BUSINESS NOTICES.

Prices of an Summer Clothing reduced to the lowest cost Stock. Assortment still good, but going very rapidly.

Fall and Winter Goods, lower than the lowest, marked and Put into Position guaranteed every purchaser, or the money refunded without question.

Wm. Wilson's Brooks & Co.
Clothing Hall,
S.W. cor. Market & Sixth Streets, PHILADELPHIA.
and 600 Broadway, NEW YORK.

Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder.
IT KILLS INSTANTLY.

Cockroaches, fleas, bugs, and every kind of insect vermin are most troublesome during the fall months. They are killed almost by the application of this powder. It is not poisonous, but certain to do its work. A single 25 cent flask has often

KILLED A PECK OF COCKROACHES.

Use "Lyon's" to keep a premises free from depredatory insects, and thus prevents next year's crop. See the signature of Lyon, 'S. T. Lyon' on every bottle. Ask for Lyon's Magnetic Powder. Beware of imitations. See the signature of S. T. LYON on the flask. Sold by all druggists. mwf.2m

CONRAD MEYER, INVENTOR AND PATENTEE, 687 Broadway, New York, Manufacturer of the Celebrated Improved Glass Eyes. Awarded the Prize Medal at the World's Great Exhibition, London, 1862. The highest prizes awarded Paris and Vienna exhibitions. Warerooms, 687 Arch street. Established 1848. 1y29 w s mwf

An Invaluable Remedy. "I have been using the Peruvian Syrup. It gives me new vigor, frequency of appetite, elasticity of muscle." J. P. Dyer, 167 Mercer st., New York, will send free a pamphlet on the Nature and Treatment of Nervous Debility, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., to any one applying their address. ... been employed.

EVENING BULLETIN.

Monday, August 24, 1868.

☞ Persons leaving the city for the summer, and wishing the Evening Bulletin leaved to them, will please send their address to the office. Price, by mail, 75 cents per month.

THE ALEXANDER CASE.

No intimation of a reprieve for Alexander has yet been received at Washington, and but little hope that the strong reasons which have been urged in his behalf will prevail to arrest the execution of the sentence of death, which is fixed for Tuesday next. It would be supefluous to dwell at any length upon the grounds for the condemnation of this unfortunate convict, except to call public attention to one fact which should not pass unnoticed. We desire to ask, with all respect for the Governor and Attorney-General of the State, Where does Mr. Newlin, a clerk in the Law Department, derive the authority of "Deputy Attorney-General?" We are informed by high official authority that no such office exists in Pennsylvania. The Constitution now contains an item of salary for a clerk in the Attorney-General's office, and this clerk is understood to be a young gentleman named John W. Ewin. It is well known that if the Attorney-General, himself, is most exact and punctilious in all his discharge of his official duties, and it is therefore fair to suppose that his clerk has assumed, in his absence, a high responsibility, without authority of law. The Act of Assembly of 1837 and 1847 speak of the Attorney-General "and his deputies," but they clearly indicate that these deputies are the district attorneys of the several counties.

There is abundant cause in the circumstances of the original case for the exercise, to say the very least, of a sufficient doubt to warrant a reprieve, but if the decision of Judge Alexander rests upon the opinion of a clerk who has assumed the title of "Deputy Attorney-General" for the occasion, the case becomes one which must meet with universal condemnation in this community.

If has been our pleasure, as well as our duty, to sustain the acts of the Executive and Law Departments of the present State Government with a cordial support, and we expect to continue to do so; but in the present case we are convinced that, in carrying out a stern principle of justice, an extreme view has been taken which has been allowed, for the time, the loud pleas of humanity and mercy.

P. S. As we go to press we are able to announce that Alexander has been respited until the 8th of September. The announcement will be received throughout this community with the deepest satisfaction. In common with other citizens, we hasten to tender our thanks to Governor Geary for his action in this critical matter.

PUBLICANS AND VICTIMS.

Watering-place exactions and over-charges are by no means a new theme; but at the present season of the year, when multitudes are returning to their homes with depleted pockets the subject appeals with special force to the feelings of every victim, and suggests fresh trains of thought. Landlords at these places of Summer resort are prone to consider their guests as so many mere sponges that have providentially been thrown into their way for the purpose of being squeezed. What is left after the bill for board and extras has been paid, is considered by the lordly servants, and the hapless victim turns his face homeward with collapsed pocket-book and bleeding at every financial pore. As for the servants, they have no bowels of compassion for their victims, and the unsophisticated innocent who takes his seat at the hotel table expecting to get his dinner just as he expects to pay his bill, honestly and fairly, awakes from his delusion when the finds himself charged to short commons and scanty attention, while his neighbors are dining upon the choice bits of the feast and basking in the sunshine of the waiter's favor. If servants were content to receive a reasonable compensation for what has already been paid for, the case would not be so bad, but the chambermaid expects to be paid for each pitcher of ice-water that is furnished to the room, as though its dispenser were a high-toned fairy, and the bland itself was precious nectar; the porter who receives wages for carrying your trunks down stairs than you pay the express company for sending them to your home a hundred miles distant, scowls darkly upon you and feels himself swindled; the boot-black forgets that patent-leather has been your business, and looks for a fee all the same; the counder of the cigars expects to be "remembered" for having broken your morning's slumbers; and when the time for departure arrives, a dozen servitors whom you have never before seen, to your knowledge, linger about in the hope of substantial recognition. After such an experience the "parting guest" speeds himself off with a feeling of general depletion, and he almost makes a vow never more to set foot away from where things have fixed values, where he will get what he pays for and where single payments will suffice for single services.

There are three distinct parties who are clearly responsible for this condition of things. These parties are the landlord, the servants and the guest himself. Too many proprietors wink at the extortions of servants, and they not unfrequently directly encourage them by paying their employes insufficient wages with the understanding that the difference will be made up by extorted fees. As to the servants themselves, they are as rapacious as sea-side mosquitoes or the unwinged insectors of sleep that are found in some hotels. They have no conscience in their trade and, like little Oliver, they constantly demand more.

Guests are themselves principally responsible for these abuses. The gentleman who obtains a good dinner by quietly feeing the waiter congratulates himself upon his management and complacently strokes his well-lined stomach. But it would be well worth while for him to inquire whether he has done exact and even justice to his fellow guests who must suffer measurably for the favoritism that he has purchased. It is narrated of a gluttonous epicure of ancient times, Philoxenus by name, that he used to gargle his mouth and throat with scalding water so as to accustom himself to enjoy highly colorified food without winking. He would then bribe the servants to serve the dinner piping hot and he would gorge up all the dainty dishes before his fellow guests could get a morsel sufficiently cool to eat it. Philoxenus would now-a-days be voted a pig, and serve him right, too; but it is a question whether his tactics were any more discreditable than are those of the lover of good living who bribes the waiter to furnish him with the choicest while his neighbor gets the tough and gristly ends, who secures the breast and side bone, while the drum-sticks go to the modest party across the table or who has his plate surrounded with an *abatts* of choice cars of corn while nothing more attractive than "nubbins" can be procured by the rest of the table. This experience soon teaches the modest guest a lesson, and then the tendrilous and choice morsels go to the highest bidder, while the white-jacketed autocrat of the dining-room finds his profit in the lively competition. In ordinary commercial transactions such arrangements would not be tolerated for a moment. The merchant who would permit the purchaser of a bale of goods to be "fleeced" by each subordinate, from the clerk clerk to the porter, would soon be left without customers.

As with most other abuses and grievances, it is easier to point out the evil than to suggest a remedy for it. Americans have a world-wide reputation for lavish expenditure, but the truth is, they cannot submit quietly to impositions so as to avoid the trouble of resisting them. They do not take to the "bleeding" process any more cheerfully than cats take to skinning, and they yield the point because they cannot well help themselves. What is known as the "European plan" seems to be the best calculated to correct some of these abuses. Let each guest pay a fixed price for every thing he gets, and for no more than he gets, and then let the enterprising Boniface, who is ready to gorge his fellow-creatures to the extent of their purses, and let him also pay squarely and honestly for his tenderloins and choice cuts. If choice cuts are scarce, let the consumer of poor fare be charged at a corresponding rate, and justice will be satisfied. This system might be elaborated so as to reach most of the evils of watering-place hotel practices. We are persuaded that the landlord who will inscribe upon the banner upon his outward walls the words "Fair Prices! No Unreasonable Extras! No Exacting of Fees! No Extortions! No Promiscuous Bleeding of Guests! No Charge without a Full and Fair *quid pro quo!* Exact and Even Justice for all!" would drive from the field all competitors, and leave no competitor in springs, falls, sea or mountain-side would call him blessed.

TRUE CONSERVATISM.

Among the many tricks of the Democracy to catch votes is the adoption of the claim of Conservatism. In parts of the country where there is any reason to believe that the people can be deceived in that way, the name of "Democrat" is put in the back-ground, and that of "Conservative" is thrust prominently forward. To heighten the effect of the trick, a furious howl is kept up about the terrible things done and to be done by those bloodthirsty, lawless, insane and wicked creatures, the "Radicals." This is supposed to increase the conservatism of the Democracy and to attract to the support of Seymour and Blair all that intermediate, floating element which is not known as being decidedly committed to either political party.

Tricks of this sort are not new, and sometimes, when the dividing lines are not very clearly drawn, or the distinctions between opposing candidates very clearly defined, they have a certain amount of effect. But in the present Presidential campaign, the Democratic claim to be the Conservative party of the country is so flatly contradicted by its past record and its present principles, and those of its candidates, that precisely the opposite result is being worked out from that which the Democracy desires.

The "Conservative element of the country," as it is technically called, consists almost wholly of a wing of the Republican party which has moved up toward the advanced position rendered necessary by the logic of events, more slowly than the main body, and which has been temporarily left "in the open" between the two opposing camps. Some of these have been very quick, clearly good men, who are so constituted that they cannot think on the march. They must stand still to take a satisfactory view of the situation, and their temporary halt is mistaken by the enemy for a desertion, and the questions which they raise are construed into articles of indictment. But the first blast of the bugle startles them from their hesitation, and in every direction they are found hurrying to the front, and taking hold ground on the side of a true Republicanism against a sham Democracy.

From every part of the country the evidences are pouring in to show that the real "conservative" element has not separated itself from the Republican party. The moment that the issue is made up, the moment that men are called upon to choose between Seymour and Blair, Reproduction and War, on the one side, and Grant and Colfax, Honesty and Peace, on the other, it is seen that the quiet, thinking men who may have halted for a time between two opinions are no longer at a loss to decide. The issue is too plain; the pretensions of the Democracy too shallow; the dangers of giving them power too palpable and alarming—the sterling worth of Grant and Colfax too patent; the duty of the patriot too clear and imperative, to permit a doubt, and so the true Conservative, even if he does not accept every minor doctrine of the Republican creed, ranges himself on the side of loyalty, peace and national honor as a solemn duty which he dares not ignore or avoid.

Among the many recent testimonies to the true Conservatism of the Republican party, few are better expressed than by the Hon. John S. Carlile, ex-Senator from West Virginia, in a letter recently addressed to the Baltimore *American*.

Mr. Carlile's position, for two or three years past, has been such as we have just described. He now defines his position in a powerful argument, and points out the respective positions of the Democratic and Republican parties in their relations to Conservatism in the following pointed language:

"I had hoped and expected that the action of the New York Convention would have entitled its nominees to the support of conservative Union men. Had the members pledged themselves to the maintenance of the right of local self-government in the States, as secured by the Constitution, and nominated as their Democratic candidate a man of undoubted Unionism, who would have given to the government I so protect itself and enforce its lawful authority, I should have voted for his nominees. This was not done. On the contrary, it is my opinion that Hendricks was defeated because he is not a believer in the right of Secession. The war record of Blair defeated him. Mr. Valandigham's patriotism nominated Seymour and crushed the aspirations of the Chief Justice. *The friends of "the Lost Cause" triumphed over the Unionists of the Convention*, and the strife of the battle-field is to be renewed, to be fought out at the ballot-box. As much as I am opposed to the Radical legislation of the last six years, I am more opposed to Jeffersonian Democracy, for one people vicious legislation may be corrected, constitutional amendments may be established, and constitutional liberty be preserved; but once divided into separate States, under different governments, liberty and prosperity, peace and good governments are lost forever. Grant will receive my support from Secessionists, by their sympathizers; they are all to be found in the ranks of the party supporting Mr. Seymour. *The conservatism of Republicanism nominated Grant. The radicalism of Democracy nominated Seymour.*

Mr. Carlisle only expresses the sentiments of thousands of "Conservatives" who have been claimed for Seymour and Blair, but who will be found working and voting for Grant, Colfax and Peace.

CLOTHING.

Autumnal Attire for Gentlemen and Juveniles.

Wanamaker & Brown.

EDWARD P. KELLY,
TAILOR,
S. E. Cor. Chestnut and Seventh Sts.
Large stock and complete assortment of
CHOICE GOODS.
Clothes equal or superior to those of any other First-Class Establishment at Moderate Prices.
Pattern Suitings and Clothes called for and sent for sale at Reduced Prices.
RE HABILE EPANOL.
DE PARLE FRANCAIS.

EDUCATION.

PENNSYLVANIA
MILITARY ACADEMY,
AT CHESTER,
(FOR BOARDERS ONLY)
BOARD OF TRUSTEES.
Hon. JAMES POLLOCK, LL.D., President.
Gerald McMurtrie, Esq., Vice President.
WM. E. BARBER, Esq., Secretary.
JAS. H. BARBER, Esq., Treasurer.
Right Rev. MATTHEW SIMPSON, D. D., Rev. RICHARD NEWTON, D. D., Rev. WM. H. DE BARD, D.D., Hon. CHAS. ONEILL, Hon. W. E. LEHMAN, Maior-General GEORGE CADWALADER, Major-General ROBERT ANDERSON, Major WAYNE McVEIGH, T. B. PETERSON, Esq., JAMES L. CLAGHORN, Esq., CH. SHELBY S. SCHOLEY, Esq., B. M. FELTON, Esq., SAMUEL A. CROZER, Esq., JOHN CROZER, Esq., G. F. MORGAN, Esq.
The following gentlemen, who devote their time exclusively to the interests of the Academy, compose the
ACADEMIC STAFF.
Col. THEODORE HYATT, M. A., President and Professor of Mathematics and Instructor of Tactics.
Lieut-Col. JAMES H. RICE, M. A., Vice President and Professor of the Latin Language and Instructor in Rhetoric.
Col. GEORGE PATTEN, Graduate U. S. Military Academy, Professor of Mathematics, Civil and Military Engineering, and Instructor in Tactics.
Rev. J. J. REED, Jr., M. A., Professor of the Latin and Greek Languages and Elocution, and Instructor in Rhetoric.
Rev. A. ARNAGNAC, M. A., Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages and Experimental Philosophy, and Instructor in Mathematics.
FELIX DE LACHAUX, M. A., Professor in English Branches.
RICHARD TRIGGS, Esq., Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music, and Instructor in Tactics.
J. L. PAFNESTOCK, M. E., Professor of Penmanship, Bookkeeping and Drawing, and Instructor in Mathematics.
Dr. WM. J. HARVEY, Instructor in English Branches.
Dr. PERRY M. WASHABAUGH, Instructor in Mathematics.
J. R. CARTER, C. E., Instructor in Mathematics.
The Seventh Annual Session of this Academy opens
On Thursday, September 3,
when a competent corps of assistant instructors will be in attendance. Its buildings and grounds, which have been occupied by the institution are located upon an eminence one hundred and fifty feet above the Delaware River, and have been fitted up with all their appointments. Facilities, unsurpassed by those of any other Institution, are afforded for the thorough instruction of cadets in the principles of the military art, and in the various scientific studies. The discipline for which this academy is distinguished, is that which is best adapted to develop the manly character. Careful attention is given to the moral and religious training of the cadets. Their health and comfort are cared for by a PHYSICIAN. Each cadet is required to be provided with a set of Military Uniform, Bedding, Towels, etc. For Catalogues containing full information, address the President, at CHESTER, Pennsylvania.
Cadets will be received at the Academy, Corner Broad and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, on Wednesday, August 26, and on the morning of the opening day, September 3, at 9 o'clock, when they will be conveyed to Chester by a competent escort of officers and cadets. Cadets will present themselves at the Academy in full uniform, with musket and accoutrements, and bring with them a knapsack, haversack, canteen, blankets, and such articles as may be deemed necessary for a military campaign. Their baggage will be conveyed to Chester by the escort. Parents and guardians may be present at the ceremony of the cadets' departure from the Academy, if they desire to do so.
JAMES H. RICE, M. A.,
Lieut-Col. U. S. A., Retd.
Superintendent.
aug24 2t

LARGE BILLS
SEASONED LUMBER
FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES.
R. A. & J. J. WILLIAMS,
Broad and Green Streets.
aug24 6t

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

Special Notice.

BARGAINS
IN
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES
For Men's and Boys' Fall and Winter Wear.
CURWEN STODDART & BRO.
Having purchased Two Thousand yards assorted Goods in small pieces, comprising
Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets & Suitings,
Will have the whole arranged for sale on
Monday Next, August 24th.
To prevent the stock interfering with our regular Fall Trade, it will be sold for such prices as will effect an early clearing out. Store open at 7 A. M.
450 452 and 454 N Second Street.
aug24 2t

FALL GOODS.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
IMPORTERS,
JOBBERS and RETAILERS,
OFFER,
AT POPULAR PRICES,
A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
FALL DRESS GOODS.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
No. 727 Chestnut Street.
aug24 6t

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
528 Arch Street.
Linen Ducks and Drills,
White Drills and Ducks,
Flex Colored Drills and Ducks.
Buff Coating Ducks.
Fancy Drills. Fast Colors.
Striped Drills Fast Colors.
Mottled Drills, Fast Colors.
Blouse Linens, several colors.
Plain Colored Linens, for Ladies'
Traveling Suits.
Printed Shirting Linens.
Linen Cambric Dresses.
The largest assortment of Linen Goods in the city
Selling at Less than Jobbers Prices.
GEORGE MILLIKEN.
Linen Importer, Jobber and Retail Dealer.
528 Arch Street.

EXRE & LANDELL
Fourth and Arch.
GOOD BLACK SILKS.
GOOD COLORED SILKS.
1868.
FALL GOODS OPENING,
FANCY AND STAPLE.
aug24 6t
CARPETINGS, &c.

BAILEY & CO.,
DIAMOND
DEALERS,
CHESTNUT STREET
819.

NEW AND FRESH
GREEN GINGER
JUST RECEIVED.
SIMON COLTON CLARKE,
S. W. cor. Broad and Walnut Sts.
w f 1m 27p

SUMMER RESORTS.

LA PIERRE HOUSE,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
The undersigned having leased the above popular Hotel for a term of years, and thoroughly refitted and refurnished it in every order for the reception of Guests, with all the appointments of a first-class Hotel,
J. B. BUTTERWORTH & CO., Proprietors.
aug18 1m

UNITED STATES HOTEL
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
Will be opened for the reception of guests on
SATURDAY, JULY 27.
The house has been repainted, papered and otherwise improved.
Meals will be under the direction of Simon Hassler. Persons wishing to engage rooms can do so by applying to
BROWN & WOELPPER,
Atlantic City, or
No. 621 Richmond Street.
jy3 1tuths

COTTAGE BOARDING AT MISS HILLS, LAFAYETTE, opposite the Cottage. Terms, $10 per week.
H. P. & C. R. TAYLOR,
PERFUMERY AND TOILETSOAPS,
241 and 243 So. 23 STREET.
aug18 2m

MESSINA ORANGES—FINE FRUIT AND IN GOOD order. Landed and for sale by JOS. B. BUSBEE & CO., 105 South Delaware avenue.

NOTTON'S FINE ASPIC CHEESE—NO BOXES OF this delicious article left at the Store, 105 South Delaware. Also, Agents for Notton's Ales, 105 South Delaware Avenue.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.

GREEN GINGER.
NEW GARPETS,
Per Steamer
"City of Antwerp,"
Made to order for
REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
Importers,
1222 Chestnut Street.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS.
MARY B. CONWAY,
LADIES' DRESS FURNISHING AND STOPPING EMPORIUM,
31 South Sixteenth Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Ladies from any part of the United States can send their measure and receive the latest style. Linens, Cambrics, Jaconets, Shoes, Under Clothing, Corsets, Hose, Gloves, Hair and Fancy Goods, Jewelry, &c., &c. Also, Children's Clothing, Infants' Wardrobes, Gentlemen's Linen, &c.
Ladies will please send for circular containing full measurement, and Ladies visiting the city should call for personal measurement, which will be kept for future orders.
Refers, by permission, to
MR. J. M. HAYLEIGH,
1015 and 1017 Chestnut street.
MESSRS. ROMER, COLLADAY & CO.,
832 and 834 Chestnut street.
aug18 2m 4p5

BLACKING.

DOBBINS'S
ELECTRIC POLISH BLACKING
makes a shine that will outlast the polish of any other Blacking, American or imported.
Those who black their boots on Saturday night with common blacking find they don't shine much on Sunday, as the polish fades off; but the shine of DOBBINS'S BLACKING lasts Saturday night and all day Sunday.
Manufactured only by J. D. DOBBINS, at his manufactory works, SIXTH street and GERMANTOWN avenue.
Orders by Post promptly attended to.
aug24 6t

ELASTIC SPONGE.
Pennsylvania Elastic Sponge Co.,
1111 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
ELASTIC SPONGE,
A SUBSTITUTE FOR CURLED HAIR FOR ALL UPHOLSTERY PURPOSES
CHEAPER THAN HAIR, FOUR TIMES AS DURABLE.
The Lightest, Softest and Most Elastic and Durable material for
MATTRESSES, PILLOWS, CAB, CARRIAGE AND CHURCH CUSHIONS.
It is entirely indestructible, perfectly clean and free from dust.
IT DOES NOT PACK AT ALL,
and always free from insect life; is perfectly healthy, and recommended by the faculty.
It is entirely indestructible, perfectly clean and free from dust. IT DOES NOT PACK AT ALL,