Evening Telegraph nation revivised, when in dread silence we "stood up mute to count our dead," and PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOOM

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NO. 108 S. THIED STREET.

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1868.

Thaddeus Stevens.

THE American statesman seeks executive position, both as the end and the means of serving the nation. Our officials being chosen from the people, by the people, and returning again to the people, are at once the masters, servants, and representatives of the constituency to which they belong, and "office" becomes the lofty aim of the patriot as well as the desire of the ambitious man, or the sordid prize of the covetous-at once the compliment paid to worth, the homage to virtue, or that "sop" of the earth earthy, flung in contempt to the ever-yawning jaws of the political Cerberus. Thus the high and most truly representative function, the grand office of acting and speaking for a community, and uniting in a single individual the championship of the rights, the redressor of the wrongs, and the exponent of the principles of the entire population of a city, county, or State has been popularly regarded rather as the means of acquiring higher honors than as a crowning glory in itself, and the legislative body becomes a mere stepping-stone to the executive, as if executing the law were a nobler task than making it.

High official station, even if accidentally won or unworthily held, reflects a certain distinction upon the individual. The eyes of mankind are drawn towards the figure mounted upon the pedestal, and the very height of the elevation, while inviting envy and provoking criticism, compels notice and attracts homage. The chances of office have made little men great by the happy accident of connecting their names with great events, which they neither made nor marred; and many a ministerial signature, unwittingly affixed, has crowned with glory and renown a name appended but in due course of official

Among the few who have fully recognized the true worth of the legislative function, Thaddeus Stevens has stood preëminent. Rising above mere partisanship and all the shifting interests of the moment, he directed the powers of a great intellect to the examination and appreciation of our code of lawstheir origin and meaning in the past; their relations and weight in the present, and with a bold, free spirit dared what few others dream of doing-dared to seriously consider their effect upon the future. Penetrating the very spirit and intent of the founders of our anthem of the free;" and when the advocacy of such doctrines threatened to even destroy his public career, boldly and earnestly assaulted it as the insidious foe of our national prosperity, as the serpent gnawing at the very roots of the tree of liberty, blighting its fairest blossoms, and threatening it with ultimate

Subtle intelligence and keen apprehension make the successful politician, but to these the Great Commoner added a reliance upon principle. He argued from the truth and right to their inevitable results, and was thus lifted into a higher range of thought and wider sweep of vision than is ever vouchsafed to the statesman who blindly devotes to "a party what is meant for mankind;" while his firm determination to work out these noble ends prompted him to wisely maintain his connection with a political organization rather than to assume an independent "fanatical" position which would deprive him of such sup-

Justly estimating the duty incumbent upon his country, as the liberator and instructor of the multitudes who were seeking her as a refuge from tyranny and oppression, Thaddeus Stevens, at an early day, advocated the com mon school system, when it was bitterly opposed, even by a large portion of his own party, and to his zeal is Pennsylvania principally indebted for its early establishment and subsequent improvement and extension. When his life was drawing to its close, and that protracted warfare, in which he had so bravely fought, that inevitable struggle between freedom and slavery, had at length reached the bloody arbitrament of arms, he again braved public opinion at a most critical moment. For long years he had foreseen this dreaded catastrophe, and hoping against hope, wrought zealously to bring about the destruc. tion of the evil by wiser means; but when the war did come, he boldly advocated its stern maintenance, and that the nation should freely spend its wealth in this struggle for its life, and before the public was roused to apprehend the necessity of the requirement, he urged the assumption of all the onerous burdens of the requisite taxation, and took the responsibility of proposing and advocating the most unpopular form of internal revenue taxation.

Truly an American statesman, he also de. fied that false idea of restricting the whole continent to agricultural pursuits; he saw the folly and sinfulness of binding the young nation hand and foot before a commercial supremacy of foreign powers. His clear brain made its way through such specious logic; he repudiated the spurious ring of "free trade," and demanded with unabated zeal, through all the fluctuations of party, a legal protection to the inventive intellect and skillful hands of his

When the smoke had rolled away from the battle-field, when slavery was dead, and the

for years was slain with all its long train of sad consequences, it was again the duty of Thaddeus Stevens to sound the alarm, to warn us of another battle with the same foe in another field. He who was to guard us proved false to his trust. By birth, by station, by oath bound to reunite his distracted country, Johnson treacherously plunged us into new perils, and the bastle was renewed with brains instead of ballets, with hearts patead of hands. Thaddens Stevens becomes the leading and fitting representative of an outraged people in arraigning the head Executive of the nation for treason against the law, and in the long series of measures by which the triumph of the Congressional system of reconstruction was achieved.

These eminent, peculiar, and long continued public services could only have been performed by a man endowed with remarkable personal qualities. Their seeds were sown in this singular combination of rare intellect, undaunted courage, brilliant wit, devotion to the true welfare of the human race, and intense scorn of the sophistries of ignorance and slavery, which distinguished Thaddens Stevens. By his death the nation has lost her great parliamentary leader, and freedom, justice, and humanity their noblest advocate.

The Duty of all Republicans.

THE Republican party in Pennsylvania as shown by the result of the last election is in the minority. There is in our State a majority of some seven hundred votes against us, and in our city about two thousand. Such being the case, it is necessary for us to adopt a series of tactics which will be adapted to our new position. We can no longer count on an assured two thousand in the State. We must fight for all we get, and we cannot begin to fight too soon. There is nothing so disastrous to a party as to over-estimate its own strength, and to slight that of its adversaries. Better by far give too much credit to the opposition, than deny them one iota of what they have. Recognizing their full power, we call upon the members of our party to work, and work at once. There is now about two months between to-day and the day of election, and two months is not a moment too long for active exertion. What lost us the campaign last year was lack of organization. We had not that accurate system of subdivision of labor which characterized the Democracy. With them every man, however insignificant his influence, had a place. Each one had a work to perform. They did not rest content with Ward Committees; they descended to precincts and to blocks and to rows. Every Democrat knew exactly who was going to support the ticket in his square, and he saw that he voted on the day of election, that he was furnished with pamphlets, that he was flattered with tickets and letters and circulars, and every man was brought out. This is what we must do and commence to do at once. Let the precincts be subdivided and the various Constitution, he years ago, bravely declared committees know exactly who are our enemies slavery to be in dissonance with the "high and who our friends. Not only is this the duty of the committees, but it is also the duty of members of the party to aid such organizations as are being form d. Let each belong to some club. There are ward organizations, Grant clubs, and even division clubs in all the various portions of the city. They want local support. There, above all, are the "Invincibles," a time-honored and thoroughly alive organization, to which all the younger members of the party would do good service and give themselves personal satisfaction by joining. Both by associating with organizations and lending individual aid to assist committees, each man can do his share in the good work and make our triumph secure.

What Will He Do? It seems that one Dupont has heretofore presided over the Supreme Bench of the State of Florida. But as he was still thoroughly in sympathy with the "lost cause," his judicial existence was ignored by those engaged in the reconstruction of the State on a loyal and republican basis. Dupont is therefore in a bad way. Apparently too absorbed in the discharge of his judicial functions to be aware of the fact that the attempt of Southern demagogues to overthrow the authority of the national Government has utterly failed, Dupont still believes himself to be Chief Justice of Florida. refuses to recognize a successor in the person elected by the people under the new Constitution, declares the reconstruction acts null and void-in short, is wholly and completely given over to Seymonrism. Under these distressing circumstances, it becomes an exceedingly interesting inquiry as to what Dupont will do in his perplexity. That he will foam and fret until November is to be taken for granted Whether he intends anything more serious or alarming just at present is a matter of doubt. But certain it is that, if Seymour and Blair are elevated to power, Dupont will at once enter into the revolutionary business along with the latter, and from the nature of his grievance at the hands of loyal Florida, will prove himself to be a stalwart and perchance a formidable champion of the new rebellion. He will not be alone. Every office in the reconstructed States, from the highest to the lowest, will become an object of similar strife between the present loyal incumbents and the Rebels whom they displaced. This state of affairs alone will constitute anarchy, even if Rebel claimants to official position do not resort to force of arms to get another opportunity at the flesh-pots of political Egypt. This strife will constitute but one result, however, of the success of the Tammany revolutionists, and it becomes all sober-minded, order-loving citizens to ponder the matter well before they give in their adherence to the party which is seeking thus to revive the "Lost Cause."

VENGEANCE IS SWEET,-The Petersburg (Va.) Index says that should deliverance from radical rule fail to come, there are millions in the South to whom life will become so worthless that they would gladly throw it away to be avenged on the adversary. We hope tuey will

THE SOCIAL EVIL has been boldly grappled with by the new Chicago "Borosis" or Wemen's Club. In a recent discussion on this delicate subject, the members of the club proceeded to give their opinion as to the best manner and means of reaching and reforming those members of their sex leading lives of sin and shame. One lady doubted the feasibility, in most cases, at least, of reclaiming abandoned women. Another thought the opprobrium of this vice should fail equally on men. Another (a doctor) treated the subject in a sanitary point of view, and thought that women could accomplish much more in the way of reforming the evil than could men. Another protested against the inequality of the law as regards men and women, and thought it would be well to get up a petition on behalf of the unjustly treated women. The discussion ended as such discussions usually do, without any feasible sugges-tions as to how the result desired is to be

POLITICAL NUTSHELLS. - The Democratic papers have tried all sorts of means to ruin Grant's reputation, and now they are trying to make people believe that he took breakfast with Frank Blair the other day at Leaven worth,-The Boston Post says Mr. Seymour is an "irresistible besom." Why not call him a parallelogram and done with 112-Frank Blair says the "radicals have made copperheadism respectable." If Blair keeps talking he will at least undo all that.-Will the country have Grant and peace, or Seymour and Blair and pieces?-The Biair family have wonderfully thick bides. They will make excellent subjects for our tanners .- The difference between Grant and Bisir is the difference between a "mum" man and a "rum" man,—Frank Blair's "best hold"—to hold his tongue.

THE MAYOR OF BROOKLYN, though of strong Democratic tendencies, has some regard for the purses of the people over whose interests he has been placed. He recently vetoed a resolution by the Aldermen providing for the purchase of Directories for one hundred parties at the expense of the city. He s id the list included bell ringers and firemen, and a Directory could not in his opinion be needed "to either ring the bell for a fire, or to make a fire under the boiler to heat the City Hall." Brooklyn deserves to be congratulated on possessing such a Mayor.

TIME'S CHANGES are frequently incredible. Has Howell Cobb, who delivered a flendish speech at Atlanta, Ga., a few days ago, anathematizing and denonucing the Union men of the South, forgotten Andrew Johnson's scathing rebuke delivered in the Senate in 1850? In referring to the seceding members of Buchanan's Cabinet, Mr. Johnson said:-"Cobb remained in the Cabinet notil the Treasury was ankrupt and the national credit disgraced at home and abroad, and then be conscientiously

GETTING OVER PREJUDICE .- Democratic proclivities render the colored man fit company at dinner in South Carolina nowadays. We read that "the colored Democrats in the vicinity of Willington, Abbeville District, gave an excellent dinner to their white friends at that place on Saturday last. A large crowd composed of whites and blacks, were in attendance. Short addresses were delivered by the Rev. Mr. Por-cher, and James Bryan, colored."

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

AT THE WALNUT STREET THEATRE the Black Crook proves to be as attractive as eyer. The house is well filled every evening with tashiouable and intelligent audiences. Lean is wondertul in the skipping-rope dance, and is ensored on every occasion. Morlacchi and Diani are too well known to the public for us to dilate upon their merds as premiere danseuses.

THE CHESNUT STREET THEATRE will open on Monday night with the much talked of specta-lar drams, the White Fairn. During the recess, have been emple stage for the production of this extravaguage in a truly artistic style. The scenes are all in order, and everything in tine working condition so that the piece on its first representation will go off without any delays. Some idea of the variety of the dresses that are required may be found when we say that there are over 1000 costumes used in the play.

THE AMERICAN management announces in addition to the numerous other attractions the first appearance, on to-morrow evening, of Mad'lle Venturoli, just from Paris,

BANK ROBBERY.

Twenty Thousand Dollars Stelen from

a National Bank. The Troy (N. Y.) Whig of August 11 says:-One of the most skillful as well as successful burglaries that has ever been committed in this vicinity occurred in the usually quiet town of Fast Bennington, on Saturday night last. The vanit of the First National Rank was the centre of attraction' to the burglars, who gained an entrance to the building by prying open a shutter and window leading to the banking-room. Sunlay afternoon, about 3 o'clock, Mr. L. R. Graves President, entered the Bink and discovered hat the dial plate had been removed from the exterior door of the safe, which was one of Lillie's manufacture. As the dial plate is only held in its position by a small screw, which could easily be removed, and as nothing else in he room appeared to have been disturbed, Mr. Graves, supposing that it had been removed by some of the bank officers for some reason, reurued home without any forebodings of trouble. About nine o'clock in the evening Mr. Graves' son, teller in the bank, returned home from a risit. Upon being informed by his father of the of the dial plate from the removal removal of the dist plate from the safe his suspicions were aroused, and having informed Cashier Cobb of the circumstance, the three proceeded together to the bank. The skilful eyes of the cashier and tne teller immediately discovered something wrong. The Cashier attempted to open the safe, but without the dial plate nothing could apparently be done. After several vain endea-vors he succeeded in picking the lock of the outer safe door, but the dial plate of the inside safe lock having been also removed, he proceed no further. Subsequently, Mr. Ster-ling, the agent of the sales in this city, succeeded in picking the inner lock. The contents of the inner safe were found untouched, much to the surprise as well as the gratification of the officers of the institution. The outer safe contained \$8000 or \$10,000 belonging to the bank, and \$12,000 of special deposits, amounting in all to about \$20,000, not including about \$4000 worth of Bennington town bends, which were untouched. As only three persons, and these being officers of the bank, not including ere acquainted with the combinations of the lock it is surmised that some skillful oracksmen succeeded in picking the lock. The Cashier of the bank left the institution about 9.30 o'clock on Saturday evening, so that the burglars must have operated between that time and sourise of the next morning. Of the private depositors, Mr. F. A. Coff, the Cashter of the bank, is now Mr. F. A. Coff, the Cashier of the bank, is now the heaviest. Between \$5000 and \$8000 in ca-h, together with some Bennington town bonds belonging to him, were appropriated by the bur-

MURDERS AT SEA.

An Englishman Murders Two Ship Offi-cers, and is Himself Kitled.

The Anglo-Brazilian Times of July 8 says:-The Dutch vessel Fennichians arrived at Pernambuco upon the 25tn of June, with a cargo of jerked meat from Montevideo. During the voyage the following scenes took place:—On the 18th the first mate, J. J. De Groth, ordered an Englishman called James Rudger, shipped at Montevideo, to take the wheel from when the latter struck the mate the head and knocked him down. He then cut his throat and threw the body into the sea. The cook, J. Biemhold, was

awakened by the splach, and believing some one had fallen overboard, began to shout, 'a man overboard," and to throw planks and ropes into the water. While thus engaged Rudger sprang at him, split his head open with a hatchet, and threw him into the sea. The captain and second wate were awakened by the noise, and the second ma'e in coming up the companior-way was atruck at, but mi-sed, by the hatchet wielded by Rudger, and be jumped back, whereupon Rudger closed the batch and piled chains on to prevent it being opened by them. He then on to prevent it being opened by them. He then he two rema ning men, an Englishman named Nicholas Chester, and an American called John Husbes, and forced them, by tear of him to obey him. He then told them that he was about to scuttle the vesser and abandon her, but they persuaded him to wait until the vessel was near land. On the 21st, Budger uninside, and while so doing Captain Hotze attempted to shoot him with a gun, but this missed fire. Rudger then hastily closed the batch and called to the men on deck to put a large stone on top. While he was waiting for this the Caprain fired at guess, but the balt only socred Rucger's leg. This, however, had the effect of alarming him and he ordered the boat to be got ready while he himself nade preparations for firing the vessel; but his companions again disauaded him from leaving her so far from land. At night Chester went to bed. Hushes was at the wheel, and Rudger, who had not slept for three days, laid down near it, armed with his hatche: close to him, telling Hughes to waken him when land was in sight. In a tew minutes he was tast asleep, and Hughes then left the wheel, and seizing the batchet, buried it in Rudger's heat who tried to rise and draw his knive, but let dead before a second stroke. Hughes then shouted that all was sale, and after throwing body into the sea, opened the hatch, whereon, after some hesitation, the two imprisoned men came on deck. No money or other valuable portable property existed on board to tempt cupidity, so that the ferocious conduct of Budger must have originated from a maniscal thiret for blood.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

"SEE NAPLES AND DIE," SAYS the Italian provers. Inbale the dor of Pria-LON'S new perfune "FLOR DE MAY" and you will say that life has for you another coarm. What Naples is among the cities of the Med ter areau, that perfume is among the other perfumes of the world sold by all drugg sts. 8 12 it

FOR THE SUMMER.-TO PREVENT Sundarn, Frechies, and keep the skin whit and beautiful use WKIGHT'S ALCONATED GLY CERINETABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb a tol et soap, Sold by all Duggists, E. & G. A. WRIGHT No. 624 CHES NUT street.

SCOTLAND IN THE FIELD! THE TENTH ANNUAL CELEBRATION

OF THE PHILADELPHIA CALEDONIAN CLUB

WILL BE HELD AT

OAKDALE PARK, ON MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1868,

All who desire a day's pleasure will find this the best opportunity ever afferded to the public of this

The Games are open to all competitors, and will comprise Feats of Strength. Swiftness, etc., and will at the same time afford amusement of the most varied

ard entertaining character. Splendid accommoda cons for Daucing. Music by McClurg's Liberty Cornet Band, Finnle's Brass and String Band, and the Pipers of the Club. Grounds can be reached by the Germantown Ball road, from Ninth and Green streets hourly, after 8 30

A. M., and by the Fourth and Eighth street Passenger cars every few minutes. Carriages will enter the grounds by gate off Ger

mantown road. Admission to the grounds....25 cents. Ticket: s to be had of members of the Ciub and at th

NOTICE.-UNITED STATES INTER-NOTICE.—UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, second District of Pennsylvania, comprising the First. Seventh, Eignth,
Ninth Tenth and Tw. my-sixth Wards of the city of
Philadelphia. The acount assessments for the abovenamed districts against persons liable to tax on income for the year 1867, for special tax and tax on carriages, bit land-tables, watches, silver and gold plate,
etc., for the year ending 30th of April, 1859, having
been or myleted.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that sale outles or taxes have become due and are now payable and that the undersigned and his depa ties will attend at his office, No. 239 DOOK Street es will attend at his office, No. 239 DOCK Street, ally (Sundays excepted), between the hours of 9 A. I. and 8 P. M., un il and including the 23th day of UGUST. 1868, for the purpose of receiving the same, All such taxes remaining unpaid atter said 29th day I August. 1868, will be subject to the penalty and larges imposed by law, which will be rigidly energed. No private or special notice will be given.

724 fmw10t JOHN H. DIKHL Collector.

PARDEE 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 CATFELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,

Easton, Ps., July, 1868. Clerk of the Paculty, 714tf OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVI SION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYL-VANIA, No. 365 WALNUT Street.

The Managers have declared a DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. free from State and United States taxes, payable of and after the 15th inst. E. G. GILES, Treasurer. 8681

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6, 1858.

TO LET,

A STAB CE, NEAR FIFTEENTH AND WALNUT STREETS.

On a wide clean street, with Four Stalls and Yard Possession given September 1. For price, address

BEDS OF EASE, COMFORT, AND cleanliness, of superior and permanent elac-ticity, and at less cost than any other good beds are made from the patent Elastic Sponge, This article possesses no feiting properties and retains its clastic softness, being more durable than the best curied

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE,—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Byo; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, black or brown, bold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory. No. 16 BO ND birect, New York.

INSTRUCTION.

A CADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT APIS-Streets.

The Automnal Session will open on MONDAY, Beptan ber 7. Applications for a mission may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.

JAMES W. ROBINS, M. A., 812 wfm4w Head Master.

FOR SALE.

ARCH STREET BUSINESS PROPERTY. ARCH STREET BUSINESS PROPERTY.

Large Store and Dwelling, south side of a Ruh,
near Seventh street. For saie cheap, and on any
terms. Apply at FOLWELL'S Real Estate Office,
No. 687 N. TENTH Street.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND BROR', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 51 M STUBBE

WILL cure the DYSPEPSIA. PURIFY THE BLOOD,

RENOVATE THE SYSTEM. Principal Depot, No. 2414 PRANKFORD ROAD. For sale at all the Drug # ores in the city. It im

FOURTH EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Text of the Attorney General's Opinion.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Whe Full Wext of the Attorney-General's Optaton. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12. The following is the opinion of Attorney General Evarts on the resignation of Commis sioner Rollins, and on the power of the President to fili vacancies occurring during the recess

of the Senaie:

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Aug. 10.—Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the freasury;

Sir—I have given to the subject submitted to my consideration by your leaser on the 7th, relating to the present position of the office of Internal Revenue the most careful altention. The case presents itself as follows: Mr.E. A. Est line, holding the civil position of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to which he had been appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, addressed to the President, under date of June 8, 1868, the following letter;

Theasury Department, Office of Internal Revenue, Washington, June 8.—Sir—In pursuance of a purpose known to my riends for several months, I hereby tender you the resignation of my successor, nominated by yourself and confirmed by the Senate. I am, sir, very respectfully,

Commissioner of Internal Revenue,

Upon the 5th of August the President placed upon the letter the following endorsement:

"The resignation of Bod E. A. Rolling, as Com-

upon the letter the following endorsement:— "The resignation of Hop. E. A. Rollins, as Comnissioner of Internal Revenue, deted June 8, 1868, is this day accepted." Upon these facts you desire my answer to two questions, namely:— First. Is the office of Commissioner of Inter-

nai Revenue vacant?
Second, If the office is vacant, when did the vacancy occur, and can a successor to Mr. Rollins be appointed during the recess of the Schate?
The office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue is, as you suggest, a very important and responsible one. Its intelligent, efficient, and faithful administration is a matter of the great est interest to the public revenues and the public credit, and it is justly a subject of solicitude with the President that his full duty under the Constitution and the laws is respect to this office and its administration - ball be fulfilled.

The questions which you address to me came

of practical and substantial interest in ment only by force of the recent legislation by Congress known as the Tenure of Civil Office bill, that has impressed upon as a class of officers, and which includes that now under consideration. A tenure at the will of the office holders which cannot be terminated except by the concurrence of the President and the Senate in the appointment of a successor, and his actual in inc tion into the office. So long as the President by force of the Constitution and the laws, had the power to terminate the office-holder's posses sion of his office by a removal at the President's direction, and against the will of the officer, the tenure of the latter's desired adherence to or resignation of his office would have no special significance, for office would have no special significance, for they could impose no restraint upon the time or manner of the President's exertion of his proper authority in the premises. The precise effect, therefore, of the legislation referred to is the first point for consideration. The purpose of the tenure of civil office act was to change the doctrine and practice of the Government by which removal from office at the mere discretion of the President had been established as a proper, and as had been thought, a necessary attendent of the Executive duty and responsibility under the Constitution to maintain the efficiency and fidelity of the public service in fulfilling the manifold and incessant obligations of the administration and in the execution of the laws, the purpose of which might have the laws, the purpose of which might have been limited to requirement of the concurrence of the Senate with the Executive in effect-ing a removal from office, and left the cenate with the Executive in electing a removal from office, and left
the capacity of removal as a separate
independent act open to the exigencies of the
public service has been carried by the law to
the extent of precluding a determination of the
officer's hold upon his office by the united will
of the Executive and of the Senate, except by the sole and specific mode of the appointment confirmation, and qualification of a successor

Another Person Drowned at Atlantic City.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 12.-George Anderson, twenty-three years old, an excursionist who arrived to-day, was drowned while bathing at eleven o'clock, at the same place where the two little girls were drowned some weeks since The locality was marked "dangerous," and he could not swim. He was a farmer, living with Mr. Bettle, four miles from Haddonfield, on the White Horse turnpike. His brother, who accompanied him, was rescued from drowning The body of George has not been recovered.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE

Napolson's Speech at Troyes. | London, Aug. 12.—The recent speech of Napoleon at Troyes formes a subject of much com ment, and is variously regarded by the press of England. While some of the journals charac-teyize the speech as a certain pledge of peace, others assert that it is really a cover for war

From St. Louis.

St. Louis, August 12—General Harney leaves here rext week for the Upper Missouri, to per-fect arrangements for the removal of the Indiens into the Northern reservation. He will make his headquarters at Fort Randolph. General Sherman left bere last night for Omans.

New York Stock Quotations, 3 P. M.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S, Third street BETWEEN BOARDS.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, AUG. 12

#700 Pa 6s, 1 series ... 101½ 6 sh Mor Cl Pf... 1200 do... 101½ 10 do... 101½ 10 do... 101½ 4 sh Leh Nav... 103½ 4 sh Leh Nav... 100 sh Leh V R ... 100 sh Leh V R ... 100 sh Penna R ... \$3000 W Jersey 68. 9214 100 sh Leh V R 1s. 5414 100 sh Can da Am 1274 200 do, b30wn 46 1274 200 do, b30wn 46

SPECIAL NOTICES. PHILADELPHIA AND BRADING

RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. POURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILA. DELPHIA AND READING BAILROAD COM-PANY due April 1, 1870. The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds

of \$1000 each, at any time before the (lat) first day of October next, at par for a new mortgage bond of equa 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 makerity, in accordance with their tenor, a 281OL Treaturer,

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE NA TIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

United States of Ame, "ica, WASHINGTON, D. C. Chartered by Special Act of Congress, A. "proved July 25, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL, \$1,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE IN PHILADELPHIA, IN FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.

DIRECTORS. JAY COORE Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Philadelphia, F. RATCHFO D STARR. WM. G. MOORHEAD..... GEORE R F. TYLER. J. HINCKLEY CLARK Phil delouta HINCKLEY CLARE
E. A. ROLLINS.
HENRY D. COORE....
WM. F. CHANDLER.
JOHN D. DEFREES... Washington, D. C., New York, New York,

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