BUSINESS NOTICES.

The prices of all summer Clothing would reduced, to close out stock. Assortment still good of both Clothing and Piece Goods, to be made to order, but selling off rapidly.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or be said cancelled and money refunded.

Half may between | BENNETT & CO.
Fifth and Chestnut streets. | $15 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

"Do Your Husband's Friend—Dress? Bills are too large for a poor man's pocket, but many of them may be avoided by keeping Gideon's celebrated Saloon in the cupboard. It is the "precious pot of ointment" that will make the old look young, restore faded clothing, changed hands, etc. Members, do not neglect to save your husband's hard-earned money, but purchase a box of this salve, only $1 per box. sold by

DR. CONRAD MEYER, INVENTOR AND Manufacturer of the celebrated Jew Pheme Salve, has received the Prize Medal of the World's Great Fair, London, 1862, for the best Salve in the world. Sold by all druggists. Established 1845. Warehouse, No. 10 Arch street. Established 1825. 1y29 w s 4t13

EVENING BULLETIN.

Saturday, August 8, 1868.

☞ Persons leaving the city for the summer, and wishing to have the EVENING BULLETIN sent to them, will please send their address to the office. Price, by mail, 75 cents per month.

THE CAMPAIGN.

The forecasts of the "heated term" has passed away, and the probability is that we shall not have any more protracted or severe heat during the season. During the heat of the past month, both political parties have observed a sort of armed neutrality, but both are ready to take the field, and we may look for a very active campaign. Only two months intervene between us and the October election, and in all directions we observe the signs of increasing activity in the Republican ranks. Large and enthusiastic meetings are being held in various parts of the country and the prospect is daily growing more and more of the truth that, even under the inspiring leadership of Grant and Colfax, great victories need great exertions. It is true that our opponents have done all in their power to aid our cause. They have openly allied themselves with every element of the recent rebellion, and through some Southern orators are preaching a new crusade against the Government. They have put in nomination a ticket without the least intrinsic strength, and have adopted a platform of principles so disgraceful and dangerous that the eyes of the people cannot be blinded to their dishonorable and destructive tendencies. And yet we call upon every officer and every private in the great Republican army to carry forward the war into the enemy's camp as vigilantly and vigorously as if ours was a forlorn hope, and there an almost impregnable position.

There are always two tendencies to be guarded against in a party constituted as the Republican party is. Held together by the flexible bonds of intelligent, individual principle, it has gained but little of that dogged, ignorant, unreasoning, and unquestioning submission to party discipline for which the masses of the Democratic party are marched up to the polls. It is, therefore, liable to great and fluctuations between an excessive confidence and an excessive depression. There are, previous to every election, thousands who act either upon the principle that victory is sure, and that no special exertions on their part are needed, or upon the principle that defeat is certain, and that all efforts will be wasted. We want neither of these extremes in this campaign. We want earnest, intelligent, enthusiastic, organized work. We want every man who was for the Union during the war to rally now around General Grant when he cries, "Let us have peace!" We want the people of all classes and conditions, in every precinct in the city and in every district of the country, aroused and enlightened upon the great issues now pressing upon the nation. There was never a time when national honor and national security and peace called more loudly upon the people to do their duty than now. No madness nor folly could be greater than that which would commit our national interests at this time, to the hands of a party so madly bent upon repudiation, revolution and the restoration of the result of the triumph of the Union over treason and rebellion. The nation will be more than safe under the wise, moderate, impartial government of General Grant and Schuyler Colfax; but to secure its safety there must be sleepless vigilance and untiring effort. The enemy is utterly reckless and desperate. Falsehood and fraud and violence will exhaust themselves for the promotion of Democratic success, and these must be met and overcome by such a demonstration of the people's will as will overwhelm all opposition and drive back the hungry hordes that are floating their imaginations upon the rich plunder of the Government toward which all their energies are now strained.

No cool, honest and dispassionate judgment can really waver in its choice between the fitness of Ulysses S. Grant and Frank P. Blair to conduct the affairs of this nation during the next four years. No truly loyal man can hesitate between the destructive doctrines which Horatio Seymour accepts in the Tammany platform and the noble, patriotic sentiments declared by the Chicago Convention, and which General Grant and Mr. Colfax cordially accept as the fundamental principles of the Republican party.

There is an infinite distance between the extreme of rebel cruelty and rebel rule and peace. No specious sophistries of Horatio Seymour can soften down the malignity of spirit with which his party proposes to tear down and overturn all the work of reconstruction and to obliterate every distinction between a loyal man and a traitor at the South. Blair, at the North and Hampton at the South have told the real truth about the spirit, the hopes, the designs of the Democratic party, too plainly to have them confounded. The Republican party goes before the people, accepting the rebel issues which Tammany Hall has enunciated, and it summons to the support of General Grant every lover of loyalty, of national honor, and enduring peace. There is an abiding confidence in General Grant, based upon a settled conviction that he is a thoroughly national man that he is pledged to no political clique, that he is honest, sagacious and resolute, and that his administration would be for the good of the nation, and the only guarantee of settled, abiding peace. In this confidence, the whole Republican army must be ordered forward. It must assume a bold, offensive warfare. It must conduct its campaign for General Grant, as he conducted his campaign for the country. If this spirit actuates the people, a glorious victory awaits us in Pennsylvania and throughout the entire country.

We ask the attention of our readers to the extracts from rebel papers published in this journal from day to day. We give them prominence, because they fairly represent, as they must, the popular feeling in the South, and demonstrate more clearly and forcibly than we can do, the precise issues of the present campaign. Democratic newspapers in the North are careful to exclude their readers from all knowledge of the real temper of the South. Headed by Mr. Seymour, the Northern Democracy are simply hungry for power and the fat things of office. The Southern members of the party, with Blair as their leader, are furiously proclaiming revolution. The audacity with which the rebel press prophesies the redemption of the lost cause through a Democratic victory, is an earnest of their absolute faith in success. Five rebel generals helped to frame the platform of the party, and the unscrupulous promises of revolution made therein, have been received with acclamation everywhere by those who mourned over the defeat of the rebellion. The positive and determined issue presented to the American people is: Shall we have another civil war or not? We want the intelligent and serious men of the North to realize the actual, vital importance of this question, and answer it at the polls. And let all men bear in mind this fact, that, with Mr. Seymour as the Presidential office, the whole weight of the Executive branch of the Government will be thrown in favor of the rebels, and we may either be compelled to stand idly by and witness the outlawry that will make our sacrifice of blood and treasure in the past useless, or enter the field again with a Government arraigned against itself—with an Executive and the rebels against Congress and the people. This will be anarchy; and, even if we succeed, our victory will be full of bitterness and without profit. Those who are inclined to dismiss the idea of such a contingency as improbable, need but study the declarations of the rebels, and remember that in 1860 the majority of the Northern people regarded the coming war as an impossibility.

If the Peace Society really desires to do an effective work, we recommend it to turn its attention to the countries in the southern part of this continent. Probably nowhere else in the world are the blessings of peace so badly needed, or so rarely enjoyed. If the Society can only succeed in teaching the hippy people of these nations with its tenets, it will confer a double benefit upon them, distracted with anarchy, and upon us, bewildered by our inability to comprehend the causes of the troubles. At the present time revolution is progressing in Hayti, in San Domingo, in Panama and in Mexico, and there is a war in Paraguay. What the object of the latter is, no American knows, unless, indeed, it be the winning of glory for the Emperor of Brazil, who has too much already. Hayti and San Domingo are both spilling blood, profusely over the sale of Samana to the United States. But as we are not at all anxious to effect the purchase, it is likely that the latter has its motive in the annoyance it gives to Southern rebels and their Northern *confreres*, that many of the loyal men sent up to represent the late rebel States in Congress are not natives of the South. Democratic newspapers take pleasure in illifying these men, because they have presumed to participate in the reorganization of the State governments, or to meddle with Southern politics at all. Here, as in many other cases, the Democracy are grossly inconsistent. They are represented in nearly every legislative body from Congress down—far down—to the New York Common Council, by foreigners, and their party derives what strength and vitality it has, from the presence in its ranks of men whose birth would exclude them from all privileges of citizenship if it were not for the generous provisions of our naturalization laws. We do not object to this. It is the great and magnificent destiny of this land to gather to itself men of all nationalities and fase them into one great people. But it is certainly an extraordinary doctrine that a native born American is not entitled to hold office, or to express a political opinion in any other State than that in which he was born. This is an assertion of the exploded theory of States rights, to which we are not prepared to submit. A citizen of Pennsylvania is as much a citizen in Louisiana as in the place of his nativity. He is as competent to vote, to hold office, to discuss political issues, and to represent the people, as he would be at home. Withdrawal of that privilege would unseat three-fourths of the present members of Congress, Democratic and Republican, and would put an end to emigration from the Eastern to the Western States. The terms "carpet bagger" and "scalawag" are harmless enough, and if they please a Democrat, that finds the best weapons in the calling of hard names, and in distortion of ill truth, there is no objection to it, but the principle lying beneath all this is pernicious and ruinous, and will never find favor with the American people.

How James Answered to His Name.

A grave and learned man was making a speech to a class of rough boys. He asked the first boy, "What is your name, my boy?"

"Dan," answered the boy promptly.

"You ought to say Daniel, my boy," said the professor.

"Well, then, Daniel" roared the boy.

"And what is your name, sir?" said he to the next boy.

"Sam," bluntly remarked the youth.

"Well, say Samuel; full control of its bowels."

And Samuel ra-g out his full name in the ears of the learned man.

"And what shall I call you?" was the quiet ion to boy No. 3

The number three boy looked gravely into the eyes of the man of letters, and respectfully made answer, "Jimuel, if you please sir!"

The explosion of delightful mirthfulness which followed is stated by all the newspaper reporters present to have been second only to the delightful mirth experienced and manifested by every boy when arrayed in a new suit of Rockhill & Wilson clothes.

☞ Whatsoever be the lad's name, whether Daniel, Samuel Jimuel, or any other name, and whatsoever be the name of the lad's father let all people remember that there is no place in Philadelphia where boll-time and one-price be better accommodated with first-class clothing than at

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SAMUEL C. COOK
WILL SELL
On Pier 11, first wharf above Race St.,
On Monday Morning, August 10,
AT 10 O'CLOCK:
3027 Boxes Palermo Lemons,
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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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Peveril of the Peak. 1 vol
The Surgeon's Daughter. Castle Dangerous, Index and Glossary. 1 vol.

There these volumes complete the *Illustrated Library* edition of the last and most popular of the Waverley novels, a text by the best and most delightful of the Scottish novelists of these transparently works of fiction. The *Boston Traveller* pronounces it "the best of writings in the library edition." The *Boston Transcript* pronounces the text fully broad. $1 50 a volume. Sold separately, or in sets.

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This story has had a sale unexampled for the season, and is destined to go all who read it to be the great story of the year.

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