# THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1868.

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### THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1868.

The Seymour Letter of Acceptance. HOBATIO SEYMOUR'S letter of acceptance is a scarcely less remarkable document than the pronunciamento issued by Frank Blair as a bid for the favor of the Tammany Hall Convention. Both the Democratic candidates are trained and active politicians, possessing a quality highly prized by the party which nominated them-a strong disposition to "work" for their election. By mutual con-Sent, or, at all events, by an arrangement that can scarcely be considered accidental, they have made an impartial division of their labors. It is the task of Blair to satisfy the Rebels that the Democratic party is prepared and anxious to go as far as the farthest to gratify their wishes. This being the most obnoxious duty, yet at the same time one of the most necessary, on account of the exacting disposition of the Southern Democracy, it was appropriately undertaken by Blair, partly as an act of penance for his services as a Union soldier, and partly because the Rebels acquired such a profound contempt during the war for their Northern sympathizers that it is doubtful whether they would have attached sufficient credence to any assurance given by an anti-war Democrat. Blair, however, has fully accomplished his share of the "work," for his letters, in addi. tion to Wade Hampton's plank in the Demooratic platform, pronouncing the reconstructed governments uull and void, supplemented by Seymour's cordial acceptance of the platform, have removed all doubts and fears from Rebel minds, and there is not in this broad land a single unrepentant foe of the Union who glories in the lost cause and hopes still to make it triumphant that will not support the Democratic ticket.

Seymour's task is widely different. It is his object to win the support of conservative Republicans. He is not content with simply endorsing the Democratic platform and announcing his willingness to act as their candidate, but he proceeds, in a letter of unusual length, to console himself for the privation, to which he feelingly refers, of being excluded from an active part in the pending canvass. by a formal indictment of the Republican party, which is especially framed to persuade those who have not fully sympathized with the radical Republicans that they can safely trust Horatio Seymour. When it is remembered that the notorious Ohio agitator, Vallandigham, first insisted upon Seymour's dictions on the premium above paper money, nomination, and that his record is such as to as some of the most ignorant in money inspire the confidence of the most virulent of secessionists, the boldness of the imposture he has attempted will readily be understood. The petty ward politician who is committed on the one hand by pledges and ties he would never dare to violate; but who courts, to deceive, a rival and hostile interest, finds a worthy exemplar in Horatio Seymour. Conservative Republicans who listen to the voice of such a charmer must be weak indeed, for nothing can be more apparent than that the Democratic Presidential nominee is one of the most prejudiced and ultra supporters of the decrees of his party. A large portion of the letter of acceptance is devoted to an insidious denunciation of the reconstruction policy of Congress, and especially of the admission of the new Southern representatives and Senators. It is worthy of notice that Seymour couples this denunciation with a cowardly hint that, even if he was elected, he would not attempt to remedy the evil he deplores, for he says that "the election of a Democratic Executive and a majority of Democratic members to the House of Representatives would not give to that party organization the power to make sudden or violent changes," a sentence which is designed to throw doubt upon his readiness to pursue the revolutionary policy prescribed by Blair, and virtually approved by the Democratic platform, for it demands that a Democratic Executive shall overthrow the reconstructed Governments. The adroit New York politician apparently desires that two interpretations shall be placed upon his letter, and he has availed himself of the power of language to conceal his thoughts with a skill that Van Buren could not have excelled. On the one hand the Southern Rebels will point to his denunciation of the recon. structed State Governments as a positive proof that he is determined to spare no efforts to destroy them; and on the other, the conservative Republicans of the North will be assured that he would not countenance any "sudden or violent changes." The New York World has advocated acquiescence in the adjustments of Congress, and Seymour apparently acknowledges the force of the World's argument; but it is known that the judgment and wishes of the Democratic party are almost unanimously against a recognition of the reconstruction policy, and Seymour is too faithful a partisan to oppose the wishes of the mass of his political associates. There is on this question none of the outspoken frankness of Blair, but a miserable juggle designed to leave the public "still in doubt whether the snake will wire in or wire out."

this be, as in some instances it possibly is true, what a fearful commentary does it afford upon the ferocity and fiendishness of Seymour's Southern supporters ! The drift of his argument is that inasmuch as the Rebels are determined to kill every man who opposes their reacquisition of absolute power. the nation should therefore tamely acquiesce in their demands. This is the old question of the war over again. While it lasted the Rebels endeavored to kill every man who attempted to enforce the national authority, or to recapture stolen forts and custom-houses. Since that form of hostility has been subdued it has taken the modified shape of opposing to the death any political organization that would not leave the entire South under Rebel rule; but the foes of

treason and secession are struggling to complete their work by securing the infusion of a loyal element in Southern politics, and every true friend of the Union desires that these efforts should be crowned with success.

The financial question Mr. Seymour does not discuss. He has lately authorized a statement that he never owned a single Five-twenty bond, and he probably considers this statement, joined to his endorsement of the Democratic platform, a sufficient evidence of his support of the Pendleton system of paying the public debt in greenbacks; while, on the other hand, his speech before the New York Convention assembled, will be cited as proof that he thinks the bonds should be redeemed in gold. Here is another deception, and another double bid for the Presidency.

## Gold.

WHAT perturbations have been caused by this auriferous article since its discovery and use by man ! What watchful fidgetty days and nights has it occasioned in this country since the breaking out of the war ! What predictions as to its ultimate value; what prognostications as to its future decline; what strange changes! When gold had reached the highest point attained during the war, real estate could have been purchased at one-half, and in many instances one-third less than it can now be bought for. How bulls and bears have exhausted every argument for its rise and fall, and how it has constantly disappointed them both! When California disclosed her golden treasures, many eminent political economists, M. Michel Chevalier, for example, supposed that its value would be depreciated, from the amount that would come into use by recent discoveries; but such is the curious nature of this article, or so much is political economy as yet at fault, that no certainty has as been arrived at as to its positive value.

Perhaps in our country, where it has become an article of merchandize, in consequence of its no longer forming the circulating medium, its value is regulated by the supply and demand, like all other articles of this character. When cotton bills are scarce, or bonds are not being shipped in large quantities, of course gold must take their place. We have known some of the shrewdest brokers to be as completely at fault in venturing prematters. There are only some circumstances connected with gold that can with any certainty be asserted of it. Thus, the reason why there is such an unprecedented accumulation at the present time in the banks of France and England is due to the apprehension about war entertained by the capitalists of Europe. Whether there will be war soon or not, this fear prevents capital from seeking ventures which, in ordinary times, it would do. When the war broke out between Prussia and Austria gold rose in value in this country, from the fear of our securities being sent back. The same feverish cause may even now force it to rate at a higher premium than it otherwise might; but such calculations might easily be upset in the event of another European war breaking out. Instead of our securities being sent home for sale there might be a great demand for them; firstly, in consequence of the greater rate of interest they pay; and, secondly, because our country being far removed from the theatre of war offers additional safety. We venture, however, no predictions, and we merely think the latter contingency is as likely to be realized as the former. In common with the great mass of consumers we, of course, do not desire to see the premium at a high rate, and also because we desire the credit of the Government to be sustained. During the Napoleonic wars gold rose in England to 40 per cent., or a shade over. When Napoleon Bonaparte assumed regal power he caused a return to specie payments, regardless of all consequences to the paper currency of France.

THE IRISH CHURCH.-One of the most potent arguments of the opponents of the Irish Church Establishment is found in its vast riches. They call attention to the tollowing figures, which represent the amount of assets left by each of twenty Irish bishops who died since 1822. The sum does not include any real property the deceased may have purchased, nor any settlements he may have made on members of his family, nor any stock he may have transferred to avoid legacy duty or to avoid the name of having died too rich for a bishop:-

Name.	See.	Assels,
Broderick	Casuel	£89.000
	Tuam	
Atexander		78.000
I G Beresford	Armagh	70,000
Tottenham Loftna	Clogber	60,000
	Cashel	
	Baphoe	
	Doblin	
Grimb	Limerick	45,000
	Kilmore	40.000
	Killaloe	
Beresford	Kilmore	
Knox	Derry	27,692
Plunket'		26,331
Stewart	Armsgh	25,000
Singer	Meath.	25,000
O'Beirne		-20,000
Kyle	Cork	20,000
Stonford	Meath	14 000

CALIFORNIA DEMOCRACY is made up somewhat after the Dixie pattern. "It is," says the Sacramento Union, "a noticeable fact connected with nearly all the Democratic meetings which have been held in California since the nomina tion of the Tammany revolutionary ticket, that the leaders-Marshals, Presidents, Vice-Presi dents, Secretaries, and Speakers-are of the old original secession element, who clung to John R. McConnell in 1861, and voted for Breckin ridge in 1860, who always stuck to it that the war to save the Union was legalized murder, and that the real patriots were the Rebels-From 1861 to 1867, these fellows were compelied to "sing low" in California. This year, they are again out in full feather, and the loyal Demo. cracy which can't take down their egotisms without signs of protest, has to take a back seat. If the Tammany Convention was ruled by Henry A. Wise, General Forrest, the Rhett crowd from South Carolina, Rebel Commissioner Oald, and other prominent pardoned traitors, why should not the party in California submit to the yoke of understrappers of the same sort?"

PARISIAN ACTORS, both operatic and dramatic, are the most overpaid people existing. and that impression may be confirmed by the list of salaries paid to the following performers:-

I	Dupuis (Varietes)fr.	30,00
ł	Paulin Menier (Galte)	24,00
1	Geoffroy (Palats Royal)	25,00
1	Brasseur (Palais Royai)	24,00
1	Perez-Gill (Palais Royal)	14.00
1	Hyacinthe	14.00
1	Clement-Just (Ambigu)	12 00
ł	Raynard (Chatelet)	24.0
l	Alphonsine (Palais-Royal)	18 0
l	Dumsine (Gaite)	20.00
	Lacressoniere (Gatte)	12 00
1	Felix (Vaudeville)	18,0
l	Desire (Bouffes)	24,0
l	Grenier (Varietes)	10.00
l	Lassouche (Patals-Royal)	8.0
ł	Lassouche (Falais Royal)	
Į	Lueritier (Palais-Royal)	8,00
1	Mad'lle Hisson, a young singer, has a	signe
Į	an engagement in Paris for four years	
1	rate of 11,000 francs, 18,000 francs, 25,000 f	22.00
1	1860 · 1 11,000 1181108, 10,000 1181108, 20,000 1	LUCS

and 30 000 france successively, the total amount being \$16,500 WHICH IS RIGHT? Democratic orators and editors tell us the bonds are held by the rich. while the poor pay the taxes. Seymoar says the bonds "have gone into the hands of innocent holders, who, to a vast amount are com-

that they are mostly held by capitalists."

HABEAS CORPUS.

Belease of the Dill Prisoners.

The Charleston (S. C.) News says; -The change from military to civil rule induced

BUTLER. A Card from Mr. Parry Faller. In a letter to the New York World this mornmg, Mr. Perry Fuller says:-Will Mr. Butler please state by whom the charge is made that I stated that I had paid \$22,000 and upwards for Senator Boss' return to the United States Senato? In reply to the above the United States Senate? In reply to the above charge I have simply to say that it is false. It would appear that the pure Senator from Atcheson, Kansas (Pomeroy) was forced or coerced to take his seat, and no money or influence was necessary to procure his clection. Now, I did receive telegrams from Pomeroy, requests from Gaylord, and other friends of Pomeroy, to come to Kansas where his last election was pendiag. Not one word did I receive by letter or despace from Ross to come to Kansas; nor did I see Ross after arriving at Topka until a moment before after arriving at Topeka until a moment before the vote was taken, and then on the street. If Mr Butler had called upon me for information in reference to money matters at Topeka, Kan-sas, I might, a ter a severe examination (as he states about the \$40,000), have been compelled to make s me statemen s not at all pleasant for To make a me statement's bot at all pleasant for publication to the taste of a certain gentleman. On page 6, Batler's report, J. F. Legute states that a me senger was sent to New York, which he believes was Fuller, and that he went to New York May 6. I did go to New York, as I stated to the Committee to state of the state of the test states to the Committee, to attend a lawsuit, as evidence in office of Cox & Ri ley, No. 137 Broadway, will show; but never did I know of avy whisky seizures, or any business of that nature. I never owned any whisky, or made any whisky contracts, directly or indirectly. On page 4 Butler states that Foller passed a draft through the Treasury for \$47,916 10, of date May 5 in such has to that, in his anxiety to receive the money, he indersed the draft of Thomas Osborne, without power of attorney so to do, etc., e.c. Mr. Osborne is now here, and states that I had his authority to act f r him, which statement I herewith attach. As regards the \$1644 drast, referred to on page 9. the courts

will have that matter in charge, probably at an early day. In conclusion, for the present (for there is much more to be said on this subject). I would state I am willing to go before any committee or meet the parties I re er to and to support the statements I make. I have been advised to make no reply to Butler's report, nor any refer-ence to Sena or Pomeroy, as their course would deteat measures I had before Congress; but I think the Government is responsible for the payment of contracts awarded by it, and will not violate its faith to please the member and Senator who have already, I learn, refused justice to innocent holders of indebtedness against the Government. Threats made by General Butler that I shall be deteated and ruined in my legitimate business transactions will have no effect on me.

3, says:-The Fenians are making active preparations for an early movement. We learn from reliable private sources that the time and manuer of the invasion has been decided on. At the recent conterence in Buffalo during the month of August, the movement will take place. There will be no scattering of forces this time. The principal body of Feumans is formed east of Illinois. All those not immediately situated in the Eastern States and New York, east of Elmira and Oswego, will congregate on the Niagara river; about 12,000 men. The remainder will be con-gregated near Odensburg-about 14,000 men. The concentration of the troops will be effected with the utmost rapidity, and the invasion effected from these two points. The final pre-parations are now being made all over the States. The two companies here in Nashville are com-pleting their organization. Last hight the first company organized by electing Captain M. J. Houston, a soldier in the regular army for tifteen years, and who was almost literally riddled with bails in Indian fights, and during the recent war, to command. The other company will hold an election in a day or two. We look for stormy times among our Fenian friends in a few days.

-A New York publishing house advertises Pollard's "Lost Cause" as "The Only Democratic

LIFE INSURANCE.	LIFE INSURANCE.
E. W. CLARK & CO.,	THE NATIONAL
BANKERS, No. 85 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia,	LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
GENERAL AGENTS	OF THE
NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	WASHINGTON, D. C.
FOR THE	Chartered by Special Act of Congress, Ap-
States of Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey.	proved July 25, 1868.
The NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COM- PANY is a corporation Chartered by Special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a CASH CAPITAL OF ONE MILLION DOLLARS, 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 Honse, where Circulars and Pamphiets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company may be had.	CASH CAPITAL, SI,000,000 BRANCH OFFICE, PHILADELPMIA, FJRST NATIONAL BANK.
E. W. CLARK & CO., No. 35 South THIRD Street, #1 1/4p PHILADELPHIA. CLOTHING. MR. BEECHER'S SUMMER SUIT. One of the New York papers says that Mr. Beecher is ebjoying his summer vacation at his piace in the country, "WEARING A LEGH 3RN HAT AND A SERRENE COUNTENANCE." This is a very flue rig for the summer: a little top alry perbaps. Cheap- too.	DIRECTORS. JAY COOKE. Philadelphia, C. H. CLAER. Philadelphia, F. RATCHYOND STARR. Philadelphia, F. RATCHYOND STARR. Philadelphia, F. RATCHYOND STARR. Philadelphia, GEORGE F. TYLER. Philadelphia, J. HINCKLEF CLARK Philadelphia, E. A. ROLLINS. Washington, D. C., HENRY D. COOKE. Washington, D. C., WM. F. CHANDLER. Washington; D. C., JOHN D. DEPREES. Washingtor, D. C., EDWARD DODGE. New York, H. C. FAHNESIOCE, New York, H. C. FAHNESIOCE, New York, C. H. CLARK, Philadelphia, President,

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# **ROCKHILL & WILSON**,

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 Equare, with nothing at all, wistsowver, upon

him in the clothes line As he couldn't give a good

account of bimself or his clothes, the police asked

bim 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 en, they

failed to collar him. At the latest accounts the man

We are doing our best to keep people nicely

clotned. Our prices are so low that there is no reason

why a ybody should as a general thing, go wishout

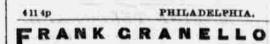
Come and see how cheap our splendid Ciothes are

had "moved on." He isn't there any more,

having at least comething on his back.

BROWN STONE CLOTHING HALL,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.



This Company, National in its character, offers, by reason of its Large Capital, Low Rates

MR. BEECHER'S FENIANISM. One of the New York pa is sujoying his summer a Particulars of the New Movement.

The Nashviile (Tenn.) Press and Times, Aug.

The climax of Seymour's denunciation of the new Southern representatives is that "they cannot live in the States they claim to represent without military protection." If

One of the profitable incidents of Napoleon's wars was the management on part of the Rothschilds of a quantity of gold. The transaction was in this wise. The English Government determined to dispose of a quantity. The old Rothschild, who was then living, felt sure the Government would afterwards require it, and he bought it. Sure enough, they did require it; but the best of the transaction, as he related, was the transmission of this gold to the Duke of Wellington in Spain. Rothschild undertook to convey it, and did so, through France, and ever after said that it was one of the most lucrative and successful acts of his life. Until recently gold was at a high premium in Austria, and it is at a considerable premium even now in Italy.

THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT has again formally and explicitly declared the ordinance of secession null and void. In the recent case of White ys, Cannon, in error to the Supreme Court of the State of Louisians, Mr. Justice Field, in delivering the opinion of the Court said :- "The objection that the judgment of the Supreme Court of Louisiana is to be treated as void, because rendered some days after the passage of the ordinance of secession of that State, is not tenable. That ordinance was an absolute nullity, and of itself alone neither affected the jurisdiction of that Court nor its relation to the appellate power of this Court."

the counsel of the Camden prisoners, accused of the murder of Dill, to sue out a writ of habeas corpus, with a view of obtaining their release on bail. The application was heard at Orangeburg. before Judge Glover, in Chambers, on Friday morning, at 1:30 o'clock. Some sixty or sevents affidavits, all from persons of respectability in Kershaw Di-trict, proving an a'di in each case, were produced. These were responded to by twenty or thirty affidavits, with three excep-tions, from colored persons. The whites were Mrs. Dill, and Mr. and Mrs. Taylor. Counter atlidavits were produced by the counsel for the prisoners, and Mr. De Pass stated that if any doub's were still entertained, more than one hundred affidavits to the same effect could be obtained by the next morning from the mos reliable men in Kershaw. Judge Glover took home the papers from both sides, and reserved his decision until he could compare them. When the case was resumed next morning he granted be application, and fixed the ball at \$3000 each for the eleven white prisoners, and \$300 for the colored man, George Bowen. Captain De Pass, counsel for the prisoners, arrived here on Sat urday afternoon, and in less than an hour number of responsible sureties were obtained By an arrangement with the Clerk and Sherif the bonds were signed yesterday afternoon, with five sureties to each bond, and the orders fo the release having been received by the even ing's mail, the doors of the jail were opened. The following are the names of the pri oners eleven white and one colored :-- Captain Emanue Parker, William Parker, Dr. John A. Glenn, J J. Huckabee.George Mattox. Dr. William Nelson John R. Pickett, John L. Mickle, M. P. Kelley, William Kelley, Abram Rabun, and George Bowen, colored. Many of these gentlemen are planters, and their crops have suffered irrepa rably during their incarceration.

### A Quartermaster's Clerk Stumbles Upon \$100.000.

The Galveston Civilian. July 27, says:-'T Purser M D. Monserrate, of the steamship S Mary, we are indebted for the following account of 'buried treasures' recently found on Padu Island. We saw some of the diamonds ourselve and from the well and favorably known char acter of our informant for truth and veracity w have no hesitation in saying that we believe th account to be substantially correct:-On Sunday the 19th inst., as Mr. W. H. Wilson, Quarter master's clerk at Brazos de Santiago, was takin a stroll on Padre Island, searching for 'Shells of Old Ocean.' he accidentally stumbled on an ol iron box, about four inches square, which preserted the appearance of having long been in bedded in the sand. Upon breaking it open an examining its contents, it was found to contact diamonds, emeralds, and rubies, supposed. h the best of judges, to be worth at least \$100.00 Mr. Monserrate says there is no doubt of the being genuine. The poor Quartermaster's cler is in ecstacles, and is said to be one of the mo. popular men on the Rio Grande.

## Americans Abroad.

The following is a list of the American registered at J. W. Tucker & Co.'s bankin offices, Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, for the week ending July 23, 1868, furnished by Mesars Randolph & Co. New York-Messrs. E. D. Barnes, Harry

New York-Messrs. E. D. Barnes, Harry G. Olds, Jose B. Erhardt, Alden J. Adams, Francis A. Stout, Henry Tileston, J. D. Tileston, Binney Fellows, H. C. Sparks, John H. Allen, William Willett Rose, A. L. Hayden, G. S. Winston, Mis-Winston, Rev. S. H. Hilliard, Mr. and Mrs Thomas Small, Miss Small, Dr. John T. Metcalf Boston--Mr. and Mrs, Isaac Fenno, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Biohard.com, Miss Annie M. Granger Mrs. H. C. Richardson, Miss Annie M. Grange Br. Horace Richardson, Miss E. Richardson Mr. W. E. Abbott. Baltimore-Mr. Thomas Sewall. Jr. Cleveland, O.-Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Goodrich Michael Mr. M. M. M. Goodrich

Miss Pritchard. Syracuse, N. Y.-Messrs, Daniel W. Fisk Barrett B. White.

Columbus, Ga.-Mr. S. J. Murphy. Montreal-Mr. Alexander MacDonald.

Pollard's "Lost Cause" as "The Only Democratic History of the War." That house has a proper	411 4p PHILADELPHIA.
appreciation of the fitness of things.	FRANK GRANELLO
SPECIAL NOTICES.	TAILOR,
IN THE BOUDOIR AND THE dressing room one perfume reigns supreme. Phalon's "FLOR DE MAYO." the new perfume for he handkerchief, has no rival in any home where aste presides. So d by all druggists. It	No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, (PENN MUTUAL BUILDINGS),
WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN Tablet of Solidified Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a won- derful degree of softness and delicacy to the com- plexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent fentifice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums : Imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For isle by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 534 UHESNUT Street. 24	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 ANI
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.	FIT IS FULLY GUARAN (EED. SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE 618 8m
The next term commences on THURSDAY, Sep-	GROCERIES, ETC.
tember 10. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 9), or on Tuesday. July 28, the day before the Annual Commencement,	PRESERVED PRAIRIE GAME
For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to	AND POTTED MEATS,
Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN, Cierk of the Faculty. Easton, Pa., July, 1868, 7141	For Lunch, for Travelling, for Fishing Parties, for any parties leaving home,
OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVI- BION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYL-	A1.80,
VANIA, No. 303 WALNU   Street. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6, 1888. The Madagers have declared a	WINES, BRANDIES, AND CORDIALS,
DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT, free from State and United States taxes, payable on and after the 15th inst. E. G. GILES,	Of every description.
8681 Treasurer.	SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY. Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868. NOTICE-TO the holders of bonds of the PHILA- DELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COM- FANY 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, interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run. The bonds not surrendered on or before the lat of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor.	Importers of fine Groceries, Wines, Brandles and Cordials, S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts., 616 turns PHILADELPHIA. 40 FEE ever sold in Philadelphia, at WILSON's old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. 30 CENTSGOOD STRONG ROANTED WILSON'S,
\$ 28101 Treasurer.	No. 246 CHESNUT Street. 55 CENTSJAVA COFFEE, IN LARGE
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868, DIVIDEND NOTICE. The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed or TUREDAY. Une 50, and be recompany will be closed	DD Government sacks at WILSON'S. ENGLISH CHICKOBY, FOR MAKING Coffee rich and strong For sale at WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 OHESNUT street.
on TUESDAY, June 30, and be reopened on THURS- DAY, July 16, 1868. A dividend of FIVE PER CENT, has been declared on the Preterred and Common Stock, clear of national and State tax:s; payable on Common Stock on and after JULY 15 to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the beoks of the Company on the 30th Instant. All payable at this office. 6 26 2m & B BRADFORD, Treasurer.	80 CINTS PEE POUND,-GOOD STRONG WILSON'S, No. 235 CHESNUT Street.
	OBANGE PEKOE AND ENGLISH BBRAH No 236 CHESNUT Street
AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTONTHE LARGEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL IN NEW ENGLAND - Vertical Ballways; Apartments with	SIFTINGS FROM THE BEST TEAS IN THE CITY, for sale to-day at WILSON'S. (6 18th study
Bathing and Water conveniences connecting, Bil- liard Halls, Telegraph Office, and Cafe, 69 to the star LEWIS RICE & SON, Proprietors,	SEA-SIDE AMUSEMENTS.
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