# Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street, Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum: One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1866.

The European Imbroglio.

THE Scot:a brings us two days' later news from Europe. The most important item of information is the reply of Louis Napoleon to Earl Cowlex. It comes from Paris by way of Vienna, and is to the effect that during the late financial panic in London, Earl Cowley, by order of the Government, solicited the energetic mediation of the Emperor Narotzos in favor of peace, and received from his Majesty the following reply:-

received from his Majesty the following reply:

"In the years 1869 and 1864 England opposed my
proposals in reference to the sett ement of the Venetian and Schieswig-Holstein questions. Now England wants peace. I also desire peace; out as the
most favorable opportunities have been irittered
away, and as the conflicting interests have been pirmitted to reach a point at which they must clash. I
can no longer assume the responsibility of events." That is a very significant reply, and means

The London Times despairs of peace. The Conference bids fair to amount to nothing, because the hostile powers refuse to submit to its decisions the very questions about which they are disputing. Austria says, Oh yes, hold your Conference; but understand beforehand that you must not discuss the subject of my ceding Venetia to Italy on any terms."

that war is pretty nearly inevitable.

And on the other hand, the Federal Diet at Frankfort, on the 1st, accepted the invitation to the proposed Conference, with the reservation that the question of Schleswig-Holstein and federal reform are matters of an essentially German character, so long as they do not affect international relations.

So the Congress, when it assembles, will find it has nothing before it for discussion. It may turn itself into a scientific convention, and discuas the "New Metrical System;" or it may resolve itself into a literary body, and criticize Napoleon's "Cæsar;" but with the practical and pregnant questions of European politics it cannot deal. Napoleon has doubtless seen this from the commencement, and his great aim will be to turn the Congress to as good account as possible for himself and the course he intends to pursue. He is master of the situation, and he declares that the hostile interests "must clash."

Depository of Disbursing Officers. THE Senate, yesterday, passed the House bill relative to the dispo-it on to be made by disbursing officers of moneys remaining in their hands. The bill makes it the duty of every disbursing officer of the United States, having any public money intrusted to him for disbursement, to deposit the same with the Treasurer, or some one of the Assistant Treasurers of the United States, and to draw for the same only as it may be required for payments to be made by him in pursuance of law; and all transfers from the Treasurer of the United States to a disbursing ficer shall be by draft or warrant on the Treasurer or an Assistant Treasurer of the United States: provided that in places where there is no Treasurer nor Assistant Treasurer of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury may specially authorize, in writing, the deposit of such public money in any other public de-

To incilitate the payments to public creditors, the second section provides that if any disbursing officer of the United States shall deposit any public money entrusted to him in any place or in any manner except as authorized by law, or shall convert to his own use, or shall loan, with or without interest, every such act shall be deemed and adjudged an embezzlement of the money so deposited.

The third section provides that any bank or broker, or other person not an authorized depository of public money, who shall knowingly receive from any disbursing officer or collector of internal revenue, or other agent of the United States, any public money on deposit, or by way of loan or accommodation, in so doing shall be, for every such act, deemed and adjudged guilty of an embezzlement, and any President. Cashier, Teller, Director, or other officer of a bank, who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, shall be adjudged guilty of an embezzlement of public money, and punished as provided.

The adoption of such a law as this is a needed reform in a matter of great importance to the nation. The recent example of the failure of a Washington bank and the loss to the Government of over half a million of dollars, is the most cogent argument in favor of preventing the officers having the selection of a depository for the funds in their possession. The vast power which has been thus vested has been in the greater number of cases faithfully exercised, but the opportunity for evil has been fully demonstrated by the evidently fraudulent action of the Paymaster in the capital. Under the new system no discretion is given to the officer. The Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer will be the recipients, and in their hands the moneys of the public will be safe. It also greatly restricts the amount of funds in the hands of the paymasters, They will not hereafter pay the subordinates in currency, but in orders on the designated depositories. By this arrangement the Government secures for itself the interest on the sums which would otherwise have gone to swell the perquisites of the public servants. The new plan peculiarly commends itself, and we can see no objection to it, unless it comes from these whose emoluments are curtailed by the reform.

"IF THE REBELS are not fit to live with us in the Union, what a pity that the radicals did not make the discovery in 1861 instead of 1866!"—

-We do not doubt but that the regret of the Age and Democratic leaders is most poignant. They not only desired that no efforts should be made to keep the South in the Union, but also took active steps to prevent their compulsory submission. Having failed to secure for them independence, they now desire that they should rule the nation, as they failed to ruin it. And so open are they in their sympathy, that we are calmly told by a leading journal that "it was a

The American Senate as it at Present Stands.

These are those among us who are continually drawing comparisons between the state of affairs as they now exist and as they existed in the days of our forefathers. If we could believe these victims of melancholia, the conclusion would be unavoidable that the world retrogades instead of advances. We would be as brilliant and as able as past generations "if, like crabs, we could go backwards," The crops are not as good now as then, commerce is drooping, and the country is going to ruin. A glorious opportunity for these murmurs over the glories of the past is found in the character of our public men. We are continually assured that they are degenerating; that the talent exhibited in Congress and the Seuate at the opening of the century has now disappeared, and that mediocrity has taken its place. We are not among those, however, who consider that our day lacks men as fully fitted to do their tasks as those gone by. We consider that the average of talent in our public positions has risen instead of declined.

The grand centre of all attacks is the Senate chan ber. CLAY, WEBSTER, and CALHOUN are dragged forth and contrasted with the present occupants of their seats, of course to the unfavorable appearance of our contemporaries. We are told that there were giants in those days. but the fact that there were pigmies is slightly passed over. We cannot, to be sure, boast of such great intellect, but we have men who are eminently qualified to carry the nation safe through any emergency. FESSENDEN and SHER-MAN as financiers; SUMNER on foreign relations; DOOLITTLE on internal affairs, and Wilson on the military matters, are as fully capable as any who have ever filled the upper Chamber. There is another cause which tends to make our Senators appear in an unfavorable light, and it is that when we differ with a man poli tically, we are too apt to deny him honesty and ability. A particular instance of this is found in the case of the gentlemen who occupy the scats of Pennsylvania Senators.

We have read frequent and bitter attacks upon them, denying to them any Christian virtue, any intellectual adorament, and holding them up to the ridicule and contempt of our sister States. We deem such treatment to be at least unwise. They are our representatives. They are the chosen citizens, and we were the men who elected them. Why, therefore, attack them, and seek to decrease the influence of our State by injuring her representatives? Honorable EDGAR COWAN has not in all things acted with his party. He has been slightly eccentric in his official course, and reminds us of those luminaries whose orbits cannot be determined. Yet that be is hovest in his action we do not doubt. We do not agree with most that he has done, yet we think him an able man, and one who is conscientious in his doings. Because his conduct does not meet our approbation, is no reason why we should deny him virtue and intelli-

In regard to Hon, Charles R. Buckalew we see no cause for either attack or disappointment. He was elected by the Democracy, and he has been a consistent Democrat. We expected nothing else, and we do not blame him for following out the principles on which he was elected. Whatever fault there was lay in the popular voice which allo ved a Democratic legislature to be chosen, and not with the man on whom their choice fell. He has displayed ability of no mean order, and is eminently qualified to represent the party who chose him. In point of intellect we do not scruple to compare our Senstors with any in the land, and while we cannot agree with them in principle, we see no reason to weaken the State's influence by abuse, where there is no remedy. The same remark may be made of nearly all the United States Senators, and on careful inspection no one can doubt but that if we have less brilliant orators, we have more hard workers and careful guardians than were at Washington thirty years

Bail for Jeff. Davis Refused.

THE reply of Judge Underwood to the application of Jefferson Davis' counsel for his release on bail, is short and to the point. He says that "Davis was arrested under a proclamation of the President, charging him with conspiracy in the assassination of the late President Lincoln. He has been held ever since, and is now held, as a military prisoner. He is not, and never has been, in the custody of the Marshal for the District of Virginia, and he is not, therefore, within the power of the court," Hence, while this condition remains, no proposition for bail can

This leaves the whole subject in the hands of the President. The opinion of the House of Representatives upon the releasing of Davis was forcibly expressed, yesterday, by the passage of the following preamble and resolution, by a vote of 105 to 19:-

Whereas, It is notorious that JEFFERSON DAVIS was the leader of the late Rebellion, and is guilty of treason under the laws of the United States; and whereas, By the proclamation of the President, of May, 1865, said DAVIS was charged with complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln, and said proclamation has not been revoked nor annulled; therefore, be it

Resolved, As the opinion of the House of Representatives, that said Davis should be held in custody as a prisoner and subjected to a trial according to the laws of the land.

We judge that the "stern statesman" will continue to board at Fortress Monroe for some time to come.

The Increase of Fires.

NEWSPAPER readers cannot have failed to notice, for some months past, the alarming increase in the number of fires occurring in various parts of the country. Of course, our great cities have suffered most; but the ravages of these conflagrations have extended to smaller towns, and especially to the boats on our Western rivers. Published statistics in the city of New York show a very large increase of fires there during the past year. The losses from fire have also been very large in our own city during the same

There seems no doubt that incendiarism is, from some cause or other, on the increase. The facility with which this crime is committed, the difficulty of detecting it, and the fearful opportunities it offers for gratifying revenge, make it peculiarly attractive to a certain class of very

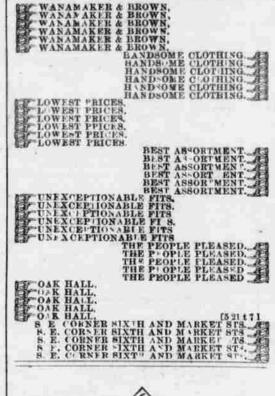
dangerous criminals. Few persons reflect upon the immense loss to the community at large resulting from fires. We speak of losses, in some instances, being "covered by insurance," but the whole business of insurance itself is merely the machinery by which an individual loss is parcelled out among a large pity" any effort was made to prevent secession. | number of persons. It adds nothing to the aggre-

gate wealth of the community, but is really a tax upon it.

Our protection against fires must be sought in great part in measures of prevention. In all large and closely built cities, buildings ought to fire-proof, or so nearly so as to prevent the possibility of a w de-spread conflagration. Mills, factories, and other large and valuable buildings, even when standing alone, ought to be constructed with special reference to their safety from fire. The original cost of such buildings may be more, but the saving in the long run will be sure to vastly overbalance it.

Inventors have long and vainly sought some more rapid and easy method of extinguishing fires than we now possess "Fire Annihilators" have been announced, but they have falled to be practically efficient. Water still remains as the only reliable ally we have. The steam fire engine is the greatest of our modern improvements in the means for applying water to burning buildings. Whether we have yet reached the limit in that direction may be questioned.

REMOVALS FROM OFFICE,-Hon. THOMAS WIL-LIAMS reported, yesterday, from the House Committee on Judiciary, a bill limiting the power of the President to remove from office. The law provides that no officer appointed by the President with the advice of the Senate, can be removed except by the same agencies which concurred in his appointment. If an officer is disabled or a defaulter, during the recess of the Senate, he can be removed, but his successor can draw no pay until the Senate consent to his appointment. Unless the Senate reconfirm an appointee at the end of his term of office, he ceases to be an official, and his post becomes vacant. Any man rejected by the Senate cannot be appointed after its adjournment. Such are the main features of the bill. Its effect is evident, and it adopted will entirely change our present system. The last clause is to prevent such a case as that of General JACKSON and MARTIN VAN BUREN, who, when rejected as Minister to Englano, was at orce reappointed by "Old Hickory" the moment the Sena'e adjourned.





#### SPECIAL NOTICES.

[See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.] DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGH

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGH-WAYS.—Office of Chief Commissioner, FIFTH Street, west side, below Chesnut.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1886.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, 18th Inst., for the construction of the following Sewers, to be built of brick, circular in form, and with a clear inside diameter of two feet six inches, viz.—

On Jefferson street, between Thirteenth street and west curb line of Ontario street: Rhoad street, between Nineteenth street and west curb line of Eighteenth street; Alder street, between Poplar street and souta curb line of Grard avenue: Market street, between Forty-first and Wyoming streets, with such in etc. and Surveyor.

The understanding to be that the Centreour shall. manholes as may be directed by the contractor shall surveyor.

The understanding to be that the centractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on the said sewer, to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each hereal foot of front on each side of the street, as so much each paid, the balance to be paid by the city. said sewer, to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each hieral foot of front on each side of the street, as so much each paid, the balance to be paid by the city.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals.

Fach proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by or linance of May 25, 1868.

If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next higher bidder.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Sur-

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

W. SMEDLEX,
612 3t

Chief Commissioner of Highways.

NOTICE.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

On and after TUESDAY, May 1, the FREIGHT DEPARTMENT Of this Company will be removed to the Company's New Building S E. cor, of LEV'N'a and MARKET Streets. Entrance on Eleventh street and on Marble streets. Entrance on Establishmens will be transacted.

All Money and Collection Business will be transacted.

ss hereto ore at No 226 CHES. UT street Small Parcels and Fackages will be recei ed at either office.

(all books will be keptateach office, and any calls on tered therein previous to 5 P. M. will receive attention same day, if within a reasonable distance from our offices. Inquiries for goods and settlements to be mad at No 326 CHENU! Street.

4 30 4ptm JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent. INAUGURATION OF THE SOLDIERS

HOME
HOME
Home by Germania Band.
Prayer by Rev. Dr. E. H. BEADLE.
Opening Address by Hon. MORTON MCMICHAEL
Music
Report—Hon. CHARLES GIBBONS.

Report—Hon. CHARLES GIBBONS.

Music.

Addresses by Governor A. G. Cur'in General J hn
W. Geary, General George G. Meade, Colonel William
B. Mann and Hon 'barles Gipin.

The 'HOME' will be open to visitors during the day,
and the Inagural Ceremonies will commence at 8
o'c'oce on THUSBOAY EVENING, 14th Instant
Tickets to be had at the Home, SIXTEENTH and
FILBERT Streets.

WINE OF TAR SYRUP, FOR COUGHS. Co'ds and Affections of the Lunes.—This mix ture is entirely vegetable, and affords speedy Rollef in all Pulmonary Diseases, such as Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, &c. Frepared only by HARRIS & O.I.V.III, Drugslise.

Sou'beast Corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE

CTAY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPH A.

ADELAIDE MERCER, by etc., va. BERNARD

MERCER

In Divorce. March Term. 1866 No. 69.

To BERNARD MERCER. Respondent:—

Take notice that depositions, on behalf of the lib-liant in the above case, will be taken before Charces N. Maun, Esq., Examiner at his office, northwest corner of Fifth and Green streets on THUR DAY July 12, 1886, at 11 o'clocks A. M., when and where you may attend if you think proper.

JOSEPH M. FILE,

6 12 16t Automory for Libeliant.

NEW PUBLICATION 3.

HOUSEHOLD TREASURE.

CARPENTER'S

GREAT PICTURE

The Reading of the Emancipation Proclan ation Before the Cabinet.

"Upon this act, sincerely be leved to be an ect or justice warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity. I it woke the considerate Judament tor mankind, and the precious favor of Almighty God.
"A. LINGOLN."

Engraved on Steel by A. H. Ritchie.

PUBLISHED BY SUBSCRIPTION ONLY. Artist's Froofs (signed), \$50-00; India Proofs, \$25-08;

Prints, 8 0 00. Extracts from letters from Cabinet officers to the Artist.

surviging actors in the great scene represented. "It is a vivid representation of the scene, with portraits of rate fidelity to nature.
"It is a vivid representation of the scene, with portraits of rate fidelity to nature.
"ULLIAM H. SEWARD,"
"I do: ot see that any improvement is possible. Accep my ecngratu ations on your complete success.
"The work is, in every respect that I am capable of judging, entirely satisfactory, and worthy of national admiration, as a fitting comment paration of Mr. Lincolness great eed. Yours truly. "EDWIN M. STANTON."
"Some ceiling of sadness, when I saw it, came over me for the sreat and good man who so interested himself for you and whom we all love. Very truly yours,

The individual portraits are very life like. Indeed I have never seen a group of seven or eight figures all of which so truly presented the originals.

'EDWARD BATES."

'The likenesses, the grouping, and the surroundings all serve to me to be year good and to making admirable in the surroundings.

'The likenesses, the grouping, and the surroundings all seem to me to be very good and to makelan admirable representation of the persons, the place, and the occasion. Yours traly,

This is a picture for all time, and should be in every log at hou chold in the land.

Lentleman's canvassers will wait upon those of our citizens who Fave not the time to call and examine the engraving NOW ON EXFIBITION.

T. B. PUGH,

S. W. Corner SIXTH and CHESNUT Str e s. Genera Agent for Philadelphia N. B. Persons at a sixtance can have copies forwarded by Express, carefully boxed, ree of charge 6 litus2t4p

A GENTS WANTED TO CANVASS FOR AN important Book-" WORSHIP IN THE FAMILY SCHOOL. AND SOCIAL CIRCLE." Agents are making quick sales and large profits.

For Circulars, giving particulars, Terms of Agency, etc., address SCHERMERHORN, BANCROFF & CO., bublishers 430 BROOME Street, New York; or, Rev. W. T. WYLIE, 54 North SIXTH Street, Phi ade phia. MINISTERS disabled from pu pit service, PASTORS whose salary is inadequate for support, STUDE VTS who wish healthful and remunerative employment for vaca-tions, and ACCRE ITAD BO K AGENTS, will find this valuable work is demand. In it is combined at the e'ements of Worship, Praise, Prayer, and reading God's 6 12tustu3t

### " PICK " NIC PARTY. A GROUP OF LITTLE CHICKENS.

After an Oil Painting, by A. F. Tait.

This Chromo is the most popular Picture of the season, and is so perfect a fac simile of the excellent original, that it requires a practised eye to detect a dif-

Size 10x14, in Polished Walnut Frames,

Startling Miracle. Invisible Photographs, 4 in a pack for 25 cents, sent by mall everywhere, on receip; of price. Liberal discount to the trade. Send your orders to

G. W. PITCHER.

No. 808 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia, DEALER IN PICTURES, FRAMES, PROTO

GRAPHS, ETC., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

#### A BOOK FOR EVERY WOMAN. WHY NOTP

By Dr. Stover. 16mo., Cloth. 80 cents. PRACTICAL AND SCIENTIFIC FRUIT CULTURE. By Charles R. Baker. Crown 8vo. 83 50. SUMMER REST, By Gail Hamilton. \$1-75. MISS MULOCK'S POEMS. Blue and Gold Edition

All the New Books delivered to any part of the city at less than publishers' prices.

G. W. PITCHER.

No. 808 CHESNUT Street, Bookseller, Importer, and Picture Dealer.

A NEW ERA IN HORSE TRAINING.

HORSE TRAINING MADE EASY!

HORSE TRAINING MADE EASY!

A NEW AND PRICTICAL SYSTEM OF

TEACHING AND EDULATING THE HORSE,

BY ROBERT JENNINGS V. S.

Author of the "Horse and his Diseases" "Cattle and
their Diseases," "Sheep, wine, and Pouitry,"

etc. stc.

With numerous illustrations, cloth Price \$1.25.

This popular suthor, who has made the Borse his
is clony study, and whose wonderful power over him is
shown in the readiness with which he makes a witing
subject of the most intractable, has at last consented to
make his system public. It is so simple and withat
harmonizes so thoroughny with the nature of this nob's
and useful animal that a boy fifteen or six cen years of
age may handle and break the wi dest one to harness
in a very short time.

IT TELLS TOP—

How to break a kleking horse.

How to break a kicking horse. How to break a baulky horse. How to break a halter on ler How to break a horse arraid of a buffale.

How to teach a horse tricks.

How to drive by the whip, without bridle, bit or reins.

How to make him trot honest.

How to make him stand for shoeing.

How to make him stand to be curried how to make him stand to be curried.

How to make him stand while getting into a a carriage. How to make him stand while getting int
a carriage
How to haiter a colt alone.
How to make a colt follow you.
How to bit colts without biting harness.
How to teach a boise to make a bow.
How to teach him to kiss you.
How to teach him to alack hands,
How to teach him to waits, etc., etc.
Sent to any address postbaild on receipt of price.
Agents wanted everywhere for its sale
JOHN E. PO'! EB & CO., Publishers,
611 61
Ro. 617 SANSOM Street, Philadelphis

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS

ON THE SCHUYLKILL. The steamer

: SILVER WAVE."

Now running from Fairmount to Falls of Schuylki i. willeave Fairmount as follows, vis.:-At 720, 8-40, 18, 11-20 A. M. And at 12-40 2, 3-20, 4-48, and 8 P. M. Beturnin , leave the Falls at 8, 920, 10:40, 19 M.; and

120, 240, 4, 520, and 640 P. M. FARE.-To Laurel Hill and the Falls, 15 cents; Columbia Bridge or Wastington Retreat, 19 cents. (5 8rp wa

THE TEETH.

POLTON DENTAL

AN AMUSING STORY, By One who Visited the Colton Dental

ASSOCIATION.

"Alighting from the omnibus which has brought us up through Broadway's hurrying throng, which seem ever pursuing some mocking phantom that eludes their grasp we escend the marble s eps of the 'Cooper Union.' It is 'a'l very fine' to enter tals pleasant reception room, but the studio beyond the folding doors-'ay, there's the cut!! I'm ex the kindly face and pleasant voice of the Profesior greet us, our errand seems shore or half its terrors. Yet we cannot forbear asking, as we present our credentials and look timid y up at the compassionate dark eyes so far above our own diminutive stature, 'Will it kill us?' A pleasant laugh and an assuring word convince us that our time has not yet come; and we comply with the invitation to enter the operating room, with our two accompanying mends (the fair race of one assumes the bue of driven snow), with very much the feeling that the fly accepted the proffered hospita ity of the spider.

"Fre aware of it we are seated in the dreaded chair, ougaged in a pleasant conversation. Suddenly we flud a prop inshunted between our laws, and the mouthplees of a villenous looking black bag between our lips. Two pai of hands, so gentle in their manipulations as to almos lead one to doubt their owners belonging to the masculine persuasion, hold our mouth upon the pipe that the inhalation of the gas may be more perfect, while the owners of the aforesaid hands speak gentle words of encouragement. The soft hand of a lady assistant is laid assuringly on our own, and we can almost feel the suppressed anxiety of the two beloved companions behind the chair. A buzzing sound, as of myriad swarms of bees! Anon comes floating by, in grano measures and long-drawn cadences a sweet old trlumphal hymn, such as those may sing who, having lett all of earth behind them enter into the glory of the Lord; and mingled with this, a wild symphony of cashing waves, ringing their 'ceaseless never more.' Yet how strange! that last word of the hymn gave us a slight twitch, followed by two more, which partook of the nature of a strong yet pain-less wrench. 'Your teeth are out,' say three kind volces. But we have not come down yet to the sublunary world sufficiently to comprehend their messing, until the assurance is repeated by one of the familar voices be-hind the chair. We tied a new being, and leave at the feet of the kind operator fitteen molars and incisors—a tribule to the greatest discovery of the age. "MARY N. ROCK WELL."

DR. COLTON has made the Nitrous Oxide, or Laushing Gas," for more than twenty years past and originated its annest betto use for the extraction of teeth in hisy, 1863. Since then we have administered it to

over

15 000 PATIENTS,
15 000 PATIENTS,
without a single failure to produce insens bility to pais,
or ope case of unpleasant or injurious effects from the
gas, which is so incident to chloroform and ether
Fvery one of these 15 000 patients have signed a cert
theate scroll that the operation was paintess and pleasant. We can extract from ten to differ toeth with one
dose of gas. sant. We can ex ract from ten to litteen teeth with one dose of gas.

The following are the names of some of the distinguished persons for whom we have extracted teeth with the gas, and to whom we would confidently refer:—

Casper Souder, Ed.,
Holace Fascett,
Charles F. Garrigues,
Rev. A. Paul,
Rev A ex. J. Hamil'on
George H Stuar.
William Warnock,
Rev George Bringhurst,
Charles F. Bleknel,
George B. L. Clay M. D.,
Samuel Kreamer,
E. A. Turpin,
John Berry,
Wm. J., son of Dr Gursey
Frank W. Newbold,
George H Mitchel, M. D.
Aug. C. Bournonyille, M. D.
Aug. C. Bournonyille, M. D.
J. G. Mitchell,
D. W. F. Rivemes,
S. C. Herbert, dentist,
John S. Crombinger,
J. E. Bailev
Thomas S. Harrison.
Co onel Lewis Wagner,
J. A. McArthur, M. D.,
Alexander G. Cattell,
C. B. Lableren, U. S. W. DELPBIA

Mrs. M. C. Bispham

Mrs. M. C. Bispham

Mrs. M. S. B. Whiting

Mrs. F. Fisher

Mrs. S. B. Whiting

Mrs. H. B. Weaver.

Miss Lilie B. Lewis,

Mrs. F. E. Belding

Mrs. Janes J. All. n,

Mrs. Cara G. Raiston,

Jrs. E. S. Davis

Mrs. B. L. Butter.

Mus. Cara G. Raiston,

Jrs. E. S. Davis

Mrs. C. B. Covis

Mrs. Cara G. Raiston,

Jrs. E. S. Davis

Mrs. Cara G. Raiston,

Jrs. E. S. Davis

Mrs. Cara G. Raiston,

Mrs. Scara L. Moore,

Jrs. M. Maggle Pancoust,

Mrs. Nellie W. Roon,

Mrs. Sarah D. Tomilinson,

Mrs. Sarah D. To PHILADELPHIA

Miss Bebecca W. Altemas,
YORK.
Mrs. Bev. Wm. Anderson
Mrs. Rev. H. Loomis.
Mrs. George Chestorman.
Mis Carrie Bodine.
Mrs. James P. Harper.
Wrs. S. M. Beard.
Mrs. Elile P. Allivon.
Mrs. J. H. Bache.
Mrs. C. W. Adams
Mrs. George H. Norton,
Mrs. James H. Mills.
Mrs. Rev. William Metkle.
And fourteen thousand
three hundred and fity-six
others. C. B. I ahlgren, U. S. N. A. A. Howard, M. D. John H. Johnston, M. D. Cohn H. Johnston, M. D.
F. Hollick M. D.
H. C. Jones, M. D.
B. L. Wait, Lentist.
E. D. Roble U. S. N.
N. W. Kinpsley, Dentist.
Rev. Charles C. Painter.
Rev. F. Babbitt.
Rev. D. H. Emerson.
Richard C. Dean. M. D., U.
S. N.

Many of these patients have written sentences opposite their names, the following of which are specimens "Without the slightest pain—an uninterrupted dream.

By a Foreign Minister of State.
"Came from Budson—would come from England."
"Thought I was going up in the air, helding on to the tail of a kite." "Thought! was going up in the air, nothing on to the tall of a kite"

'A good humbug, it a man can have his teeth drawn without knowing it."

"Absolutely did not know it was done till done."

"Twenty teeth extracted without the slightest pain, with one dose of gss."

"No more old fashioned dentistry for me."

"My secone operation with the gas—have tried ether—mostlearnestly recommend the Sitrous Oxide."

"Very pleasant ream."

"Was weak and nervous, leceived no pain, but won derinly reireshed afterwards."

"I endorse all-written above."

"A pleasant ride on the cars."

"A great improvement in the barbarous art of dentity."

tktry.") should never have a tooth drawn without it." ") should never have a tooth drawn without it."
God bless he inventor."
But it will be asked does it destroy all pain? Is the
gas pleasant to breathe? Does it leave any bad effects
anterwards? Cama person with weak lungs or heart
disease inhale it with sarety? We answer it does de
stroy all pain; it is pleasant to breate—no bid effects,
such as depression errace ton, follow; it is safe for those
having weak lungs or heart disease. Indeed we have
had fifty such patients tell us they felt better for a week
after inhaling the gas.

But what do the medical profession say of the gas?
The following letter from the distinguished surgeon, Dr.
J. M. Carnochan, to Dr. Colton, speaks for itsel:
No. 14 East Sixteenth street.
New York, December 22, 1865.

To you is due the credit of reviving the use of this important agent in the practice of deutstry, after a lul of twenty-two years.

The value of a sale amesthetic agent, which can be used without anticipation of danger to the patient, is a great boon to suffering humanity and I have related thus mi, utily its a tion in my own cases in the belief that it similar tavorable results are met with by others, the nitrous cated gas will supersede all other amesthatics now in use.

J. M. CAR OUHAN,
Surgeon-in-Chief to the State Hospital, etc. etc.

TESTIMONY FROM DR GRICOM

New York, March 8, 1865.

Having c ccasion recently to undergo a minor surgica operation of much severity, I embraced the opportunity to try the anesthetic effect of nitrona oxide gas administered by Dr. G. Q. COLTON. I found it perfectly satisfactory I was put into a sound sleep in few seconds, and remained so until the operation and dressing of the wound were completed. While looking for the incisions to begin, I found they had all beet done.

JOHN H. GRISCOM.

Physician to New York Hospital.

The degree of insensibility produced by the gas may be interred from the following

AMUSING INCIDENT.

A lady came to our office to have one tooth extracted, A fiter examining the tooth, we administered the gas, and when she tell asleep the tooth was extracted. On waking she splt out the blood, and in a rew minutes was asked to vacate the chair for another patient, and take a scat at the table. Not offering to pay, we, as a genter remindor, asked her to add her name to our scroll, "Why!" said the lady, when are you going to draw my tooth?" The tooth had been out ten minutes! "We are slow to believe in the efficacy of new remodles that are offered to the public, but the trequent testimony of elerymen and others of our acquaintance assures as that Dr. COL OK, whose office is is the Cooper Institute has at last found a meana of extracting teeth absolute y wilrout pain. "We think it a duty to publish this fact, which we give, not on our own experience but on the testimony of men of high character and intelligence, who are utterly incapable of deception." TISTIMONY FROM THE NEW YORK EVANGELIST. Our price for extracting is \$2 for the first tooth, and \$1 for each subsequent tooth.

OFFICES:

No. 737 WALNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA.

No. 19 COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW YORK. No. 168 BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE. No. 161 ELM STREET, CINCINNATI.

No. 87 OLIVE STREET, ST. LOUIS.

## EDWIN HALL & CO.

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

WOULD INVITE

THE ATTENTION OF LADIES

Who are preparing for the Watering Places or other Summer Recorts, to their

LARGE VARIETY OF NOVELTIES

SEA-SIDE SHAWLS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

ARE NOW OFFERING THEIR STOCK

SILK BASQUES.

AND MANTILLAS,

At Greatly Reduced Prices 6 12 tuths3t4p

O'BRIEN'S NATIONAL PRIZE CONCERT.

> WILL BE HELD AT THE RINK.

THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1866.

This Hall being the largest in the city, wal accommodate all who wish to strend. Immediately after the Concert the Grawing will take place, when ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS

In Vatuable Prizes, including \$28,000 IN MONEY, Will be given to the Ticket holders.

ONLY 100,000 TICKETS AND 25,000 PRIZES, BEING ONE CHANCE IN FOUR. The first prize is

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS IN CASH. The Drawing will positively take place at the time mentioned. The Prizes are all purchased, and will be delivered immediately after the Concert, and a quistratement of the drawing and list of the winning numbers will be sent to every ticket-noider. Parties whose numbers appear on the list, will forward their tickets at once, with full directions for shipping goods or moneys. I have published

A NEW BOOK

Containing a ull list of prizes, describing how the prizes will be drawn and how parties not in the cry are to send for them and indeed, answering every question about the Concert, besides containing much other valuable information, which I will send FREE OF UBARGE to every one buying a ticket and incosing five cents to

INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS.

I WILL SEND 7 50...... 8 do 10 50..... 12 do 17 50..... 20 do 21 50..... 25 do Money can be sent at my risk by Drait, Post Office Order or Registered Letter. Always send your full name, State, County and Post Office.

OEDER TICKETS EARLY. At this time, June 1 not over Fifteen Thousand Tickets remain unsold, and this number will soon be exhausted. Money received after the tickets are all sold will be premptly returned.

M. O'BRIEN. No. 122 DEARBORN Street.

REFERENCES. William Schaus, New York City.
L. Frang & Co. Beston, Mass.
C. Taber & Co. Beston, Mass.
Summer & urpin, Rochester, N. Y.
J. M. Bradstreet & Son, Chicago and New York,
Goupli & Co. New York City.
L. A. Elihott & Co. Boston, Mass.
Butler, Perigo & Way, Eattmore, Md.
William & Kohl, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Rice & Allen, Chicago and Katamazoo,
William B. Keen & Co., Chicago.
And every Editor, Banker, and Merchant in the city
of Chicago.

6 Stuthstup

SUMMER TRAVEL,

Via North Pennsylvania Railroad,

SHORTEST AND MOST PLEASANT ROUTE TO WILKESBARRE, MAUCH CHUNK, ALLENTOWN,

BETHLEHEM, HAZLETON. AND ALL POINTS IN THE

Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys. Commodious Cars,

Smooth Track. Fine Scenery. Excellent Hotels.

Are the Specialities of this Route. Through to Wikesbarre and Mauch Chunk without hange of cars.

The new road between the summit of the mountain and Wilkesbarre opens up views of unsurpassed beauty, and the new Hotal provides the best and most ample accommodations for summer visitors.

Excursion Telests from Philadelphia to principal points, issued FROM TICKET OFFICES GNLT, at reduced rates, on Saturdays, you to return till Monday evening. evening

Excursion Tickets to Wilkesbarre, good for ten days, issued any day.

THROUGH TRAINS.

Cars leave the Denot, THIRD and THOMPSON Streets, at 730 A. M., 340 P. M., and 545 P. M.

For particulars, see time table in another column.

59 2msp

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

IMPROVED ELLIPTIC HOOK

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,

OFFICE, No. 923 CHESNUT STREET.

SLOAT SEWING MACHINES, Repaired and Im-(5.5 stuthau-to