

EUROPE.

The Last Scenes of the War—Details of the Great Reform Riot in London—Bold Demands for Universal Suffrage—Letter from John Bright—Initial Peace Movements, Etc. Etc.

The foreign files up to the 25th ult., received today, bring confirmation of the armistice reports given by the Atlantic Cable, and some details of recent operations of the Prussian force. The Berlin correspondent of the London Times describes...

THE OCCUPATION OF THE SMALLER GERMAN STATES. Excepting the Oldenburgs, all the German States, inclusive of the capital, is now occupied by the Prussians. The Grand Duke and Herr von Dalwigk, his Prussian Minister, have fled to Munich. Prince Charles of Hesse, and his consort, a Prussian Princess, together with Princess Alice, the wife of Prince Ludwig, their son, are reported to be staying at Darmstadt.

The Duke of Nassau has been entirely overthrown since my last, an event leading to the immediate declaration of the republic, and to the young sovereign. Before abolishing Duke Adolph—the last hated, perhaps, among the German potentates, whose every act has been denounced by his parliament, and whose very existence on the sovereign list would add to the shadow of the Austrian bayonets at Frankfurt and Mance—before abolishing, this model ruler had the impudence to issue a proclamation to the Nassauers, in which he charged them to resist the republic, and to fight for the king.

THE PRUSSIAN CONScription. Prussian reinforcements have been sent to Bohemia to make up for the troops detached to watch Olmutz and Konigsbrunn. While the people believe in a speedy restoration of peace, the Government are preparing against the contingency of a prolonged war. The conscription of sixty thousand men is scarcely over, and the embodiment of the second band of the landwehr, consisting of one hundred and twenty thousand men not yet concluded, when a new enlistment is reported to be contemplated for the beginning of August.

THE ARMISTICE. The London Times of July 21 says:—“The five days' armistice between Prussia and Austria has been extended to the 25th inst., and consent to take into consideration the preliminaries of peace, the main point of which is the exclusion of Austria from the German Confederation—is already admitted by Austria. Peace may therefore be looked upon as a matter of course. We need hardly dwell upon the unutterable relief with which these glad tidings will be received throughout the world. The terms now agreed upon do not, in all probability, materially differ from those which were proposed at the end of three days' battle before the ramparts of Floridsdorf. Humanity is, therefore, the cause for all the blood that would have been spilt in such a wanton slaughter.”

THE GREAT RIOT IN LONDON.

The Attempt of the Government to Prevent a Public Meeting in Hyde Park—Battle Between the Police and the People—The Latter Victorious, Etc. From the London Times, July 25.

When it became known that the police had received intimation of a public meeting in Hyde Park, a written notice was forwarded by the “Demonstration Committee” to the various sub-committees, to the effect that the members were to march in procession to the Park, and if prevented from entering it were to march to Trafalgar Square, and past the Houses of Parliament to Trafalgar Square. The notice also alluded to the circumstance of the police acting under the orders of a Tory Government, and concluded by exhorting those to whom it was addressed to show by their peaceable and orderly conduct that they were determined to have manhood suffrage and the ballot. In accordance with previous arrangements, processions were formed shortly after 6 o'clock, and at 7 o'clock in the different metropolitan districts included within the operations of the Reform League.

Meanwhile, vast crowds had collected in the neighborhood of Hyde Park. A force of troops and mounted police, numbering 1600 or 1800, was here assembled under the direction of Sir Richard Mayne and Captain Harris, and at 5 o'clock the gates were closed. Before that hour a considerable number of people had collected inside, in order to witness what was about to take place, and these were permitted to remain there. Outside the throng was, as might be supposed, much greater. Masses of people had assembled at all the approaches. The Marble Arch was the centre of attraction, and for an hour or two previous to the proposed commencement of the demonstration, the traffic was seriously impeded. The windows and balconies of the neighboring houses were also crowded with people. At 7 o'clock Mr. Edmond Beales, Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson, and other leading members of the Reform League, in a line of cabs, which headed the Clerkenwell, Islington, and other public processions, proceeded to Hyde Park, and the sub-committees having succeeded in making a clear passage, Mr. Beales and his friends went up to the police, who were drawn up in line, staves in hand, some of them being mounted. The crowd immediately closed in, and encircled by an “angels rush” to effect admission. The police used their staves freely to defeat this attempt, and it is stated that both Mr. Beales and Colonel Dickson were struck in the scuffle. At any rate, after being refused admission, and then raised the question in the form they desired, they went back to their vehicles, and with some difficulty managed to make their way through the crowd in order to proceed to Trafalgar Square, there to hold the meeting, according to the programme which had been laid down.

A good deal of scoffing attended these incursions. The police brought their truncheons into active use, and a number of the “roughs” were somewhat severely handled. Stones were thrown at Sir Richard Mayne, who, as well as his men, was much hooded. Between forty and fifty persons were taken into custody in the vicinity of the Marble Arch, and about as many more at the other approaches. Many of the leaders of the crowd exerted themselves to prevent a breach of the peace, and Mr. Beales not contentedly hustled for so doing, falling under the suspicion of being a Government spy. About 8 o'clock a company of the Grenadier Guards and a troop of the Life Guards entered the Park, and were directed to prevent the further entry of people, for though the gates were still jealously guarded, breach had been effected in every direction in the park, and the military, who were loudly cheered by the crowd, confined themselves to manœuvres, the only object of which was to enable the mob occasionally to shift their position.

The numbers in the Park were by this time very large, and although of course there were a considerable number of persons who look on the police as their natural enemies, many of the persons present appeared to be quiet and respectable dressed people, who had simply been attracted by curiosity, and showed no unpropitious signs of political proclivities. Speeches were made at various spots, one of the orators being a Miss Harriet Laws, who delivered a very fervid address on the political and social rights of the people. At one of the meetings held near the Marble Arch, and presided over by Mr. De Grey, the following resolutions were passed on the motion of Mr. Cutbush, seconded by Mr. Tomkins:—

“That this meeting condemns, in the most emphatic manner, the attempt on the part of the Ministry to rule the country by force, and their recklessness in compromising the dignity of the Government by wantonly provoking collision with the people; and that the officers appointed to keep the peace; and resolves that a deputation of not more than six persons wait on Her Majesty with the object of presenting to her Majesty, in the name of the meeting, requesting the dismissal of Earl Derby and his colleagues, and the appointment of a Ministry who have a better appreciation of the true interests of the people, and of what is due to their own high office.”

None of the speakers, male or female, were interrupted by the police. By this time darkness had fallen, and the crowd was rapidly thinning, until at about 10 o'clock only a very few persons remained in the Park. How the Park Looked the Day After the Riot.

From the London Times, July 26th. On Monday morning Hyde Park presented all its eastern extremity a pitiable spectacle. Between the Marble Arch and Grosvenor gate the railings were entirely demolished, and the flower-beds were ruined. Between the Grosvenor and the Albert Gate, however, not a railing remained erect, those not actually levelled being forced considerably out of the perpendicular. This had been done out of mere wantonness, after ingress had been effected at other points, and the fact that the eastern portion of the Park was as if it had been overrun by an invading army. War was engaged yesterday in removing the broken railings and slatted masonry, and a considerable sum will probably be required to restore the Park to its original condition.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock a number of the lowest rabble of the metropolis assembled in the Park near the Marble Arch, and as time wore on their ranks were swelled by fresh arrivals, until they numbered about 1000. Their object was to evince their zeal for Reform by doing as much injury to the Park as they possibly could, and by insulting everybody who appeared to be more respectable than themselves. They vented their vengeance on the vendors of shrubs by wantonly plucking them up by the roots.

With regard to weapons, both of the opposing parties were pretty equally matched, for while the police had their staves, which they did not hesitate, when necessary, to wield with vigor, the rioters armed themselves with stones, and in some instances with portions of the railings which had been broken down on the previous evening. Between 7 and 8 o'clock a leading member of the Demonstration Committee proceeded to the Park, and having obtained permission from the police authorities, addressed the mob, exhorting them to go peaceably away, and not commit a breach of the peace. Some of the crowd entered into the speaker's sensible advice, and quitted the Park at once; but the vast majority of the crowd, consisting of “roughs” and juveniles, resolutely refused to give up the position they had gained. During the evening the remaining police, including members of the Demonstration Committee, proceeded to the Park, and having obtained permission from the police authorities, addressed the mob, exhorting them to go peaceably away, and not commit a breach of the peace. Some of the crowd entered into the speaker's sensible advice, and quitted the Park at once; but the vast majority of the crowd, consisting of “roughs” and juveniles, resolutely refused to give up the position they had gained.

Nothing at all approaching a general engagement between the police and the “people” took place during the evening, but slight scuffles occurred every few minutes, and a large number of persons were taken into custody and conveyed to the temporary place of confinement in the Marble Arch. A force of troops and mounted police continued till half past eight, when the police, aided by the military, mustered all their strength, and in a short time succeeded in clearing the Park. Subsequently, however, a number of persons re-entered the Park, and broke in the railings, and the police were for some time actively engaged in chasing them out through the gates. In nearly all the streets in the vicinity knots of noisy boys were walking up and down until long after midnight, hooting and shrieking.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock, however, the tumult had considerably subsided, and at the last named hour the Park was entirely cleared, and the streets in the neighborhood had resumed their usual quietude and tranquility. In the course of the evening a party of about one hundred “roughs,” being doubtless an offshoot of the choice company in Hyde Park, made their appearance in Pall Mall, and broke a number of windows at the Reform League and the States Clubs, and several private residences. Windows were also smashed in various other parts of the metropolis. The rioters in these cases appeared to be inspired by a pure spirit of mischief, and to direct their mischievous and unprovoked attacks on the peaceful abodes of the occupants of the houses they attacked.

Pianos Reported in Use. EXTRACTS FROM THE TAX LAW.

Table with columns for Piano No., Year, and Price. Lists various piano models and their corresponding years and prices.

Total receipts, as published by the Internal Revenue Department, as per report for 1866, \$775,421. It appears by the above that the musical State of the Union, the Eastern States seem to have no music in their souls, or they do not admit they have, and the Empire State, embracing the pretentious city of Gotham, claims to be the musical State of the New World, claiming behind the Quaker State of Pennsylvania.

General Pope's Expedition.

General Pope and staff arrived at Santa Fe, New Mexico, July 19. He was met by a large delegation of citizens and escorted to the town, where a salute of thirteen guns was fired. A complimentary ball was tendered the party in the evening.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

TELEGRAPH MATERIALS AT AUCTION. CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 6, 1866. To be sold at public auction under the direction of the Chief Quartermaster at Washington, D. C., on TUESDAY, August 30, at 10 A. M., the following Telegraph Instruments: Signal 95,000 pounds Wire, 60 miles in a used Telegraph Wire.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 8, 1866.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT HARNESS, LEAD MULES, ETC. Will be sold at Public Auction at the United States Government Warehouse, No. 1507 Market Street, on WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., in lots to suit purchasers, large quantities of the following described Harness, etc., viz: Lead Mule Harness, worn, sets of; Lead Mule Harness, worn, sets of; Wheel Mule Harness, worn, sets of; Wheel Mule Harness, worn, sets of; Metcalf's saddles, worn; Collars, a sorted (Mule and Horse), worn; Wheel Mule Harness, worn, sets of; Wagon Saddles, worn, sets of; Metcalf's saddles, worn; Neck's raps and Chains, worn.

SALE OF UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ASST. Q. M. U. S. MIL. R. R. WASHINGTON, D. C., August 13, 1866. Will be sold at public auction at Alexandria, Va., on THURSDAY, August 23, 1866, the following United States Military Rail Road Property remaining on hand at that place, consisting in part as follows:—A second-class serviceable Locomotive Engine, No. 8, 500 lbs. weight; gauge, 4 feet 8 inches. One Tender Truck, two small Truck Cars. One hundred pairs second-hand Car Wheels on axes. Seventy tons of Railroad Iron (45 lbs. to the yard, heavy iron; Railroad Stoves; 100 lb. to the ton Hydraulic Jacks, and ten tons unserviceable Railroad Iron. (25) Twenty-five tons Wrought and Cast Scrap Iron, second-hand Railroad spikes, Chains, Turnbuckles, Broad Axles, Mails, Platforms and Coupler Scales, Lanterns, Oars, Desks, Tables, and a variety of other articles; also, Six Frame Buildings. Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Military Railroad Wharf, where the Locomotive, Railroad Iron, and Car Wheels are stored. The balance of the articles will be sold at the Railroad Supply Store, near the Orange and Alexandria Depot.

DRY GOODS.

LINEN GOODS ONLY.

AT MILLIKEN'S No. 828 ARCH Street. NEW LINEN LAWN DRESSES. NEW PRINTED SHIRTING LINENS. TRAVELLING DRESS LINENS. CORN COLORED LINENS. FLAX COLORED LINENS. BLOUSE LINENS. LINEN DRILLS, Fancy and Plain. LINEN DUCKS, Fancy and Plain. LINEN CHECKS, for Boys' Wear. IRISH SHIRTING LINENS, Best Makes. SHIRT BOSOMS, Very Superior. LINEN DAMASKS, by the Yard. TABLE CLOTHS, All Sizes. NAPKINS AND DOYLIES. TOWELS, Great Variety. LADIES' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS. GENTS' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS. Linen Buyers will always find the best assortment in the city, at MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE, 69 South 2d St. No. 828 ARCH Street.

WHITE DRILLING AND BASKET DUCKS.

BROWN DRILLINGS AND BASKET DUCKS. FARMERS' PANTALOONERY. BOYS' FANCY DRILLINGS. LINEN CHECKS AND STRIPES. EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH.

SALT WATER SHAWLS.

Wholesale and Retail. PURE WHITE LLAMA SHAWLS. SHETLAND SHAWLS, ALL GRADES. FINE WHITE BAREGE SHAWLS. BREAKFAST SHAWLS AND HALF SHAWLS. EYRE & LANDELL.

CAPE MAY ATLANTIC CITY.

AND LONG BRANCH. DREIFUSS & BELSINGER, No. 49 North EIGHTH Street. HAVE OPENED ON THE 15th INST. A new and desirable lot of ZEPHYR KNIT SHAWLS Suitable for the Watering Places, including a splendid assortment of WHITE GOODS. FURGED MUSLIN. SWISS MUSLIN. PLAID NAINSOOK. STRIPED NAINSOOK. CAMBRIE NAINSOOK.

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SHERRED MUSLIN. SWISS MUSLIN. PLAID NAINSOOK. STRIPED NAINSOOK. CAMBRIE NAINSOOK. No. 1024 CHESTNUT Street.

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About leaving for the COUNTRY, SEA SHORE, OR WATERING PLACES. E. M. NEEDLES, No. 1024 CHESTNUT Street. Offers a full assortment, at LOW PRICES, of ALL THE LATEST FASHIONS IN PUFFED MUSLINS, FIGURES, FRENCH MUSLINS. In all varieties of plain and fancy styles. Lace, Embroidered Hosiery, etc., etc., in great variety. E. M. NEEDLES, No. 1024 CHESTNUT Street.

HOPKINS' 628

Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street. Above 7th St. Street, Philadelphia. Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes of length and waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children. Those of OUR OWN MAKE are superior in finish and quality to any other made, and warranted to give satisfaction. Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. 45

VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS.

WHITEN, ENGRAVED, AND PRINTED. The Latest London and Paris Styles. INITIALS, MONOGRAMS, CRESTS, ARMS, ETC., STAMPED ON PAPER AND ENVELOPES, IN COLORS, GRAYS. The Finest English, French, and American Paper and Envelopes. MONOGRAMS, ARMS, CRESTS, Designed and Engraved. PRINTING DESKS, TRAVELLING CASES, PORTFOLIOS, POKET-BOOKS, KNIVES, BACKLAMB-BOOK BOUNDS, and a very large stock of FINE STATIONERY. R. HOSKINS & CO., STATIONERS AND CARD ENGRAVERS, 728 Chestnut No. 913 ARCH Street.

GEO. A. COOK'S COAL EMPORIUM 1314 WASHINGTON AV. If you want perfect satisfaction in every respect, buy the celebrated PRISTON COAL and give it a trial. It is the best coal in the market. It is the only coal that will burn in a grate, and it is the only coal that will burn in a grate, and it is the only coal that will burn in a grate.

FINANCIAL.

\$6,000,000

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST-CLASS First Mortgage Bonds.

THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY has authorized us to sell their First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Thirty Year Bonds. The whole amount is \$6,000,000. Coupons, payable on the first days of JANUARY and JULY of each year, in New York.

Before consenting to this Agency, we have made a careful examination of the merits of these Bonds, and we are fully satisfied that they are the best investment that can be made in the State of Missouri, and we are fully satisfied that they are the best investment that can be made in the State of Missouri, and we are fully satisfied that they are the best investment that can be made in the State of Missouri.

The proceeds of these bonds will be used in extending a Road (already complete 170 miles into North Missouri) to the Iowa State line, where it is to connect with the railroads of Iowa; and to also extend it westward to the junction with the Pacific Railroad (at Leavenworth), and other roads leading to the Missouri River, so that the mortgage of \$6,000,000 will cover a completed and well-stocked Road of 388 miles in length, costing at least \$15,000,000 with a net annual revenue after the first year, of over \$1,500,000 or a sum near four times beyond the amount needed to pay the interest on the Bonds. The Income of the Road will, of course, increase every year.

The Railroad connects the great city of St. Louis with its two hundred thousand inhabitants not only with the richest portions of Missouri, but with the States of Kansas and Iowa, and the great Pacific Railroads.

To the first applicants we are prepared to sell FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, at the low rate of EIGHTY CENTS, desiring to obtain a better price for the remainder. This will yield about 9 per cent income, and add 20 per cent. to principal at maturity.

Any further inquiries will be answered at our office.

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U. S. 6s of 1861. 5-20s, OLD AND NEW. 10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, 7-30 SOLES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.

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INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. Special business accommodations reserved for Ladies. 872m

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At present they will obtain about Two Per. Cent profit by the Exchange.

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SAILER & STEVENSON, BANKERS AND BROKERS.

No. 121 S. THIRD Street, OPPOSITE GIRARD BANK.

GOLD AND SILVER, BANK NOTES, GOVERNMENT BONDS, AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, Bought and Sold.

COLLECTIONS promptly made on all accessible points. CITY WARRANTS WANTED. (714 South 3d Street) STOCK AND LOAN—Bought and sold on commission.

DAVIES BROTHERS, BANKERS AND BROKERS.

No. 225 DOCK STREET, SET AND HELL.

UNITED STATES BONDS 1861, 5-20s, 10-40s. UNITED STATES 7-30s, ALL ISSUES. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS. Mercantile Paper and Loans on all legitimate negotiable Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 121 S.

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520s.—FIVE-TWENTIES. 730s.—SEVEN-THIRTIES. WANTED.

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TO SOLDIERS ENTITLED TO EXTRA BOUNTY!

EXTRA BOUNTY! EXTRA BOUNTY! To Soldiers' Widows, Fathers, Mothers, Brothers, Minor Children. OWENS & CO. Have collected Claims with greater satisfaction than any firm in the business.

OUR MOTTO IS PROMPTNESS AND ACCURACY. Bounty 1 1/2% just passed gives all soldiers who enlisted for three years since April 19, 1861, served their full term of service, or were discharged before the expiration of said term of service on account of wounds or other disability incurred in the line of duty, and received one hundred dollars bounty, and no more, are now entitled to an extra bounty of one hundred dollars. Widows, Fathers, Mothers, Brothers, Sisters, and Minor Children of deceased soldiers who enlisted for three years as above and died in the service, or from disease or wounds contracted in the service and line of duty, are entitled to the above extra one hundred dollars.

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Having two offices in Washington, we are well prepared to receive and collect all claims for Extra Bounty now due soldiers. You will collect your interest by calling, as I pledge myself to collect all claims for the United States Government, at lower rates and quicker than any other agent in this city. No charges made in advance.

I. H. JOSEPH, UNION CLAIM AGENCY.

811m No. 271 South THIRD Street, above Spruce.

PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES WHO SERVED THREE YEARS AND RECEIVED ONLY \$100 BOUNTY.

These men and did not re-enlist are all entitled to \$100 bounty. Also, the heirs of all who died in the service, or were discharged for wounds. I have rolls of the names of all these men, and will send you a list of the names of those who are entitled to the bounty. Address: I. H. JOSEPH, No. 271 South THIRD Street.

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MORBID AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER, WEAKNESS OF NERVES, AND GENERAL DEBILITY OF THE WHOLE SYSTEM. Treated with unprecedented success by DR. VON MOSCHIZSKER, No. 1031 WALNUT Street.

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The ATOMIZER is an APPARATUS constructed on scientific principles, which is used in the treatment of the throat, and is the only one of the kind in this city. It is used in the treatment of the throat, and is the only one of the kind in this city.

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