# Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED). AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 168 S. THIRD STREET.

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#### FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1868.

The Hon. Charles Gibbons. THE Republican Convention which was in session at Concert Hall yesterday, placed before the people as a candidate for the office of District Attorney, the Hon. Charles Gibbons, a gentleman of acknowledged ability and integrity, and one who can commani the hearty support of the Republicaus of the city. Mr. Gibbous is a native of Wilmington, Delaware, from which place he removed to Philadelphia early in life. He became a student-at-law in the office of Charles Chaqueey. Esq., and was admitted to practice in the year 1838. He soon attained a commanding position at the bar, and in 1844 entered political life, receiving, without solicitation on his part, the Whig nomination for the State Senate, to which body he was duly returned. He served with great credit for three years, the last year presiding over the body of which he was a member. On the dissolution of the old Whig party Mr. Gibbons became au earnest Republican, being fully identified with the cause of progress and justice from the time of the Fremont campaign. In 1856 Mr. Gibbons accepted the Republican nomination

Mr. Gibbons again comes before the people as a candidate for a responsible official position, and this time, as in the past, he has been sought by the office and not obtained the nomination by any personal solicitation or influence. His successful career at the bar and in public life, his unquestionable integrity. and his rare accomplishments as an orator, commend him to the support of all who are or have ever been associated with the great party of which he has been made a standardbearer. Strong in all the qualifications required for the faithful and satisfactory execution of the duties of the position to which he has been nominated, he will receive the cordial and full support of the party and people, and will contribute in no small measure to the success of the whole ticket in the impending

the hearty support of the party.

#### The Transition in Prussia.

As Pressia is become one of the leading nations of the earth it is worth while to consider from what small beginnings she has reached her present great proportions. If her recent great victories did not make noise enough in the world, she has had what some might consider another advantage in having a novelisready to exhume the most attractive parts of her history, and to serve them up as a sort of dessert after the heavy and substantial part of the repast has been withdrawn. Our readers will know at once that we allude to the interminable string of romances descriptive of Prussian court-life, by L Mühlbach. To persons who are too lazy or who have not been trained to historical reading, historical novels may be well enough, but for our own part we must frankly confess that to us the real facts of history are far more attractive than the furbishings-up of the shreds and patches by third or fourth-rate writers. An exception must be made in favor of a few who belong to the rare gifted ones of this world. Sir Walter Scott, as every one knows, could make almos any branch of literature interesting. To de scribe historical incidents picturesquely wa part of the genius of the man. Very few, in deed, are they who have been able to cop with him in descriptive narrative. The num ber of successful historical novelists would not occupy much space. Alfred De Vigoy. Dumas, and Miss Evans that was (Mrs. Lewethat is) would be the only ones to whom the first position in this class can be assigned. The novels of Cinq Mars, Marguerite de Valois, and Romola, by the writers just named, are certainly next to Sir Walter Scott's, superior to any historical romance that we possess. Prussian history itself is as strange and as interesting as any fiction. When we consider that in the time of the first Frederic the country even around Beriin was a desert, the ancient forests had scarcely been touched. The history of the father of Frederic the Great alone is more interesting than any event we can think of in the best works of fiction. Many years ago there appeared a work, written in French. purporting to be by the Margravine de Bareuth, the favorite sister of the great Frederic. Her description of the Prussian and of some of the smaller German courts, is amusing in the extreme. As we believe this work is scarce, we will give our readers an idea of its general character by a few extracts.

Among the laughable gossip of her own marriage, she says the fatal evening arrives, and she, the princess, wears a train forty-five feet in length ! and the spousal crown placed on twenty-four twisted looks of false hair! each thicker than her own. Her journey to her husband's Court is thus described:-She is overturned several times and obliged to walk half the way, as also are her attendants on the journey. At length arriving at the ancient principality, the grand marshal and all the nobility are mustered to receive her at the bottom of the staircase, or on the rounds of the wooden ladder which led to her apartments. She thus speaks of the company at dinner:-They, meaning the grand company, all had faces she says which a child could not look on without screaming; huge masses of hair on their heads, filled with a race of vermin as ancient as their pedigrees; clothed in old laced

rations, the most part in rags, and in no way fitting their present wearers—the greater part of them covered with itch and their conversation of oxen! Immediately after dinner they began with the Princess' health in a huge bumper, and in less than half an hour she found herself in the midst of thirty-four monsters so drunk that none of them could articulate "Et rendant les boyaux à tous ces disastreaux visages." The minister preached a sermon the following Sunday in which he gave an exact account of all the marriages that had happened in the world from the days of Adam down to the last of the patriarchs. She says of her father-fu-law that he had read but two books, "Telemaque" and "Amelot's Roman History," and discoursed of them so tediously that the Princess fainted from mere ennui at the very first interview; then he drank night and day, and, though living in poverty, gave himself airs of the utmost msgnificence, and went to dinner with three flourishes of cracked trumpets. He used to confer his little dignities in harangues so pompous that his daughter-in-law at once laughed and was ashamed of him. Of her triumphal entry into the city of Bareuth, she says the whole procession consisted of one coach. She was conducted into the palace in great state; to her apartments through a 1 ng passage hung with cobwebs, and so abominably filthy as to turn her stomach in burrying through it; this opened into an antechamber filled with old tapestry so torn and faded that the figures looked like so many ghosts. There are plenty of laughable incidents which it is impossible for us to find space for, all which forms a singular contrast with the Prussia of to-day, with a population of 30,000,000, enormous territory, a splendid for Congress in the First District, receiving army, and, as we remarked at the outset, beyond all dispute, one of the leading nations of the earth.

suits that had descended through many gene-

#### Rest and Recreation. It is a wise custom, and one fully authorized

by the necessities of the case, which leads people generally to avoid the dust and heat and distraction of business life, and for a few weeks during the summer months to seek health at the sea, or the mountains, or the country. We deem the expenditure of money in this pursuit of rest an outlay justified by sound reason, an investment which repays back with interest all that is laid out. The tide of American life is a rapid one. It is a ceaseless rush, whirlwind, and bubble. There is no calm pool; there is no stagnation. A man in active business, and among them can be numbered ninety-nine men out of every hundred, finds for three hundred days of the year a continually never ending struggle going on around him. Every one is excited, every one pushing his own interests up, and seeking to press those of his neighbor down. If he would hold his own he must keep battling like those who surround him and the result is that for five-sixths of the year, every energy is in use, every power of the mind and soul is kept in a full tension. If any machine composed of iron or steel is drawn persistently, without time being allowed for repair, it will in a short time break down. If any horse is worked day after day, at a headlong gait, either he becomes diseased or else he dies. In these we can have a paralell care in the human frame. What iron, and steel and horse flesh cannot endure, cannot be endured by mankind. When, therefore, after a weary stretch from September to July, the man of business, the lawyer, clergyman, editor, physician, or mechanic, is overtaken by the oppression of warm weather, it is sound policy, if he has the means, to expend it in recuperating his energies. It is for this reason that so many fly from the city, and for two weeks, if not for a longer time, devote themselves to doing nothing. It would be a difficult task to estimate the proportion of the people of our city who go away for a greater or less time during the summer months. We cannot but deem it a fallacy which is circulated. that comparatively few residents of the city are unable to go for a day or so, at least, away from the toil of every-day work. This absence is really nothing more than the storing up of just so much health to be expended during the approaching winter. Now it is being husbanded, then it is recklessly expended. How many thousands of our most active citizens would in a few years wear themselves out were it not for this relaxation, this relieving of the burden? Especially is this true of the younger portion of the country. Boys who are studying all winter, and young men, whether professional or mercantile in their pursuits, require, not as a luxury, but as a necessity, this relief.

We therefore deem the spirit which would begrndge the money thus spent, a narrow and mistaken one. Of all the expenses of the year, none yields so abundant a return as funds laid out for recreation and rest during the oppressive months of summer.

THE London Times, notwithstanding its old sympathy for secession and its general approval of the Democratic party on account of its free trade and rebellious tendencies, earnestly denounces the repudiating plank in the Democratic platform, and predicts that "it must be followed by the continued exclusion from office, if not by the lasting disruption," of the organization which is supporting Seymour and Biair. It will certainly be very singular if the American people do not ad minister a signal rebuke to the desperate partisans who have un urled the banner of Repudiation and Revolution.

THE House of Representatives yesterday concurred in the Senate resolution fixing the 27th of July as the day of adjournment until the third Monday in September. The vote, however, is to be reconsidered to-day, on motion of Mr. Washburne, who excited considerable attention in the House vesterday by his intimation that the condition of affairs in the

South was such that the passage of the bill | providing for the distribution of arms to the loyal States might incite a new civil war and insurrection, and that there was no little danger that many of the arms sent South would fall into the possession of the Rebels.

THE Representative from the First District. Hon. Samuel J. Randall, who is famous for repartee, and who frequently interrupts steakers of the Republican party with brief exclamations and interrogatories, had a tilt yesterday with General Butler, with the following result:-

"Mr. BUTLER-I am trying to give the reasons by we should not adjourn, and go home.

'Mr. RANDALL—I think you had better go home; you have got glory enough.
"Mr. BUTLER-It is quite certain that you would have to stay a long time before you would get that." (Langhter)

THE Democratic papers are being laboriously funny or heavily sarcastic upon various amplifications of the initials of General Grant's name. They seem to rely on the classical impreguability of that of their own' candidate, forgetting that the thing best known about here is that:-

"There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, Than are dreamt of in your philosophy," which we don't doubt will be a self-evident proposition even to himself before the next Presidential election.

VALLANDIGHAM declined to speak in Baltimore last week while visiting there, but expressed the hope that he will be able to do so before the close of the pending Presidential campsign. We hope he will have the coveted opportunity.

#### COLLEGE AFFAIRS

Princeton College and its New President, The Evange ist states that Dr. McCosh is soon

expected in this coppiry to take the Presidency ot Princeton College and that his iriends are preparing to give him a hearty welcome. As a untable preparation for his coming, some gentlemen of New York have raised a fund of \$60,000 to endow his chair. This will be a double advantage of securing to him an annual income of \$4000, and leaving unfouched the present salary, which is continued to the retiring President, Dr. McLean. The Evangelis adds:—
"Thus it is a mark of honor to two noble men who have done so much for the cause of Christian learning on both sides of the Atlantic. de not know who was the mover in the raising of this fund, but should not be surprised if our friend Robert Carter was at the bottom of it, as he is always engaged in some such business. Not content with this, he must needs stir about and raise six thousand dollars more to turnish the house of the new President. God bless this Loble hearted Scotchman, who, with the ingeneum perfervicum ecotorum, is so hearty in every good word and work! Of the number contributors we have heard but few. Mr. Robert L. Stuart, we understand, gave ten thousand dotlars, and Mr. John A. Stewart, five thousand. Among otners Mr. Bonner gave two thousand five hundred dollars." The New York correspondent of the Presbyterian, Philadelphia, writes: I am happy to report that the sum requisite to endow the Presidentship of Princeon College, and to fit and furnish the President's house, and to bring Dr. McCosh across the Atlantic, amounting in all to about \$90,000. was secured here, and mainly through the energy of Henry Air xander, Esq., in ten days. The New Buildings and Fluancial Con-

dition of Yale College. We gave yesterday, by telegraph, the Com. mencement exercises at Yale College. The following paragraph from the New York Tri-

launc's letter are of value au i interest :-The triennial catalogue issued this year gives as the whole number of graduates of the sca-demical department of the college up to the present time, and including the pre-ent gradua-ting class, 7749. Of these, 4104 are dead, and 4645 are living. The graduates of the scienting department have numbered 121, or whom 116 are living. There have been 695 graduates of the medical department, 476 of whom are living, the graduates of the law department have numbesed 144, of whom 137 are living.

The members of the College corporation have staked out the ground for a new dormitory building. It will be a four-s ory building, with accommodations for about 80 students, and the site selected for it is upon the College street side of the College square, and directly in front of the old "south Middle" dormitory building. The intention now is to change the disposition of the College buildings, so as to have them form a hollow-square, the buildings being placed near the streets which form the sides of the College square, instead of running through the centre of the grounds, as at present. The present site of the 'South College" will be the site of the Peabody Building, and the east wing of it will reach down to College street, and the west wing will extend back to the Street Art Building. The site next north of the new dormitory building is designed for the new chapel, and other dormitory buildings will be built as fast as possible along the College street and Elm street sides of the college square. The new theological building will be built on the corner of College and Elm streets, directly opposite the kim street Methodist hurch, and separated from the college grounds by Elm street. The funds for the erection of building are increasing, an additional gift of \$10,000 toward it having been made within a w days. About two-thirds of the expense of this new dormitory building, which will cost about \$50,000, will be met by gills made by Henry Farnam, of Chicago.

The general fund of the Academical Depart-

ment, the income of which can be used for any collegiste purpo e, now amounts to \$356,610, of which \$65.173 is invested in unproductive real estate. The endowments of professorships in this department amount to about \$130,000, the fund of whose income is payable to students for prizes or scholarships amounting to about \$85,006; the library funds to \$26,837, and the funds accumulating for new buildings and other purposes to about \$180,000. In the theological department there is a general fund of \$187,638, a library fund of \$1269, and a scholarship of \$28,800. In the Sheffield Scientific Sprool is a general fund of \$62,975, a library fund of \$10,000, and this school also receives annually from the State Treasurer the interest on a fund of \$135,000 derived from the agricultural college land grant of Congress. The medical department has a general fund of \$12,234. There are also some other funds, small in amount, and set apart for some specific purpose. The gift of the vision made by George Peabody for the erection and maintenance of a Museum of Natural History do not add to the productive funds of the college, and of course are not included in any of the summaries made above. The bear increased charges which have been im-posed upon it by the high rate of expenses of all kinds in every department of the College by a gain during the past five years from the sale of real estate, amounting to \$90,222.04; and by an increased charge for tuition, the effe which, in larger income, has been experienced during a portion of the last year. The charge for tuition at present is \$60 a year, which is still below the level of similar charges in the higher academies and schools. But few professorantus have any endowment, and the greater part of the professors' salaries has to be income of the general fund, leaving less than enough for the necessary miscellaneous expenses of the institution with no provision for ordinary wants, or for further growth and development.

The first examination for admission to the next Freshman closed last night, and there were about one hundred and fifty applicants. Onhundred and forty of these were admitted with or without conditions, and the examination at the commencement of the fall term will unquastionably swell the class to two hundred

THE ENGINEERS STRIKE.

The Troubles on the Kansas Pacific Statiway. There has been serious trouble for soveral days past along the eastern end of the Kansas Pacific Bailway, on account of the dissatisfacengine and the imposition of extra work on the remaining engines. Previously five engines performed the service between St. Louis and

Jefferson City.
When the force was reduced to four engines, each was required to make six trip: a week, in-stead of five. The engineers demanded the repiscing of the fifth engine, and at first the master mechanic yielded, but the superintendent procured engineers from other reads and deterined to hold out.

The result is thus described by the St. Louis Democrat:-

"Ergineers in the neighborhood got wind of the matter, but as nearly all of them were 'Knights of the Foo board,' it was necessary to proceed slowly. We are credibly informed (on the authority of a member of the organization) their rules prescribe the conditions on which they will be sustained in a strike. One of them is that they must have the sanction of the Grand Master, or the concurrence of two neighboring associations. It they receive this con-sent then no member from other places can come in and take their engines, and the idla are to be allowe! their wages white the strike continues. No formal request for concurrence was made of other organi zations, but several engineers on the In-cisualolis and S'. Louis road desiring to come to this city to take positions on the Pacific road, a ked the consent of their association, which was gran'ed unanimously, thereby in edect refusing to sustain the action of the 'Footboard' in this city. The result is that the President of the Footboard on the Terre-Haute road, and others belonging to the same association were engaged to take places on the Pacific Ratiroad. In addition to these others came here from Chicaro, and on Weonesday merning the railroad company had thirty reliable men at their com-mand. Thus matters stood day before yester-The old engineers thought they had won a great victory over the superintendent of the road in securing a restoration of the fifth engine and were entirely unprepared for the impending

blow. "On Wednesday the exira engine was ordered off, and at the same time the old engineers on the run between here and Jederson City were d smissed and new men substituted. No action was proposed regarding the freight engineers, but an arrangement made that if they quit work new engineers were to run the trains. The plow came like a thunder clap, al hough a few were suspicious of it when they saw new engineers at Jefferson City on Tuesday last. Having an ample force the superintendent lett contident of carrying his point. It was regarded by him and by directors of the road as a vital question, affecting its discipline and its pecuniary interests able. There was little or no jarring on account of the changes anywhere, save in St. Louis.

A Strange Story of Shipwreck. A correspondent of the Chicago Republican writes from the Azeres the following dramatic account of a recent fearful collision and ship-

wreck in that latitude. He says: "My ship, the Columb a, which left Liverpool
on the 23d of April for New York, with near six hundred souls on board, collided, at half-past 2 o'clock A. M. of the 10th of May, with the erque Joseph Hume, twenty-one days out from Kingston, St. Vincent, West Indies, and bound for London. The night was thick and foggy, the wind blowing fresh from the westward, and a heavy sea on at the time, and those on board were ignorant of the proximity of the other vessel until it was too late to avert the disaster. The barque, sailing across the course of the Columbia at a right angle, struck our ship on her port bow. The Columbia raised her bow and came down with her cutwater on the starboard bow of the Hame, carrying away the latter's bulwarks and doing much other damage to her. The Hume then recoiled to give us a ram in the port ribs with her horn, and then quietly drifted astern of us.
"This gladutorial contest lasted but a few

moments, the captains of the two vessels ex-changing promises to lay-to till daylight to see what the damage might be, and at the moment the collision the sailor who was steering the Hume when the accident bappened, jumped aboard of us. From him we afterwards learned the name of the Hume, that she was bound to London with a cargo of molasses and sugar, and that she bad twenty souls on board besides himself, including a woman and child and a one armed man as passengers, besides the captain's

'As for the original Joseph Hume, for whom this baroue was called, he was a Spiritualis from America, who, a dozen years ago, awak-ened France and the rest of Europe by his own somnolency, and therefore it is not any wonder as the rescued sailor says, that the mate of the Hume was asleep when the accident occurred. instead of being on the look-out. We lay to for several days after the accident, but could see nothing of the Hume, and therefore con-cluded he sunk immediately after the shock, before boats or any means of escape could be got ready. We in the meantime made a careful examination to find out our own damages. We were leaking badly forward. So it was determined to endeavor to keep on our course for New York, forty-three degrees of longitude and five of latitude away, for it was in longitude 31'30 west from Greenwich and latitude 46, that is to say about the middle of the Atlantic, that the accident happened. Twenty-four hours of faithful effort plainly told us the Columbia was too much crippled to make a westward passage without repairs, and the alternative was pre sented of possible salety by tacking ship and sailing for these islands, then five hundred miles distant, or sinking.

\* \* "I will not attempt to describe the

scenes which happened on board the ship during the awful moments when our lives seemed to hang in the balance, suspended by a single hair; when the sea vawned with its sickening trenches as sepulchres to receive our struggling bodies; and when the winds and waves howled and roared, as if revengetally mocking our weakness and prayers, taking keen delight in our despair, and teeling bois erously happy in taunting us with all the light things we had said of them. And when the strain of imminent and sudden danger was removed and gloomy apprehension took its place, the scene was still more appalling. Each one asked his neighbor what he thought, to see if he could gather hope from another's opinion. All were quiet and comparatively silent, counting the number of miles made each day toward Fayal, and praying for light favorable winds, so that the ship might be humored. Finally, on Saturday morning, by the grey dawn, the peak of the Island of Pico, an island almost touching Fayal, twelve thousand feet above the level of he sea, was descried, and gladdened every

We were five days in reaching Fayal, but finally came to anchor in the barbor of Horta, at 9 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, the 16th of

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

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

NOTICE,—UNITED STATES INTER-NAL REVENUE, Second District of Penn-sylvania, comprising the First. Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Twenty-sixth Wards of the City of Philadelphia. The acquait assessments for the above-named districts against persons liable to tax on in-come for the year 1887, for special tax and tax on car-riages, billard-tables, watches, silver and gold plate, etc., for the year ending 30th of April, 1869, having been completed.

riages, billiard-tables, watches, silver and gold plate, etc., for the year ending 30th of April, 1869, having been completed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that said duties or taxes have become due and are now payable and that the undersigned and his deputies will attend at his office, No. 229 DOCK Breet, daily (Sundays excepted), between the hours of 9 A. M. and 8 P. M., until and including the 29th day of AUGUST, 1868, for the purpose of receiving the same. All such taxes remaining unpaid after said 29th day of August, 1868, will be subject to the penalty and charges imposed by law, which will be rigidly enforced.

No private or special notice will be given.
7 24 fmw104 JOHN H. DIEHL, Collector.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IN SYBARIS, THE DAINTY YOUNG Italians fancied that in sleeping on rose aves, they capped the climax of luxurious enjoyment. Pahaw! could they once have snuffed the enchants around of Phanon's "FLOR DE MAYO," the new perfume, they would have thrown their rose taves out of the wlodow and thencef reward perfumed their couches with that cutrancing extract, Sold by all druggists.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COM

PANY.

Campen. N. J., July 23, 1863.

The Board of Directors have this lay occiared a semi-at-mal dividend of FOUR PER CENT on the capital stock of the Company clear of Unit-4 states tex, payable on and after AUGUST 3. 1868, to the stock in iders of this date, at the office of the Company in Camdan.

The Stock Transfer Books will be closed from the date hereof until 'UEaDAY, August's 1863.

GEORGE J. R.) SBINS.

7 24 8t

Treasurer.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

#### LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

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

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor B, B, YOUNGMAN,

Clerk of the Faculty. Easton, Pa., July, 1868,

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, May 18, 1808.

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

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

Subscriptions to the new Stock will be received on and after May 30, 1868, and the privilege of subscrib ing will cease on the 30th day of July, 1868. The instalments on account of the new Shares shall

be paid in cash, as follows:-1st. Twenty-five Per Cent. at the time of subscrip tion, on or before the 39th day of July, 1868, 2d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of December, 1868

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

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

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILBOAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 8 FOURTH Street. 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 cent, intere t, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five vears to run.

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

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILRUAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Jane 25, 1868,
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

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

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

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

THE DELAWARE AND RABITAN THE DELAWARE AND RARITAN
CANAL, AND THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION
COMPANIES.
A dividend of (5) FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the above Companies, clear of United
Sta'es tax, will be payable on and after August ist,
1883 at No. 111 Librerty Street. New York, or No.
26 South DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, to
the Stockholders of July 15, 1888.
RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer.
Princeton, July 20, 1868.
7 21 122

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA
AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA, July 22, 1868,
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

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

7 22 16t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer. OFFICE OF INSURANCE COMPANY

OF FICE OF INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT
Street.
PHILADELPHIA, July 13, 1888.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual
dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of taxes, payable
on demand.
713 121
Secretary. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE,-THIS

splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Fye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the lil effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, black or brown, colo by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Bacchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BO ND htreet. New York. RARE MANUFACTURES IN FINE

Confections, for Tourists and for the Sex side. STEPHEN F. WHITMAN. No. 1210 MARKET Street. SEA-SIDE AMUSEMENTS.

## RAND

AT UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY,

SATURDAY, JULY 25.

MUSICAL DIRECTOR,

MR. SIMON HASSLER.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT. WEST PHILADELPHIA PROPERTIES

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

The Handsome Brown Stone RESIDENCES, Nos 4105, 4110, 41112, 4114, and 4116 SPRUCE C. J. FELL & BRO., No. 120 South FRONT Street. 7 15 wfm1m5p\*

RENT. PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,

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