#### THE "DUNDERBERG."

Experimental Trip of the "Thunder Mountain"-Gratifying Success Throughout-Something for Fereign Digestion-Our Naval Chef d'Œuvre,

The first experimental trip of the mammoth armored ram, the Dunderberg, literally the "Thunder-Mountain," occurred yesterday, and in its results was as thorough a success as were the interests that hung upon its issue of grand and grave importance. At 5 o'clock, the starting hour, our reporter noticed on board Mr. William H. Webb, the contractor and constructor; Mr. Meschler, the foreman-in-chief of Mr. Webb's yard; Mr. Boach, builder of the engines: Mr. Erastus W. Smith, controlling constructive engineer; and Mr. Thomas Main, his assistant, with Captain James Comstock, late of the Baltic, Coilins' line, in command of the Dunderberg, which was manned by thirty seamen, and run which was manned by thirty seamen, and run by one bundred and ten firemen, assistant englmeers, etc., the full complement, directed by Mr. John Caliahau, the active engineer. The party was limited to those enumerated, as the purpose of the trip was purely scientific, and the mability of accommodating all the friends of the builders would have proved as complete as the selection of a favored few would have been invidious; so only the parties directly concerned were allowed to go.

STEAMING OUT PROM THE DOCK. Early as was the hour the spacious deck at the foot of Sixth street was thickly sprinkled with spectators, mostly shipwrights, and as the stentorian voice of Captain Comstock gave the order: "Let all go!" motion was first imparted to the immense mass that has known no other except the tidesway, for many months, and the Dunderberg steamed out into the waters, over which she is to hold martial empire, straight as a dart, steady as ever ship that floated, and big as a Colossus. Her egress was greeted with mighty cheers, whose echoes, floating over the stately iron craft, were taken up by the voya-gers and sent back with vocal usury shore-ward, until the air rang, and lungs could hurrah

The appearance of the Thunder-Mountain is not the defiant, rakish, saucy look that is fet tered from keel to truck on every chipper; but lying low in the waters, she spreads out into massivity, and proceeds with almost conscious and easily visible majesty of motion, bearing right on her undeviating course, breathing grim defiance and warning from ner short but im-mensely wide smoke-stack, and advancing with that wicked ram-prow that extends fifty over and under the surface, able to split and sink all the wooden walls man has launched

since Father Noale's floating menageric went into dry-dock on Ararat.

Her ochre-red hae of grimly prolonged out-line contrasts with the black baptism of smoke that halos her powerful, unswaying progress, and when the mighty ordnance pout immense sable has through the gaping portholes, the effect will be still vaster and more imposing. All were delighted with the beautiful obedience and working of the ram. As only to reducthe friction of the engines was the purpose of the trip, and to familiarize the men with their management, but the moderate pressure of sixteen pounds of steam was allowed. This secured forty revolutions of the enormous screw wheels per minute, and shot the symmetrical mass along at an hourly rate of ten knots. So devoid of the least tendency to roll, or even to indulate, was the vessel, that, but for the breathing of the gigantic sceam lungs and the recession of outside objects, the motion would have been barely perceptible. Every one on board was permeased with enthusiasm, from the cabin boy to commodore, congratulation and compliment interpassed between all, and a proposition to run into and pulverze Governor's Island failed by only one vote, as did also a motion to ram of Sandy Hook from main Jersey, and assure a quarantine to the Empire

DIARY OF THE EXPEDITION. Embarked from Sixth Street Dock at 5.45 A. M. Steamed directly for Booklyn Navy Yard, where were taken on board the tollowing officers of the Government, ordered to superintend the working of the ram:-Post-Captains Ringgold and Rausom, and Engineers Danby and Porse, of the United States navy. Rear-Admiral Gregory was detained by sickness. After steaming at will around the harbor as tar as Christopher and Canal streets, the ram was headed for the Narrows, by way of Buttermilk Channel, dirst passing and saluting the Persia off her dock at Jersey City. The Narrows were reached at 8-45 A. M., and Forts Latayette and Richmond dipped ensigns to the Danderberg, the recognition being returned amid the tremendous choers of craw and garrison, the latter being in line for in-

At 9 o'clock all sat down to a hearty breakfast, with an appetite whetted by saline air and ex-nitaration. Barely had the joint merits of the repast and the vessel been well discussed before the lightship was reached and open ocean gained. Here at 9.45 the whole party came on alock to witness the test evolutions of the ram, which was turned repeatedly, forty-one times in all, in a space barely more than half her total iengin, 380 feet 4 inches, each complete revolution being made in an average time of three minutes and thirty seconds, by our reporter's watch, and not the least dipping or lateral furching being noticeable to the acutest observation. As a prophecy and exhibition of the rapidity and facility with which, in case of conflict, the nautical annihilator could "change her base," either to vary the direction of her dis-charges or to bisect her opponent, this execution was pronounced unapproachable on the part of anything else that now carries cannon, by the unanimous verdict of the officials on

During the day the Dunderberg was steamed around the Lower Bay, and thrice up the North river as far as Canal street. The news of her departure had spread through the city, and the dock was black with excited thousands, who cheered lustily her every appearance. The men-of-war ships and merchantmen of all nations in the harbor were crowded, what with their crews and the adventurous many that had boarded their decks for obsesvation, from the two cities and from the mosquito marshes of the State of Camden and Amboy. Glasses innumerable were levelled, hosts of flags fluttered welcome, deep-throated huzzas everywhere ribboned the air. The progress of the Dunderberg was as complete an ovation as it was a vindication of the immense expenditure, labor, and design bestowed upon her structure. Of the collation, the speeches, the songs, toasts, and grand edible and social good time generally, space debars mention.

At 6 o'clock the Dunderberg steamed back

without accident to her dock taking advantage of the then prevailing high water to accommodate her birge draught of twenty-one feet, and the party disembarked. One or two other similar short trips are projected before the decisive trial trip, to extend through five days, is to occur. During this excursion the Dunderberg developed exactly one-half her power of steam-pressure, and one-half the numper of assured possible maximum revolutions of

the screw wheel.
The amount of pre-sure of steam was sixteen pounds to the square inch, the number of revo-lutions was forty to the minute, the speed ten knots an hour. The doubles of these rates ob-viously cipher themselves, and the degree of power they express would exceed credibility, did not science and figures demonstrate them beyond cavil. To this irresistibility add involnerability and impregnability, and the Dunder berg as a fact and a possibility may be compre-hended.—N. Y. World.

-A bride for the Young Prince Imperial is already talked of. It is said that the Emperor intends to solicit the hand of the daughter of the English Princess Royal (Crown Princess of Prussia) for his son. The Prince is in his twelfth year, the Princess is four years old.

AUCTION SALES.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET Street.

B. SCOTT, JR., AU

# GREAT CONVENTION.

PROCEEDINGS THIS AFTERNOON

wood, of Texas.

Remarks of the Hon. John Minor Botts.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Continued from the Third Edition.] Action on the Address.

# When the reading of the Address had been con-cluded, the Hon. John Minor Botts of Virginia, arose and said:—Mr. President, the very able and lucid address just read, sir—(louder), my voice is hourse with speaking last night in the open sir— meets, sir, with my cordial approval. There is but a single line in this address to which I think, objection can be made, the omission of which cannot injure its

lorce.

I regard it as the most formidable indictment against one man that has ever occur brought by any grand jury (cheers), and its severity consists in its trath. (Cheers.) And I simply rise to move its unanimous adoption. It is that the Southern States have proscribed Democratic literature as incendiary, while, in my opinion, Democratic literature is the only literature that is tolerated. (Cheers.) I hope it will be stricken out. ("Strike it out.")

Mr. Tucker, of Virginia—I rise to move that action upon the Address be postponed until to morrow.

morning. ('No!no!'') My motion must be heard.
I want it to be printed that I may examine
it, as the gentleman has just said ne objected
to but one line. We must be permitted to examine it; we must be heard, as we did not come up
here simply to innorm the world that Andrew Johnon was a traitor. The world knew it. I want a chance for mysen to examine the docu-

want a cannot for myself to examine the document.

Judge Sherwood, of Texas, by courtesy obtaining the floor, said:—I rise for the purpose of commending every sentiment which has been put forth in the Address. (Cheera.) No one has a higher opinion of it than myself; I concar with every word of it; out one assumption is mode I wish to bring to your attention.

It occlares that 8,000,000 out of the 12,000 000 of the South are loyal; but I want to have 10,000 000 of the south are loyal; but I want to have 10,000 000 of the south are loyal; but I want to have 10,000 000 of the south are loyal; but I want to have 10,000 000 of the south are loyal; but I want to have 10,000 only of these made loyal chizens of the United States. Whist there are 8,000,000 who have overy motive to be loyal, they shall not be stacked by prejudices of coste (Calers.) Now while I agree with this and every other sentiment presented I rise for the purpose of offering a substitute. I think that Address to be like the Hiberman's address, a little too snort at both ends.

I wish the Address printed and circulated through the country, out I do not think it covers the whole ground. I now beg to present my substitute.

Judge Sherwood then came upon the platform to read his substitute, and said, I would request the entire allence of the Convention, that my voice may

Sherwood's Substitute for the Address. Mr. Sherwood then proceeded to read his address, which was an able and lengthy document. Its formation principle was that the government of the people must rest upon the principle of entire representation of all rac softhe population. The cornerstone of the Rebei Government being declared officially to be the divinity of slavery, all the action of the Government of the United States should be directed to the purpose of destroying all the ideas upon which the Rebeilion sprung into life. The Rebeil leaders were most alraid of being a rrigated before their deluded followers, and before the tribunal of the American nation, as the assailers and destroyers of republican institutions. Upon that ground they should then be met and condemned. Mr. Sherwood then proceede ! to read his address.

ground they should then be met and condemned.

The constitutional provisions to meet the emer encies in the administration of the Government of the United States, embod/ power to declare re-volted States Territories, and to remoddel their is itutions in strict accordance with republic in

Mr. Madison had said, the general Government ought to have the power to preserve the Govern-ments of the several States from innovations of a monageideal or aristocratic nature; but in the ne tional authorities is also lodged the power, inherent in all Governmen's, or preserving itself from all attacks upon its very existence, come from what-ever quarter they may. It was taus the Rebel construction of the Constitu-

tion that assailed the very integrity of our land. Under the dogma of "state Rights," the Rebel leaders sought to cover their netations and ambitions designs with a coak of patriotism and devotion to several States.

Emanc pation was a political as well as military necessity, and the events during and after the Rebellion have substantiated the declaration. Emancipation was an industrial necessity, as the very state of slavery necessitated a waste of labor by an un concealed aversion of the laborers to do less. Thus, while the workmen of the free States have increased their wealth, the slave States have fallen

increased their wealth, the slave States have fallen behind.

Thus, while every man, woman, and child in Rhode Island carned by the last census a vearly wealth of \$164. South Carolina's saving per capita was only \$56. New Jersey saved \$129: North Carolina enly \$44; Connecticut \$166; Alabama \$53; New York \$112; Virginia \$59; Vermont \$36; Florida \$55; Pornusylvania \$99; Georgia \$61: New Hampshire \$161; Arkausas \$62; Massachusetts \$166; Louisiana, \$65.

The responsitilities and embarassments thrown upon Congress have been most manifold. The socialed conservatism of the South has united to crush out all loyal adherence to the Government and the provisions of the Government. How useless was it to pass laws to restrain Rebel principles, when the Executive stood between the laws and their execution, even when Governmental authority alone could give protection to the loyal people of the South! The power of Congress was to enact lawe, and the duty of the Executive was to execute them. Congress has, beyond the power of enact ment, the power to constrain and restrain all other departments of the Government in their execution of the laws. The supreme Court had decared this none but the law-making power could trench on egislative ground.

The issue between the Pre-ident and Congress brought up the question whether in his initiation of a line of action encroaching u on the authority of

brought up the question whether in his initiation of a line of act on encroaching u on the authority of Congress, he has not committed an indicable

The military power was made subordinate to the political power by the framers of the Constitution who subordinated the former to impeachment by the latter. Every act of Executive usurpation should be met at the very outset, that it might not be established as a precedent that danger was yet to

be established as a precedent that danger was yet to be met by our nation, as it had proved the sunked rock upon which all previous republics, except Switzerland, had foundered.

The most amiltious and the most unscrupulous leader has ever declared his purposes to be established on principles of devotion to the rights and happiness of the neop e. An infallible touch tone to reveal his succertly is to note whether he advocates the fullest grant or civil rights to every citizen. The elements composing the diverse parties were worthy the follest graph of civil ri, his to every citizen. The chements composing the diverse parties were worthy of con ideration. One party has the idea of the usurgation of the President (cheers); the other is to break down the authority and integrity of congress. It would have been quietal easy for the President to have conquered the bannes of the Rebellion, as to have gone over to the aiverse party and sought to force the North to the Rebelliews. If the President in his late declarations force had well another civil war, the Convention would meet him unfinchingly on that ground. (Cheers)

Ingly on that ground. (Cheers)

The announcement of the "A. Po'icy" doctrines, in their avowal, we spread broadcast throughout the South; and these views were printed and rei crated by evers Robel press and Robel man, while every apphance, socially and positically, was prought into requisition to make treason respectable and loyalty socious.

Now. it was time enough to appease Robels when they were willing to have a Government tounded on the golden rule.

The Convention would declare that not less than 20 000 000 of citizens were interested in these truths being ratified; and that the Convention demanded the right of suffrage being given to every loyal man, be he while or black (cheers), and that no Rebe should be allowed to vote or to hold office, (Cheers

The protective powers of Congress are manifold. The elanges of the war have made many things right and proper that before the Rebellion had no decided c aim to recognition. The freedom granted to four willions of slaves rendered it obligatory that Congress should legislate for them as decidedly as it had done to retain them in slavery by the enactment of the Fugitive Slave law.

month of the Fugitive Slave law.

Congress has power to carry into existence every enac ment necessary to secure the privileges of this

cecond. These provisions must be embodied in the Constitution.

Third. If necessary to secure this, Rebels must be Fourth. The Union's obligations, and her reward of gratitude to the soldiers, must be considered

Question on the Adoption of the Appeal.

A Powerful and Exhaustive Sneech of Judge Sher
Of gratitude to the soldiers, interior invious. Fifth. The Rebel debt must be ever repudiated. The disposition of Congress is known throughout the country to be that all the State government the country to be the country to be t

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

At about half-past 9, or nearly 10 o'clock, the delegates commenced assembling, and soon the body of the ball was filled to overflowing by delegates, Umon League members, and ladies. The reports of the Committees on Resolutions and Address was the universal subject of conversation, and the rumor that negro suffrage would be successfully opposed in the Convention caused, at times, considerable excitement, and the periodical luli would be followed by a hubbub of increased vehemence,

At twenty minutes to 11 o'clock the Convention was called to order by President Speed, with the announcement that God's b essing would be supplicated on the proceedings of the Convention by Hev. Dr. Nadal. His supplication was at once impassioned, cloquent, and or a charitable tendency. He prayed most fervently for Andrew Johnson, that Providence might inspire him with regard for the good or the citizens and the present and ruture weal of the country. Immediately upon the conclusion of the prayer the sac. ed silence was abruptly broken by one of the Maryland delegation, who offered a resolution.

The report of the Committee on Address was called for, and the President asked them to advance to the platform. Senator Creswell, of Maryland, advanced to the platform, and commenced reading the address. From the first word unparalleled and consterous enthusiasm prevailed. Various sentiments, expressive of the traitorous policy of the President, and the lovalty of the Union-loving Republicans of the South, were received with long-continued and energetic plaudits. Particularly the three following, that in Andrew Johnson "they had expected a benefactor, but discovered a persecutor," and a quotation from Abraham Laucoln's address at Gettysburg, that the Government "of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth," and besides. that "there were will in the South those who were strong enough to resist the tyranny of treason," called forth expressions of approbation in loud and continued cheers; the delegates rose with one impulse to their feet, the ladies waved their handkerchiels, and an uproar ensued that for a time threatened to rend the root asunder. Upon the conclusion of the reading of this address, and after quiet was again restored, Mr Botts, of Virginia. arose and commenced to suggest a slight amendment of the address. On account or his speaking last night in the open air, he was exceedingly hoarse, and upon being called upon repeatedly to raise his voice he became slightly indignant, and roared out like a Stentor, that he tound fault in but a single time in the Address, which was that, "Democratic interature was proscribes in the South and declared incendeary," when, on the contrary, Democratic literature was the only kind that was tolerated there. He therefore moved that the Address be adopted by acclamation, conting only the above paragraph

He had hardly concluded his motion when one of his colleagues arose and suggested that action on the adoption of the Addre s be deterred until tomorrow. He was interrupted in his motion by lond expressions of disappropation. He shouted them down by an emphate declaration that he would be heard, on which determinate assertion periect quiet was secured. As a reason for his motion he said that he wished that the Address be published and circulated among the delegates, so that it can be studied, as the gentleman from Virginia had evidently done; and from principle he refused to accede to the adoption of an Address, of the tenor of the contents of which he knew but httle. He was interrupted in his explanation by Mr. Sherwood, of Texas, who said the document expressed sentiments or a character gratifying to the delegates of this Convention; but it was not alone to proscribe the policy of Andrew Johnson for which they had convened. He therefore offered another address as a substitute, expressing more of the sentiments of the Southern people, and more of the reasons that called them together.

DE BENNEVILLE, On the 5th Instant, JAMES S. DE BENNEVILLE, formerly Surgeon 11th Pennsylva-The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the inneral, at his late residence, No. 1716 Pine street on Saturday morning at 16 o'clock. To proceed to Branchtown

SPECIAL NOTICE

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,

PHILADELPHIA, September 6, 1866.

Addresses will be delivered by Eminent Speakers

LOYAL SOUTHERN DELEGATION.

AND OTHERS,

NIGHT. THIS

NATIONAL HALL,

MARKET STREET.

AND IN FRONT OF THE

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,

By Order of the Committee on Public Meetings.

A UGUST SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO 5-208.

STERLING, LANE & CO.,

No. 110 South THIRD Street.

9 6 tf5p THERIFF'S SALE .- VARIOUS LOTS OF Hostery, Knit Goeda, Woollen Yara, Bo'ions, etc., to be sold Te-MORROW (Friday) MORNING, Sept. 7, at 10 o'cleck, at No. 238 CHURCH Albey, second tory.

#### EUROPE.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cable.

Peace Between Prussia and Saxony.

Extra Prussian Levies Disbanded.

for the War.

What Hesse-Darmstadt Pays

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Negotiations for Peace in Progress Te-Day. Berlin, September 6 .- Since the expiration of the armistice between Prussia and Saxony, the Plenipotentiaries of the two countries have met, and peace negotiations have been formaily opened by the representative of Saxony.

FRUSSIA AND SAMONY.

PRUSSIA.

Material Reduction of the Army Ordered. BELLIN, September 6,-Reports have been current that orders were issued a few days since to the military commanders to prepare for a material reduction of their effective torce. and it is now stated in official circles that the reduction of the Prussian army commenced

HEUSE-DARMSTADT.

The Duchy Pays Her Share of the War-Expenses. BERLIN. September 6 .- In addition to the

bree millions of florins paid by Heise-Darmstadt, in compliance with the demands or Prussia, has ceded to the latter power twenty square miles of her territory as an indomnity for war

Philada, Stock Exchange Sales, Sept. 8-

	manager research receipter to
Reported by De Haven & B	ro., No. 40 S. Third street.
BEIWEEN	
82000 U S 7 50s. June 105	100 sa susq Can 60 3e3
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200 Kh Dn zei 15-16	100 sh dobs0 57
300 vn Cata Dt 33	200 sh 60
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200 sh do 383	45 sh M & M ne 31
100 sh do 331	TWENT TIMESON
SECOND	BOARD
\$4000 Pa 5s 954)	\$2000 - & A 6a 88 to
\$17.00 Phi 6s.new 996	\$500 U S 10 40a 991
\$2,000 do 993	25 sh Mech Bins 32
\$4000 do 992	74 su Leh Val 05 65
\$7500 Sch Nav 6s 82. 85	2 sh Ca & A 129}

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

New York, September 6 — Cotion steady at 32 @ 35c. Flour steady and unsett ed. 8500 bals, so at 8 atc. \$6:10±10±50; Oh'o. \$8@12; Western, \$5 @ 9 30; Southern, \$9 30±15 25. Whest quiet; at each unimpergent. Core tirm and advanced jet; 35 000 bushets sold at \$2 c. Beet steady. Pork firm; mess \$13.87. Lard duit Whisky duit.

NEW YORK, September 6 -Stocks lower, Chicago NEW YORK, September 6 — Stocks lower, Chicaeo and Rock Island, 1993; Cumber and preferred 45;; Illinois preierred, 1:21; Medipan Southern, 82; New York Contral, 1934; Reading, 113]; Hudden River 120; Missouri 6s 77; Eric Ramons, 76;; Bos on Water Fower, 20; Western Unlow, 57;; treasury notes, 100;; 10 40s, 98;; 5 20;, 111; Coupon 6s, 111]; Gold, 125;

INTERESTING TO EVERY ONE. - The Lades' Fair for the Presbyterian Churca opened last evening at the Odd Fellows' Hall Franktord. The extensive, varied, and beautiful display, selected with such excellent taste, is very complimentary to the lady managers. It is in every respect first class, and the moderate prices asked deserve the attention of all who are comreas to obtain useful articles and a measure ride to assemble of a present ride to grankford.

1866.

# FALL FASHIONS

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## ELLIPTIC

(Or Double Spring)

### RT

THE LATEST STYLES ARE NOW MADE

VERY LIGHT.

They will not BEND or BREAK like the single springs, but will PRESENVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL HAPE, where three or four ordinary skirts ha , been THROWN ASIDE AS USE-LESS. They are the most ELASTIC, FLEXIBLE, ING DURABLE SKIRT MANUFACIURED. They OMBINE Comfort, Durability, and Economy, with that ELFGANCE of SHAPE which has made the

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Has a handsome assortment of MILLIA PRA - Altern and Innuis' Hg s and caps, cities, covers Crapes Ribbons, Fenthers, Flowers, Frames, etc.

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NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET Being neatly fitted up, will open for FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS ON THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER.

Two large Con numberting Rooms on the second floor well adapted for a tamity. CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

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WEDDING-CAKE FINE CUT

TOBACCO. The only FINE CUT TOBACCO ever manufacture

The Best in the Market. EVERYBODY USES IT Manufactured from the Best Leaf. SOLD EVERYWHERE

Factory, S.F. corner BROAD and WALLACE Streets PERFECTION

IS RABELY ATTAINED YET

A. B. W. BULLARD'S IMPROVED OIL SOAP. FOR BEMOVING

Grease, Pairt, Pitch, and Varnish. From all Goods of Durable Colors, is ahead of anythms yet discovered

If leaves the Goods soft, and as periect as when new, with no spot upon which dust can corect, as is the case with all the preparations heretorer sold for cleaning goods.

It is delicately perinned and entirely free from the disagreeable odor of Benzine, and all other resinous fiulds.

COUNTERFEITS

Of this preparation are extant therefore he sure and take none but that which has the autograph of A. B. W bULLA aD on the label

Manniactured by the Proprietors. A. B. W. BULLARD & CO., WORCESTER, MASS.

General Agents for Pennsylvania, DYOTT & CO.,

No. 232 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia. For sale by all Druggists.

THREE IMPORTANT ACENCIES.

THE CELEBRATED Lilne's Chilled Iron Safes.

apest and best, indeed, the only strictly Fire and Burglar-Proof Safe made The modern and ex remely popular STEAM ENGINE PACKING!

Called Miller's Lubricative Steam Packing, unsurpassed and unequalled.

AND THE SCALES FROM THE GREAT BEND SCALE WORKS, PENNSYLVANIA. Scales warranted equal to any in the market, and on terms much more favorable

solicits the attention of all parties interested, both the dealer and consumer, hoping to nierit (as he has already received) the continuance of a liberal public patronage. M. C. SADLER, AGENT,

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FOR RAILINGS, STORE PRONTS, GUARDS, PARTITIONS, IRON BEDSTEADS, AND WIRE WORK,

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