestantly ludicrous chorus which accompanies the equally excruciating duet in act the fourth. There is one great tault in the opera as a work or art (if you can apply such an expression to anything of Offenbach's); the tirst act is the best; and it a ballet by Mad'lls de Rosa and others had not been thrown muo the fourth, the clin ax would have been pa sed early in the evening. As it is, however, expending is neightened throughout the performance by the prospect of giorine i legs towards the close, and after the blissial bewilderment of liberal and unembarra sed dancing, the sensions audience goes home moxicated with delight. The plot of the opera we published yesterday, and have now only to speak of the performers. All the prit cipal artists of the reconstructed company

delicate sense of humor without which tun never can be made nearthly acceptable to persons of true refrement. Yet it is only fair to say that there is a cert in sort of coarse e- of which she displaced far less than the libretto gave her opportunities for, or than Tos ee would have shown in the same part. Mile. Lambele sang and placed the part of "Fleorette," al a the "Princess Hermia "neatly an) pleasantly, and d d much to efface the disagreeable impression which she made in 'Orpnee aux Eu ers." The principal tenor, M. Aujac ('Blue Beard") is a most valuable addition to be comean. His voice is not altoge her fresh, but then it is a voice, to big n with, and a tolerably strong one too and he is a very hamor ins ac or and a much more lively one than his predece sor M. Guffrov. The other leading parts were taken by M. Francis ("King Bob. che"), a paragon of low comedy old men, Mile. Duclos ("Queen Clementine"), M. Dardig-nac, and our old triends MM. Duchesne, Lagriffoul, and Edgard. When we come to the matter of decency, it is not easy to preno mee a just verdict on the new opers. There are passages in the l bretto which are entirely chancless, and are all the more inpardonable because they add nothing to the

re good in their respective lines. The principa

debuton e, Mile, Marie Irma, has a great deal

nice mezzo soprano, which she uses with all the

skil her part demands. She has a pretty face,

but a short, square ngute, which, in the character of the shipher tess "Boulotte," is no disad-

vantage to her. As an actress, she is the em-botiment of rectous fun. She reveis in the

gaucheries of the peasant girl, making them

n edlessly coarse, tegraling comedy at

mes to the lowest burlesque, filling the

stage with a spirit of devitry, and convuising the nouse with laughter, but lacking that

more voice than Tostee; has, in fact, a

tun o the play, and can have no effect except to drive respectable ladies away from the house, There are some exab rances also in the scring which demand repression. But Bue Beard is no beastly, as La Be is He ene was, and is susceptible of being trimated. What a pity that managers canno give us one of these gay little operas freed from extraneous nastiness, the fun without he I cense, the dancing without the What a pits that we cannot have opera bouffe in such form that no young gentleman need be ashamed to it ten to it with his sweetbear', and no husban't with his wite! performance goes too far, and we hope the public will from it into a reformation.

-A gentleman of Naples intends prose enting the Italian Government for the money he lost by brigands. Should he gain his case, Italy is bankrupt.

The New York Bank Robbery. FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE MYSTERIOUS APPAIR.

The following further particulars have trans-

pired confirmators of the report published in the New York Herald of yesterday that an extensive tobbers had been commuted on the Importer at d Tracers' National Back, No. 247 B old sav: Among the deposits received on the 3d or July were \$51,000 in United S ares gold notes and two packages of currence, containing respectively \$600 and \$150. The receiving teller states that he placed the above packages in his till on the night of the 3d, and on returning to business on the 5th he found the till open and the money missing. The till in ques ion is a drawer in one Herring & Co.'s burglar-proof sales, the sale it-elf being enclosed in a fire end burglar-proof vault of the most approved con-traction. doors of both sale and vaul are secured with powerful combina ion locks, the introduces of which are only kno su to these immediately in charge of the none, etc. contained in the different compar ment. The receiving and the note tellers are the only persons who unders and the comb nations of the locks on the sale, but they do not unders and the working of the lick which secur a the vanit. is necessary that at least nee persons should be present to open the way to the drawers of the inner sale. The most mysterious circ imstance in connection with this robbery is that, on the morning of the 6 h, the doors of both sale and vault were found restened as usual, and displayed no ev dence of having been tamper d with, and yet a drawer of the inner safe was found open, and three oackages, smoon ing in all to \$51,000 gold and \$750 currency, had been abstracted therefrom. The object in view in keeping the affair secret for colong was simply the laddable one of giving the hounds of justice a quiet opportunity of taking up the sce it now remains to be seen speiner they will succeed to unearth ng the culprit. The last statement o thished by the bank announces the profits (after paying July, 1865, dividend) to be \$668.035.82.

-The St. Louis Repub ican, the Democratic organ of Missouri, her a Nev. Henry Clay Dean in the following estimation:- Dean is continue My putting himself forward, trying to sell his so called services to Demo ratic commissees, Hi- speeches are not Democratic and they are not decent. Dean was a Rebel sympathizer but a coward. Now he is nothing but a blatherskite. His "assistance" cot the Democracy several bundred votes in New Hampshire last spring. wanted to try the same game in Connecticut, but the Democra's had ound him o it, and they drove him off. Let him reman n love, where he and m n in-t like him brought the Recubli-can majority from 8000 to 1856 up o 15 000 in 1860, and to 40,000 m 1864 and wealt probably muse it nearly unanimous in 1858 if they would only stay at home and make enough specches." - tivorge D. Prentice closed a political a dress few n ghts since as follows:- Our country has long teen filled with gloom and desolation and

woe. A Government as horrid as a nightmare or an earth-devit or helf-devit ats up a hor The most beautiful portion of broad land is swep by a sea of tyranny worse than a lake of fire and brim tone. Le. u. than, all of us, go for h to our work. If, by our own laul, we fall in the mighty cause in which we are now engaged God's curses and mankind's and our own will rest up in us.

At a recent dinner party in Boston several conservative gentlemen announced their intention to vote for Mr. Chase, whose no mustion was non entarily expected. On learning that Seymour was nominated, all agreed that nothing was left for them to do but to vote for Grant.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.-TO PREVENT Sundarn Freckies, and keep the skin white and beautiful use Whigh F's ALOJNATED GLY-CERINE, TARLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLY CERINE. It is delicious'y fragmant, transpoarent, and superb as a tolet soam. Soid by all Duggists, a. & G. A. WHIGHT No. 64 CHESNUT street. 24?

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 of 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, 186s.

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:lst. Twenty-five Per Cent. at the time of subscrip tion, on or before the 39th day of July, 1868, 2d. Twenty-five Per Cent. en 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 THOMAS M. FIRTH,

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILBOAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH S. rees. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868. NOTICE-To the holders of bonds of the PHILA DELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COM PANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds. of \$1000 each, at any time before the (lat) first day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per ce t, intere t, 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 S. BEADFORD, with their tenor.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868, DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Boke of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, June 25, and be reopened on THURSDAY, June 25, and be reopened on THURSDAY, July 16, 1868.

A giv-dend of FIVE PER CENT, has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of na lonal and State tax 2; 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 20 b instant. All payable it this office.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

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 CATFELL, or to

Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN. Cierk of the Faculty.

Easton, Pa., July, 1868, 7 141f OFFICE OF INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 2-2 WALNUT
PHILADELPHIA, July 13, 1888
The Directors have this day declared a secti-annual
divider d.of SIX PER CENT., free of faxes, payable
on de mand.
CHARLES PLATT.

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON .- THE LaFGEST FIRST CLASS HOTELIN NEW ENGLAND - Vertical Railwa 8: Apartments with Bathing and Water conveniences connecting, Billiard Halls, Telegraph Office, and thate.

69 to the 200 LEW'S RICE & SO 3 Proprietors.

BARE MANUFACTURES IN PINE Confections, for Tourists and for the Sea side. BTEPHEN F. WHITMAN. No. 1210 MARKET Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CHARACTERISTIC OF A GENTLE MAN.—It Buller Ly ton says in his nevator 'i etham," that -o gent eman everuses coarse performe—that to do so is a sign of inherent vulgarity. The met deficate, exquisite, and entrancing first xirsot at present known is Pasi n's new performs, FLOR DE M. VO," and hence it is considered infraing in the methoushie world to use any other. sold by all droggists.

MASS MEETING. - THE REPUBLI Cans of German is the will hold a

MASS MEETING, THIS (Toesday) EVEN NG,
at 80°COCK at the MECHANIS H. LV.

NORTH THIRD STREET, RELOW GREEN,
for the surpose of diging the County Course 1 in to
nominate for listrict Astorney a gentleman who can
speak the German langungs.

By order of the Committee

TREGERICK BRETTINGER.

THE DELAWARE AND BASITAN THE DELAWARE AND BANLAS
BOY R ILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION
COMPANIES.
A dividence of (5) FIVE PER CENT, on the espital stock of the above Companies, clear of United
States, will be payable on and after August ist.
Issue at No. 11 Lieury Street New York or No.
28 Scatte 1821, AWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, to the Stockholders of July 15, 18 8 \*ICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer, Princeton, July 20, 1888. 7 11 121

PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL Meeting, 11118 EVENING. Display and State

CLOTHING.

THE REV. DR. SOMEBODY-OR-OTHER Makes a practice of giving half of his marriage fees to his wife. This generally works well, and the amiable and accomplished lady is very fond of it.

But, on a recent occasion, the learned clergyman was bothered about making the division. A thoughtful bridegroom presented him with a magnificent suit of ROCKHILL & WILSON'S CLOTHES; coat, vest, and pants. The wife claimed her half. But-how should the lot be divided? Neither coat nor vest fit the body, and as to her wearing the panta. loons, it wouldn't do at all. So the clergyman had to keep the whole fee himself; and he said that he never had a better fee in his life; and that be wished that in future, when folks came to get married, they would bring the fee in like manner, from ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

Gentlemen who intend to get married, also those who are already married, also young men and boys who won't get married for some time to come, together with all other sorts and conditions, are invited to call and see the tremendous stock of elegant summer raiment, now rapidly moving off from the

GREAT BROWN CLOTHING FALL OF

ROCKHILL & WILSON. Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

FRANK CRANELLO TAILOR,

PHILADELPHIA.

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 GUARAN EED. SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FORE HOURS' NOTICE

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

DIAMONDS,

EMERALDS. RUBIES, SAPPHIRES, PEARLS, BAILEY & Co., CHESNUT STREET,

1 2 tuthes

SPECIAL NOTICE.

819.

UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1, 1868, We Shall Close Daily at 5 P. M.

Saturdays 3 P. M.

CLARK & BIDDLE.

Jewelers and Silversmiths,

No. 712 CHESNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.

DIAMOND BEALERS & JEWELERS. WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE. WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED. 802 Chestnut St., Phila-

Would invite particular attention to their large and LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES

of American and Foreign Maters of theiling at quality, in Gold and Silver Cases. A veriety of Independent 1/2 Second, for horse timing | and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14

BTTTON AND EYELET STUDS in great variety-newest patterns. SGLID SILVERWARE

for Bridsi presents; Piated-ware etc. Repairing done in the best manner, and war-ranied.

C. & A. PEQUICNOT. Manufacturers of WATCH CASES, and Dealers

> WATCHES. No. 18 South SIXTH Street. Manufactory . Bo. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

DRY GOODS.

W. PROCTOR & CO.,

WILL OFFER AT THEXR

BEE-HIVE DRY GOODS STORK.

Prior to taking their July inventory,

THEIR ENTIRE STOCK

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, DET IN GOODS, I MERCIDERIES,

LACES, LACE GOODS, LADIES' MOSIERY, GLOVES,

PARASOLS, AND FANCY ARTICLES.

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