

Evening Telegraph PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 & THIRD STREET.

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1868.

Railway Progress in Pennsylvania.

One of the most important new railway enterprises in Pennsylvania, the extension of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad to Cumberland, is now apparently about to be completed. The adverse legislation having been all surmounted, and Baltimore having succeeded in obtaining the funds necessary to construct the road, the entire line is about being placed under contract, and it is supposed that it will be in operation before 1870. The avowed object of this road is to give Baltimore superior connections with a large and important region that has heretofore been in a commercial sense tributary to Philadelphia. The enterprising Baltimoreans are indulging bright anticipations in reference to the influence it will exert in increasing the prosperity of that city. They hope to acquire, by its aid, not only the trade of Pittsburgh, and of the region traversed between Pittsburgh and Cumberland, but of the trade of the Western States beyond Pittsburgh; and they also expect to gain a very large proportion of the commerce based on the petroleum of Pennsylvania. Senator Sherman recently stated in the United States Senate that while the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad controlled the Maryland Legislature and prevented the establishment of any connecting or intersecting lines, in that State, adverse to its interests, it profited by the free railroad laws of other Commonwealths, in extending its Briarline arms in many directions, and although he referred specially to what had been done in Ohio, his remarks applied with equal force to the improvement now progressing in Southwestern Pennsylvania. A feeling of hostility to Philadelphia, which prevails among a portion of the citizens of Pittsburgh may have a considerable effect in promoting the ambitious designs of Baltimore. Another lever upon which she relies for success is her newly established line of steamships to Europe, and the seal and energy she has displayed in starting and supporting this enterprise might be profitably imitated in this city. More could be done to counteract the movements to which we have referred by establishing a splendid new line of steamships between this port and the leading ports of Europe, than by any other measure within the scope of our citizens.

Another important new enterprise in contemplation is the construction of a cheap freight railway, which, by crossing the Allegheny mountains at the lowest practicable grade, will, in combination with the Philadelphia and Erie railway, and the western portion of the Pennsylvania railway, transport bulky articles between the East and West at rates far lower than those obtainable under the present railway system. Engineers are now at work making the necessary surveys, and the time cannot be far distant when this project will be crowned with success. It cannot fail to be of immense utility to Philadelphia. It will go very far to neutralize the advantages which New York now derives from the cheap freights of her Erie canal, and will place within the grasp of our citizens every facility they could desire for converting Philadelphia into one of the greatest marts of the world.

Independent of these leading thoroughfares, it is probable that a road leading south from Buffalo to a point on the Philadelphia and Erie Road will soon be constructed, and there are a number of extensions, branches, and minor railways now in process of construction in various portions of the State. Among these improvements are included the extension of the Lehigh Valley Railroad northward to the New York State line, various branches of the North Pennsylvania and the Reading Railroad, the Reading and Wilmington Railroad, the Columbia and Port Deposit Railroad, a railroad through Snyder county, called the Middle Creek road, and several others. The Free Railroad law, passed at the last session of the Legislature, affords great facilities for the construction of numerous local roads, as it obviates all difficulties in obtaining charters, and we may reasonably anticipate that one of the most important results of that law will be a large increase of the number of these local enterprises.

The Southern Electoral Votes. We cannot pretend to view with anything like favor the proposition to have the Legislatures of the Southern States choose the Electoral College in these Commonwealths. There is to our mind something exceedingly unsatisfactory, to use the mildest term, in this manner of hearing the voice of the people. We know that the South cannot complain if such a decision was to be reached; that for many years it has been the custom in South Carolina to have the Electors chosen in this manner; yet for all that, it does not conform to our views of a strictly republican government. It naturally removes the election of President so far from the people that it has no parallel except in the Venetian method of extending and contracting by lot the council to choose a Doge. In the first place, the people choose the members of the Legislature, then in turn the members choose the electors, and finally the electors, untrammelled by anything but moral obligations, choose the President of the United States. There are, therefore, no less than two chances for corruption or intimidation. A majority of the people may choose

a small majority of the Legislature. The desertion of a few members may elect an entirely opposite Electoral College from that desired by the masses, and the Electoral College may in turn vote for a man whom neither the members of the Legislature nor the people at large desire. In all this there is entirely too much risk. In the choice of electors there is some danger, but that is virtually cancelled by the dread of popular indignation. We therefore deprecate the choice of electors in the Southern States by the Legislatures. It is not sound policy, nor in conformity with the spirit of our Constitution.

It is urged, we know, by those who favor the plan that at a popular election of electors the Rebel element will be combined to so overwhelm the colored citizens that the votes they cast will not in reality be an exponent of their wishes. We think this is eminently probable, and we see but two ways to avoid it. The one is to place a strong military force in the Southern States, and give safety to the blacks by their presence. If this is feasible we think it would be decidedly the best plan. It would place all on an equal footing, and give the real wishes of the people. If, however, the doctrines of Mr. Johnson prevent such steps being taken, then we favor the total exclusion of all the Southern votes. If there is such a state of sedition and rebellion there that citizens cannot vote freely for fear of their lives, then this state of affairs is sufficient ground for refusing to receive the elections thus held as valid. The presence of brute force, which overawes and terrifies, is sufficient ground in every community for setting aside the election. We think that there are then only two alternatives, for the election of electors by the Legislatures still opens the choice to be influenced by fear, and as soon as a man is in dread of bodily injury, his actions cease to be held deliberate, or indicative of his will. When Congress meets in September we will have seen by experience which of these two plans is best.

"Perfect Love."

There is a proverb, doubtless known to but few of our readers, which purporteth that one half the world does not know how the other half lives, and with equal originality it has been remarked that, if we desire any information of what is passing amongst ourselves, we must search for it ahead. That a prophet has no honor at home, is well known, but we had no idea, until we learned it from Mr. James Gordon Bennett, of the New York Herald, that we had a body of saints existing in our State. That gentleman has nosed them out, and great is his rejoicing on the occasion, inasmuch as they, being named "Perfect Lovers," he is thus the more readily enabled to have a dig at his rival, Horace Greeley, who was wont to patronize the sect of "Free Lovers." They live, he informs us, at Manheim, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, the county lately honored with the residence of the patriotic James Buchanan, and Bennett has taken the trouble to send a special reporter for the purpose of making a searching investigation into all the outs and ins connected with their establishment. According to this representation of what in England is termed "The Fourth Estate," they very meritoriously "put their trust in God," but do not, as the great English leader Cromwell emphatically super-added to these words, "keep their powder dry." They on the contrary—we say it without any irreverence—appear to place undue reliance upon Providence, heedless of the profane maxim among our sea captains, that those who do so must often "eat whin-stone soup." One of the saints met the reporter with the declaration, "I leave the management of all my little matters to the Lord;" and Bennett, we regret to say, upon this becomes abominably irreverent and impious in his remarks, considering that he is an exemplary member of the Church, and was so eminently devout in his early days that he was then designed for the priesthood. He goes on to add that this Perfect Love system seems to be based on the maxim of doing more good to your neighbor than your neighbor can do for himself—that is, if he has no cash, and you chance to have ten dollars in your pocket, you must hand over five of them to him. You must also, it seems, never let your angry passions rise on any occasion or provocation whatever; even if you be bald-headed you must bear the stings of mosquitoes and gnats with Christian fortitude, and "if you break a leg," says the old sinner, "be thankful it was not your neck." Many other apothegms are inculcated, as, for instance, "If your neighbor cheats you out of \$1000, give thanks it was not \$5000;" or "if your house is burned down, praise God your wife and children were not consumed with it." These are all very praiseworthy maxims, but we beg to inquire why, with the fear of Mrs. J. G. B. before his eyes, Bennett ever ventured to write the lines, "If your wife runs away with your brother in perfect love, shout aloud 'Glory! hallelujah!' for that is, indeed, a piece of good luck which calls for unbounded thanksgiving."

The truth is, fanatics abound in all countries, and these Saints, infinitely better than Mr. Horace Greeley's Free Lovers, are not a whit worse than those still to be found in England, where we frequently find in a religious marriage an advertisement for "a decent maid of all work," or for "a porter who fears the Lord and can carry a hundred weight."

A LITTLE TOO SLOW.—The Legislature of South Carolina has been in session thirty days, and has passed exactly five bills, making an average of a bill a week. While favoring deliberate legislation, we fear that this is a little too slow. Our sister ought to learn from us. At Harrisburg, by the rapid process of passing bills by their titles, an average is secured of one bill to every minute and a quarter of time occupied. Somewhere between the movements of Pennsylvania and South Carolina, there must be a happy medium.

—Quill, who is a lover of music, says that "Comin' thro' the Rye" never goes 'across the grain."

Unmasking too Soon.

There is a story told of a Highland regiment which lay in ambush for a superior force of British soldiers. A narrow defile was selected, and victory was esteemed certain. So sure were they, that when the British appeared, the enemy sprang up from the ambush before they entered the defile, revealed the plot, and were utterly routed. The story of the Highlanders seems to be repeated in the political world to-day. The Democracy and their Rebel friends, feeling certain of success, have thrown aside all attempts at masking their intentions, and are boldly declaring themselves in favor of a new rebellion. They glory in the task of exposing their infamous designs. They lay them bare with all the pride of a traitorous heart, and let us see them in all their hideousness. The attitude of the entire Democracy is not to be mistaken. Howell Cobb, a revered leader, proclaims a condensed edition of the platform. In a recent speech he says:—

"The grinding skeletons which have been set up in our midst as legislators will be ousted by Frank Blair, whom our party has expressly nominated for that purpose. \* \* \* Come, one and all, and let us stretch the old banner from the dust, give it again to the breeze, and, if needs be, to the God of battles and strike one more home-blow for constitutional liberty. \* \* \* The doors are wide open—wide enough, broad enough to receive every white man in Georgia, unless you should discover them that day shall come, and crawling under the Chicago platform. Upon them there should be no mercy. They have profaned the name of the people of honor you. Anathematize them. Drive them from the pale of social and political society."

To make yet more sure the avowed intention, we quote the sentiments of a leading Democrat in Arkansas, as well as Georgia. Albert Pike says:—

"Young men, it is for you to bring back these golden days. The South is our land; the North is a foreign and hostile realm. Stand at the altar of your country. Swear eternal hatred of its oppressors. Swear that the day shall come, if these oppressors shall continue, when the Susquehanna and Ohio shall be like rivers of fire, as they are now rivers of blood, between your native land and that of the Northern Huns, which no man shall attempt to cross, and live."

Let the people of the North ponder on these things, and think of the fearful return of war which will follow the election of the friends of these Rebels. It requires no Republican arguments to convince the North of its duty.

IN GEORGIA, the State Senate had a colored member whom they desired to get rid of. They talked about it for two weeks, tried him for two days, and then he resigned. They now intend to devote another week to settling the question whether he could resign. Southern legislators are getting too deep into ethics to be of much practical value to their States.

THE TRADE OF CUBA is set forth in the following Receipts:—

Sugar—Receipts in Havana and Matanzas, from January 1 to June 30, 1868, in round figures, were 1,510,000 boxes and 98,000 hhd; while the average receipts during the past five years do not exceed 1,315,000 boxes and 488,000 hhd. The stock on the 30th of June last was 488,000 boxes and 11,000 hhd; while the average stock during the past five years was 422,000 boxes and 9,000 hhd. The exports for the whole island during the same period compare as follows:—1,080,000 boxes, against 950,000 last year, and 438,000 hhd, against 344,000 last year. Molasses.—Receipts in Havana and Matanzas, from January 1 to June 30, 1868, in round numbers, 129,000 hhd, the average during the past five years being only 103,000 hhd; the stock on the 30th of June last was 3800 hhd; the average of the five years was 7200 hhd. The exports from the whole island during the first six months stand thus:—337,000 hhd, against 249,000 hhd, last year.

The exports to the United States from the port of Havana alone, January 1 to June 30, 1868, compare as follows:—265,000 boxes and 18,000 hhd, sugar, against 189,000 boxes and 15,800 hhd, last year; 17,280 hhd, molasses, against 15,800 hhd, in 1867; 48,501 million cigars, against 17,650 million last year; 21,802 quintals tobacco, against 15,510 quintals in 1867. A good deal of the tobacco and cigars went in transit for California, Canada, Mexico, Europe, and elsewhere. The invoice value of the goods for which United States Consular certificates were taken, from January 1 to June 30, footed up about \$7,200,000, in round figures.

THE BEAUTIES of the English Parliamentary system are displayed to advantage by a specimen of election statistics which has just been brought to light. The town of Cardiff has hitherto returned a liberal member. The Marquis of Bute owns a great deal of property in that neighborhood, and has always employed his influence in favor of his cousin, Colonel Stuart, but now he has changed his mind and has ordered his people to elect Mr. Giffard, a Tory. The Marquis is a mere boy, at school in Oxford, but his will is law in regard to the Cardiff member of Parliament, and, accordingly, a great fuss is being raised about the matter in the liberal organs. What are all the corruptious of American politics compared to this system, by which a boy can determine who is to be the representative of thousands of voters?

"PACIFIC INDUSTRY."—The following local item, from a Lexington, Ky., paper, affords a fair sample of the "occupations of peaceful industry" to which the late leaders of the Rebels are now devoting themselves, according to Governor Seymour's letter:—"MURDER AND OUTRAGE.—On Monday night last, in the vicinity of Keene, Jessamine, a party of disguised men spent the time from 12 o'clock M. to 6 o'clock P. M. in whipping and killing negroes. Mary Smith and her father, Silvia Woodfall, a man more than sixty years of age, were whipped with sticks; Curtis and Margaret Moody beaten with pistols, and Gabe Fields shot and instantly killed."

CHANCES OF SALVATION.—The Boston Post is put in an anxious quandary by the question of a religious paper at Chicago, "Can a Democrat be saved?" The New York Tribune comes to its rescue in the following not very consolatory style:—"It is a difficult problem, indeed; but if a Democrat will eschew the aims of his leaders, and neither drink like Blair nor lie like Seymour, there may be some hope for him."

A KITCHEN CABINET.—According to the Owl Queen Victoria's chief cook has a salary of \$3000 in gold, and the three maitres d'hotel, or stewards, \$1800 each. The chief cook has the privilege of taking four apprentices, whose premiums vary from \$600 to \$300. The whole service of the kitchen costs \$20,000 per annum.

—Prince Albert's brother-in-law in England looking after something lucrative—either in marriage or place.

—Quill, who is a lover of music, says that "Comin' thro' the Rye" never goes 'across the grain."

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

His Opinion on the Debt and the Constitutional Amendment. The term of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of West Virginia, was opened by Chief Justice Chase, at Parkersburg, on Thursday last. Judge Jackson also occupied the bench. Judge Chase delivered the charge, in which he said:—"There are three subjects, in which we are at present advised, only three subjects to which it is necessary to direct your particular attention. The first of these is the faithful execution of the Internal Revenue laws. The war in which the nation has been recently engaged for the preservation of the national Union and Government, ensueered by rebellion, made the contracting of a large debt inevitable. This debt is the price of our national existence, and binds irrevocably the good faith of the people."

"THE FOURTEENTH ARTICLE.—Its inviolable obligation has been recognized by a solemn act of the nation in adopting the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, which declares that the validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of bounties for service in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. There are different opinions as to the people of payment required by the American people through their government, but no such questions, if anybody at all, that the debt contracted must be paid, and paid in period good faith. The law of the land, that the validity of the national debt shall not be questioned, was already written upon the hearts of the people before they made it a part of the Constitution. To provide for the reduction and final payment of this debt, and to meet the expenses of the Government, taxes are necessarily imposed. In other words, the equal proportion to be contributed by each citizen is ascertained by law. He who withholds his just proportion deprives the rest of the people of exactly the amount withheld. His fraud operates as theft. The sum total necessary to meet the obligations of the nation must be raised. Fraud upon the revenue does not reduce that sum. It merely shifts the burden evaded by the fraudulent upon others who pay their full proportion. All honest men, therefore, have a common cause against the dishonest. You, gentlemen, represent the honest men, and it is your duty to see that the dishonest are not those who can be brought to justice escapes merited punishment."

OBITUARY.

Death of the Olden Graduate of Harvard. The Boston Traveller of Saturday last says:—"The oldest surviving Alumnus of Harvard, in the order of graduation, is Hon. Samuel Thatcher, of Bangor, who was born July 1, 1776, graduated at the age of seventeen, in 1793, and was elected to Congress in 1833, 65 years of age, but the oldest in age was, we believe, Jacob Newman Knapp, Esq., who died on July 27, at Walpole, N. H., in his ninety-fifth year. Mr. Knapp graduated in his twenty-third year, in 1824, so distinguished for the eminence and talents of its members, but of which only two of the sixty are now surviving, both inhabitants of Boston, and prominent lawyers. Mr. Knapp was the third member of his class who had deceased within about two months, Governor Lincoln having died on May 29 last, at the age of 86, and President Allen on July 15, aged 84. Mr. Knapp was a native of Newburyport, taught school in New Hampshire in his youth, was educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, and Cambridge College, graduating in 1822; kept a private school in Salem some years, then removed to Concord, where he taught school and studied divinity with Dr. Moore. He preached, but never as a candidate for settlement; and, through the failure of his eyes, finally gave up professional life and retired to a farm in Walpole, married Miss Louisa Brown and settled down for life. He became a Unitarian in sentiment, but was one of the old school, serious, Bible-loving ones. He lived respected and beloved, and died lamented, in a ripe old age."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEAD IN HALF AN HOUR.—ABOUT thirty inmates in the limit of an ordinary paralytic life. After that time they slipped into a moribund state, but Phalar's "Flor de Mayo," the new perfume for the handsomest, lasts forever, and, like the perfume of the rarest wild rose, grows more and more delicate, sold by all druggists.

AROUSE! AROUSE!! AROUSE!!!

REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES!

RALLY FOR THE CAMPAIGN OF 1868.

Come forward and show the enemies of our country that we intend to be victorious, as we were in 1860, 1864, and 1866.

A general meeting of the Club will be held at the FRANKFURTERS, "MORNING POST BUILDING,"

SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE CHESNUT,

ON TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 11,

at 8 o'clock, to prepare for our first Grand Parade.

Officers of unorganized companies who served in 1864 and those elected for this campaign, are requested to attend, to receive orders from the Marshal.

All members having tokens will receive the interest of the Club by returning them to the Hall, so they can be cleaned and repaired for use.

Uniforms to be for sale at the Hall during the evening.

Members and the public generally are earnestly invited to attend.

By order of the Executive Committee,

Wm. McMICHAEL, President, 510 2d

Wm. L. Fox, Secretary, 510 2d

A MEETING OF THE GRANT AND COLFAX CLUB, THIRTEENTH WARD, will be held at the Hall, N. E. corner NINTH and THIRTEENTH STS., at 8 o'clock, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 11th inst., at 8 o'clock.

JAMES W. SAYRE, Secretary, 11

EDWIN H. FIELD, President, 11

PARDES SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

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

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty, 714 1st

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 27 S. FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE.—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of \$1000 each, at any time before the (last) 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. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, 525 1st

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—This Company will be closed on THURSDAY, July 16, 1868.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, July 16, 1868.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of United States and State taxes; payable on Common Stock on and after JULY 15, to the holders thereof; and on Preferred Stock registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant. All payable at this office. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, 525 1st

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 308 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6, 1868.

The Managers have declared a DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. from from State and United States taxes, payable on and after the 15th inst. E. O. GILLES, 525 1st Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT Sunburn, Freckles, and keep the skin white and beautiful, use WRIGHT'S ALMOND OIL GLEYSERINE TABLET SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and absorbs as a lot of soap. Sold by all Druggists. N. O. G. A. WRIGHT No. 228 CHESTNUT STREET 24

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON.—THE LARGEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL IN NEW ENGLAND.—Vertical Railways, a Park, Tennis, Billiard and Water conveniences, including Billiard Hall, Turkish Office, and Cafes. LEWIS RICE & SON, Proprietors 17 1/2 St. 2nd

LIFE INSURANCE.

E. W. CLARK & CO., BANKERS, GENERAL AGENTS

No. 35 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia,

FOR THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

FOR THE States of Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey.

The NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY 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 Solicitors, who are invited to apply to 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.

Watches, Jewelry, Etc.

DIAMONDS, EMERALDS, RUBIES, SAPPHIRES, PEARLS,

BAILEY & Co., CHESTNUT STREET, 819.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1, 1868,

We Shall Close Daily at 5 P. M. Saturdays 3 P. M.

CLARK & BIDDLE, Jewelers and Silversmiths, No. 712 CHESTNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT, Manufacturers of WATCH CASES, and Dealers in American and Imported WATCHES, No. 12 South SIXTH Street, 4 1/2 cents Manufacture, No. 23 S. FIFTH Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

PRESERVED PRAIRIE GAME AND POTTED MEATS, For Lunch, for Travelling, for Fishing Parties, for any parties leaving home.

ALSO, WINES, BRANDIES, AND CORDIANS, Of every description.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE, Importers of fine Groceries, Wines, Brandies and Cordians, S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT STS., PHILADELPHIA.

40 CENTS.—THE BEST ROASTED COFFEE ever sold in Philadelphia, at WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 226 CHESTNUT Street.

30 CENTS.—GOOD STRONG ROASTED COFFEE at WILSON'S, No. 226 CHESTNUT Street.

55 CENTS.—JAVA COFFEE, IN LARGE Government sacks at WILSON'S.

ENGLISH CHICKORY, FOR MAKING Coffee rich and strong. For sale at WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 226 CHESTNUT Street.

80 CENTS PER POUND.—GOOD STRONG BLACK TEA. WILSON'S, No. 226 CHESTNUT Street.

ORANGE PEEL AND ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA, at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 226 CHESTNUT Street.

SCITING FROM THE BEST TEAN IN THE CITY, for sale to-day at WILSON'S, 15 1/2 cents per lb.

DRY GOODS.

THE "BEE-HIVE"

DRY GOODS STORE,

No. 920 CHESTNUT Street,

J. W. PROCTOR & Co.

CLOSING OUT SALES

TO MAKE ROOM FOR FALL STOCK.

Bargains for 15 Days.

FINAL REDUCTIONS.

Having completed our semi-annual Stock Taking, we have

MARKED DOWN

THE WHOLE OF OUR

SUMMER STOCK

To close the season's sales and make room

FOR FALL ARRIVALS.

J. W. PROCTOR & Co., THE BEE-HIVE,

No. 920 CHESTNUT Street,

118 1/2 1/2 PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

THE MOSQUITO AT NIGHT.

Oh! wicked mosquito! I wish I could see The act of inserting your horrible bill! With awful presumption You seem to have gumption Enough to stand safely while sacking your fill! The creatures come, singing, And painfully stinging, The moment they see I put out the light, At once on alighting, They set to work biting, And if I would let them they'd bite me all night, Though the sound of their stinging, Their cruel flight whistling, My spirit within me most heartily loathes; Let them come in vast numbers— For Rockhill & Wilson make elegant clothes, Let the mosquitoes bite all night; let them sting on the wing, as they sting; but no winged pest can disturb the rest of the man who is blissed with a good suit of clothes waiting by the head of his bed for his personal wearing, when the insects vanish in the morning. We all buy our GOOD CLOTHES at

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S

GREAT BROWN STONE CLOTHING HALL,

Nos. 608 and 605 CHESTNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

FRANK GRANELLO, TAILOR,

No. 921 CHESTNUT STREET,

(PENN MUTUAL BUILDINGS),

HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF THE FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS,

JOSEPH TACKETT, on Coats,

ERNEST L. MUELLER, on Pants and Vests,

ENTIRE SATISFACTION AS TO STYLE AND FIT IS FULLY GUARANTEED. SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE. 6 1/2 1/2

SEA-SIDE AMUSEMENTS.

CAPE ISLAND.

THE GREAT CARNIVAL OF 1868.

GRAND FANCY DRESS, CALICO, AND CITIZENS' DRESS BALL,

COMBINED, WILL BE GIVEN IN THE MONSTER BALL ROOM OF THE

SEA BREEZE HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND,

On Saturday Evening, August 15, 1868.

The Ball Room will be illuminated and splendidly decorated for this Great Fete.

MARK HASSLER, Directing Manager.