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THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1868.

The Late Leader of the House of Representatives.

During life it is a difficult matter to get any current estimate of the character of an active politician. Political friends are for party purposes constrained to detect imaginary merits, and political foes are for a like reason led to deny virtues which are really possessed. After death, however, this division of sentiment is in a great measure done away with, and people can give credit or censure as they deem just. Viewed, then, from the standpoint of opinion which we can occupy the day after the death of Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, we can emphatically say that a great man has left us—one of the pillars of the State, a pillar which has lifted its head above all its fellows, and done more to support the fabric of policy pursued by the United States for the past six years than any other man, living or dead. Friend and foe alike today unite in an opinion as to Mr. Stevens which is singularly unanimous. There is between the estimate of the Democracy and that of the Republicans little difference. They all join in granting to him transcendent abilities—abilities of a character which command respect and success. From no quarter do we hear it said that Mr. Stevens was not a singularly able statesman. They may differ as to the propriety of his views, as to whether or not the country is benefited or injured by their adoption, but all confess that he displayed consummate tact in gaining for them a general adoption. None can complain of the estimate made by the Age in a sketch of his life, when it says:—"He stood among the most prominent men of our time. It will not be easy to name another man who has exercised as wide an influence, who has embodied so many of his own peculiar ideas in the measures and policy of the government. The extraordinary quality in Thaddeus Stevens was his force of character, joined to a certain simpleness of purpose, and a real sincerity in the pursuit of it."

From all sides come like tributes, and passing from these we cannot hesitate to see in these tributes testimonials of the real worth of the man, his great powers, his undoubted purity and sincerity, and unyielding will. There are few men who within the allotted space of life can see what has been vouchsafed to Thaddeus Stevens. He was past his prime before he entered politics. Commencing at a time when most men have either arisen high, or lost all ambition to seek for renown, he started his career with two purposes in view. The first was to secure to every child in Pennsylvania the advantages of a free school education. The second was to carry out the doctrines of equality, give freedom to all men, and, if possible, secure to them both social and political equality. He had two seemingly insurmountable obstacles to overcome. Around the two demons of ignorance and slavery were clustered defenses seemingly impregnable. There was but a handful of the faithful, seeking to cause the walls of two Jerichos to fall down. Yet the walls have fallen, and Thaddeus Stevens lived to see them fall, and to know that of all men he had done the most to accomplish the result. By his almost unaided exertions, his invective, ridicule, and argument, he forced the Common School bill through a Legislature opposed in its heart to its passage, and dared his constituents to defeat him because of his course. A story is told of how he visited a town in an interior county to speak in favor of the bill, and was met by an audience unanimously opposed to it, who greeted him with hoots and howls. At once commencing his address, he told him that they were "ignorant fools," and that he would leave it to themselves if their action did not prove them to be so. By his audacity he secured a hearing, and it is even said, gained the election of a member in favor of the bill. Certain it is that the children of Pennsylvania have to thank Thaddeus Stevens more than any other man for an excellent system of education.

Overcoming the giant of ignorance, he turned his arms against slavery, and astonished his friends by the audacity of his tactics. Ever watchful, a ready debater, he soon found opportunities to aid his object through legislation, and a strict watch was kept on all his movements by the Southern delegation. Whatever Thaddeus Stevens moved was carefully watched. With the ascendancy of the Republican party in Congress he became the master spirit. Ever ready with a repartee and a caustic allusion, and thoroughly unscrupulous when he sought to attain an object as to whose feelings he trod upon, he was feared with an exceeding great fear. He became the leader of the House of Representatives. There can be no position more difficult. The teacher of a back woods school, with unruly children under his control, leads a life of comparative quiet when compared with that of a master mind who seeks to shape the popular policy of our national legislature. He has to maintain his post of constant warfare. He has opposition both within the ranks of his friends and from all the opposite members. It requires tact of rare quality, ability of the highest order, a readiness never failing, and withal courage undaunted. All remember how Thaddeus Stevens had to lay the whip over the doubting members of the party, and by a system of really arbitrary power compel them

to support measures which he favored. For six years he held that position without a competitor, and now dies leaving it still in his possession. Who now shall govern in his stead? Upon whom shall his mantle fall? We can recall none who is fitted to take that vacant chair and hold the reins which have fallen from his powerless hands. With all this he was popular with the opposition. He was never false in his promises. If he agreed to give them a chance to debate they knew he would keep his word. He generally gave them the floor in preference to his friends, and never failed to treat them with unvarying respect. Such was the dead man for whom half the flags of the nation are at half-mast. Imperious and resolute, able, unscrupulous, kind-hearted, and generous, he was a strange mixture, one which when combined with success merits for its possessor the undeniable title of great.

European Topics.

In Great Britain the approaching election promises to be scarcely less exciting and important than the Presidential contest in the United States. Perhaps even greater interest is attached in England to the struggle for Parliamentary power on account of the fact that while scarcely a doubt is entertained in this country of the election of Grant and Colfax, a considerable degree of uncertainty surrounds the British canvass. The chances are apparently in favor of the Whigs, but in view of the new elements introduced into the contest by the discussion of the Irish Church question, and by the extension of the right of suffrage, the result cannot be predicted with much confidence. A striking illustration of the rottenness of the English electoral system, notwithstanding the many efforts to reform it, has recently been given by the change in the representation of an important district which has been effected by a young school-boy. He is a Marquis, owning the landed property occupied by the electors, and having, for such reasons as seemed to his own mind conclusive, deemed it fitting that the politics of the sitting member should be changed, he has issued a vermillion edict which the free and independent electors are expected to obey without a murmur. Thus the slavish old doctrine, that the lord of the manor should control the votes of his tenantry, seems to remain in full force, and it is only in a portion of the districts that the real voice of the people can find expression. Considering that open bribery prevails to a frightful extent in many of the English districts where the voters possess a comparative freedom of choice, and that in others they vote, not as their judgments dictate, but as they are directed by their feudal lords, it is evident that with all her professions of liberality, and boasts of progress, Great Britain has made but a slight advance on the highway of true Republican freedom. The influence of her aristocracy remains supreme, no matter which party triumph, and in her warmest contests, the question after all is one of her many novelists has described it, mainly whether Lord Poodle or Lord Noodle should exercise controlling power.

A recent speech of the Emperor of France, which is apparently a mere common-place effort, has again set the critics disputing whether he intends to maintain peace or to inaugurate a war. There is nothing in his remarks, or the occasion which called them forth, to justify this discussion, and it could scarcely have been started if the Emperor was not in the habit of occasionally indulging in oracular sentences his policy on great questions. He is evidently determined to be prepared for war, but there is at present no sufficient motive for precipitating a conflict. He has recently endeavored to confirm and strengthen his friendly relations with England, and he still maintains, apparently, his entente cordiale with Austria, and if he has not forgiven Bismarck, he appears to have no good reason at present for precipitating a conflict with Prussia. It has been suggested that the real design of the French Emperor is to attempt, in the present revolutionary condition of Spain, to gain control of that distracted country, and thus rather imitate than punish the ambitious Prime Minister of the North German Confederacy. This may prove a mere idle conjecture, but in no other direction could the French monarch seek with equal hope of success territorial aggrandizement, and the French people are growing tired of fighting other people's battles for mere glory.

In Austria the Protestant Prime Minister, Baron Beust, has recently written a significant reply to the allocation of the Pope, from which it clearly appears that the new policy of religious freedom is to be firmly maintained, and that any further interference from Rome will provoke retaliatory measures inimical to Catholic interests. A pacific interview between the Czar of Russia and the King of Prussia occurred at Langenschwalbach, on the 11th instant. These monarchs probably intend to perfect and maintain a close alliance, as an offset to the alliance between France and Austria, and it is a settled part of their policy to cultivate friendly relations with the United States. From the Czar we recently obtained Alaska, and from the North German Confederation the first treaty which fairly and fully recognized the right of adopted citizens to change their allegiance.

We regret to learn that it is reported from Russia that the benefits of emancipation have been greatly weakened, if not entirely neutralized, by the idleness of the serfs and their inordinate love for brandy. They have constructed freedom into license for intemperance and an abandonment of all forms of useful industry, and as a natural result production has greatly diminished, and some districts, once fertile, are now threatened with famine. The freedmen of the Southern States appear to have passed the ordeal of emancipation in a much more

creditable manner than the emancipated millions of Russia. The best hope of the latter is that they will speedily learn wisdom from their self-imposed misfortunes, and be taught by want and hunger that no political changes can exempt the mass of mankind from useful toil.

Opinion of Mr. Evarts.

Mr. EVARTS, Attorney-General, has, in response to a request of Mr. McCulloch, given his opinion in writing on the question, whether there is a vacancy in the Commissionership of Internal Revenue. Mr. Rollins, in June, sent to the President a resignation, to take effect on the confirmation of his successor. The Senate refused to confirm any one nominated, and adjourned. The question arose, whether or not Mr. Rollins had resigned. Mr. Evarts decides he has not. That his letter, with the condition annexed, took no effect until the condition was fulfilled, and that, therefore, there was no vacancy. The opinion is an able legal one, and is written with all the judicial acumen for which the Attorney-General is so noted.

Poverty of the Pope.

The poor old Pope is becoming "hard up" in his age, but we are glad to perceive that, instead of becoming down in the mouth, or chaffaloon on the occasion, he is plucking up his courage and soundly berating those who have left him in such a plight. He goes farther than that too, for he pelts and punishes as well as reprimands them. Victor Emmanuel, it seems, owed him lately three millions of francs, but there was no possibility of getting the swash-buckling king to pay up. All the money was required for defraying the expenses of his Majesty's various humbug establishments and other petite pleasures. In this emergency the effect of anathemas was tried in vain. The Italian King stood firm against all the threatened thunders of the church, and does not seem to have been specially moved by the Holy Father's refusal to bestow his benediction upon the recent marriage of the Crown Prince. In these circumstances, before resorting to excommunication, Pio Nono fortunately applied to Louis Napoleon, and a hint from the French Emperor at once made the recalcitrant sovereign "stamp up," or "knuckle down"—whichever of the two be the latest or most elegant synonym for the remarkably disagreeable ceremony, to such persons, of paying in cash. Louis Napoleon, according to all accounts, has not much of that commodity at present to spare himself, but he has a host of bayonets and broadswords on hand, which can readily enforce payment from others. A hint accordingly was sufficient to make the money forthcoming from the delinquent.

But, mark the amusing part of the affair—we shall not venture to say the ingratitude of the Pope. The tables are next turned upon Louis Napoleon himself, or his troops; and the Holy Father has wounded them in the tenderest and most susceptible of all parts—that is, in their stomachs. The Pope, it appears, was lately called upon to inspect some legion of the French Guards in the neighborhood of Rome, and what must have been a very desirable ceremony to such innocents—to bless their banners. Inspired by that gratitude which is said to be a lively sense of future favors, his Holiness complied, and volunteered, moreover, with his own sacred hands to perform a mass in the camp for their special gratification. The devout troops were in ecstasies, but the weather, we regret to say, was not propitious. It lowered most menacingly in the early part of the day, and when Pio Nono arrived on the ground the rain descended in torrents. With exemplary pluck, however, he went through the whole ceremony, though long before the end of it he was drenched to the skin, and eventually quitted more like a half-drowned duck than the head of the most numerous body of Christians upon earth. And the wrath of the Holy Father was commensurate; for, like the black ram on Salisbury plain, which invariably turned the posterior portion of its spines to the wind when a shower was approaching, he had foreseen the shower, and ordered a temporary shed to be erected over the altar, in wood, with the view of guarding against it. The French commander had used one of the ordinary tents instead, and thus his Holiness got drenched. In revenge, Pio Nono countermanded a dinner which he had ordered for sixty superior officers, and matters were in this precious state of embroglio when the latest despatches left.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The Committee of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, appointed to consider some means of alleviating the sufferings of horses and dogs during the warm weather, have made a sensible report. It is an address to the owners of horses and mules and dogs, urging on them kindness to the dumb animals under their charge. In view of the disastrous effects of the heat to horses and mules, they urge that a wet sponge be placed on the animal's forehead, and that their mouths be frequently washed out; that the horses in the street cars be driven slowly and constantly refreshed; that the muzzles for dogs be made sufficiently large, so that no torment will be inflicted on the poor creatures by their use. The report is eminently practical and will, we hope, do good. We sincerely desire its encouragement by all of our citizens.

MISSIONARY ENTERPRISE.—The Boston Traveller says:—The receipts of the American Board of Missions for July were nearly \$30,000—more than \$28,000 higher than in July, 1867. Still, to meet the expenses of its financial year, a very large sum must be received in August, the closing month. Indeed, the recent sudden advance in the price of gold, adding largely to the Board's expenses, and the fitting off of several mission families about to sail, will make that sum somewhat greater than was expected. The treasurer informs us that not less than \$100,000 will be needed to prevent a debt. For August of last year the receipts were \$83,100.

"GO THOU AND DO LIKEWISE"—In one of his recent speeches Wade Hampton said that in a conversation with General Robert E. Lee, in his retirement, the Confederate chieftain said to him, talking about the war, "I did only what I thought was right, and nothing else. Now that we have peace, I favor obedience to the law, and desire peace throughout the land." If Wade Hampton would follow the example of Lee in this respect, it would be better for the country. He prefers, however, to train with the Blair revolutionists.

CHUCK.—The originator of the following paragraph should be taken in hand by the revolutionists:—"The spirit of imitation is strong even with Presidential candidates. It is said that when the intelligence reached St. Joseph, Mo., that Seymour was last seen on his farm putting in new hay, Blair, who was in the place, immediately put in a little old rye."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HOW TO DRAW THEM.—EXTRACT from a letter from St. Paul, Iowa, to Pastor & Co. "My new perfume, 'Flora de Mayo,' in urgent request here. With it I had fifty calls in my store today. (Gentle druggist, the article is too precious to be sold in bulk. But if you have on hand you will be sure to have fifty calls in your store every day—it is as common as diamonds draw the bee, sold by all druggists."

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT Sunburn, freckles, and keep the skin white and beautiful use WRIGHT'S ALMOND OIL GLEAMING PASTE OF SOLIDIFIED OLYCINOLIN. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superior to all cold soaps. Sold at all druggists. N. & G. WRIGHT, No. 224 CHESTNUT STREET.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11, 1868. At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Union League of Philadelphia, held Aug. 12, 1868, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:—Whereas, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove from the scene of his labors our fellow-citizen THADDEUS STEVENS, late member of Congress from the Ninth District of Pennsylvania; and Whereas, It is fitting that we should express our sense of the loss which the country has sustained in the death of a man who rendered services so eminent to the cause which the Union League of Philadelphia was organized to sustain; therefore, Resolved, By the Board of Directors of the League, that we deeply deplore the absence from the councils of the nation of one so eminent for unswerving patriotism, strict adherence to principle, and long experience in statesmanship. Resolved, That we will ever cherish the memory of the true courage and unshrinking firmness with which, in the darkest hour of the nation's peril, he was ever ready to defend the right and to set an example of sublime confidence in his nation's destiny. Resolved, That in the struggles which lie before us the recollection of the unflinching energy with which he fought the good fight to the last, until he lies down with the heroes on his back, will stimulate us to renewed efforts to secure for our country those blessings for which he sacrificed rest and health, and finally life itself. Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to communicate these resolutions to the family of Mr. STEVENS. S. A. CALDWELL, Secretary pro tem.

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 afforded of public of this city. The Games are open to all competitors, and will comprise Pease of Scotland, Swifts, etc., and will be the same time afford amusement of the most varied and enterprising character. Splendid accommodations for dancing. Music by McClurg's Liberty Cornet Band, Finlay's Brass and String Band, and the Pipes of the Clan. Grounds can be reached by the Germantown Railroad 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 of Germantown road. Admission to the grounds.....50 cents. Children.....25 cents. Tickets to be had of members of the Club and at the gates on day of Games. \$12 25

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE. The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 16. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 9), or on Tuesday, July 28, the day before the Annual Commencement. For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty, Easton, Pa., July, 1868. T. H. C.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 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 \$100 each, at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for its 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 the tenor. E. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1868. DIVIDEND NOTICE. The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, June 30, and will be reopened on THURSDAY, July 1, 1868. A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable on Common Stock on and after JULY 15 to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th inst. All payments at the office. E. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 23 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6, 1868. The Managers have declared a DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. free from State and United States taxes, payable on and after the 15th inst. E. G. GILES, Treasurer.

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON.—THE LARGEST FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN NEW ENGLAND.—Vertical Bathing, Apartments with Heating and Water conveying, Billiard Hall, Telegraph Office, and safe. LEWIS RICE & SON, Proprietors 79 to 81

HATS AND CAPS. JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 28 S. NINTH STREET. First door above Chestnut Street. 62

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented) in the City of Philadelphia, at No. 119 NINTH STREET, next door to the Post Office. 11 1/2

HOOP SKIRTS. NOVELTY. THE HANDSOMEST GORED BALMORAL SKIRTS. EVER OFFERED, WILL BE OPEN FOR EXHIBITION ON THURSDAY, 13th INST., AT THE AGENTS, COFFIN & ALTEMUS, No. 220 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING. THE CATTLE PLAGUE. The tidings from Texas, Of pestilent beef, Considerably vex us, And bring us to grief; While cargo on cargo Of such diseased meat, Is sent from Chicago, Unwholesome to eat. We're rather unwilling Our breakfast to make, On poisonous steaks, Or rinds of steaks; We look on such viands With utmost loathing; But vast is the pleasure We take in the cooking So cheap and so splendid, For gentlemen, all, At ROCK HILL & WILSON'S Magnificent Hall!

Gentlemen! You may sustain life on corn and cabbage if the beef don't suit you. But you must have clothes on your back, and the place to find the most MAGNIFICENT SUMMER STOCK in town is ROCK HILL & WILSON'S BROWN STONE CLOTHING HALL, Nos. 608 and 605 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

FRANK GRANELLO TAILOR, No. 921 CHESTNUT STREET, (PENN MUTUAL BUILDING), HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF THE FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS, JOSEPH TACKEY, 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. 618 25

LADIES' POCKET-BOOK. Containing \$10 or \$15 in money, several cards and memoranda, and a miniature likeness. The finder will please return it to the office of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, No. 108 South Third Street, retaining the money as a reward. \$12 1/2

WANTED.—THREE FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN for our new building, about September 1. Those only need apply who have a thorough experience in selling and the dress goods. Compensation only received, and considered strictly confidential. Address 374 N. WILMINGTON STREET, EIGHTH and MARKET. 618 25

WANTED, BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as Nursing Governess. References given and required. Address E. D., this office, for three days. 618 25

WANTED, BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as Governess. References given and required. Address G. E., this office, for three days. 618 25

STEINWAY & SON'S GRAND PIANOS.—No. 1068 CHESTNUT STREET. STUBBS' EXCURSION TICKETS ON SATURDAY TO CAPE MAY, N. J.—The Excursion Tickets on SATURDAY, August 15, will leave Philadelphia at 7 A. M., and returning from Cape May on MONDAY, August 17, at 11 A. M., and returning from Cape May on TUESDAY, August 18, at 11 A. M. Excursion Tickets, \$5, including carriage hire, each way. 618 25

RODGERS' AND WESTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pen and Sugar Tins, and beautiful BIRD, HODGERS' and WALKER'S BUTCHER'S KNIVES, and the celebrated LEUCOLITE HAZON KNIVES, and the finest quality of Cutlery. Rogers, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Finished, at 22 RADCLIFFE'S, No. 115 & 117 BROAD STREET, below Chestnut. 5004

IN THE ORPHANS COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of AGNES H. WILLIAMSON alias Pettina, deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first account of JOSEPH J. DORAN, administrator of the estate of said AGNES, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the executor, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on THURSDAY, August 13, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 115 & 117 BROAD STREET, in the City of Philadelphia. THOMAS B. BLOOCK, Auditor. 618 25

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 CIGARETTES, 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. ORANGE PEEL AND ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA, at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 226 CHESTNUT STREET. SWEETENERS FROM THE BEST TEAS IN THE CITY, for sale to-day at WILSON'S. PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Messrs. French Street Dyeing and Finishing, No. 25 & 27 BROWN STREET and No. 726 RACE STREET. 1 1/2

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, PHILADELPHIA. 118 1/2 tub 4p

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC. DIAMONDS, EMERALDS, RUBIES, SAPPHIRES, PEARLS, BAILEY & Co., CHESTNUT STREET, 819. 11 tub 1/2

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. 26 tub 1/2

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT. Manufacturers of WATCH CASES, and Dealers in American and Imported WATCHES, No. 11 South SIXTH Street, 16 1/2 tubs Manufacturers, No. 22 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 CORDIALS, Of every description. SIMON COLTON & CLARKE, Importers of fine Groceries, Wines, Brandies and Cordials, S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT STS., PHILADELPHIA. 6 1/2 tubs

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 CIGARETTES, 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. ORANGE PEEL AND ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA, at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 226 CHESTNUT STREET. SWEETENERS FROM THE BEST TEAS IN THE CITY, for sale to-day at WILSON'S. PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Messrs. French Street Dyeing and Finishing, No. 25 & 27 BROWN STREET and No. 726 RACE STREET. 1 1/2

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