

NUMBER LXXX.

A BEET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTIOS, AND A CUBE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A BY ORDER,

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METER-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE

August. Monday, 6.—Close of the Dental Convention in Boston. Professor Molar thought the Conven-tion wou'd have extracted more information is there had been less jaw among the members. Tuesday, 7 — Astounding disclosures in the Inter-nal Revenue returns. Only 2776 pranes in the country. One enterprishe plane manula-turer withdraws his advertisement from the papers announcing the completion or his "36,600th instrument."

Wednesday, S.—The "Good Time Coming is almost here" One Congressman returns \$2000 to he United States Treasury, which he considers as overpay for his services.

Thurs day, 9 - Distinguished arr.val in New York of black Emma. Queen of the Sandwich Islands, widow of the inte King Kemo Kimo, and sister to black Maria, well known in this city.

Friday. 10.—Gp-v encampment at Nicetown trying to our rival that coming encamement of the Conservative Gipsies in the b.g Wigwam, near Grard College. Mayor McMichael ad-vertises for new, or secondhand pouce. Saturday. 11 - Series Column Day - The Editor offers his services to the Conservative Convention for a seat on the platform of the Wigwam, as a delegate from League Island.

CAPE MAY UNDER FULL SAIL.

The "Masque" and Other "Rades" at Congress Hall-"fhe fotiers by the Sea"-Heavy Swells Bunning Every where!

We, with other Terpsichoreans, embarked last Thursday on poard the steamer S. M. Fellon for a trip to visit old Terpsy at Congress Hall, at the invitation of Admiral Risley, to see how he gets things up, including the dinners on board of the Fetton, which were gotten up in double quick time, much sooner than many of the passengers wished, as they had hardly had them down an hour when they were all up and overboard, the chief wish of the passengers being, as was freely expressed, that they had followed. On the trip down, which was not a "trip on the light famastic toe," nor, indeed, on any kind of a Tow, although several were on the river at the time, but on the good steamer before mentioned, nothing passed worthy of note (except the yacht Oakland, bound up the river from a bay trip, carrying a "leg-of-mutton" sail above and a leg of ham below) to interest anybody but an unseasoned voyager.

Arriving at the Island, during the visit at the same time of a heavy nor wester, there seemed to be some difficulty about our landing until that other old blower had left. But with great men there is no such word as fail, unless they get into oil, and means were devised at once for bringing these Toilers of the Sea on shore, to continue their Tolls on Shore as had been previously laid out by Messrs. Risley and Abel, on a printed card of no mean dimensions, which card our friend, who is a compositor on a morning paper, said contained over "609 ems."



MESSES, AREL AND RIBLRY AS THEY APREARED AT THEBALL, RISLEY "QUTWARD BOUND," AND ABEL "BALF BOUND."

To effect the landing the boats were carried ashore by old Neptune's surfs, and right tenderly did they handle the freighted craft.

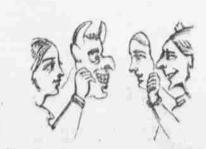
After dark the lawn was made brilliant by the presence of some of the new lights of the age. including red lights and blue lights; in fact, the display of the lights and the livers at the hotel would melt the heart of a butcher.



SOME OF THE BOARDERS AT THE HOTEL THINK THEY WILL TAKE THE OPPORTUNITY TO GIVE THE COOK

The programme of the evening was carried out, but not put to bed until early next day. On such occasions as this humanity is forced upon a level, which, on this occasion, consisted of a large dancing hall, made as level as the majority of such floors are usually made.

The Carnival was pronounced a success by every one, and the jury who sat upon the body pronounced a verdict of "not guilty" of selling anybody, without a license.



THE DIFFICULTY AT THE BAL MASQUE OF JUNGING BY APPEARANCES IN CHOOSING A PARTNER,

A Rule That Works Both Ways.

As the Empire of the Sea can no longer be elaimed by Great Britain, we trust that her old bosst, "Britannia Rules the Waves," will be given up, and that we shall hear from her own Bps the confession, "Britannia Waives the A LETTER PROM "SIR."

Mr. Series Editor:-I live in what is known among the Street Contractors as the "Northern District." Your view of our re-idence, given about three weeks ago, was not taken from life, I don't believe, although the dead animals composing the dirt heaps were, and many of them very untimely at that, but that is nothing here nor there; what I want to say is, whether I could get a specimen of my poetry in your columns at a fair price? Say about the same rate as is usually paid local poets. Mr. Tennyson does very well, I understand, with some of his pieces that are evidently written in tar less time than it took me to write this. Like his, my subject is simple and homely. I think it our poets would stick to home more, and write things that would not go away from where they were written, it would be much better for them,

You well know that during the "heated term" of this summer the Street Contractor of our District had to give up cleaning us-that is our streets-because he did not get paid enough to pay his men, and his men struck But soon things came right, and after the style of the "Old Woman and Her Pig," City paid Contractor, and Contractor paid Man, and Man cleaned streets that night.

Not wishing to celebrate the event in rhymes of that character, for fear of all the Toy Book Publishers pestering me to write other things amiliar, I put it in the Tennsyonian style, and which, it your publisher thinks it worth say \$5 a line, you may publish it, and I will be glad to hear from you agair, especially with your publisher's check for the amount.

It is entitled-THE DIRT-MAN'S STRIKE.

BY PARENTHESIS One morn, as clared the roasting Summer sun, And cries of "Blackb'ries" pierced the tainted air Our citizens, 'mid vile smells, one by one Thought they were curst as much as they could

(And so they were). gentle Maid stood pensive by the curb, er Soft eyes resting on an errant Goat, That nosed suspiciously a reluse herb, Resting serency in the mimic most, (Too stale to float).

bear-

Soon, wi'h a sigh, she wandered down the street-(Barrel and Box each step her way denied)-And now, the Dirtiest Man she chanced to meet, Mayhap she'd ever in her life espied-(ripsy, beside).

'Oh have you seen my Dirt-man pass this way?" Sweetly she murmured, feeling no affright; Ma savs we cannot wait another day; Our Barrels a l are running over, quite,-(And such a sight!")

There wont no Ashmen pass this way no more!" Thus grinned the STRIKER (he was of that crew), Un ess they pay's Us what they did afore, An' squares the Back Accounts up handsome, too (You see 'f they do!")

Then paled that gentle thing; and fleeing home, She gasped out what that man of Dirt bad said; And the wroth Matron removed her Waterfall, Bathed with Cologne ber weary, aching head, (And went to bed)

Scarce had Distraction given way to Sleep And Dreams of Pestilence, when, with a start, She woke, as BRI GET, full of racture deep, With these blest accents thril ed her weary heart "I see a Cart!"

Oh, joy! To windows rushed the Crazy three, And time as Gospel-up the street it cam: ! Behind it, still another they could see: And Bridget shricked (much to her mistres-

"Is it a Dhrame?" A hundred windows showed a similar sight; Smells were unnoticed by the daratest Fair: All faces beamed with rapturous delight As Box and Barrel, so long festering there (Were turned in air).

By night the ugly things were all "clean gone," And sober Husbands coming hom: to dine, For joy cut antics on the mimic lawn, And drank with rapture the pure air divine, (And some drank Wine.)

A Very Sick Couple.



SCENE ON BOARD THE "S. M. FELTON" IN THE BAY, Love and Sea-Sick Lover .- "Clara, 1 have thrown up a good situation for you; you should not think lightly of me now!"

Clara .- But, Edward, see what I have thrown up for you-Father and Mother, Sister and Brother, in fact everything.

The Cup that Neither Cheers nor Incbriates. The Hic cup.

A CORRESPONDENT to one of the morning papers writes that "great trouble in New York is experienced now by parties not able to procure Hearses for their dead friends, they being engaged weeks ahead." In view of such a dilemma, had not New York city better re-Hearse for the next Cholera season?

A PORTICAL SUPERSCRIPTION,—The Portland (Me.) Press says a letter arrived at the post office in that city last week, addressed as fol-

Good Postman :-As thre' the city of Portland you pass The' once so at ractive yet now such a mass of turns and wrecks, 'twould be no surprise, if from the black heap no "sexport" shall trise, Just turn over the stones, the water, the bricks, And poke thre' the ashes of timber and sticks, and if Enoch Eggington (for whom you'll inquire), You can any where find, in confusion so dire. You can any where find, in confusion so dire Just 'shove' him this letter, and, to pay for your tramp, You'll find on the corner a genuine stamp.

ALL DER VAY VROM PENZYLDELPHY .- A German was taken up last night by a pol ceman or at offens e which has not yet been named, in whose pocket was found a diary, on one page of which was written the following:—"Mine vife is not Penzyldeiphy—I della her to gome home shust now, kase mine leedle pov Hans bees bery sick, und mine oder leedle poy Elizabut pees all proke out m t der ped pugs."—Newark Courier.

A JOAR .- The Austrian squadron at the naval engagement off Lissa was commanded by Admiral Tegethoff. The Italian account of the battle states that the Austrians retreated, so that the Admiral appears to have been glad to get off.

PROBOGATION OF PARLIAMENT .- The prorogation of Parliament by commission, it is understood, will take piace on Saturday, the 4th of THE NEW YORK PRESS.

ADITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The True Basis.

From the Tribune. The Times says, with reference to the axiom that "Governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed," that-"The Tribune wonders why we do not attempt to show that its position is wrong,"

-0 no! What we challenged you to do was to "Attempt to show either that our Revolutionary athers were wrong, or tout we have misapp e-her ded and misapplied their doctrines."

We are open to conviction. Where is the argument calculated to produce it? Were our fathers right or wrong in proclaiming and staking their all on the proposition that "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed?" If that was true in '76, then it has not been made false by the cannon of Grant or the sabre of Sheridan.

The Imes says:-"it was not the Southern people but all the people of the whole country, whose 'vote' was to decide whether the Union should be broken up or not. Why does the Tribune exclude the North and West from all voice or vote upon a point so vital to their we lare?"

Answer,- Perhaps you are right; but yours is not the doctrine of the Declaration of Interpendence. Did our fathers propose to submit the question of American Independence to a vote of the entire lititish empire? We know they did not. They insisted that three millions of free-men, inhaliting less than half a million square les of British territory, had a right to decide this question for them-eives. Why is not the doctrine good for ten in llions, covering at least twice as large an area? But let us not be diverted from the previous question, "What is the doc-trine, on this point, of the Declaration of American Independence?

We know, at least, how it was formerly under stood. Our political history is full of uncon-tested assertions of the right in question, like that or Abrasam Lincoln in his speech in Congress of January 12, 1848, as follows:-

"Any people, anywhere, he ag inclined, and hav-ing the power, have the right to rise up and shake off the Calstone government, and form a new one that suits them better. To is is a most valuable, a most sacred right—a right which, we hope and behave is to interact the world. Nor is this right confined to cases in which the whole people of an exist-ing government may choose to exercise it. Any portion of such people that can may resolute nize, and make the rown of so much of the territory as they inhabit. More than this: a majority of any portion of such people may revolutionize, putting down a minority intermingled with or bear about tem, who may op ose their movements. Such milliority was precisely the case of the Forces of our own Revolution. It is a quality of revolutions not to go by old times or old tames, but to break up both and make new ones."

The Times thinks the South would have se ceded if it had supposed the North would have allowed it to do so. We hold exactly the reverse, The "harp of a thousand strings" played on by the disunion conspirators was "coercion"-Northern threats to subjugate and hold the south in vassalage. Had it been clearly proclaimed and understood that the North left the South at perfect liberty to go or stay, the dis-

unionists would have been paralyzed.

But speculation is idle. The Secessionists were beaten in the vetes of the Southern waites at the elections called by their leaders in the winter of 1860-61. The votes are on record, though the conspirators shirked popular elections wherever they could. It is demonstrated hat a majority of the Southern whites were against disunion down to the "firing of the Southern heart" by the bombardment of Fort

By thus initiating war, the conspirators secured what they had never before had—populations. lar support. Under the cry of "Defend your homes and families!" "Lincola has invaded the South-be is waging unprovoked war upon us! -they overawed and crushed out all overt re nce to their schemes. From that hour, the everthrown of slavery, the recognition of the blacks as members of the body politic, became a national necessity-as it still is. On the great principle affirmed by our fathers, the right of the Union in the South depends on her four millions of loyal blacks, without whom section is preponderantly, implacably Rebet.
As Canning "called into existence a new world to redress the balance of the oid," so it became necessary to the republic to recognize and champion the manhood of her black treedmen, Their periect entranchisement is as vital to the Union as to themselves. Without this, the South s a source not of national strength, but of national weakness.

-We cannot give space to an exposure of the Times' dexterous jugging as to our "urging" Mr. Luncoln to offer terms of peace; nor is that material. We deal rather with what is living and essential. It says:-

"The Tribune now denounces as Copperheads and traitors all who advocate the right of the Southern States to representation in Congress, unless they will first consent to surrender wholly the representation of the consent to surrender wholly the representations of the consentation of tation of their colored population. -No sir! just the contrary is the truth. We

desire the Southern States to surrender nothing, but to accept representation, instant and ample, or all their people. But again:-"It vilifies and denounces all who now urge the

admission of loyal men into Congres-all who are for restoring all the states in the Union on terms el qualrigh's and dignity, and without imposing —All the truth in these assertions is embodied

in the fact that we demand equal rights for those who sought and fought to uphold the Union with those who did their overthrow and destroy it. The Republic, completely triumphant over armed treason, is asked to say that her sons by whose bayonets she was saved, shall not be put under the feet of the traitors they overcame. Can we in honor ask

The National Union Movement-Its Growing Strength.

From the Times. The vitality and growing power of the National Union movement could not be more strikingly exemplified than by the proceedings of the Massachusetts Convention. Not for years has Faneuil Hall presented an assemblage so admirably representing the character, the intelligence, the social and business influences of the State. Old-line Democrat and old line Whig stood side by side. The Chairman of the Convention which first nominated Abraham Lincoln affiliated with the President of the largest bank in Boston, who, until now, has had nothing to do with politics. Mere party tricksters met no recognition. It was an assemblage of earnest men, gathered from all parts of the State, and more truly embodying its moral strength and conservatism than any meeting held since the close of the war. Nothing but a strong pairiotic purpose could have brought such men together; only a sense of danger could have induced some of them to enter the political arena in any capacity; and in their action we have evidence of the anxiety with which the national situation is considered, in a locality where radicalism has been supposed to be omnipotent. The prevailing feeting found expression in the open-ing remarks of the Chairman, Colonel Salton stall. The nation—he said in substance—has been grievously disappointed. It waged an exhausting war to prevent the secession of the South, and in the triumph of our arms it saw the perpetuity of the Union in all its integrity. The policy of President Johnson, carrying torward the policy of Mr. Lincoln, is designed to perfect this result. But Congress has necessored to do what the South has been

faught should not be done: it has kept the Union severed by excluding the Southern States, Onion severed by excluding the Southern States, and has so complicated the received and has so complicated the received at the south that to day the question of restoration is more complicated than when Grant dictated the terms of the Rebel surrender. This statement of the case fairly reflects the popules recling of the countre. It is seen that the policy of Congress is a policy tending to disamon. It is seen that what Jefferson Davis coul a not accomplish is being accomplished by samplers of Congress representations. section have but a not, accomplish is being accomplished by raembers of Congress representing Northern constituencies. And hence the spread of the conviction embodied in the Boston resolution.— That every national motive of public or private interest calls upon sober and patriotic, citizens in this exigency to lay aside ordir ary differences of political opinion and feeling, in order to restore to their former integrity and viger our republican institutions,

on the common issues of the Constitution and

Everywhere throughout the North and West there are signs as sunfocant as those which come from Faneuil Hall. The Saratoga Convention is not inferior to that of Boston in the stand ing of its members, or the felicitous blending of all shades of the Union sendment. Union Republicans and Union Democrats meet to advance a cause which is superior to party; meet upon a basis on which extremists, who her called Democrats or Republicans, cannot honestly pretend to stand. At Saratora, as at Poston, only really National Conservative delegates obtain prominent recognition. In other States the same ball is in motion, with an ever-increasing momentum. Mr. Seth M. Gates is not the only old Abolitionist who has left the disupionists and identified himself with the national movement; nor is Thomas J. Turner, Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Hinois, alone in cutting adrift from local organizations now prostituted to radical uses. Each is the type of a class. The conservative upheaval is general. A wide-spread discontent with the present aspect of adars serves at once to justify the national movement, and to stimulate hopes of its success. The suspicion with which it was for a time [regarded by Unionists has disappeared under the influence of discussion, and t this moment its moral force is unmistakable There has been nothing like it since the struggle which litted a Republican President into power. The popular heart beats to the music of the and the radicals, who would sacrifice the Union to their theories and passions, must

It cannot be denied that the increasing popul arity of the movement is in some degree a result the manner in which it has been responded to by the South. Many who had credited the hes of the radical press were apprehensive that the Southern delegations would be in the hauds of "anrepentant Rebels," Others thought that under the guise of an effort to nationalize opinion something would be done to serve the accresis of a particular party. But both of dese impressions have been weakened, if not utirely effaced, by the temper displayed upon the subject in the Southern States. A more just appreciation of the spirit and purposes of the call for the Convention could not be desired. It os been hailed as an onve branch proffered in good saith by the national men of the North. and the response of the Southern people has been worthy of the occasion. Harsh memories

have been allowed to slumber. Old congroversies have been passed over a dead and buried. The wisdom of sending mode rate men to con'er with moderate men has been practically asserted. And, so far as we can now judge, the Southern section of the great gathering at Philadelphia will equal the highest ex-pectations of the North, in its readiness to forego ormer causes of difference, and to co-operate in the movement for national harmony on the basi if a restored Union. The murmurings of a few extreme journals do not materially disturb this anticipation. They show that the folly which disdains conciliation, and would welcome anarchy under a pretense of loving principle, is not confined to either section. But generally speaking, throughout the Soura, as at Boston and Saratogs, the places of honor and trust have been assigned to prudent, con-ervative men, whose action may be awaited with confidence.

Without accepting implicitly despatches that have been telegraphed from Wa nington upon toe subject, we have no doubt that the tone of the convent on might, from the out et, be said left to the Southern delegates. They know too well the importance of the interests at stake to sacrifice them at the bidd as of trading politidans, or to meet the promoters of the movemen in aught but a concil story spirit. Hence we apprehend little difficulty in reference to the standard of admission. The controlling opinion will be conservative, so conservative that should delegates who are objectionable because of their antecedents obtain admission, they will be practically powerless. The few who may present themselves, we predict, will be Northern, not Sombern, n en; and none will be more concerned than the Southern delegates in con igning them to back places, and in excluding them altoge her, if possible. Their own sense of propriety, of honor, should cause them to about themselves. But whether in or out of the convention, they will have no influence its proceedings. Their very presence will necessitate a more explicit expression of the loyalty and conservatism which torm the foun dation of the movement, and are the sole guarantees of its success.

Reform" on Both Sides of the Water. From the Daily News.

It is an old and true saying that "extremes meet;" and the force of this adage is strikingly illustrated at the present time alike in Great Britain and in the United States. In the former country there exists an aristocracy, the most wealthy and influential in Europe, which strives to control the people irrespective of any popular interests, heedless of any arguments save those which affect its own prosperity or existence. But the people have at last grown weary of this state of things, and the great question of Reform, which for many years has been the political shuttlecock with which public men have amused themselves, has now become the test issue of the day, the issue on which Govern-ments will stand or tall, the measure on which

the people are determined.

In our country, also, we have in this year of our Lord 1866, an aristocracy, not of birth, like that of England, not of talent and worth. as should be the case in a republic, but of merc political chance. The aristocracy is nomi-nally the enemy of oppression and the friend of the people; but it is in reality despotism itself, and, what renders it all the more danger ous, despoilsm in disguise; and its price is that most pernicious to mankind and revolting to heaven, 'the pride which ages humility.

The only difference between the old aristocracy of England and the new regime of America s that the former is feudal and the latter radical-one dates from William the Conqueror, and the other from John Brown; but however unlike in name or date, they assimilate closely in their nature. Both desire power at all haz ards, and neither cares a rush-light for the

ICE COMPANIES.

HASTERN ICE COMPANY.—SEASON OF 1866.—8 ibs. daily, 60 cents per week; 12 lbs. daily, 30 cents per week; 20 bs. daily, 30 cents per week; 30 cents per wee



HARRISON'S PARIAN WHITE, FOR THE co Mr. sives the rich warm tone of the CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional Local Items see Fifth Page.]

CONNECTING THE RAILROADS AROUND THECHTY—The road designed to con-cettal the great rail casts centrals in Philadelphia, by a circuit around the city on its northern and western sides, is not processing as raol ly as might be expected, but is still going forward in a way that may make some account of it interesting. It branches out from the Frenton Kaitroau between Frankford and Richmond, and crosses the mix on a line nearly due west, and for a considerable distance nearly capaller with Tioga street. Deciming to the south-

due west, and for a considerable distance nearly parallel with Tioga street. Decining to the southward however, it strakes the Schuyikili just north of the Girard avenue bridge. At this coin a bridge is is process of erection, the piers and abut nents of which a c afready up, a d the minor arches, of a semicircular form, being built.

The rails are mid as far west as the crossing of the Feading Bai road, which at this point is about Ninth street. Beyond this the grading is nearly completed to Broad street. Some work is also going on beyond Briad street. For counceting road crosses the North Feuns Ivania road at a grade and it also crosses at Sixth street at winde. This is bad in both cases, for the trains are very numerous on the North Pennsylvania road, and the numerous on the North Pennsylvania road, and the Sixth street road is the only through road for driving between Second street and the German-town road, at Tenth street. It is to be carried across both the Reading Rairona and the Germantown Pas-senger road by substantial bridges. The bridg as the Reading has road crossing is already preity far advanced. It is to be regretted that such bridges were not provided a all the principal crossings of both railways and common roads, for there is a great deal of travel in that see ion of the city.

ARREST OF THREE SUPPOSED BURGLAES. The poice of West Physics has been con-cerned in the law robbery, and they had a prelimi-nary hearing at the Central Station yests day. They gave the names of Samuel Maioney, James Freet,

and John Rigby.

Air Krider testified that the house was entered, as he believed, by means of "nipper.," and four men came into his bedroom, who had false whiskers to disguise them. Almost as soon as they enered they asked for the kev of the bereau drawers, which was given to them. The drawers were then a arched. and while this was going on the thieves put the bed-clothing over the head of the witness and wife. The rogues found and carried off about \$2400 and

a silver watch. They were asked to leave a small sum which belonged to the children, but refused They asked it that was all the money, and were told that it was. They then asked it Mr. Kr.der had on stock about the house, and were answered in the negative. Witness could not say that defendants are the men. Feet had lived with him, and he had known him from boyhood, and he did not believe h would be guilty or such an act. All of the prisoners protested their innocence in the strongest manner. They were held in \$5000 ball for a further hearing of Monday next.

MOVEMENTS OF MEMBERS OF THE CON-VENTION -At al the hotels rooms have been enraged for the delegates to the National Union Con-vention which commences its session on Tuesday text. Up to asteve insthere had been few arrivals, although the majority of the members are ex-pected to reach Phiadelphia to-day and to night. The deceases now here came from the extreme South. Louisiata's representation is in the city, and a portion of the Georgia and Mississippi de egations were registe ed on the hotel books esterday afternoon. Hon. Montgomery Biair, Md. and Hon. Edgar Cowan, Pa., were among the arriva-

yes croay.

The various committees are busily at work. The Civ Committee, in charge of the Wigwam, is pushing forward its portion of the labor, and expects to have the building fully completed by Monday. Ail the members of the National Committee will be in the city to-day, and then a programme for the open-ing of the tot vention and for caining it to order will be agreed upon

CASE OF MAYBEM .- Thomas Harmer CASE OF MAYBEM.—Thomas Harmer, co ored, had a hearing before Alderman Hur ey, vesterday, on the charee of maybem. Joseph Harmer, a cousin of the defendant, testified that no called on him to ask if he had used an epithet in speaking of time, and that a fight ensuing, he (witness) was knocked down, and while on the ground his shoulder and check were bitten, and part of his ear was bitten off. Complainant admitted that he was intoxicated, and that he bit the finger of detendant but not until after the bring of which he had complained. The accused was held in \$1500 tor his appearance at Court. The new penal code makes his appearance at Court. The new penal code makes the bung off or the nose, ear, lip hmo or member, or of any part of them, while fighting or other vise, a misden canor ounishable on conviction by a fine not exceeding \$1000, here fourth parts to the party aggrisved, and by an impersonment not exceeding five years. This ough to be sufficient to deter from the commission or such a brutal act,

THE "BAZE BRIGADE."-That "Baze brigade " of Prussians bold. Their toes find p. et y "roug"." But baize we need not to be told, Is a barsh sort of stuff, Well fitted to stand wear and tear, And so it seems these troopers are But, would you know where goods abound That went well as the roughest, Yet fine and beautiful are found— The fower has them oughest, Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing. TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET,

BENNETT & CO. THE JOURNALS DAILY SHOW that the fell monster, Cholera in its worst form, is stalking broadcast over Europe. Savans have proved that ere long it will be in our midst. With such a catastrophe staring us in the face, it behooves us to prepare to meet the giant and wrestle with him at our thresho.ds. We know of but one preparation which will enable us to master him, and all should immediately purchase it and have it ready. We refer to MARS DEN'S CARMINATIVE SYRUP. Try it; we are sure it will give complete satisfaction. Depot, No. 487 Broadway New York, For sale by Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.

PROPUSION AND ECONOMY .-Saratoga can boast of a nymeh who confe ses To thirty-six bonue s and eighty new dresses, And waterfalls, doubtless, in manifold number, Discarded when Madame is taking her slamber; A man to the same place, however, can so With two suits. If but purchased of Penay & Co. It his garments in lasticon were only brought there. He will always have Clothing attractive to wear, And may journey, with confidence ever so far, When with skill, taste, and judgment equipp'd at 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.
Prinary & Co., STAR CLOTHING EMPOSIUM No. 609 CHESNUT STREET, SIGN OF STAR.

RELIABLE HOUSE To Purchase Clothing. WANAMAKER & BROWN

S. E. Corner Sixth and Market streets. RELIABLE HOUSE To Purchase Clothing.
WANAMAKER & BROWN.
Oak Hall.

S. E. Corner Stath and Market streets, RELIABLE HOUSE
To Purchase Cothing
WANAMAREE & BROWN,

S. E. Corner Sixth and Market streets.

STRANGERS AND CITIZENS
Are Cordially 'nvited
To Examine Our New Stock of
Fall and Winter Cothing
Prepared early, Expressly for those who desire
to make their purchases before the Rush Begins. A MISERABLE LIFE IS LED BY THE DYSPEPTIC

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FOURTH AND ARCH.

WAR DIPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENE-WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10, 1806
An Army Medical Board, to consist or Brevet Colonel J. B. Brown, Surgeon, U. S. A., President; Bievet Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Wirtz Surgeon, U. S. A.; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony Hever, e-virgeon U. S. A.; and Brevet Major Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New York city on the 20th of September, bext, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applican's must be over 21 years of age, and physically sound.

Applications for an invitation to appear before the Beard should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, United States Army, and must state the full name, readence, and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonals as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical's cryics of the Army curing has been in the Medical | cryics of the Army during the war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank, and time and place of service, add tes timona's from the officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded. No allowance is made for the expenses of persons

urdergo ng the examination, as it is an indispensa-ble a rerequisite to appointment. There are at present sixty vacancies in the Medical Staff, forty-six of which are original, being created by the Act of Congress approved July 28, 1863 JOAEPH K. BARNES.

8 11 smw19t Surgeon-General, U b. A. SHERRY WINE.

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