THE DAILY EVENTS THE HALL STELLED AND LOSS HERE THE STATE OF THE PARTY TO SEE

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOOM (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING. NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1868.

The Rebellion Alive.

GOVERNOE WARMOUTH, of Louisiana, has made a requisition on the President for troops to quell "domestic violence" in his State, a copy of which requisition we published in the special despatches of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH yesterday. He does this in compliance with a special provision of the Constitution, which declares that "The United States * * shall protect each of them against invasion, and on the application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence." In the present case the Legislature, by joint resolution, makes the request, and the Governor adds to it his sanction, and depicts a state of affairs in Louisiana which show how necessary it is that the request be complied with. As no option is given to the President under the Constitution we may take it for granted that the request will be granted. Such a state of society as that which Governor Warmouth declares to exist in his State is the best possible argument in favor of the success, or rather the absolute necessity of success, of the Republican party this year. According to the official statement made, there is on an average no less than one hundred and fifty murders committed every month in North Leuisiana. A reign of terror exists there; justice is set at defiance. Judges refuse to hold the courts of law, because their lives are in danger from bands of ruffiaus. The sheriffs resign their offices, being utterly unable to fill them. In truth, anarchy, murder, and pillage are the order of the day, and peace and industry is as far away as it was in the days of the war. The Southern leaders of the Wade Hampton school knew of what they spoke when they said the Rebellion is not dead. They but said the truth. It is still alive-quite as much as it ever was. Because it is not in open arms does not indicate its death. It must be evident that the desperadoes of the South are quite equal to any crime, and but await an opportunity to plunge the South into another revolution. It requires but the smallest encouragement from the North to cause such a result Will we give that encouragement? Will we have the blood of Southern Unionists on our hands? The responsibility is a fearful one, and one which it requires the decided action of all the loyal North to successfully bear.

The Rebel Generals of Tennessee Opposed to a New Rebellion.

THE form of parole devised by General Grant, when Lee surrendered, which became the type of all the paroles subsequently granted, displayed great sagacity and statesmanship. It was at once humane to the defeated warriors, and protective of the interests of the national Government. It consisted of a mutual contract, setting forth that bygones should be bygones, and that the men who had warred against their country should be subjected to no civil prosecutions for treason, and to no punishments, provided they quietly returned to their homes, and there obeyed not only the national authority, but such State and local governments as might be established. This pledge is in honor binding upon all the Con federate troops. A large portion of them, acting in conjunction with the Democratic party, are now evincing a strong disposition to violate t by their threats, to destroy the reconstructed governments established under the laws passed by Congress, which virtually constitute the basis of settlement finally devised by the representatives of the loyal people who were victorious in the war. Some of the bravest and most honorable of the Confederate soldiers, however, still recognize the full force of their pledge, and refuse to identify themselves with the new crusade against the Republic. A remarkable case in point is furnished by the agreement of a number of the General officers of the Confederate army of Tennessee to co-operate with the Republicans of that State in efforts to crush the conspiracy devised by the Democratic politicians to overthrow the existing State Government by force of arms. We notice with pleasure all such evidences that the war is really over, and that the efforts of the Democratic party to revive it will be opposed by the honorable men of the South, as well as the patriotic men of the North.

The Ex-Senators from Mississippi.

A BRIEF despatch from Liverpool announces the arrival of Jefferson Davis at that point. We sincerely congratulate the "stern statesman" on his being able to breathe an air uncontaminated by the presence of the American flag. His advent into the British realm will doubtless give his many noble friends an opportunity of testifying by their actions the sincere sympathy which they feel for his affliction, and the admiration they have entertained for his course. Lord Derby can shake his hand, the Marquis of Hastings have him at his country-seat. Then there is the great Judah P. Benjamin, familiarly known as "the little thief," who is at present practising law in the Inner Temple. The meeting between these patriots will, without doubt, be affecting. There would be a difficulty in finding, anywhere, a more striking proof of the proverb that the way of the transgressor is hard. Davis and Benjamin were ten years ago colleagues in side in that august body as leading members

of the dominant faction. Their words were law. Hundreds of officials held appointments solely by their good will. Before them must come every office-holder for confirmation or rejection, and in the decision of their fate, these two men had a most potent influence. There was no position in the gift of the people to which they could not reasonably aspire. Holding power as they did, the reins of power, they betrayed the trust reposed in them, and to-day they reap its fruit. They are ostracized. A man without a country. A denizen of Great Britain, but not eligible to any office under the Government. In the prime of life cut off from all the paths of ambition and compelled to exhaust his great ability at the bar. The other under bonds of trial for treason. Ineligible to any office. Disgraced and powerless, with not sufficient influence to secure the appointment of a messenger in one of the departments. And this fate is the end of a life of power and ambition. Surely, with such instances before us, the traitors of the future will be rare in America.

Bank Defalcations.

A STATEMENT which we recently republished from a Boston journal purports to describe the origin of a heavy defalcation by a bank cashier. It claims that in the first instance business increased so rapidly that the clerks were unable to balance their accounts daily, and that a depositor, taking advantage of this neglect, largely overdrew his account, and succeeded in compromising the book-keeper, who finally rose to the position of cashier, and who continued to be the victim of the defaulting depositor up to the time of the final exposure, This explanation may or may not be true, but it certainly affords a useful warning. It is the first step which costs, and the failure of the bank to provide sufficient clerical aid to ascertain with absolute certainty, and at frequent and regular intervals the exact position of all its affairs, may have been the real original cause of its subsequent losses. When irregularities are once established, accurate investigations become extremely difficult, if not impossible; and it is astonishing what rapid progress dishonest men make in the dangerous art of falsifying accounts after they take their first lesson. If by any accident they become entangled with reckless outside operators, by suffering them to overdraw their accounts, the danger is intensified, and a long course of illicit practices, leading eventually to fearful losses, is inevitable.

The Art of Living.

THE French have a phrase, expressive and comprehensive, savoir vwre-to know how to live. Its use seems to convey the meaning expressed in Yankee dialect by "taking things as they come," the power of adaptation to circumstances, and, above all, that special accomplishment of the French-societary ease.

The English tongue has no equivalent, not because the sons of the Saxons do not know how to live as well or as truly, but because a phrase of relative import in their grander language would have a strictly philosophical meaning. To know how to live, with them, must necessarily signify the best and noblest use of the gifts and opportunities of this world and the worthiest preparation for that

In the popular acceptation of the phrase in its native tongue, the art of living means a mastership of the usages of society, and a capacity for appearing generally amiable and agreeable with the slightest possible expenditure of real benevolence and labor; the aim being the wisest way of making things pleasant to oneself rather than to others.

With a repulsion both natural and national for what appears insincere, we have run into the other extreme, and neglect too much those amenities which smooth the rough ways of life, and prevent those collisions which occur when characters, bristling with salient points, are brought into contact without any intervening veil of etiquette.

Usages and rules, instead of being shackles, are so many safeguards, protecting the freedom of the individual from the encroachments of society. Customs apparently senseless can be almost invariably traced to some reasonable cause. Even those visits, so often condemned, in which a card is dropped or sent by a servant are a sufficient recognition, and maintain a bond of union among a large number of casual acquaintances. Many zealous people preach that you should know only those whom you wish to know intimately, and when they practice the rule themselves we see how narrow and bigoted they become. A narrow circle of friends of similar characteristics and attainments leads to self-conceit and self-consciousness. Everybody incessantly measures himself by his companions, and to live in one of those dead-level circles, where superiority is condemned and derided by dull mediocrity, is destructive to mind as well as manner.

The government by the wisest and best has been the dream of the ages, and although it be still a Utopian vision in the political world there is an approximation possible in the social by inculcating an admiration for that deportment which is pleasant, graceful, and complaisant, rather than the careless, rude,

and brusque. Seme good and particularly conscientious people consider suavity as sinful instead of recognizing it in its true character as benevolence exercised in common matters. Any one who has been so unlucky as to be compelled to battle through an entertainment, ostensibly social, against the antagonism of a disciple of this school will agree that this enemy is almost invincible, and that his influence radiates a chilling sense of isolation and produces a rarity in the mental atmosphere which constricts the pulsations of heart and brain, and renders thought and language laborious and spasmodic.

The dread of affectation or mannerism has led to excessive and injurious neglicence. the United States Senate. They sat side by How few parents ever utter a word of warning about deportment in society, or inculcate

graceful and easy gestures, quiet tones, and] general composure of mind and feature. Yet we hear constant laments upon the result of thrusting unformed youths and damsels into a society composed of creatures as ill-fitted for its requirements as themselves.

By a wholesome law youth is diffident, but what is styled backwardness finds its readlest relief in boistersusness. Dash, loudness, and boldness are most frequently the refuge and screen of a want of that composure which prevents the individual from assuming his fitting position and quietly expressing and holding his opinions. But there is indeed no room for opinion, or space for conversation in a society composed of ignorant and uninformed childrep, and we are at present feeling the consequences severely. Extravagance beth of dress and address directly follow when such management is accepted as the criterion of fashion.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN J. B. McConnell.-The many friends of Captain J. B. McConnell will be interested in reading the following notice of his death from the New Orleans Times of July

"We are grieved to learn of the sudden death of Ceptain J. B. McConnell, an old and nightly respectable citizen, who resided among us for a third of a century. He was distinguished for his skill and daring as a navigator, and was for many years commander of the fastest vessels in the Gulf. The Habana, afterwards the Samter, was built under his experienced as a second of the fastest vessels. was built under his supering the Samer, was built under his supering endence, as were also the Mary Ellen and the T. Street, but famous sailing vessels in their day. For the last three years he has acted as inspector for the Crescent Mutual Insurance Company. Heleaves a widowand two or three children to mourn the oss of a kind husband and an affectionate

Gold touched 50 yesterday. It is almost idle to endeavor to satisfactorily argue the question why it did so. We suppose the Alaska payment was the excuse of the bulls for running it up, but the political agitation of the country is such that it seems hardly necessary to seek for an excuse. Whether it will ascend yet higher, is a question which nothing but time can decide.

CHOLERA AND DIARRHEEA bave destroyed no less than 417,499 lives in England and Wates in the twenty years 1847-66-viz., 106,299 by cholers, and 311,200 by diarrhoes. The deaths to 1,000,000 of population in each year from cholera and diarrhœa respectively were, says the Times, in 1847, 46 and 676; 1848, 110 and 638; 1849, 3034 and 1075; 1850, 50 and 645; 1851, 64 and 833; 1852, 77 and 984; 1853, 244 and 784; 1854, 1094 and 1091; 1855, 45 and 689; 1856, 40 and 734; 1857, 60 and 1111; 1858, 35 and 719; 1859, 45 and 94v; 1860, 17 and 494; 1861, 42 and 944; 1862, 25 and 552; 1863, 40 and 735; 1864, 45 and 708; 1865, 62 and 1133; 1866, 685 and 818. The returns for London show that in tho twenty-one years, 1847-67, cholera and diarrhoea caused 88 247 deaths-viz., 34,541 by the former, and 53,706 by the latter; the deaths to 1,000,000 of population in each year from cholera and diarrhoea respectively being, in 1847, 53 and 898; 1848, 291 and 858; 1849, 6182 and 1705; 1850, 55 and 813; 1851, 90 and 1085; 1852, 67 and 983; 1853, 359 and 1611; 1854, 4288 and 1257; 1855, 58 and 804; 1856, 59 and 866; 1857, 81 and 1181; 1858, 49 and 759; 1859, 71 and 1211; 1860, 18 and 496; 1861, 60 and 928; 1862, 37 and 607; 1863, 55 and 821: 1864, 53 and 981; 1865, 65 and 1206; 1866, 1842 and 1036; 1867, 78 and 954, The high mortality from diarrhoea among children still continues. Of the 300 deaths registered in London during the week ending Saturday, July 11, 278, or 93 per cent., were those of children under two years of Of the nineteen deaths registered cholera fifteen were those of children.

HON. EDWIN M. STANTON -The New York correspondent of the Chicago Journal writes:-"I learn through a private source that ex-Secretary of War Stanton is to take the stump for Grant and Colfax. Owing to the unfavorable condition of his health, he will be able, however, to deliver but few speeches. The first of these will probably be delivered at Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Stanton's friends are certain that he will occupy a position in President Grant's Cabinet, Cassius M. Clay, I learn. through a private letter, has abandoned his purpose of coming home and stumping Kentucky for the Republican ticket. This is some what of a disappointment to him, inasmuch as he is a great admirer of both Grant and Colfax, and his heart is in the cause. He forwarded to Washington many months since, his resignation as Minister to Russia. No successor has, however, been appointed, and no action taken in the matter. He, therefore, expects to remain at St. Petersburg until the expiration of the present administration next spring. His health has been much better of late."

EMIGRANT ARRIVALS AT NEW YORK.-The emi-monthly returns of the Commissioners of Emigration show that the falling off in emigration this year, so far, although not great, as compared with last year, is not likely to be essened by heavier arrivals. The entire number of emigrants arrived to August 5, of this year is 132 875; to same date of last year, 154,289; and to the same date of 1866, about 160,000. Thus a steady decrease is shown, notwithstanding the increased German emigration. Ireland is evidently giving out as a source of emigration,

HONORED ABROAD .- Mr. William J. McAlpine, formerly State Engineer of New York, has received a Telford medal, one of the three highest prizes awarded by the institution of Civil Engineers in London. Mr. McAlpine is a member of that institution, which annually offers prizes for the best papers on scientific subjects. His theme was "the supporting power of piles, and the pneumatic process for sinking iron columns, practised in America."

THE COTTON CHOP.-Reports from the crops in Middle Georgia show that the cotton plant is small but healthy. Unless the plant grows rapidly, not over half what was made last year will be realized. Accounts from Florida state that the worm is on the increase, especially among the Sea Island cotton.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

AT THE WALNUT STREET THEATRE Mr. McDouough's spectacle of the Black Crook is now fairly good working order and every evening large audience is drawn together to witness its performance.

AT THE AMERICAN THEATRES varied and enteraining programme is presented every evening to large audiences,

ENGELRE'S PROMENADE CONCERTS which are given every Saturday afternoon from four to six o'clock, at the New Horticultutal Hall, have become a popular and established institution. One will be given to-morrow atternoon as

AT THE SEA-SIDE. This evening a grand pro menade concert and hop transpires at the Sea Breeze Excursion House, at Cape Island, N. J.

-The Democracy talk wildly about the large number of distranchised whites in the and yet the maximum proportion of disfran-enised is only about ten per cent. In Virginia it is about nine, in Georgia and North Carolina the same, in Florida and Louisiana still less, while in South Carolina it is fourteen per cent.

THE BENNINGHOFF ROBBERY. More About the Arrests-One of the Robbers is Discharged by a Canadian Court-Another Escapes to Europe.

From the Pillsburg Commercial August 5. Detective Robert Hague, of this city, who for the past jour months has been engaged in ferreting out the parties concerned in the great Benninghoff robbery, and who, in connection with Officer David McKelvy, has succeeded in stre-ting four of the parties concerned in this greantic "job," returned home yesterday morning from his mission to Canada, not baving been as successful, however, as he expected Officer Hague left this city on Monday, the 20th of July, for Meadville, where he ascertained that a man named James Kapus, living in Philadelphia, who had been connected in some manner with the plot to rob Benninghoff, was willing to divulge what he knew of the matter and aid the Delectives in britging to justice the principal parties engaged in the scheme. Officer Hague, accordingly repaired to Philadelphia, where he found Kaous, who told the officer all he knew about the matter, and consented to be a witness in the case, and use his efforts in the arrest of the other parties. He said that Jim Saeyer, the instigator of the plot who is now in Europe, employed him to hire some person to take charge and carry out the plans arranged for the robbery, whom he knew had nerve enough to accomplish the work, and for his (Kapue') trouble, he was to get \$10,000 in case of the success of the scheme. Kapus ac cerdingly employed an Irishman same i Donnelly or Donaldson, I ving in Philadelphia, to take charge of the "job," Donnelly subse-quently informed Kapus that one of the parties he engaged to help him to carrying out the plot was an Englishman named Charles Wright ation Gorman, who lived in Baltimore. After th tobbery was accomplished. Kapus applied for his share of the booty-the \$10,000 promise ! him - but it was not forthcoming, and he accordingly determined to divulge the plot. Donnelly Wright, Kapus intoraced Officer Hague, were then (July last), in Canada.

Officer Hague then returned to this city and subsequently proceeded to Washington city to obtain the necessary documents to aid him in his mission in Canada. On his way back from Washington, Hague was joined by Kapus, who consented to accompany him in ferreting out

Donnelly and Wright.
The two arrived in Montreal, Canada, on Saturday morning, the 25th of July. Upon consultation with the authorities, Officer Hague learned by telegraph that Donnelly had sailed that morning from Quebec on the steamer Australia for Europe, purchasing a ticket for Liverpool, England, and engaging first-class pa-sage and accommodation, for which he paid four bundred dollars. Officer Hague then sent a despatch by the Atlantic Capte to the authoriues of Liverpool, instructing them to arrest Donnelly upon the arrival of the steamer at that

city, and giving such a description of him that they could not fail to identify him. Officer Hague and his witness, Kanus, next torned their attention to Wright, whom they succeeded in ferreting out on the following Mon day in contreat Hague took him into custody, bad him immediately taken before the court at Montreal for a bearing. Officer Hague pro-cored a prominent lawyer named William H. Kerr. Esq., to conduct the case for him, while the prisoner had secured as his counsel Barney Devlin, Esq., one of the best lawyers in the Dominion. The hearing commenced on Monday and continued four days. The only witness Officer Hague could produce was Kapus, who could not testify directly that Wright was engaged in the conspiracy, but only what had be in told him by Donnelly. The case was postponed from day to day in the hope of securing more direct testimony to connect the prisoner with the robbery, and on Friday afternoon last it submitted for decision. The Court decided that there was not sufficient testimony to hold the prisoner and he was therefore discharged.

Officer Hague and his witness, Kapus, being unable to do anything more in the matter, started for home, arriving there seeterday morning, a-stated. Wright is now under ball at Montreal for trial, on the charge o' shooting and seriously wounding an officer during the Fenian invasion in Canada. If any more direct testimony against him is divulged in the robbery case, he can probaby be taken in custody at any time.

To-morrow morning a hearing in the case the four parties now incarcerated in the Ve rango county Jail, will take place at Franklin. The name of Benninghoff's bired man, who was arrested last week for complicity in the robbery, is George Geigen. The four prisoners, Weldly, Shoppert, Miller, and Geigen, it is stated, all express their desire to turn State's evidence and make a "clean breast" of the whole affair. Weldly has about thirty thousand dollars' worth of property at Akron, Ohio, which he purchased with his share of the rob-Officers Hague and McKelvey will leave the city this evening for Franklin to attend the hearing to-morrow.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OTHELLO'S MOTHER WAS LUCKY in having a magic handkerchiet which sub-dued his father jentirely to her whin, but could she have sprinkled it with PHALON'S "FLOR DE MAYO," the new perfame for the handkerchief, she would have found it doubly easy to lead the old gentieman by the acse. Sold by all Druggi is. It

NOTICE, UNITED STATES INTER-NOTICE,—UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, Second District of Pennsylvania, comprising the First. Seventh, Eignth, Ninth, Tenth, and Twenty-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.

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. 239 DOCK Street, daily (Sundays excepted), between the hours of 9 A. M. and 8 P. M., until and including the 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 police will be given.

No private or special notice will be given, 724 mwlet JOHN H, DIEHL, Collector.

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

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILBOAD 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-PANY due April 1, 1870. The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds,

of \$1000 each, at any time before the (1st) 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 let of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor.

8. BRADFORD,

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILBOAD COMPANY.
PHILADRIPHIA, June 25, 1868,
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
Transfer Books of this Company will be closed
ESDAY, June 30, and be reopened on THURS-

on TUESDAY, June 30, and be reopened on THURSDAY, July 16, 1868.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT, has been declared on the Prierred 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 books of the Company on the 30th instant. All payable at this office. tand registered on the books of the Company on the oih instant. All payable at this office. 6 26 2m BRADFORD, Treasurer.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE,-THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world the only true and perfect Bye; harmiess, reliable irstantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculou tinte; remedies the till effects of bad dyes; invigorate and leaves the Hairson and beautiful black or brown applied at Entchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND bireet, New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES. WRIGHTS ALCONATED GLYCBRIN Tablet of solidined divertin tends to preserve toe akin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonserful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the akin; is an excellent centifice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the month and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists, R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVI-SION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYL-

VANIA, No. 803 WALNU r Street. PHILADRIPHIA, Aug. 6, 1888. The Managers have declared a

DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT, free from State and United States taxes payable on and after the 15th Inst. Tressurer

LIFE INSURANCE.

E. W. CLARK & BANKERS.

No. 35 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia,

FOR THE

GENERAL AGENTS

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, FOR THE

States of Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey.

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 ot 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,

E. W. CLARK & CO.,

fully describing the advantages offered by the

No. 35 South THIRD Street,

Company may be had.

CLOTHING.

PHILADELPHIA.

HOW JAMES ANSWERED TO HIS NAME.

A grave and learned man was making a speech to a class of rough b-ys. He asked the first boy, 'What s your name, my boy?"

"Dar," answered the boy, very promptly. "You ought to say Daniel, my boy," said the pro-

"Well, then, Daniel," roared the boy, "And what is your name, sir?" said he to the next

"cam," bluntly remarked the youth "Weil, say Samuel; it sounds better."

And Samuel rang out his ruli name in the ears of

"And what shall I call you?" was the question to boy No. 3. The number three boy looked gravely into the eyes

of the man of letters, and respectfully made answer-"Jimuel, It you please sir." The explosion of delightful mirthfulness which folowed, is stated by all the newspaper reporters present, to have been second only to the delightful mirth experienced and manifested by every boy.

when arrayed in a new suit of RO(KHILL & WIL SON'S CLOTHES. Whatever be the lad's name, whether Daniel, Samuel, Jimnel, or any other name, and whatsoever be the name of the lad's father, let all people remember that there is no place in Paliadelphia where not not be that the reliance of the lady of the la father and son can be better accommodated with FIRST CLASS CLOTHING, than at

ROCKHILL & WILSON. BROWN STONE CLOTHING HALL,

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FRANK CRANELLO TAILOR, No. 921 CHESNUT STREET.

(PENN MUTUAL BUILDINGS),

HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF THE

FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS, JOSEPH TACKEY, on Coats, ERNEST L. MUELLER, on Pants and

ENTIRE SATISFACTION AS TO STYLE AND FIT IS FULLY GUARANTEED. SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE

Vests.

SEA-SIDE AMUSEMENTS.

CAPE MAY.-THE CARNIVAL.-GRAND Fancy Dress and Calico Ball, on SaTURDA; Evening, August 15, in the Grand Ball Room of the Sea Breeze House. Costumers can address MABK HASSLER,

CAPE MAY-FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 7. Grand Promenade Concert and Hop at 11 Sea Breeze House, 862 CAPE MAY—SATURDAY EVENING, AU-gests,—The Grand Dress Ball of the season at the Columnia House, 87 24

CAPE MAY STEAMER.

FOR CAPE MAY-TO MORROW The spiendid new steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, will leave Pier No. 19 above VINE Street, TO-MORROW (Saturday) MORNING, at 9 is A. M., and returning leave Cape May on MONDAY

morning.
Excursion Tickets \$3, including carriage hire.
Each way, \$2.25, including carriage hire. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE STORY OF RAGGED DICK, THE LIT LORING, Publisher, Boston.

WANTS.

WANTED, THREE FIRST-CLASS SALES V ladies, on the completion of our store, about Septen berl. To those of experience a good salary will be given. None others need apply. Communica-tions strictly confidential. Address STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER, EIGHTH and MARKET. 873:

PARASOLS.

PARASOLS AT \$1, \$1.25; LINED, \$1.50, \$2. Slik Sun Umbrelias, \$1, \$1.25, and upwards. At DIXON'S, No. 21 S. BIGHTH Street. [7 1 2m

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND Paguare and upright Planos, at BLASIUS MA', NO, 1008 CHESNUT Street. 81 M

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

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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FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

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