Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED).

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 105 S. THIRD STREET.

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1868.

All Hail Vermont !

THE first engagement of the great battle of 1868 has been fought. The encounter was known to both of the opposing forces not to be final or decisive, but to be a precursor of the great result. It was not so much because of the actual fruits of a victory, but because of the effect it would have on the spirit of the armies, that each strove so earnestly to gain an advantage. No stone was left unturned to gain a triumph. No step untaken. The result has been a glorious Republican victory. At every point we have gained on our already immense majority. From reliable accounts the increase cannot fall short of 8000, and will prolably reach as high as ten thousand gain. It is better than we dared to hope. It is a generalized our answer. Waterloo.

The Democracy never anticipated any such result. They thought, of course, that we would carry Vermont, but such glorious gains were unexpected. The effect of this election will be marked and tremendous. It will do infinite good. There are a host of waverers who watch which side the tide is taking. Today there can be no doubt. The cloud in the East, the size of a man's hand, will overspread all the Union in November. On our first page to-day will be found a detailed account of our great victory. The particulars only go to increase our triumph. How the voice of Vermont is listened to, and the significance it bears, is shown by the statements of the different New York journals, the articles from which will be found elsewhere. It is received by the Unionists with joy, but with deepest dejection by the sympathizers with a new rebellion. Already do similar symptoms come to us from Delaware. Wilmington gives a gain of one hundred and thirty Republican votes. Why, if things continue thus bright even the "Blue Hen's Chickens" can be redeemed.

Southern Financiering.

Ir was an axiom of the old abolitionists that the Democratic party had its head in the South and its tail in the North, and there are many indications that even the mighty changes of the war have not destroyed the ancient habit of Democratic subserviency to Southern leaders. The candidates of the New York Convention received their most sincere applause in the "Rebel yell" which rent the air when the favorites of the Confederacy became the standard-bearers of the lost cause; and the most important clause in the platform was dictated by Wade Hampton, in the interests of South Carolina nulliflers and seces sionists. Nothing is clearer than that a Democratic triumph means a Rebel triumph, and that it would restore to power over the whole nation the men who failed so lamentably in their effort to establish a rival and hostile gov-

ernment at Richmond. It has been the fashion to laud the wisdom of the old pro-slavery oligarchs, and it cannot be denied that they were wonderfully bold and successful politicians, but as a class they were destitute of all the higher attributes of statesmanship. If this nation should, by any unfortunate accident, again fall under their rule, we tremble for its destiny. They would not only seek to accomplish their avowed purpose of overthrowing the reconstruction policy of Congress, but they would give free reins to their old feeling of hatred for the North and Northern interests, and inspired by the worst passions, they would adopt the most desperate means to achieve evil ends. The joint impulse of their folly and their fury would inevitably destroy the credit of the United States Government, and by this destruction they would spread financial ruin throughout the land. If the people of the United States, especially those who possess real conservative leanings, could fully understand the natural fruits of Democratic success, it would be utterly impossible for Seymour and Blair to carry a single State which was ever imbued with toyal feeling. The assault upon the credit of the Government made by Buchanan's traitorous Cabinet officers, was one of the most important preliminary steps taken to facilitate the organization of the Rebellion, and if the bonds issued to prosecute the late war are dishonored, the Rebels will be reinspired with a hope of renewing their Confederacy by the impossibility of the nation acquiring the means to crush a second gigantic conspiracy. Considering that Democratic ascendancy means, essentially, Southern ascendancy, the nation would have good cause to fear the destruction of its credit, in the event of the election of Seymour and Blair, from the blunders of Southern statesmen even if they were not antagonistic to the national debt. With all their regard for the Confederacy, these wiseacres utterly destroyed its credit by unwise legislation. One of their expedients at a critical period was to tax bonds one hundred per cent. to force the holders to exchange them for a new loan, and from that moment they were never able to obtain, voluntarily, a dollar from the victims of their double dishonesty. With these men in power at Washington, affiliated with Northern Democratic followers of Pendleton's plundering philosophy, the nation would soon be bankrupt, and misery and misfortune prevail.

A RECENT Southern argument against the election of General Grant has struck us as being rather singular and unexpected. It is urged at considerable length that a soldier is untitted by his calling, experience, and whole

education for the administration of affairs, and that a professional soldier cannot be politic, peaceful, and inclined to conciliation. Considering that the nation was established under Washington, whose foremost claim to the station had been won on the battle-field, and that General Jackson's military training and soldierly disposition have always been esteemed as a special means by which the Government was strengthened, it is an argument as novel as it is weak-the "last ditch" of Southern logic.

Newspapers.

ONE of our New York contemporaries has been replying to the strictures of a reverend gentleman of Baltimore, who appears to have denounced newspapers generally for their publication of what he deems objectionable matter, such as the announcement of murders, sedaotion cases, etc. etc. As the answer of our New York friends is to the point, and as we believe conclusive, we shall not go over the ground traversed by them, but prefer instead of availing ourselves of a chance to say a few words, or rather of enlarging on the theme broached by our New York brethren, and which, perhaps, has rather been neglected-One word as to the sweeping charges made by the Baltimore gentleman; his charge is any way too sweeping. All sweeping charges most commonly defeat themselves. We have thus

Now for our part of this subject:-

What we would say about newspapers, is that many people are too apt to overlook the amount of information they receive from such sources. On all subjects-we say on all subjects-for a newspaper writer is compelled at one time and another, to embody the current news of the day-political, biographical, statistical, even scientific. He is expected to give the latest information on these subjects, and that, too, in a space necessarily restricted. We have no hesitation in saying that very frequently as much knowledge is compressed in some newspaper articles as can be found in magazines. Let us not be misunderstood. It is, of course, not to be expected as a general thing that the writer confined to a column, or perhaps little more, can condense as much in that small space as the same writer might occupy in the pages of a magazine, where he can spread his thoughts, digressions, and illustrations over one, five, or ten pages; but the very nature of his position forces him into giving all the information that is possible in so small a space, so that although digression and episodical matter is frequently impossible, yet readers benefit thereby in getting the subject before them in a manner which, if the writer understands his business, gives them a great deal without there being wanting that variety of articles on other subjects that all readers demand. We would adduce in support of our position the fact that articles from the London Times have been collected and deemed worthy of publication in book form. Conspicuous among such pieces that occur to us at the present moment is also the description of King Victor Emmanuel's entrance into Venice, published in the New York Tribune, the very paper that replied so well to the general denouncer of newspapers. Such a descriptive letter would grace any magazine.

The facility for condensation to which we have adverted is not habitual even with many distinguished for scholarship. The late E1ward Everett is a notable instance. One of the ablest of American scholars, our readers will remember that scarcely a more deplorable failure ever was known than the series of articles contributed by him to a New York journal. It was not from want of learning, but of the art of adapting that learning for everyday use. Many a writer with not one-tenth part of Mr. Everett's abilities could surpass him at this description of writing. It is a peculiar department of literature. It is not all great writers who excel in many branches. Mr. Prescott could, as we all know, write a good history, but not a good essay. Certainly not good in the sense we apply that word to such essayists as Jeffrey, Rev. Sidney Smith, Macaulay, or Stephens. The late Mr. Coleridge did write articles for the London Morning Herald, so did the late Mr. Sterling for the Times. Sir Robert Peel occasionally, it is said, worte articles for the same journal. M. Disraeli is said to have written such articles in the early part of his career. French newspaper writers attained high posts. Thiers, Guizot, Armand Carrell, Sainte Beauve, and a host of others might be mentioned. When, therefore, the increasing task of chronicling daily events is regularly looked for, it should occasion no surprise if, in the hurry incidental to so many matters, some particular one should fail to be treated with the fulness and space of which it is deserving, and, consequently, it is not asking too much on our part for a little forbearance for such an occasional short-coming.

THE DEMOCRATS lavish much pathos upon General Grant's alleged refusal to exchange the Confederate prisoners, who had been well fed and well cared for in the North, on equal terms for the starved and dying victims of Southern cruelty. We suppose the Tories of the Revolution made just as thrilling appeals to the feelings of the people against General Washington when he wisely took the same course with General Howe in regard [to the Continental troops, who had been crowded into the filthy prison-ships to starve and freeze. These terrible dens were formerly compared to the Black Hole of Calcutta as an instance of extreme cruelty and suffering, but we in these later days have a stronger simile when we shudderingly and loathingly compare those dismantled hulks and their dying inmates with Libby Prison and its suffering crowds.

CARRIAGE-MAKING IN PARIS.-The average daily wages of the hands employed in this branch are as follows:-Men, 4 62 francs; women, 2-17 francs; children, 1-5 francs, and apprentices receiving pay, 1.08 francs. The amount exported was 4,292 100 francs, of which only 490 000 was to America. The lacrease in the amount exported has been very rapid, the exportation in 1829 being 186.011 francs; in 1849 it was 497,457 francs; in 1853 it was 1,159 3 9 francs, and a nee 1860 II DES CACCOUNT ZUGOLOSS FRANCE.

A GIGANTIC PROJECT .- It is stated the project of uniting Lake Huron and Lake Ontario bids fair to be a reality. Able engineers have decided that the work is fessible, and that it will not cost more than \$40 000 000. It was propose t to raise \$20,000 000 of this in the United States and \$20,000,000 in England. These loans were to be secured by a grant of 10,000 acres of land by the Canadian Government. Mr. Frederick Capreol, of Toronto, has undertaken the financial management of the enterprise. Some time ago be succeeded in obtaining guarantees from American capitalists that they would furaish \$20,000,000 if the balance should be subscribed in Europe and the land grant secured. For several months he has been in England, and it is said that his pro-pects of success in securing the other \$20 000,000 are very satisfactory. When that is secured it will only be necessary to ob ain the land grant before work can be com

GREAT GUNS .- A cannon founder of Krupp, in Essen (Rhine Prussis) extends over 920 acres 246 of which are occupied by buildings. It has twelve miles of railroad, six locomotives, 150 wagons, and sixty horses. There are 9000 jets of gas, consuming about five millions of cubic feet per day; 10,000 men are employed in the foundry: 1200 at the mines and forges. The wages amount to 3,103,000 thalers per annum-The motive power consists of 160 engines of 6000 horse power each. The daily consumption is 13,000 bushels of coal, 22,500 bushels of coke and coal, and 200,000 cubic feet of water.

INDIA RUBBER -The annual consumption of India rubber in France, during the last few years, has been 9000 tons, the value of which in its raw state was forty million francs (\$8,000,000), and when mapufactured, about \$15.0 0 000. In the United States, in 1880, the cost of the raw material was \$3 056 360, and the value of the product \$5,642 700. The capital invested was 53 534 000; the number of bands employed, 2768, of which 973 were females, and their annual wages cost \$791,570. Of the value of the manufactures, Connecticut produced \$2 276,000; New Jersey, \$1,303 000; New York, \$1,002,000; and Massachusetts, \$803,000.

BREADSTUFFS are high, because the comparative number of agriculturists in the country is steadily decreasing. The proportion of agriculturists in the United States to the total industrial population was, in 1840, sixty-five per cent; in 1850, sixty-three per cent; and in 1860 fifty-five per cent. The disproportion is much greater at the present time. In 1859 the wheat crop was 173,104,924 bushels, and the total population about 31,000 000; in 1866, 175,000,000 bushels, and the population 34,505,852. In 1860 wheat sold in New York at \$1 45 and \$1 54, in gold, per bushel, and in 1866, \$1.99 and \$2.20.

PARIS sells the "mud crop" of her streets for a good figure every year. In 1823 it brought \$15,000. It now brings \$120,000, and when left in rotting tanks is sold for manure, at the increased valuation of \$600 000.

Our New Minister to Mexico. General Rosecrans surived in the city on Monday and took apartmen s in the A-to: House. Several prominent citizens called upon him yesterday and engaged in conversation national affairs. To an inquiry as to whether the Southern leaders he recently met at Sul har Springs intended to issue an address setting forth the political situation in the Southern States General Rosecrans said that he did not believe that General Lee or any of the gentlemen whom he met at the Springs had any suca document in preparation or intended to issue any. Talking of the Mexican mission be said that he only accepted it when he found that his instructions were in harmony with his own views. The policy to be pur-ued toward Mexico be one of kindness and conclustion. No blibustering or other movement looking toward achexation will be favored. General Rosecrans leaves the city for Cinc noa'i in a few days, where he will remain until about the end of ember, when he will return here and make his final preparations for his departure for Mexico on the 8 h of October.—N. Y. Herald

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.-TO PREVENT Sunourn, Freckies, and keep the skin white and beautiful use WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE. The RINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb as a tolet soap. Soid by all Duggists. M. & G. A. WRIGHT. No. 614 CHESNUT Street. 24 "NINTH WARD AGAIN IN THE FIELD."

THE GLORIOUS VICTORY ACHIEVED IN THE NINTH WARD LAST YEAR TO BE REPEATED,"

An adjourned meeting of all the Republicans of the NINTH WARD, favorable to the formstion of a Campaign Club, will be held

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING.

MARKET and MERRICK Streets, At 8 o'clock.

CHARLES O'NEILL,

Temporary Chairman.

JOHN L. HILL, Secretary, pro tem.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN

INVINCIBLES.

ORDER NO. 8. I, The Club will assemble on THURSDAY, September 3, 1868, at 7 o'clock P. M., for PARADE in the Third Congressional District.

BENJAMIN L. TAYLOR, Chief Marshal.

HENRY TODD, Assistant Marshals.

GRANT AND COLFAX.—THE FIRST WARD GRANT CLUB will meet at Head-quarters, SIXTH and DICKER-ON this e-col g, for Parade.

E. & MERRICK, President JAMES M. TYLER, Secretary,

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCK A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKbolders of the TITUSVILLE OIL UD 4PANY
will be held at the Office No. 481 WALNUT Street,
Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, September 12, 1868, at
to o clock A M., for the following purposes, namely:
—To reduce the Capital Stock, and to authorize the
tale of the Real Estate of the company.

By order of the Board of Directors.

Philadelphia Sept. 2, 1868.

9 2 7 11 3t

NOTICE. — THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania fire Insurance Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 7th day of September next, at 10 o'clock, when an election will be held for nine Direc ors. to serve for the ensuing year.

8 25 11t WILLIAM G CROWELL, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1888. NOTICE-To the holders of bonds of the PHILA-DELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COM-PANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of \$1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. Interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five

The bonds not surrendered on or before the lat of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor.

B. BRADFORD,

CUSHIONS AND MATTRESSES stolled with floost hair or feathers are subject to mo h smell and dirk. Elastic spring is not only a more eco omical antasitute, but is any of to note of these monovaliencin, is indestructible and in pure y millions sitted dinch

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SWEET ALISUM IS A PROTTY LITthe rarden fi wer, but if you wast a whiff of sweet division, you will find the nearest approach to if in the heaven odor of Phalon's new pertume, "Flor om Mayo." Sold by all druggists.

ONE POUND OF ELISTIC SPONGE will so as far as one and a nail podde or curied bar. The latter after short usage become n atted and bard, while the former always retain it classicity and can be used again after having bee ir use for years.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THIS spiended Hair Dye is the best in the world: the enly true and perfect Bye; harmless, reliable it stantaneous; nº disappointment; no ridiculous thint; remedies the fill effects of bad dyes; lavigorates and leaves the Hair not: and beautiful, black or brown, to o by all Drusgists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Bachelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 80 AD attreet. New York.

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United States of America. WASHINGTON, D. C. Chartered by Special Act of Congress, Ap-

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MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD.

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This Company, National in its character, offers, by reason of its Large Capital, Low Kates of Premium, and New Tables, the most desirable means of insuring life yet presented to the public

The rates of premium, being largely reduced. are made as favorable to the Insurers as those of the best Mutual Companies, and avoid ad he complications and uncertainties of Notes Dividence, and the misunderstandings which the latter are so apt to cause the Policy-Holder. Several new and attractive tables are now Several new and attractive tables are now presented which need only to be understood, to prove acceptable to the public, such as the INCOME PRODUCING POLICY and RETURN PREMIUM FOLICY. In the former, the policy-holder not only secures a life insurance, payable at death, but will receive, if living, after a period of a few years, an annual income equal to ten per cent. (10 per cent.) of the par of his policy. In the latter, the Company agrees to return to the assures the total amount of money he has paid in, in addition to the amount of his policy.

Policy.

The attention of persons contemplating insuring their lives or increasing the amount of invarance they already have, is called to the special advantages offered by the National Life Insurance Company.

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given on application to the Branch Office the Company in this city, or to its General

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POINT BREEZE PARK RACES

POINT BREEZE PARK.—
Fail Trotting Meeting to commence MONDAY. September 7th. Entries to close WEDNESS.
No. 1, \$250—Horses 6 years old or under, mile heats 8 in 5 to harness: \$175 to first. \$75 to second horse.
No. 2, \$400—Open to all horses, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness: \$300 to first. \$400 to second.
No. 3 \$300—Open to all double teams, mile heats 3 in 5: \$250 to first, \$100 to second team.
No. 4 \$500—Horses that have not trotted in 2 35 prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 to 5 in harness; \$300 to first, \$350 to second and \$ 0 to third horse.
No. 5, \$200—Horses that have not ceaten 2 39 prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; \$150 to first, \$50 to second horse.
No. 6, \$200—Horses that have not beaten 2 39 prior to 1st July, mile heat 3 in 5 to harness; \$150 to first, \$50 to second horse.
No. 7, \$175—Horses that have not beaten 245 prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness: \$125 to first, \$50 to second horse.
No. 7, \$175—Horses that have not beaten 3 minutes prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; \$100 to first, \$50 to second horse.
ADDITIONAL PURSE—No. 9, \$150—Horses that have not beaten 2 50 prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; \$100 to first, \$50 to wagons; \$100 to first, \$50 to second horse.

ADDITIONAL PURSE—No. 9, \$150—Horses that have not beaten 2 50 prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; \$100 to first, \$50 to second horse.

Other properties of the prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; \$100 to first, \$50 to second horse.

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Other properties of the prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; \$100 to first, \$50 to second horse. POINT BREEZE PARK .-

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STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND Rouse and upright Planos, at BLASIUS BROS'. No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. STECK & CO.'S AND HAINES
THE VITBROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON &
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DEVILED HAM,

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Tourtelot's Preserved Game, such as

PATTIE WOODCOCK, SNIPE, QUAIL, PHEA-SANT. GROUSE, PLOVER, PARTRIDGE, REED BIRDS, DUCK. VENISON. RTG RIG RTG.

Also, ROAST, BROILED, and BONED, of each of These goods are nicely put up, and give entire satis

OUR (W. G.) FAMILY FLOUR,

THE CHOICEST MADE IN THE COUNTRY, AL WAYS ON HAND. 8 15ws tf

CLOTHING.

WEAKLY REPORT OF THE MARKETS.

EATABLES generally are to be had, either by

paying for them, or getting trusted. The former is the most trustworthy mathad. PEACHES, m re planty. Some of them pretty green. The folks who eat the green ones are a shade greener. If you eat too many, you get the new "Grecian Bend." At the eating-houses, two peaches, with the skins off and seeds out, chopped up in a saucer, with two cents worth of white sand and sugar, and a gul of muk, can be had for 25 cents. The mixture is

called "pearbes and cream." CANTELOPES, - Good to feed pigs on, at two cents each. At the earlog-houses, half a two-cent Cante lone for 15 cents.

OYSTERS.- Hardly in season yet. Small and lean-A puny oyster with a big lump of batter round him' is called "Fried." Much fry, and little oyster. SPRING CHICKENS.—Four year old hers; dear at any price. They were formerly out in haif at the eating-houses, but now, being teo tough to cut, are

(LOTHING.-Summer Clothing rather thin for these cool even.ngs. Don't get rheumatism by golog too thinly clad. It is one of the worst "Isms" of the day, or the night either. Elegant Light Cassimere Suits, ail the go for late at night in the Early Fall.

powerfully chesp at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S

GREAT BROWN STONE CLOTHING HALL

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Eclipses anything ever before shown in this Country:

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TENTH and CHES NUT Streets, This school will combine the thoroughness and system of a first-class public school, with the peculiar

WELL-APPOINTED FRIVATE ACADEMY. Applications for admission may be made at the rooms on ly, from 9 to 12 A. M. 821 lm N. B. No teacher who has not had years of successful practice will be employed in any department.

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NO EXTRAS. Circulars at Mesars. Fairbanks & Ewing's, No. 715 CHESNUT Street; also at Mesars, T. B. Peterson &

Brothers' No. 306 CHESNUT Street. Address, personally or by note,

N. FOSTER BROWNE, Principal, 10 a thmtf South Amboy, N. J.

DENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY.

AT CHESTER, PA., For Boarders Only. The Session commences THUR DAY, September

8. For circulars, apply to Jas H. Orne, Esq., No. 616 Guesa ut street; T. B. Peterson, Esq., No. 306 Chesnut

COL. THE JOORE HYATT. \$25 124 President Pennsylvania Military A. ademy.

DARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

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

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN. Clerk of the Faculty. Easton, Pa., July, 1868.

HILDON SEMINARY (LATE LINWOOD HALL), opposite the York Road Station, North rents) Ivania Railroad, seven miles from Pailadelrents, Ivania Railroad, seven miles from Polladelphia.

The Fifteenth Session of Miss CARR'S Select
Boarding School for Young Ladies will commence at
the above beautiful and healthful situation, september 13 1868.

Lucreased accommodations having been obtained
by change of residence, there are a few vacancies,
which may be illed by early application to the Princh al, Shoemakertown P. O., Mongomery County,
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THE ENGLISH, CLASSICAL AND MATHE-MATICAL INSTITUTE, Northeast Corner o SEVENTEENT" and MARKET Streets, hitherto be reopened Sept. 14 under the under my care. charge of CHAc. A. WALTERS, A. M., whom I most cheerfully commend to my friends and former patrons. [8 28 12t] JO SEPH DAVIDSON.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE DAT AND BOARD. ing-School for Young Ladies. No. 3310 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on MONDAY, 8 ember 7, 1868. For terms, etc , apply to

8 24tf PHILIP A. OREGAR. A. M., Principal. A CADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPIS-The Autumnal Session will open on MONDAY.
Septen ber 7. Applications for admission may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.

AMES W. ROBINS, M. A.,
B12 wim4w

Head Master,

CHESNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY.

PHILADELPHIA.

Miss BONNEY and Miss DILLAYE will reopen their Boarding and Day School (Thirry-seventh Session), September 16, at No. 1615 Chesnut atreet, Particulars from circulars. MISS ELIZA H. SMITH'S FRENCH AND

FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 1324 SPRUCE Street,
will reopen on MONDAY, September 14. 8 29 6w CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET. The duties of the Classical Institute will be resumed September 7.

J. W. FAIRES. D. D. Principal.

H. D. GREGORY, A. M., WILL RE-OPEN No. 1108 MARKET Street, on TUE-DAY, Septem-ber 1. THE MISSES ROGERS, NO. 1914 PINE A Street, will reopen their School for Youn Ladies and Children, on MONDAY, September 7.

9 1 luth-im

E & J. ROGERS.

THE MISSES JOHNSTON'S BOARDING PRUCE street, will reopen (D. V.) september THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL INSTI-TUTE or U. F. COSTEN, No. 1838 CHRISNUT Street, will reopen September 7. 9241* DIANO.-MR. V. VON AMSBERG WILL RC-

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