Price, Three Ceuts per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Mouths, invariably in advance for the period

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1868.

Summer Jaunts.

In our climate, so inappropriately styled temperate, it takes some experience and judgment to learn how to live. After being frozen in winter, and drowned in spring, we are suddenly parched with blistering heat before we have had even a premonitory hint of warmth to urge us to get a "summer suit." June boils us, July broils us, and August sets us by to simmer, till at length, with the glorious Autumn, comes golden days, when life is a delight and all nature luxuriates in fulness of joy.

To the overtaxed denizen of the city it becomes a question of health and future usefulness, where and how he can find shelter from the heat and relaxation from labor. The sudden transition to an almost tropical temperature makes the pavement, like the furnace seven times heated, and body and brain both crave safety in flight.

Most people live in such a hurry, taking so little thought for the morrow, that when the moment of suffocation comes they fly to the nearest popular resort as the place most readily accessible. Those who have striven to escape from their own tediousness all winter need the excitement of the popular gathering place in summer, and large numbers seek there the gaiety and fashion denied to them elsewhere. To such the "hop" at the springs or the sea-side offers an irresistible attraction, but there is another lesser multitude, the members of which are not afraid of solitude, and to whom quiet is a boon, who would most willingly escape from the tumultuous crowd and seek repose in communion with nature.

The revivifying powers of ocean are as immeasurable as its waves, and there can be no more potent life-giver than its breezes. In wandering by the deer sea its music breathes poetry to the most prosaic, and the evervarying monotony of the marching waves carries refreshment to the over-wearied brain. Along our shore are multitudes of quiet spots, where the wanderer can gather refreshment, physical, mental and spiritual, and, unmolested by the throng, learn the wonders of the deep, and these happy nooks of refuge can be found at the expense of a little inquiry and

forethought. There is even a fashionable way of being adventurous, and a prescribed method for going a gypsying. But the lover of nature need not seek her afar in the forests of Maine or on the hills of New Hampshire; she can be found as wildly glorious nearer at home, and our own forests have many wild and picturesque nooks unknown to tourists, who offer themselves up as willing victims to the mosquitoes of the Adirondacks.

Within the boundaries of Pennsylvania there is so much wildness and beauty on lofty mountain-top and in deep-hidden gorge, by icy spring heads and clear rivulets, that Bedford, Cresson, and the Water Gap are but types of the wondrous variety of the glorious Keystone State. The lovely shores of the Sasquehanna and Juniata, the wilder beauty of the country traversed by the waters of the Delaware, the Monongahela, and the Alleghauy offer an ample variety of landscape to the lover of the picturesque. The hills rise in beauty around Bethlehem, and in glory around Mauch Chunk, while in the long range of mountain counties there are deep defiles and grand eminences hardly known beyond the limits of the districts they adorn. There are forests to be explored, which are yet unknown except to the woodsman, and caves whose existence is as yet hardly more than conjectural, while the lovely mountain brooklets are peopled with multitudes of trout-and what skilled tourist has a better taste for the picturesque than the trout?

The enforced leisure of summer, or a few glorious autumn days snatched as the best of all holidays, cannot be better bestowed than in exploring these untraversed wildernesses, and lovely sequestered nooks which lie beyond the ordinary route of travel, and have heretofore escaped the tourists, who persist in the search

the unknown along the old systematized rack by which the fashionable traveller has sought it for years.

A SINGULAR illustration of the peculiar position of political affairs in France is given by the fact that a proclamation strongly denouncing the Emperor, which is published as a proof of the existence of a revolutionary organization is supposed to be an invention of the police agents, devised to slarm the public. The proclamation gives a brief but pointed expression to the leading ideas of the opponents of the Imperial policy in the French Chambers, but it concludes with the advice that the whole people should unite in a coup d'etat to overthrow the Emperor, and it is headed with the old emblems of the French Republic-liberty, equality, and fraternity. If this be in reality, a police trick, it is evidently the object of its authors to cast opprobrium upon the men who are endeavoring in a legitimate and constitutional way to criticise the policy of Louis Napoleon, and to expose his blunders, by identifying them with the Red Revolutionists, whom the business world fears and abhors. The logic of the device is "you must accept the Emperor with all his faults and follies, or chaos will come again, and robbery, riot, and red-handed murder

reign supreme."

Is Mormonism Likely to Survive? Some people are prone to look with astonishment at the rise and progress of Mormonism; with the full light of the nineteenth century, they ask, Can it be possible that such a religion can attract votaries from all classes? And, alas, history too well teaches us that it is not only the ignorant classes who are attracted by new doctrines and new teachers. That a man like Joe Smith should be the founder of a large and apparently growing sect ought to surprise no one who remembers that Joanua

Southcote attracted by her impostures some of the most intellectual of the people of London, and history is full of examples of a like kind. Intellectual people are attracted by Spiritualism. No intelligence is proof against superstition. Lord Bacon believed in astrology, and plenty of great men believed both in astrology and witchcraft. No two sects can be more opposite in their views than Mormonism and Shakerism-the one allows marriage to an unprecedented extent, while the other does not approve of marriage at all; yet it is a curious fact that both sects are composed of industrious, thrifty, and careful agriculturists and pains-taking housekeepers. The founder of the Shakers was a poor old English woman

named Ann Lee, now called Mother Ann.

Coexisting with these sects is another call-

ing themselves Perfectionists. The chief seat

of their societies is at Oneida Creek, in New York State. It seems to be somewhat imitative of some of the French Communistic organizations. It resembles Mormonism somewhat, that instead of a man having many wives, the societistic nature of the system enables them entirely to dispense with marriage. A community of goods, they say, implies a community of wives. Brother Noves. who appears to be the Brigham Young of the party, maintains that it is a blunder to say either that a man can only love once in his life, or that he can only love one object at a time; hence, in the so-called Bille family, living at Oneida Creek, the central domestic fact of the household is the complex marriage of its members to each other and to all. It is in no measure of ridicule that we venture thus to speak of what might be termed the eccentric sects of this country; it is chiefly of Mormonism and its vitality that we at present have to de. Occupying a territory of their own selection, apparently prosperous after having undergone many persecutions, it presents a strange problem as to whether it will continue to flourish. or whether it will not rapidly sink into dissolution. Compared with Shakerism, it appears at great disadvantage. Whatever may be thought of Shakerism, no charge of immorality was ever brought against it. Many persons' ideas may revolt at their opposition to marriage, but of the purity of their lives no deubt has ever been raised. Of the other sect we spoke of it is yet too new, and its numbers are too few, to cause much speculation as to whether it is destined for a short life or not: but Mormonism is a large community, and has attracted attention in other countries than our own, and it obtains accessions from foreign countries continually. Now, will the advance of the Pacific Railroad through their territory, thus making it nearer to the population of the States, strengthen Mermonism or weaken it? This would depend, in a great measure, on the successor to Brigham Young. Mohamedan. ism, as is well known, continued flourish even more successfully after Mohamed's death than during his lifetime. It is true that Brigham Young is not the original founder of Mormonism: but there is every reason for believing that he possesses more personal influence than Joe Smith did. To compare Young with Mahomet would indeed be absurd; but the comparison as to the duration of their personal influences might be made. And here we say is the problem: -Would the completion of the Pacific Railroad, by infusing a large practical old-fashioned brought-up people into the midst of Mormonism strengthen that organization or weaken it? It would seem that Mormonism could not be strengthened by the accession of such a population as must necessarily flow to their settlement, in addition to which there is to be taken into consideration the vast immigration

from Europe, principally Germans-at least

the Germans most generally settle out West.

With such institutions the Germans have very

little affinity. A sturdy, intelligent race, no

new-fangled notions are likely to lead them

astray from the paths of their fore-

fathers. These circumstances must be

taken into account when reflecting on the pro-

bable continuance of the Mormon institution.

It therefore seems as if it must be weakened

by coming in contact with the people we have

just spoken of. Another cause for their de-

cline might happen in the tailure of a new

leader, in the event of Brigham Young's death,

to possess the personal influence which this

man undoubtedly possesses. Should a feeble

leader arise in his place the chances would

seem to be that their decline might be as much

hastened by this cause as by the influx of a

far below the products of the Atlantic States,

a very important commencement has been

made, and ample proof has been given that

the necessity of diversifying industry is clearly

recognized, and that the people are no longer

population from the States, not to speak of the emigrants from foreign countries. Or it might be, as has happened to organizations which in some few particulars only it resembles, that, like St. Simonianism or Fourierism, it may be doomed to a short existence from the inherent weakness of its hold on A TELEGRAM forwarded from Chicago yesterday, announces that "the First Exposition of the Woollen Goods Manufacturers of the Northwest," has been opened in that city, and that "samples of goods are on exhibition from all the Western States." The rapid rise and progress of manufactures in the West is one of the notable events of this era. Although the aggregate amount of their products still falls

willing to cenfine their attention exclusively te agriculture and commerce. The Western cities are rapidly becoming great manufactur ing centres, and in some of the rural districts an immense number of woollen manufactories have been established. The returns of the next census will afford evidence of a much more rapid progress of manufactures in the West than was ever exhibited in any period of ten years in the Atlantic States.

THE FREE-TRADE LEAGUE has put up flaming posters at several prominent places in Philadelphia announcing in deceptive phrases its professed principles. It would have been more candid if, instead of these vague generalities, it had plainly declared its objects and purposes, and clearly explained that "it holds" that the United States should swell the long list of victims of the commercial policy of Great Britain-that American manufactures should be destroyed and the wages of American workmen reduced to the standard of English pauper labor-that the fruits of the time, money, and ingenious labor employed to diversify our industry should be destroyed, and the industrial population of this country be again confined to farmers, merchants, miners, and transporters-and that the ambition of Great Britain to become "the workshop of the world" should be gratified, notwithstanding the great loss such a suicidal surrender of our numerous natural advantages would entail upon this country, and the enormous profits the British manufacturers would derive from thirty-five millions of American industrial vassals.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY is committed alike by its platform and the declaration of its caudidate for Vice-President to overthrow the newly organized Governments in the South, and thus to subject the nation to the perils and annoyances of another reconstruction of the Rebel States. They scarcely attempt to conceal that the chief object they have in view, in this revolutionary proceeding, is to restore the political power of the South to the men who precipitated the Rebellion, prolonged the war, subjected the nation to untold miseries, and who now, unmindful of their defeat and regardless of the sufferings they have already caused, announce their desire and determination to rule or ruin the American people and to inaugurate a new civil conflict if the Government they vainly tried to overthrow is not administered in their interest. Well may Wade Hampton boast that he still preserves a Confederate flag, and that he is prepared to hoist it in triumph as soon as South Carolina is reconstructed according to Democratic ideas!

A CONTRAST.-The Hon. James Thomas Elliott, of Camden, Arkansas, in a letter acceding to a request for permission to use his name ss a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Arkansas Second District, says:-"I am a truly and thoroughly reconstructed Rebel. I say this in no canting or boasting spirit. I detest a hypocrite and despise the man who, like the vain-glorious Pharisee of old, makes an ostentatious parade of assumed humility when his heart is full of pride and deceit. When I say that I am a reconstructed Rebel, I do not say it in that spirit which suggests extraordinary virtue or claims extraordinary considerations; nor, on the other hand, do I say it in that spirit of undue humility which suggests a craven and coward heart. But I say it in that open, frank and manly spirit of one who has the honesty to corfess that he has done wrong, and the courage to say that he is sorry for it. I unhesitatingly and unreservedly accept the Republican platform as adopted at Chicago, and will sink or swim with it: and believe that the principles therein enunciated contain the great fundamental idea of restoring the Union upon a fair, stable and lasting basis. I believe the Republican party has proved true and faithful to its promises and policy, and will finally succoed in establishing that policy." What a contrast to this manly course is presented by the traitorous effusions of John Forsyth, of the Mobile Register, in which paper he says that should Congress impeach and attempt to re move the President in September, he "ought to refuse to give up the reins, and if the radical faction elects to use force, let them shoulder the responsibility and the consequences." It is clear, Forsyth further declares, that the friends and defenders of the Constitution, by which it means the Southern Rebels and the Northern pronents of the war-Raphael Semmes and C. L Vallandigham, for example—nave forborne and given back enough, and should now hait and take another step to the rear.

HOPES OF "THE LOST CAUSE," - "General Hampton has aftered in no way; not one honest man south of Mason and Dixon's line, is ashamed of the musket he bore or the sword he drew in defense of the Confederate flag. The man who says that he is ashamed of it, lies." These are the words of the Charleston Mercury. And again it says:-"We believe that we longht for our rights, driven on by fanatical radicals. We believe so still. If there is to be peace, the North must accept this fact. We meet on a parity of good-will, or we meet not at all. We ask no more than we give, and we give no more than we ask. If it is the expectation of the men of the North that General Hampton, or men of the South, are to go there or elsewhere with bated breath, swallow our deeds, recaut our principles, and fawn at the feet of Northern men, they mistake both him and us. We meet as friends, or else as enemies."

FROM A SOUTHERN STANDPOINT .- Among the Southern journals which are anxious to enlighten the negro, is the New Orleans Picayune. It tells him that it would be much better for him to be in fact a Rebel, if it were true that voting the Democratic ticket made him so than to be a traitor to his family, to his race, to his State, to his country, and to himself, by continuing his slavery to a league and a party which design to put him and his in far worse condition, and to deprive him even more of the rights of manhood, than did the old system of slavery itself,"

"GENTLEMAN GEORGE,"-M:, George H. Pen. dleton, who did not get the nomination for the Presidency, lately made a speech at Lafayette, Indiana, wherein he denounces the Republicans as "hell hounds," Hitherto Mr. Pendleton has enjoyed the reputation of being something of a gentleman; but this little incident shows him to be quite as much a master of ungenteel stang as is Brick Pomeroy himself.

LORD NAPIER, of Magdala, said in one of his recent speeches in London that the "way to defeat an Asiatic enemy is by going straight to their heads on every occasion." The hero of the Abyssinian war not only enunciated the true theory of Asiatic warfare, but his method is the best to be pursued in all cases.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

YANKURURUR K. ATHURUTA TEGALING KUKUTUR DVINGVE YANA MUT

THE WALNUT STREET TORATER.-The Black Grook has proved a success at this theatre. The ballet troups with Morlacchi, Leah, and Diant as (remieres, is the best that has ever been in this city. The Amazonian March is well exe-cuted, and the scenery, together with the grand triple transformation is superior to anything produced here. Dr. Cunsington leads the orchestra to the entire satisfaction of all

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. - The Chesnut Street theatre will open on the 17th, with the speciacle from Niblo's Garden, The White Faun. The Palmet and Jarret Bailet Troupe, headed by Bonfanti. Soblke, Westmayle and others has been engaged. The scenery used in New York has been brought from that city and will take the place of that we have grown tired of.

Fox's AMERICAN THEATRE. - This place is still crowded to witness the French 'Can-Can." Md'ile Zuardi has proved a drawing card, with Mr. O'Keardon and his novel invention the Tumbleronicon.

SEA-SIDE PHEATRICALS. -- Mr. Robert Craiz, the celebrates mim.c, will give an exhibition at Columbia House, Cape Island N. J., this evening. On Saturday evening be will appear at Congress Hall, Atlantic City, to his imitations, songs, and nie-tike portrasture of Mr. Charles Dickens, in which character he will read the "Trial Scene," from "Pickwick."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GALES FROM ARABY THE BLEST. treigned with the breath of oriental spice flowers, are not so entrance g as the perfune of France's "Flore DE WAYO" to new perfune for the handkerchief, Sold b all dragists.

FOR THE SUMMER.-TO PREVENT Sunourn Freckies, and keep the skin white and beauting use Walgh P'S ALCONATED GLY C'R B'N K TA BLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb as a tolet scap. Sold by all Duggists. E. & G. a. WRIGHT No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 249

AT A MESTING OF THE TWENTYseventh Grad Dua; ED CLA S of the Central
High Echool, held on Tuesday, Angust 4, 1888, at the
office of John I. Hargsdon, Esq. N., 125 S. Fifth
street, the following resolutions were adopted:—
Wher as, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove from us our beloved friend and classmate,
CHAELE: BUCK WALTER, and it is futing that
we should testify our sense of the loss we have sustailed; there ore, Delt
Recoived, That by the decease of Charles Buckwaiter we have been deprived of a friend and former
subool combanion, who had endeared himself to us
by his gentle and courteous bearing and who had
combanded our, espect and admiration for his line
tairly suffacquirements.
Fesolved, That we deplore in his early death a
highly gitted man, loved by all who knew blue for his
high moral tone and rare intellectual traits,
Resolved, That we deeply symbalize with his
still cieck, relatives and friends to their sad bereavemely.
Resolved, That we gitend his funeral in a body: AT A MESTING OF THE TWENTY Resolved. That we attend his funeral in a body; that these resolutions be published in the "Age."
"Press." "Leeger" and "EVENING TELEGRAPH,"
and that a copy be sent to his relatives.

E. H. D. FRALEY,

11* President Twenty-sevent's Class C. H. S.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

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 CATTELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN. Clerk of the Faculty Easton, Pa., July, 1868.

NOTICE,—UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, second District of Pennsylvania, comprising the First, Seventh, Eigath, Ninth. Tenth and Tw. niy-sixth Wards of the City of Philadelphia. The annual assessments for the abovenamed districts against persons liable to tax on income for the year 1867, for special tax and tax on carriages, bil lard-tables, watches, silver and gold plate, etc., for the year ending 30th of April, 1869, having been completed.

riages, but have year ending 30th of April, 1869, naving been completed

N. TICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that sale doties or taxes have become due and are now payable and that the undersigned and his deputies will attend at his office. No. 239 DOCK Street, daily (Sundays excepted), between the hours of 9 A. M. and 8 P. M., un it and including the 23th day of August 1885, for the purpose of receiving she same. All such taxes remaining unpaid after said 28th day of August 1885, will be subject to the pensity and charges imposed by law, which will be rigidly enforced.

charges imposed by law, which will be rigidly enforced.

No private or special notice will be given.

7 24 fmwl0t JOHN H, DIEHL, Collector.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 8 FOURTH Screet. 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 \$10:0 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, interest, 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 with their tenor.

5. BEADFORD,

7. Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING
RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868,
DIVILEND NOTICE.
Transfer B, obs. of this Company will be closed

TUESDAY, June 30, and be reopened on THURS-On TURSDAY, July 16, 1888.

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 18 to the holders thereof, as they shall estand registered on the beoks of the Company on the 30th instant. All payable at this office.

6.26 2m

B. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE,-THIS spieudal Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Bye; harmless, reliable, it stantaneous; in disappointment; no ridioulous tinte; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; lavigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, black or brown, how by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Baichelm's Wig Factory, No. 16 BO AD birest. New York

NOTHING BUT ACTUAL TRIAL can give any just toes of the devictors, alry, elastic somess of a bed made of the Elastic spenge, its unriversed describes and drability commend it. Its universal adoption seems a certainty. 83 m w r

DRY GOODS.

CHESNUT STREET. 727

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

OFFER

POPULAR GOODS

POPULAR PRICES.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street,

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND BROK', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 81 tf

PHILADELPHIA:

POINT BREEZE PARK .-POINT BREEZE PARK,—
ADBUGAL Subscribers are now charged \$10 for the unexpired of the year and too. April, 1869, [8 8] Office, No. 144 S. FOURTH Street,

LIFE INSURANCE.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,

BANKERS, No. 85 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia,

GENERAL AGENTS

FOR THE

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

FOR THE

States of Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey.

PANY is a corporation Chartered by Special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a CASH CAPITAL OF ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

The NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COM-

And is now thoroughly organized and prepared for business. Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solici-

tors, who are invited to apply of our office, Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets fully describing the advantages offered by the Company may be had.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,

No. 35 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

MR. BEECHER'S SUMMER SUIT.

One of the New York papers says that Mr. Beecher is enjoying his summer vacation at his place in the country, "WEARING A LEGH ORN HAT AND A ERRENE COUNTENANCE." This is a very fine rig for the summer: a little to ; airy perhaps. Cheap

The coolest costume we have heard of is that of a gentleman who was found a few days ago "at five o'clock in the morning" on the steps of Indepen dence Square, with nothing at all, whatsoever, upon him in the clothes line. As he couldn't give a good account of himself or his clothes, the police asked him to march along with them. He said he wouldn't The police were going to grab him by the co lar, and make him "move on " but, having no collar on, they failed to collar him. At the latest accounts the man had "moved on." He isn't there any more,

We are doing our best to keep people nicely clothed. Our prices are so low that there is no reason why anybody should as a general thing, go wishout having at least comething on his back.

Come and see how chear our splendid Clothes are

ROCKHILL & WILSON.

BROWN STONE CLOTHING HALL,

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HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF THE

FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS. JOSEPH TACKEY, on Coats,

ERNEST L. MUELLER, on Pants d Vests. ENTIRE SATISFACTION AS TO STYLE AND

FIT IS FULLY GUARANTEED. SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE.

SOAP.

P. The undersigned, known to the public as Manufact turers of Pure, Unadulterated Family and Fancy

Soaps, have spent many years and much of their means in educating the public to believe the facts that 'se-called cheap or low-priced" Scaps, being pecessarily adulterated, are the dearest, and that good pure Scaps, although apparently dearer, are the cheapest. They have reason to know that their teaching has had its proper effect upon the minds of intelligent housekeepers, and believing the time has come when a really Superior Soap will be appreciated, they now put in the market an article which they are confident is the best Family Washing Scap ever offered to the people of this or any other community.

MERINO SOAP.

The superiority of the materials used, and the che mical combination of them, is of such a scientific nature that the Merino Soap is perfectly neutral and mild, and cannot injure the texture of the most deli cate fabric, whilst its washing or detersive proper ties are truly astonishing.

The Merino Soap can be used by rubbing on the clothes in the usual way; but if cut in shavings, and dissolved in hot water, and the clothes soaked for half an hour is the solution, its extraordinary detersive properties will be more fully obtained.

One pound will go as far as three pounds of any or the many so-catted labor-saving, but clothes-rotting, Family Soaps in the market. SOLD BY GROCERS AND DEALERS IN SOAPS ALL

OVER THE UNITED STATES, AND WHOLESALE BY THE MANUFACTURERS. [7 27 mwf64 Mckeone, van haagen & co., No. 37 South FRONT Street, Philadelphia,

Or No. 30 BARCLAY Street, New York, QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAF QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP. For doing a family 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
mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try
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ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, NO. 48 NORTH
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PARASOLS AT \$1, \$1.25; LINED, \$1.50, on Umbreilas. \$1, \$1 25, and upwards. At DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. [7 1 2m STUBBS

Will cure the DYSPEPSIA, PURIFY THE BLOOD. RENOVATE THE SYSTEM.

Principal Depot, No. 2414 FRANKFORD ROAD.

For sale at all the Drug Stores in the city. 15 im

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ADMIDILLERY YELD

THE NATIONAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Chartered by Special Act of Congress, Approved July 25, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL, \$1,000,000

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The rates of premium, being largely reduced, are made as favorable to the Insurers as those of the best Mutual Companies, and avoid all the complications and uncertainties of Notes Dividends, and the misunderstandings which the latter are so apt to cause the Policy-Holder Several new and attractive table" are now presented which need only to be understood, to prove acceptable to the public, such as the INCOME PRODUCING POLICY and RETURN PREMIUM POLICY. In the former, the policy-holder not only secures a life insurance, payable at death, but will receive, if living, after a period of a few years, an annual income equal to ten per cent. (10 per cent.) of the par of his policy. In the latter, the Company agrees to return to the assured the total amount of money he has paid in, in addition to the amount of his

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