THE NEW YORK PRESS.

BDHFORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LANDING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Progress of the Anti-Slavery Cause in Spain. From the Tribune. The latest number of the London Anti-Slavery

Reporter contains the most cheering news about the progress of abolitionism in Spain. The Spanish Anti-slavery Society continues its labors with unremitting zeal and with remarkable success. Before the public organization of this Society, ab ut two years ago, only one journal in all Spain had advocated in its columns the cause of emancipation. In November, 1865, The Anti-Slavery Reporter published a list of thirtytwo Spanish papers which declared the abolition of slavery desirable on various grounds, though differing as to the mode of accomplishing it. Since then the progress has been still more rapid and surprising. The press of the whole kingdom has been called upon to define its position, and the result is most gratifying. Anti-Savery Reporter, in its July number, publishes a last of seventy-seven papers, em-bracing the larger portion of the entire Spanish press, which, with regard to the slavery question, are thus classified :-

1. Radical Abolitionists (pledged to advocate thorough, complete, and unconcitional emancipation).

2. Favorable to Emancipation, though not com-

In the city of Madrid the strength of the parties in the press is as follows:-

 1. Radical Abolitionists.
 14

 2. Favorable to Emancipation.
 16

 3. Pro-Slavery.
 2

The friends of freedom everywhere will hail this state of the periodical literature in Spain as an indication of much greater progress than Spain had generally been credited with. In the Spanish Afti-Slavery Society all political societies are represented, but the Progressive party distinguishes itself by its entire pranumity or distinguishes itself by its entire unanimity on

Should the Radical party of Spain ever arrive at power, slavery in the Spanish dominions would be abolished on the spot-one reason more why the progressive party in the United States should warmly sympathize with the party of progress in Spain.

The Senate and Retrenchment. From the Herald.

The Senate of the United States was at one time a body distinguished as well for its dignity and talent as for its probity and high-toned sense of personal honor. But it has within a few years taken a long leap in a contrary direction, and, instead of acting as a check to the wild extravagance of the lower house, now only serves as a wheel horse to the jobbing cart of that profligate body. When the subject of increasing the compensation of members sixty per cent, came up the other day, not a voice was raised in opposi-tion; but, on the confrary, the principal dif-ficulty seemed to be to ascertain to what extent the salaries of the employes of the Senate Chamber could be raised at the same time. Not a word was uttered about the unlitness of thus in-creasing the public expenditures at a time when the people are groaning under a mountain of

Not a word was said about the numerous jobs Congress had put through during the session. involving an unnecessary expenditure directly from the Treasury and indirectly from the people of two hundred and fifty millions. But, while thus piling on the public expense, they, with a coolness particularly refreshing with the thermometer at ninety-six, appoint a committee to see where retrenchment can be effected in other departments of the Government! themselves they retrench by cutting down their mileage fitty per cent and raising their pay sixty per cent. They are content to take only twenty a mile for mileage—constructive otherwise—when every one knows the cost of railroad travelling in any part of the country, except, per-haps, the Pacific coast, does not exceed five cents per mile. Numbers of Senators also have a wrangle about the pickings and stealings of the Sergeant-at-Arms, who is on the one band accused of speculating in Pennsylvania avenue and Wall street, and on the other is defended by an honorable Senator who had known him for a quarter of a century, and never knew him to commit a dishonest act. The gentleman was probably acquainted with the Sergeant-at-Arms before he went to Washington from the West, and spoke from a knowledge of his character up to that time. But if the Congress does really mean retrenchment—for we hardly think it would both tie and steal in the same breathlet the Committee go to work at once upon the Treasury Department. Let its retrenchment committee account for the thirty million deficlency under ex-Secretary Chase's administration. Let them investigate into the honesty and the morality of the Trensury officials. Let them find out who are the confederates of gangs of counterfeters. Let them explain how enormous commissions have been given to outside parties for work that ought to have been performed by the regular Treasury Department offices. Let them demonstrate, it possible, the necessity of having any Treasury Department at all, if the most essential part of the financial business of the Government is to be transacted by irre sponsible and greedy outsiders. If Congress requires its retrenchment committee to investigate these things and show them up in their true light before the country, it will do something to justify a strike for higher wages.

The State of the War in Europe. From the Times.

According to the Hibernian's news, the Prussians and Italians have it all their own waythe Prussians by hard fighting, the Italians by slow marching. The battle of Aschaffenburg must have been a considerable affair, and its loss is unquestionably a serious disaster to the Federals. We have up to this paid comparatively but little attention to the war movements in Middle Germany, which, judged by the weight offevents in Bonemia, appeared like Lilliputian concerns. But this battle has at last shaped the results in a manner that tells upon the future of Austria no less than of Germany. It was only after a series of contests that the Prussians reached the Main at Aschaffenburg. These contests were numerous smail skirmishes, severely bloody, and always successful to the Prussians. Not that the German troops and not fight well, not that the needle gon rightened them off the battle-field, who saw their blunder only after their troops were beaten. So at Huenfeld, where a Bayarian cavairy regiment was led right into a mountain gorge, with the Prussian artillery all around on gorge, with the Prussian artillery all around on the hill tops. Of course, they were fearfully cut up. So at Meiningen, at Fulda, at Kissengen; everywhere the Federal troops were beaten by the advancing Prussians because regiments were opposed to divisions, and simpletons to generals

Of the battle uself, fought on the 14th day of July, we have as yet the mere announcement, without any details. We suppose, relying on previous accounts, that the Federals numbered between sixty and seven y thousand men. They could have been from ninety to a hundred thousand strong, but with the characteristic slowness of the Germans, some of their generals did ness of the Germans, some of time. Some 16,080 men from Badon, as was reported from Frankfort on the 5th of July, bad not then begun even to move to join the army, and probably were not in the battle. The Prussians were undoubtedly much stronger, since they felt safe enough to di-

vice their army into two columns on marching southward, following out here the same strategy as on their march into Bohemia, and just as they united their two advancing columns on the eve of the decisive day of Sudowa, they very likely united for battle before the day of Aschaffenburg. One column advanced through Electoral Hesse by way of Huenfeld and Fulds, the other through Meiningen, over Muennerstaedt and Kissingen, having the Rhoen Mountains between the two. The same strategical fault committed by the Austrian Benedek can be charged to the Prince Alexander of Hesse and the Prince Charles of Bavaria, the Federal commanders—they waited till the enemy be-came too strong for them. The Prussians, after the junction of their two columns, had three corps d'armee, probably a hundred thousand men, if not over that,

From the Augsburg Gazette, brought by the Scotia, we have already learned that the evacuation of Frankfort had been determined upon and that the Federal troops would abandon their capital and concentrate around Schweinsome fifty miles directly east in Unter Franken (Lower Franconia), near which place battle was expected. Perhaps the Federals were just on their way to Schweinfurt, when they were attacked and beaten at Aschaffenburg. Of course, the Prus tans will now occupy Frank-fort, and we may soon hear of them at Wurzburg, Bavaria, at Darmstadt, Mayence, and Worms in Ducal Hesse, and we would not wonder if the Bavarian Palatinate of the Rhine should shortly be invaded and occupied by them. All this may be the result of this single defeat, just as the present apparent prostration of Austria was the result of that unlucky day at Sudows.

The Prussians have advanced far into Moravia, and occupied Brann, a lightly fortified city on the confluence of Zwittawa and the Schwarzowa rivers, and about five miles west of Austerlitz, an ominous name for Austria. If the Austrian commander is still at Olmutz with his army, we may soon look for another battle. There are two valleys that cut through the centre of Mo ravia, in almost parallel lines from north to south, and about thirty miles apart—the valley of the Schwarzowa, in which is situated Brunn, and more easterly the valley of the March, with the town and fortress of Olmutz as the commanding point. Both these valleys unite on the Hungarian frontier, where the Thaya river joins the March, and here also the two railroads from Brunn and Olmutz to Vienna con-nect. Since the introduction of railroads as important factors in strategical calculations, this point has become of the utmost importance. Over it alone can Benedek communicate with his basis of supply and reinforcements, and over it alone can the enemy approach the Austrian capital. Hence, we expect to hear of a sharp, capital. Hence, we expect to hear of a sharp, bloody combat for the possession of this point. Otherwise, however, if Benedek has succeeded in throwing the bulk of his troops south of the Moravian line for the immediate defense of Vienna, then the level plains of the Marchfeld, where the Austrian arms have been so often victorious, and so often defeated, from the time of King Ottocar to the disastrous day of Wagram, will again be the field where the decisive battle

The Italians advanced unopposed to Vicenza, along the line of the railway towards Verona, and the strategist of the telegraph informs us that unless Cialdini be dislodged, the Austrians not withdraw their forces from the Quadrilateral to aid against the Prussians, as the Italians have now possession of the railroad communication from the fortresses by Venice and Trieste to the north. But there is still another road from Verona through the valley of the Adige into Tyrol, True this road is completed only as far as Botzen, but then there is another railway from Innspruck over into Bavaria and down the valley of the Davids over the Bavaria and down the valley of the Danube, by Passau and Linz, to Vienna. The distance from Botzen to Inn-spruck is only some fifty miles, which, not withstanding the mountainous character of the country, does not present insuperable obstacles to the quick passage of an army. But the situation of the Austrians in Italy is nevertheless precarious, since nothing decisive is as yet known of the designs and intentions of the "Sphynx on the Seine," as the Berlin Kladderadatsch nicknamed the man in the Tuileries.

Austria.

From the Daily News. When the treaties of Vienna, in 1815, estabdished order out of the chaos which had existed in Europe for more than twenty years, the House of Hapsburg received an addition to its hereditary possessions, and was also deprived of territory that it had previously held. The Belgic provinces, which had been wrested from it by the army of the French republic, were added to the dommions of the House of Orange; the Austrian Empire was increased by the addition of Milan and Venice, under the title of a Lombardo-Venetian kingdom; the Hiyrian provinces, also as a kingdom: Venetian Dalmatia, the Tyrol. Vorariberg, Salzburg, the Inn, and Hausruck vicitel, and that part of Gallicia ceded by Austria at a previous period. The war of 1850 deprived the Kaiser of Lombardy, and the present conflict has already cut off Venetia from his rule; and when arms and diplomacy have run their course, it is impossible to say what other changes may be wrought in the map of his empire. On this, however, we do not intend to heorize: we rather purpose to show how Austria was situated when she accepted the gage of

The Empire of Austria, according to the last census, taken in 1857, contained an area of 249,373 square miles, and had a little over thirtyive millions of inhabitants. This population, divided according to religious belief, comprised about twenty-four millions Catholies, five and a half millions Greeks and Armenians, three millions Protestants, and one million Jews. The rest were of divers sects. Divided according to race, t consisted of nearly eight millions Germans fiteen millions Sclavonians, five and a half mil lons Roumanians, ave nullions Magyars, and about a million and a half of other races,

The portion of the empire belonging to the Germanic Confederation was composed of the Archduchy of Austria (the nucleus and centre of the empire), Salzburg, Styria, Carintnia, Carniola, the Tyrol, and Vorariberg, Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, and portions of the Littorals and Gallicia. These cover an area of 76,100 square miles, and contained in 1857 a population of 12,800,000. Thus the Germanic portion was in extent only about one-third of the whole empire, and its population rather more than one-third of the whole. The Italian provinces were 9686 square miles in extent, and, at the date already named, had a population of about two and a half millions.

The Austrian monarchy had, in 1857, 184 cities each containing more than 10,000 inhabitants. First on the list stands the capital, Vienna, with 476,000 (in 1864 tr had 560,000); next came Prague, 143,000; Pesth, 132,000, and Venice 118,000. Nine cities had over 50,000 and und 100,000, and twelve had between 25,000 and 50,000 inhabitants.

The public debt of Austria on December 31 1864, was two thousand six hundred million florins (an Austrian florin is worth about half a dollar in coin), of which thirty-six millions be longed to the Italian provinces. According to the budget for 1865 the receipts of the Covern ment for the year were placed at five hundred and twenty million florins, and the expenditure

at eight millions in excess of that amount.

The empire possesses but little maritime importance, its only sea ports being Trieste and Venice, and one of these it has now lost. The value of the imports at Trieste, in 1864, were seventy-four million floring, and of the exports eightynine millions; in the previous year the imports were eighty-four millions, and the exports eighty-three millions. The commerce of the pert of Venice in 1863 showed the value of the imports to be twenty-eight millions by the imports to be twenty-eight millions by sea, and twenty-one millions by land, together forty-nine million florins; while the exports were twenty-nine millions, of which sixteen millions were by sea, and thirteen millions by land. In 1864, 9,779 sading vessels of 472,171 tons burden, and 869 steamers of 300,825 tons burden entered the port of Trieste, of which 77 only were from transatlantic ports. Of the total number, 7575 sailing vessels and 763 steamers carried the Austrian flag. About an equal number departed from the port in the an equal number departed from the port in the

same period. The movement of the port of Venice, in 1863, was, laden, 2757 sailing vessel-and 337 steamers; and in ballast, 191 sailing vessels and 7 steamers; the total burden being 312,275 tons. The mercantile marine of Austria. in January, 1864, consisted of 9491 vessels of 336,260 tons burden, and 33,695 sailors. The vessels were divided into 63 steamers with a force of 121,110 horse-power, and the following sailing vessels, viz: 533 sea-going, 2690 coasters and 6205 shing barks, lighters, etc. The value of the merchandise that passed through the custom houses of Austria, in 1863, was: Imports by land, 214 million florims; by sea, 40 million florins; exports by land, 239 million florins; by sea, 52 million florins.

Previous to October 20, 1860, the whole legis-

lative authority of the empire was vested in the Emperor, who exercised supreme control in the Emperor, who exercised supreme control in all the provinces, except Hungary, Croatia, and Transsivania, the Diets being intrusted only with the power of apportioning the supplies to be contributed to the different districts, in accordance with the laws on financial affairs framed by the Emperor and transmitted to them to be registered. To remove the deepseated dissatisfaction which had existed from long before the insurrection of 1868. long before the insurrection of 1848, the Emperor, however, at the date named, granted a Constitution to the non-Hungarian State reaffirmed the ancient Constitutions of Hungary, Croatia, and Transylvania. This Constitu tion, and subsequent concessions made Pebruary 26, 1861, granted to the Austrian Imperial Parliament the regulation of all subjects of legislation in regard to the non-Hungarian Provinces, except those reserved specially to the Provincial Diets, and fixed the law of repre-sentation, and an Imperial message of May 1.

1862, decreed the responsibility of Ministers. The Imperial Parliament consists of two cham bers. The upper chamber, or House of Lords is composed of the great princes of the Imperial family, sixty-two hereditary chiefs of nobic families of high rank, from their extensive territorial possessions, the Archbishops and Bishops of princely rank, and forty-seven mem-bers appointed for life. The lower chamber, or House of Representatives, is composed of three hundred and torty-three members of the Diets of the non-Hungarian provinces appointed by the direct vote of the Diets. In Hungary the ancient monarchy and the constitutional Par-liament are now fully restored, and Francis Joseph only rules in that country as King, and not as Emperor.

The Fall of Frankfort.

From the World. The battle of Aschaffenburg, of which we have as yet the merest telegraphic intelligence, may be said to have been fought at the very gates or the Federal city of Frankfort. Whether the Prussian troops engaged in it were under the command of Manteuffel or of Falkenstein we do not yet know; but when we remember that we received by the last steamer the news of a battle fought at Kissingen, in Bayaria, between the army of Falkenstein and a portion of the Federal forces, and that from Kussingen a line road leads southwestwardly a little more than forty miles to Aschaffenburg, the inference would seem not to be unreasonable that the Bavarians, who reported themselves to have had the better of ralkenstein at Kissingen, were in fact beaten by him at that pleasant watering-place, and that the subsequent victory of the Prussians at Aschaffenburg has not only compelled the evacuation of Frankfort, but secured the junction of the two divisions of the western army of Prussia, just as the victory of Gitschin secured the junction of her two grand eastern armies and led directly to the crowning triumph at Sudowa, or Koniggratz, as the victors see fit to baptize it. One of the probable immediate results of this western battle will be to detach from the Austrian alliance the already hesitating Grand Duke of already hesitaing Grand Duke of Baden, who is exposed by it to the full shock of the vengrance of Prussia. Another will be to put the unlucky Duke of Nassau absolutely into the power of the pussant monarchy with which he has been unwise enough to quarrel most osteniatiously. Still a third will be to uncover the western flank both of Bavaria and Wurtembers. berg, and so to paralyze the efforts of these powers to carry help to the sorely straitened Kaiser.

Aschaffenburg lies on the river Main, and on

twenty-five miles southeast of Frankfort, and ome forty miles east of the Federal fortress of It is a picturesque old town, once Mavence. the capital of the Electors of Mavence, from whom it was taken in 1814 to be given to Napoleon's newly created King of Bavaria by the allies, who, having overthrown, the creator spared not a few of his creatures. Its fourquare old custle has seen many a sharp fight and many a wondrous shuffle of the cards tate: but it has never got itself before into history in any connection so important as now.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.]

ARSON .- It is but a few days since that we had to record a case of arson. It is very seldom that cases of this kind come up before our courts. We present another case, occurring some time ago. Yes-terday, at two o'clock, Samuel Stearn, Elizabeth terday, at two o'clock, Samuel Stearn, Elizabeth Stearn and Emma Keyser, had a hearing before Recorder Eneu on a charge of arson. Fire Marshal Blackburn testified that the celendants, Mr. and Mrs. Stearn, occupied a two-story dwelling, No 158 Brown street, where they kept a small grocery store, and were engaged in buying and selling rags, etc. On the 28th of May, in the evening, fire was discovered in the second story. It was soon extinguished. At the time the fire originated there was no person present in the house, except Mrs. Stearn no person present in the house, except Mrs. Stears and I mma Keyser, a domestic.

The fire was in the rags in the second story. There

was considerable excitement in the neighborhood but after this was over, and everybody had left, ex-cept one neighbor, there was a second alarm. This fire was round to be near a doorway in the second story. It was communicated to some dresses. This was extinguished. The next morning, a taird fire was discovered by a police officer, who gave the alarm to Mrs. Stearn and Emma Keyser, who were sione in the house. After the second fire, a neighbor, who asserted that there were witches on the premises, drove a nail into one of the doors in the second story. The next morning this was broken
Mr. Stearn had lately purchased a house in the
neighborhood, and was preparing to remove, and
as the time of the fire he had about \$50 in stock, on which there was an insurance of \$250. There was also a moderate insurance on the furniture and clothing. But the best of the clothing was pac-ed clothing. But the best of the clothing was paced up ready for removal. The circumstances of the fire induced the Fire Marshal to be leve that the third fire was communicated by Emma Bayser. She was accused of the crime, and she confessed it, but asserted that it was a rough the persuasion of Mrs. Stearn. She further stated that Mr, and Mis. Stearn. had arranged the whole matter. The first two first were the work of Mrs. Stearn, while the third was were the work of Mrs. Stearn, while the third was communicated by herself.

She also testified that she overheard Mr. and Mrs. Stearn discussing the fire. Mr. Stearn went to Washing on in the morning, and after he left Mrs. Stearn instructed wilness to get the froning done so that they could move. The two fires were communicated without the knowledge of witness. The next morning Mrs. Stearn induced her to fire the upper portion of the building, teiling her that no one would know of it. Her object in having a third fire would know of it. Her object in having a third firewas because the first two fires had failed to accomplish the design of the parties.

After the hearing, the hecorder he'd all the parties in \$1000 each to answer at Court.

SLIGHT FIRE.-At 11 o'clock last evening a file was discovered in the basement of Bidale's naidware store No 509 Commerce street. The alarm was at once given, and the firemen were soon on the ground. At first the whereabouts of the fire was not nown, and a considerable quantity of water wa thrown on the upper portion of the building. In the meantime the spread of the flames among the straw and rubbish in the cellar gave notice or the exact lo cality of the fire, and the firemen then soon mastered it. Considerable damage was done to the stock by the water. This should serve as a warming to prevent the reckiess use or water, which is often of tenfold more damage than the fire itself.

DR. PAUL M BRENAN, the eminent physician and surgeon from Dublin, invites every one who is diseased to call upon him. The most astonishing cures are being effected daily. Consultations free and strictly confidential. Office, No. 885 Race street,

BARRUM'S MONUMENT -Says Barrum, "I like not to trust To others, when from hence I've gone, to decorate my dust Regardiess of expense."

"So, on a tomb that looks right may
I'll some expend my pelf.
Though, as they view it, men shall say,
Erected by hemself!"
Yes, if I could, I'd rear it tall.

And beauti'ul as 'To yer Hall.'" Summer Clothing-Men's, Youths', and Boys'-all kinds styles, and sizes, selling at prices love: than the lowest elsewhere. BENNETT & CO.

No. 518 MARKET STREET,

CLERGYMEN owe it as a duty to their flocks, as well as to themselves, to maintain, as far as may be, a sound state of body. The days are gone when health was considered to be inconsistent with holinees. The nature of their duties imposes upon Clergymen a mode of life not the most compatible to perfect physical health. They live a life too purely sedentary; they use the brain too much, and the muscles too little. Hence, by sympathy the secretive functions are enfeebled, and act imperfeetly. To remedy this, medicines are required. So thoroughly is the proprietor of MARSDEN'S VEGETABLE SANATIVE PILLS aware of the priceless value to the whole community of the services of this branch of the learned professions, that he will gladly turnish, free of cost, this medicine to clergymen of every denomination, not only for their own personal use, but to be given to those who are anable to purchase, whom they may encounter in their constant rounds of mercy. Depot. No. 487 Broadway New York, For sale by Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N, Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.

TALKING -Some bitter Frenchman, late about, With industry at length found out How many words in day or week A man could undertake to speak.

But when he came to woman's tongue Found how that instrument was hung, He straight surrendered in despair. And said he couldn't count words there? Nor could be count, should be essay.

The words of praise, from day to day, Of those admiring tolks who are Applauding garments from the "STAR." A full line of seasonable Clothing on hand, com-prising much finer grades of LINENS AND ALPACAS

than are usually gotten up for ready-made sales, as well as the usual stock of lower-priced goods.

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No. 609 CHESNUT STREET, SIGN OF STAR. IF CHOLERA COMES, no one can be sure of avoiding it by flecing to the country. Those who leave the city also place themselves at a distance from medical advice; they should, therefore, have with them, ready for instant use, a medicine whose effieacy is known and proved. Such a medicine is preeminently MARSDEN'S ASIATIC CHOLERA CURE. Provided with this, and not neglecting the ordinary sanitary precautions, we need be under no serious apprehension should the disease make its appearance upon our shores. Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnston, Holtoleay & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.

YOU MAY CURE YOURSELF of Headache, Weak Stomach, or Indigestion, or Elilousness, or Catarrh, or a Bad Cold, or Sore Throat, or Hoarseness, or Liver Complaint, or Pies, or Constipation, or Rheumatism, or Sore or Weak Eves, or Salt Rheum, or Kidney Disease, or General Debility, or even Asthma, with Humphrey's Homospathic Specifics. Buy either a case for your travelling companion or family, or purchase the Specific for your present ailment

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KERP IT HANDY FOR SUDDEN EMERGENCIES.—An attack of Choicra is generally preceded by a slight Diarrhosa or derangement of the bowels, which when properly treated, checks, and often eradicates the dread disease in its incluiency. No better remedy can be found for this Diarrhos, or for any Affection of the Bowels, than JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BAL-SAM—a safe, prompt, and effective medicine, which has maintained its popularity for 30 years, and which every body would do well to provide themselves with. Prepared only at No. 242 the sunt street.

THE PEOPLE have been so much imposed upon by several worthless Sarsaparillas, that we are glad to be able to recommend a preparation which can be depended on as containing the virtues of that invaluable medicine, and is worthy of the public confidence. Dr. Aver's Sarsaparilla cures when anything can cure the diseases that require an alterative medicine.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER—We are glad to learn that Perry Davis' Pain Killer is having so large a sale in this city. We have every reason for believing it to be an almost never failing cure for pain, and as such, is a medicine no family should be withhold by a l Druggists and Grocers.

PAUL M. BRENAN, M. D. Consultations free, Office, No 885 Race street, Philadelphia, All diseases treated.

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COMPOUND INTEREST AND UNCURRENT BANK
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THURD STREET. NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET. FOR THE CONVENTION.-Conservatives do not rip

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The best and cheapest. Improve the opportunity. IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors

and Manufacturers. Grover & Baker Sewing Ma-chine Company, No. 780 Chesnut street. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, 7 8-10 and 5-20

wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St. "lubricative packing for steam engines,—for term see 728 chesnut st., phila,, and 26 dey st., new york."

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No Chesnus street.

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OAK HALL. Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets. MARRIED.

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WANAMAKER & BROWN,

VAN NESS-POPE. On the 25th instant, by the Rev. Enough H. Supplee, Mr. HARMAN B VAN NESS, of Beautort, S. C., to Miss MATILDA POPE, of this city. DIED.

ALLEN.—On the 24th instant, after a short illness, JOSEPH ALLEN, in the 39th year of his age. The relatives and triends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence. No. 1244 Otis street, on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'c ock, Kensington.

GRAFF.—On the 26th instant, JOSEPH, son of Joseph and Mary Graff, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and triends of the lamily, also the Southwark Steam Fire Eagine Co, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his father's resignate, No. 904 S. Third street, on Monday afternoon, 30th instant, at 4 o'clock, without further notice. HAVENS.—July 26th, in the 3d year of her age, BLANCHE, only child of Willis D, and Hannie A.

havens.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the juneral, at 2 o'clock, Monday, July 30th, from her parents' residence, No. 316 North Twenty-

HOOK —On the 25th matant, LOUISA M, daughter of John and the late Sarah A. Hook, in the 231 year of ner age.

The relatives and friends are particularly invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her agent, No. 417 South Thirteenth street, on Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

PYOUT.—On Wednesday, July 25th, GEORGE PYOTT, in the 59th year of his age. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, on Senda-afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Lower Merion Baptist Church.

SOORD -- On the 24th instant, aver a lingering Illness, JOSEPHINE, was of John Soord, and daughter of Charles and Sarah Sanders, in the 22d year of ber age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully in-vited to attend her funeral, from her parents resi-dence, No. 19 Davis street, Nicelown, on Sinday afternoon at 3 o'clock Interment at Germantown. WINTON - On the 26th instant, WILLIAM F. WINTON, in the 29th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, also the Mount Airy Fire Company, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, Allen's lane, Mount Airy, on Sunday after noon at 2 o'clock.

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Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the CAPITAL STOCK ALL PAID UP IN CASH which, together with CASH ASSETS now on hand,

\$1,500,000.

Its TRUSTEES are well-known citizens in our midst. entiting it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

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Hon James Pollock,
Albert C. Hoberts,
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I. M. Whilldin,

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Catarrh, seute or chronic, influenza 50
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Bropsy, and scanty Secretions... 50 Bropsy, and searty Secretions. 59
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