

NUMBER LXXXIII.

A BERT FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-FOCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A BY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

MESORY METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK.

August. Washington. The Cabinet leave on an excur-sion to Chicage while house cleaning is going on at the White House, for fear of being "whitewashed."

Twesday, 28.—Arrival of the "Policy" man in Phadelphia, by the Philadelphia. Wilmington, and Baltimore Rairoad, Secretary Seward and others accompanying him.

Wednesday, 29 .- Board of Aldermen in New York make arrangements to receive the President. They invite Stewart, Astor, and others to share the honors with them, provided they foot the feed bills. Thursday, 30 .- Capture of the White Crow at

Manayunk, and of President Johnson by the Aldermen at the Battery in New York. "Each one thinks its own crow the whitest." Friday, 31 .- Politicians' Conventions meet. "The "Boys in Blue," if they keep on campaigning, it will be "Blue ruin" to their Copperhead

September. Saturday, 1 .- SERIES COLUMN DAY -The Editor, having accompanied the President across in the Ferry-Boat, from Walnut Street Wharf to Camden, is much struck with the import-ance of being President, and having a "pass"

THE PRESIDENTIAL TOWER.

He Leaves Camden, N. J., Forever!

HE "GOES THROUGH" NEW JERSEY.

MR. SEWARD THE "PUNCH" OF THE PARTY.

SPEECHES, Etc. Etc.

BY OUR OWN REPORTER



CAMBEN, August 29.—The Presidential party. which is another new party in the field, has just come up the Slip from the State Rights, not the first Slip the President has had between himself and State rights, as the late news from New Orleans testifies; however, "slips go over," and this one at the ferry came near doing it on account of the crowd breaking one of the hanging chains, but it having a "check," prevented any serious mishap happening to those travel-

ing cabinet-makers. Major-General Butterfield, the representative of the citizens' committee of New York, now joined the excursionists, showing, as Mr. Seward said, "the New Yorkers knew which side of their bread was buttered." We tried to get around Captain Heath, of the State Rights, so as to get a choice position, but the Captain measuring 8 feet 7½ inches in circumference, prevented that piece of strategy by us; consequently part of our report is written under disadvantageous circumstances, and the balance of

it under forty minutes. FIRE HOUSE .- The illustrious party halted to receive the cheers of a picnic that was here spending the day. Secretary Seward made a speech, in which he said that he thought no thought or studied no principle out which went to make the Fish House, on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, the very best place for picnics in this great country. (Applause.)

RIVERTON.-This neat Quaker cettlement was next reached, but the train did not stop long enough for us to notice any peculiarity of the place, if we except the Episcopal Church near the station, which has its belfry, containing the bell, sitting on the ground behind the church. We believe the cause of it was that the minister, on account of the limited finances of the Episcopal Society, had to be his own sexton and bell-ringer, and in deference to his aversion to going up stairs, and not being "High Church" in the sense of climbing a steeple, the deacons, different from Mahomet, brought the belfry to the ringer.

It was once said that this was originally settled by Quakers emigrating from Penn's Manor, in Bucks county, Pa., but Penn's Manor and the manner of these Quakers are so different. that great doubts exist as to the truth of the statement; besides, Penn's bellef was what is known as Orthodox, but these Friends savor more of the Splatterdocks, of which great quantities are cultivated near their dwellings on the Delaware.

The tram now moved on at a rapid rate, passing several ambitious towns and individuals on the route, amid demonstrations of great joy, considering there were no Government offices, until it arrived at Progress; here the train held up to let a sloop loaded with watermelons and cantelopes pass through the Bancocas Bridge. While waiting here the Mayor, Postmaster, Constable, Pound-keeper, Hotel-originator, and Bridge-tenders, waited npon the party and tendered it the freedom of the city, which was not much of a gift. considering the cows, dogs, and goats have it now; but they also refreshed the distinguished guests with a glass of lager all around.

The "Flagman" signalling the bridge "all right," the train now passed on, arriving at Delanco in safety in two minutes after leaving Progress on the other side of the creek.

DHLANCO. Here the train halted to take water, while the party were regaled by a big watermeion and four cantelopes, served up by the

said that he had heard of people before now i represents the Army; Admiral Farragut, who being melancholy in view of the dangers of the Republic (hear, hear); but never before did he hear of any person being Watermeloncholy, (Great applause.) And he would here, in all soberness say, that he had never thought a thought or studied a principle but which went to the improvement of the Watermelons and Cantelopes raised around Delanco. (Cheers and a "tiger.") He was also happy to refer the citizens to the distinguished guests of the Army and Navy who are now with them, General Grant and Admiral Farragut, who are now busily engaged cleaning the seeds out of another Cantelope, which they are doing as effectually as they did the seeds of discord in our great country the past five years-immense cheering, during which the train moved off, while the President stood on the back platform of the cars, waving a fine piece of Watermelon to the patriotic crowd, who Can't-elope with him.



THE PRESIDENT BIDDING FAREWELL TO THE DELANCOVEYS.

BEVERLY .- The train halted for a few minutes in this thriving manufacturing city to receive the congratulations of the citizens and an address from the "Little Wanderers," which are daily turned out from the largest Factory in the place, and indeed it is the only establishment now running. Mr. Seward here introduced the President to a descendant of the first Secession ist, one of the "Burr" family, as he jocosely remarked, while he facetiously stuck in the President's coat-tail some two or three sand-burrs, which he had just picked off of the clothes of the Mayor of Beverly, who was standing on the platform. Mr. Seward here made a speech to the "Little Wanderers" and to the Ladies and Gentlemen in charge of them. He said:-"We, the President, General Grant, and Admiral Farragut, were Big Wanderers. (Cheers.) They had wandered all over the land the past five years, and had no country they could call their own, (Cheers.) The gentlemen who were appointed to office under Lincoln's Administration are also Wanderers, or soon will be, as they will have no office they can call their own. At this latter remark the village Postmaster left. Mr. Seward continuing, said that he had thought no thought. or studied a principle, but which went to increase the accommodations for Little Wanderers throughout the Republic in general and of Beverly in particular. (Immense cheering.)



MR. SEWARD MAKING HIS LITTLE WANDERING

SPEECH. BUBLINGTON.-The cars reached here at 9 o'clock with the Presidential party in good order, except that they wanted greasing, which was immediately done by one of the employes of the road. A number of gentlemen here pressed forward to shake hands with the President, but their hands were shaking so much before they reached the President, and, indeed, not only their hands, but their whole frame, with the ague, that it was impossible to get up an intelligent shake, and which is on such intimate terms with the inhabitants of this old-established stand that they have come to consider themselves, as Mr. Seward expressed it, "great shakes," After a proper amount of shaking was done inside and outside of the cars, the train moved off. In answer to calls for a speech, Mr. Seward referred them to to-morrow's papers for some

Bordentown. - The train passed through here amid cheers and the waving of hats, which Mr. Seward said seemed to touch the President on the "raw," and when asked for an explanation by General Grant, he said he meant the "hurrah," at which the whole party laughed immo derately, and took drinks.



VIEW OF THE CITY OF TRENTON, N. J.

The Ton .- The train stopped here five minutes and the President and party stepped out on the railroad platform, when Mr. Mayor Mills, of Trenton, said it was his pleasure to introduce to him the President of the City Council; who then went on to say that that great city was the capital of New Jersey. It was here that Washington crossed the Delaware, and it was here General McClellan spent a couple of months of pleasant autumn weather, atter he spent all of the summer with his soldiers in the swamps of Chickshominy, and himself in the gunboats; it was here that the celebrated "mountain partridge was first discovered. This is classic ground-the planks of this platform you stand upon, Mr. President, are all sound, and so are we who stand upon them. (Cheers.)

After the cheering of the crowd had ceased President Johnson returned his sincere thanks for the kind demonstration of the citizens, and said he was familiar with all of the events referred to by the eloquent gentleman who had preceded him, and those events he should ever hold in remembrance. Salutes were tired, and the band, in respect to the party, played the National air:-

"Hail to the chars w pay in advance is." After which Mr. Seward stepped forward and meion and four cantelopes, served up by the citizens of the place. Mr. Seward made a speech, is which he was very happy with his jokes. He Jersey:—You see before you General Grant, who leans the radicals are an insignificant minority,

represents the Navy; the President, who represents the Union; and the speaker, who represents-himself-as best he can. (Great cheering.) Gentlemen, when I see your noble city, your beautiful bridge across the Delaware, your patient mules on the tow-path of the canal, I am reminded of the industry and enterprise of your citizens; and I have not thought a thought or studied a principle but which went to make the city of Trenton the great city of the State for eanal locks and mules. (Cheers.)

My funds having now run out, leaving me just enough to get back again on the return train, and the conductor saving that they were not carrying dead-heads now, I was unable to accompany the distinguished party further. It was rumored that the party might stop at New York on their way through; they may do so, but it is my opinion if they are going to stop at every place that can raise a post office, the Douglas monument will be a rival to the Washington monument in Washington square in your own city.

Biblical.

The President, in his archeological speech in this city, said our first parents, Adam and Eve. were tailors, and as he was once a tailor he wished to have the credit of a distinguished precedent in his profession. We would inform the President, who challenges history in the matter, that he has no need to be ashamed of his ancestors, Adam and Eve, for besides being their own tailors, they also had a sugar plantation, at least we judge so, as among the first things they did was to begin raising Cain,

Spirit-ual Facts.

Dr. Jolly, a French statist, says that in 1840 the consumption of alcohol in Paris was equivalent annually to seven quarts to each individual, but now the average is twenty-six quarts. One Parisian drinks one quart of whisky in four days. That must be JOLLY.

No "False Calves" There. We see that Governor Bullock, of Massachu setts, addressed the Cattle Show at Montpelier this week. The exhibition was for the good of the public Weal.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH

The Southern Extremists.

From the Times. Great importance is attached in certain quarters to the gathering which is to be known in radical history as "The Southern Loyalists' Convention." The opponents of the Administration have been busy for weeks, in organizing delegations from the North and West to welcome and sustain those who are represented as pre-eminently the custodians of loyalty in the Southern States. The Northern supporters of the Congressional policy of disunion are to muster at Philadelphia in full force, that they may sympathize with their brethren from the South, and demonstrate to the country the existence of a Southern party in their favor. It will not be amiss, therefore, to watch the proportion which the South wil bona fide contribute to the Convention, and so to test the genuineness of the pretentions which are urged in its behalf. The names at-tached to the invitation as originally issued were not calculated to produce a very tavorable impression, since some of them cannot pretend even to be residents of the South, while like Hamilton, are notoriously destitute of character and standing among the Soutnern

people.

The anxiety of the radicals to insure a numerically strong attendance has been another suspicious circumstance. It has looked like a consciousness of the unreal nature of the affair as an expression of any noticeable element in Southern society; the Northern delegations being relied upon to make up by their numbers talk for the lack of either from Southern It shows the means that have been sources. resorted to by the handful of radicals who centre in Alexandria to get up what purports to be a delegation from Virginia. The farce of the nomination is exposed, and the fraud involved in it established. Of thorough radicals, such as the judicial Underwood and the delectable Botts, Virginia cannot produce a hundred, all told, and considerably less than half of this number have arrogated to themselves the right to choose delegates to the "Loyalists' Conven-

This might be tolerated, perhaps, perhaps, if those who have been named as delegates were willing to appear in that capacity. our correspondent informs us that in this respect the published list is a piece of knavery. The respectable names upon it are names not of radicals, but of Union men, who are supporters of the movement already inaugurated. A letter appears from one gentleman who so declares over his signature, and others are men tioned who were at Philadelphia during the recent proceedings, and are hearty in their support of the President. Taking Virginia as an illustration, then, we incline to the opinion that "the Southern Loyalists' Convention" will prove as fictitious a display, so far as the South is concerned, as anything gotten up under the auspices of Mr. Hamilton might be expected to be. A few days will enable us to sift the wheat Meanwhile this exposure of the from the chaff. sham attempted in Virginia is rich in suggestiveness.

Another letter appeared in the Times of yesterday, to which we invite the attention of our radical contemporaries. It came from our New Orleans correspondent, whose reports in rela tion to the riot have been accepted by them as the best received from that city. Having indorsed the trustworthiness of the writer on the general subject, they cannot well undervalue his testimony in the present instance. And what are the leading points of his communication? In the first place he deprecates the "ridiculous exaggeration and gross misrepresentation" which have been witnessed in connection with the riot. He lays the blame-reasonably, we think-upon two classes of extremists; the extreme radicals of the Dostie stamp, having a counterpart in the inconsiderable body of South ern extremists whom the war has not driven off

The radicals abuse the South, insult the Southerners, and laud the negroes as the superior people; the fire-eaters, in return, ostracize the Northerner, and resent his efforts to obtain negro suffrage. Both classes are nuisances. And to these classes, and these alone, may the riot be attributed. Both continue actively at Both classes are nuisances. work. The radicals declare that the illegal Convention which was the immediate oscasion work. of the trouble shall yet be held; and the fire eaters, while indicting the conventionists shield the police, by whom lives were wantonly sacrificed. The great body of the people are united in opposition to the radicals and in coademnation of the Mayor and his minions. Upon this head our correspondent's statement is in harmony with General Sheridan's reports. Thus corroborated, it may be accepted as conclusive And it suffices to vindicate the South generally and the city of New Orleans in particular, from the accusations of which these deplorable occurrences have been the pretext.

effective only for mischief. In Missouri they have the upper hand. They have enacted town to sait their purposes, instituted less to perpetuate their exclusive power, and have in Governor Fletcher a willing instrument in all their plans. See, then, what Missouri is under radical rule! It is the theatre of insult, violence, and murder, perpetrated by the radicals, without an effort on the part of the Governor to protect the lives or the property of his political opponents. Outrages which, when heard of in Texas or Mississippi are paraded by the radical prints as evidence of unitness for restoration to the Union, occur weekly in Missouri without eliciting a rebuke. At this Missouri without eliciting a rebuke. At this moment, indeed, we know of no State which equals Missouri in its record of lawlessness and intolerance; as most assuredly we know of none which so completely exemplifies the nature of radicalism when allowed uncheeked develop-ment. Outside of St. Louis, Union men, as we understand the term, seem no longer to have rights. The Governor virtually prohibits all but radicals from voting, and permits the formation of ruffishly organizations to secure by force the control of the polls. Neither age nor sex affords a shield against outrage murderous bands roam about the State insulting, injuring, and robbing with impunity persons whose crime is their aversion to radi-calism. Yet the lournals which demand the arraignment of Mayor Monroe for murder have not uttered a syllable by way of rebuke to Governor Fletcher, although of the two the latter would seem to be the greater offende And when a suggestion is heard that the military interference which has been deemed justi-fiable in the case of New Orleans may also become necessary to protect the Unionists of Missouri in the exercise of their constitutiona rights, an indignant protest is uttered against Executive "usurpation." But the instillcation would be the same in both cases. And the Civil Rights act, aimed by the radicals at the cotton-growing States, may first be brought into play against their own partisans in Missouri. The process would be poetically just, though we presume not very agreeable to Governor Fletcher and his friends.

The Republican National Committee and its Chairman.

From the World.

The Republican National Convention, which nominated Mr. Lincoln for President and Mr. Johnson for Vice-President, appointed, as is customary with such bodies, an Executive Committee. The only duties with which such a Committee is charged are, first, to organize itself by appointing proper officers; and, secondly, to meet under the call of its Chairman, to fix the time and place of holding, and issue the call for assembling, the next National Convention. In the usual course of things the Republican Executive Committee would not meet until the year 1868.

But Mr. Raymond, its duly elected Chairman, having attended the Philadelphia Convention, the radical members of the Executive Committeelfell into a great rage, and determined to depose him from his chairmanship, and eject him from the Committee. They would thereby formally excommunicate him, and by implication all other Republicans who favor the Philadelphia movement. But the scheme appearances this difficulty, that Mr. Reproductions the difficulty of the transfer of of the transfe encounters this difficulty—that Mr. Raymond is the only person who has authority to call a meeting of the Committee, and he is not very likely to lend himself to the radicals to be his own executioner. Some members of the Committee, therefore, issued a call, in disregard of his authority, for a meeting of the Executive Committee in Philadelphia on the 3d of September, that is, next Monday. They, of course, supposed that Mr. Raymond and his friends in the Committee would not obey the irregular and unauthorized call, and that the radicals wno did could go smoothly through the form of deposing him and appointing a new Chairman without opposition. It would then be proclaimed all over the country, in all the radical newspapers, that Mr. Raymond, and with him Republicans favoring the new movement, had been declared, by the highest known authority, to be outside the pale of the Repub-

hean party. Mr. Raymond, with admirable coolness and tact, thereupon issued a regular call for a meeting of the Executive Committee, to be held on the same day, but at the Astor House in this city. His radical adversaries were quick to see the effect of this new call. Being only author rized, and having the prestige of regularity, it puts the holders of the Philadelphia meeting in the attitude of bolters and seceders, who, at the very time a regular meeting of the Executive Committee is in session, hold an outside meeting in opposition to it; thus putting themselves in precisely the position where they were trying

to put Mr. Raymond.

Mr. Raymond's call created a great flutter among the radicals, who saw themselves in a fair way to be foiled. Nothing remained for them but to boidly deny Mr. Raymond's au-thority to call a meeting of the Executive Com-But this denial, to be of any avail, required to be made in some sort of a public manitesto; and Governor Ward, of New Jersey, presuming on his prominence, addressed a public letter to Mr. Raymond, declining to attend the meeting he had called, announcing his intention to take part in the Philadelphia meeting, accusing Mr. Raymond of political apostacy, and telling him that by his apostacy he had forfeited the title under Astor House meeting had been Governor Ward's logic is suicidal: called. for if, as he asserts, Mr. Raymond is already divested of his chairmanship, so that other members of the Committee cannot acknowledge it, it is superfluous to call a meeting to depose him. It may be said, indeed, that the Committee needs a new chairman. But this would be said to no purpose, since the committee will be just as competent to appoint a new chairman in 1868, as it is in 1866; and if a meeting can be called without a chairman now, it could equally be called without a chairman then. In truth, the Philadelphia meeting is called merely to put Mr. Raymond outside the party, and his call has driven the radicals to themselves by declaring the work already done which they are going to Philadelphia to undertake. If Mr. Raymond is chairman. they are seceders in holding an outside meeting while the regular one is in session. If he is not, there is no need of their meeting to put

Mr. Raymond has published a civilly contemptuous reply to Governor Ward, in which the impertinence of the latter is neatly rebuked. Mr. Raymond says he has no desire to hold the position of Chairman of the Committee against the wishes of its members; that he has called the Astor House meeting in order to give them an opportunity to act; and that an irregular meeting will not be recognized as having any binding authority. This puts the radicals "between the Devil and the deep sea." The fittest thing they could do would be to attend the Astor House meeting, and if they found themselves in a majority, but Mr. Raymond out n regular form. But they have precluded themselves from this course by denying his authority to call a meeting. Mr. Raymond has, therefore, succeeded in putting them in a position where, if they hold their Philadelphia meeting, they publish themselves as bolters and seceders from the regular Republican organization, thus making them fall into the self-same pit they were digging for him.

Public Deceney.

From the Tribune. The President of the United States, imposingly attended, is on a speaking tour through the country. Very large crowds are naturally attracted to see and hear him. All who see fit unite to do him hono, and those who do not-(witness the Philadelphia Councils)-are assailed as wanting in respect for his high office. Yet the President chooses, in his wayside harangues, to make such remarks as the following from the balcony of the Delmonico's on Wednesday evening:-

"I will repeat, and thank God that I have the power to repeat it, what I have said elsewhere before, that the August Convention which met in Fhiladelphia, in the midst of enemies and those who

are opposed to the restoration of the Union of these States, was to me a cheering indication that we should some out right in the end. * * Ins Rebellion has been completely crushed in the South. If intend now to fight the cumies of the Union in the North. God being willing, and with your help. I triend to fight out the battle with Northern traitors."

-We will not here repel these atrocious calumnies. No fit reply would be compatible with the respect due to the office which, through a great crime, has descended to Andrew Johnson. We simply ask every thoughtful citizen to judge how such language falling habitually from the mouth of the President, can be reconciled with the demand that Republican functionacies should honor and feast him as the ruler and chief of the American people?

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EASTON Pennsylvania. April 4, 1866.

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MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY EVEN

INGS.

DIRECT PRIVATE TUITION
given in classes or single lessons every morning.

Terms, etc., made known at D. L. Carpenter & Son's
Academy.

D. L. Carpenter & Son will give their attention to all
the latest fashionable dances of the season.

All Galops, Waltzes, Hops, etc., and the many different figures of the
GERMAN COTILLION
together, he will teach as usual all round dances and
quadrilles, and, in fact, any dance that may be requested Scholars can commence at any time unring
the fall and winter seasons.

PRIVATE COTILLION SOIREES
will be given to scholars and irlends at his Rooms this
season, as well as a course of Evening Subscription
Soirees at the Musical Fund Hall, and a grand Masque
Subscription Bail in February; also, his Twenty-second
Annual Floral Bail will be given at the Academy of
Music this season Information will be given on application to D. L. Carpenter

Tickets are ready at his rooms to: his Opening Soiree.

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NEW BOUNTY BILL-ALL SOLDIERS who enlisted for three years, since April 18, 1861. and served their full term of service, or were discharged before said term of service on account of wounds, and received one bundred dollars bounty and no more, are entitled to receive an additional one hundred dollars. Widows, minor children, or parents of deceased soldiers who enlisted for three years and died in the service, or from diseases or wounds contracted in the service and line of duty, are entitled to receive an additional one

hundred dollars. Call or address GEORGE W. FORD. No. 241 DOCK Street One door below Third. who has all the necessary forms to collect these claims.

BOUNTY. SOLDIERS WHO SERVED by three years and received only \$100 bounty, can now receive another \$00. The parents, widows and minor children of the same class of soldiers are entitled to \$100. Soldiers discharged on account of wounds from three-year reg ments are entitled to \$100 additional. It discharged for wounds from regiments serving two years, or less, \$50. The heirs of soldiers serving in regiments organized for two years, or less, can recover \$50. Discharged soldiers in the country can forward me their discharges, and heirs of soldiers can write, stating particulars of their cases, and they will have prompt attention. Apply to have prompt attention. Apply to
JOHN M. POMEROY.
821m No. 224 S. FOURTH Street

DENNSYLVANIA RESERVES WHO SERVED three years and old not re-enlist are all entitled to \$160 bounty. Also, the helts of all who died in the service, or were discharged for wounds. I have rolls of the heaerves. Apply to, or address, sending discharge, JOHN M. POMEROY.

8 2 lm] Formerly Paymaster Pennsylvania Reserves.

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