THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR LYENING TELFGRAPH

The Incurable Southern Fire - Enters and their Folly. From the Berald

The king's evil or hereditary gout can be easier cured than the impracticable theories and herestes of an old Southern polit cran of the seces sion school. To use an often repeated but pertectly applicable simile, tacy are like the old Bourbons-they never forget or learn anything. We have had several striking examples of this

Wade Hampton delivered a speech in South Carolina a few days ago which is very much the same in tone and sentiment as those uttered just previous to the war. He still holds to the right of secession, and makes martyrs of those who plunged the country tato the most terrible civil war on record. We might not notice there explodes tallacies if the evil results of holding hem did not extend beyond Mr. Hampton, But he is a prominent man, and his language is cal-culated to do a great deal of mischiel to the South, It will tend to keep alive sectional harry. to inculcate erroneous views among the Southern people as to their condition and rights, to irri-tate the North, and to give the radicals a powerful argument to refuse them political restora-tion. Wade Hampton, and tuose like him, are practically the worst enemies of the South,

Another of this old State rights secession school, Mr Humphreys, the Governor of Mississipp, in a message to the Legislature takes very decided ground against the North with regard the Constitutional amendment. He tells the Legislature that he presumes the mere reading of that amenoment will be sufficient to cause its rejection. This attempt to forestall and influence the action of that body deserves the severest condemnation. It is a wicked attempt to array the people of Mississippi against the sentiment of the North—against those who have absolute power over the destiny of the South. Such conduct is reckless and suicidal in the extense.

The same foolish and destructive course is pursued by other prominent Southernors of that class, and by the remains of the stup d fire-eating press. We see the old leaven at work in the Richmand papers, and now and then in those of Nashville and Memphis, Tennessee; of New Orleans, Mobile, and of other sections of the South. South Carolina, which was the most extreme secession State, is now more moderate than any of the others, notwithstanding the indammatory harangues of a few such men as

Wade Hampton. These old politicians and editors seem to forget that there has been a tremendous revolution, and that they are a conquered people, entirely at the wercy of their conquerors. Hair split-ting quibbles and arguments about political rights are all out of place. The right of the strongest is the only right that governs in their case. Nominally they are in the Union, but practically Congress has excluded them from being united politically with the North, and it has the power to exclude them indefinitely if the people sustain its action. It is no use to app at to the Constitution, to the law, to the terms of surrender, to the pardoning power of the President, to their reconstruction under the action of 5the Executive, or to anything eise against this fact. They cannot be fully restored till Congress thinks proper to restore them. Why, thee, resist? Why destroy themselves by a hopeless conflict with a body that has their destiny in its hands?

There was but one other power left to which they could appeal on the question of immediate testoration without further conditions, or restoration with the conditions of Congress, and that was the people of the North. The and that was the people of the North. The appeal has been made, and the elections show beyond all doubt that public sentiment has decided that they can only come back to their original political status through one condition. the Constitutional amendment, as laid down by Congress. That is the sum and end of the

whole argument. But some may say, Let us wait; there may be a change of public opinion, and a Congress may be elected more ravorable to us. This is very dangerous ground to stand upon. The longer they are kept out the more chronic ther care becomes and the more difficult to treat. The politicians of the North, or even the people, might find out that they could govern and keep the South in subjection, and hold all the political power of the republic without admitting that section at all, or for a long time to come. We do not think that this or any future Congress is likely to offer the Southerners more favorable terms than are now offered in the Constitutional amendment, and the chances are that if these be rejected more disagreeable ones will be required.

Certain short-sighted and impracticable men ay, "Well, let us remain out if we cannot get a without accepting these conditions." What, we ask, will you sacridee your interests, keep your eives in a state of political slavery, and erhaps ruin your magnificent country, through false pride and holding to an untenable theory of right which does not practically exist? We cannot believe the mass of the Southern people will take such a rumous position. They had better throw overboard the Jonahs-their old political leaders, who have done so much mis-chief already, and save themselves and their

This is the question of the time for the South. If we mistake not, it is going to create great asstation and new parties there. The old lea lers of the Secession stamp, such as Wade Hampton and Humphreys, who are excluded, for a time at least, from political privileges by the Constitutional amendment, will oppose its adoption with all their might. A large portion of the sensible and conservative people will see that their interests do not lie in such a course. The coming conflict in the South will be between these parties, and it may become a very sharp one. In that case political excitement on the question will be transferred from the North to

But whatever the extreme Southern States may do, the Constitutional amendment will surely be accepted by a sufficient number of all the States. They cannot prevent it. We advise them, therefore, it even the conditions the amendment imposes be unpalatable, to make a virtue of necessity and accept it at once. Get restored by all means and without delay. All ot her difficulties can be adjusted afterwards.

Tyranny of Party.

From the Times. The Boston Daily Advertiser, commenting on

Mr. Beecher's recent political action, says:-"When Mr. Beccher's Cleveland letter appeared, it was understood by its general tenor peared, it was understood by its general tenor that the writer opposed Congress and desired to be enrolled among the friends of the President. Then came the letter to Plymouth Church, and here Mr. Beecher expressly declared that he occupied a position midway between the President and Congress, that ne would not become a partisan, and that he would adhere to his opinions. On Monday evening Mr. Beecher delivered an elaborate address at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, before a large assembly of his fellow-citizens, and here he advocated the principles of the Republican party vocated the principles of the Republican party so plainly and emphatically that he received the hearty endorsement of even the editor of the

Independent, who spoke after him." And the World appends the characteristic argument, "Here is Mr. Beecher occupying three different positions in as many weeks. This is a fair illustration of the style of criticism applied nowadays by political journalists to public men. Not a word as to the principles which Mr. Beecher maintains; not a syllable as to whether he is right or wrong in his judgment of public affairs; which party or faction does he belong to is the only question asked. Is he with the

ANTHORETY IN THE WHITE STREET WAS A STREET, MANY AND ASSESSMENT OF STREET, MANY AND ASSESSMEN

President or with Congress? That's the question, and the only question, which aaghody thinks it worth world to raise.

Nor is Le allowed to have any opinions of his own which do not agree with one or the other of these confending factions. Either the President must be wholly and entirely right, or uterly and intentionally wrong; either Congress must be supported or denounced, without qualification, modification, or reservation of any sort; or else the unfucky man who ventures to form and express an opinion on the subject is set down as being on both sides, as holding two or three opinions, or as vaciliating from one side to the other, from some dishonest and dis graceful motive—probably because he is a "Rebel at heart," or else because he is in pursuit of "bread and butter."

All this is mexpressibly narrow and intolerant, rd when applied to such a man as Mr. Beecher is insulting and arrogant. Mr. Beecher is quite as capable of forming an opin on on political topics, worthy of respect, as the grogshop politicians who organize party movements and lay down the law of party action for obedient journalists and whipperson. His opinions are quite as likely to be disinterested as those of the writers in the World; and his right to form and after them would seem to be quite as clear and action the worlds. and unmistakable. But unless he echoes the catch words of party-unless he repeats, parrot-like, its creeds and declarations of fatth-unless he exalts its supporters and vilifies and denounces all who hesitate at any of its enormites, he is himself branded as a traitor, and held up to general seem and contempt. We are not in the least surprised at this in the World, but we look

for better things in the Boston Daily Advertiser A party which can tolerate no independence of opinion cannot long maintain its ascendancy. Certainly a party which cannot permit a man like Mr. Beecher to express his opinions freely on public affairs, without binding himself to a rigid and infexible adhesion to some special party, or taction, or man, does not deserve success which it would certainly degrade and

The Spice of Variety.

From the Tribune. Mr. Johnson's opinions are wanted in Massachusetts upon several novel topics. He has a kind of party in that State with no great vitality to spare, made up mostly of the politically lame, halt, and blind, with a sprinkling of galvanized ghosts. Although its chances of success may be fairly stated at nothing at all, and perhaps even a little lower, it is going through the motions of a campaign with indomitable gravity, convening, nominating, and addressing as if the whole thing had in it an element of reality, had were not the sheerest bit of Quixotry in the world. It does not rise to the cheerfulness of a forlorn hope; it has only the convulsive activity of despair, and is thus wildly putting into its programme not, indeed, the beauty of a vegeta-ble diet, or the verity of the spiritual-rappings, or the non-contagious character of cholera, but still news of a nke incongruous and surprising character. It evidently shrinks, bold as it is, from going to the people of Massachusetts upon national issues, for that would be to invoke upon its own head sentence of death without

hive minutes' reprieve. So its State Convention, after nominating for Governor a Lowell lawyer wno is unknown to fame, and likely to remain so, sole mnly indorsed the right-hour movement, and as solemnly repudiated the prohibitory liquor law! Now, we can understand that it is Johnsonian to support the vetoes, to abuse Congress, and to try desperately to get office; but in what respect it is Johnson an to support an eight-hour movement, or to oppose a prohibitory liquor la v, passes our comprehension. Has anybody ever been informed of the President's views, if he has any, on those subjects? Did hts National Convention either smitingly or tearfully take action upon these topics? And, the main matter being the election of members of Congress, for or against "my policy," is it not mere clumsiness, or may be demagogy, to lug in by the ears these local issues to make up for wretchedly bad national politics?

There may be men in Massachusetts who are quite willing to get to Congress to be sworn servants of the White House, the supple and uncomplaining instruments of the President, the ready registers of the Executive edits. This we do not object to if they can find people enough in their districts who are sufficiently foolish, or idiotic, or base to vote for them. If they can get elected, let them take their seats, and pocket their pay, and obey orders, and be as happy as they can. But such a place is bad enough without the additional shame of getting into it by false pretenses. We admit that a party be marked by great poverty of principle and that the templation to pick up such as may be found lying about loosely may be too much for a beggarly candidate; but we insist that in such case ne should carry two wallets, and (as affairs are now) should not try to make one bag do duty both for the State and the nation. It is

mixing up matters a little too promis mously. business of a Johnson member of Con gress will be to vote as the President may order him to vote; and as that functionary is not famous for adhering to his notions, the Lord only knows what a Johnson member of Congress may be called upon to vote for or to vote against. It is impossible, therefore, for a Johnson candidate for Congress to favor a delighted world with his creed. He may, possibly, know what it is to-day, but how is ne to know what it will be to-morrow? Under such delicate circumstances, he keeps as mun as may be about Washington matters, and takes all possible advantage of anything local which may turn up. But we hope that the people, not only in Massa-chusetts, but in New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Indiana, will remember to vote nationally for national candidates, and be content to express their view of local legislation by their votes for local candidates. It would be shameful in such an emergency to lose a single mem-ber, especially through such tricks and subterfuges as we have been noticing.

Silence.

From the Tribune. Sydney Smith once said of a dinner party that it was remarkable for several brilliant flashes of silence:" and in the same way we may affirm that the President has illustrated his personal annals by not making a speech. When the great

temperance procession, the other day, paid him the honor of a marching salute, he merely "bowed his acknowledgments." If, upon his late tour, he had contented himself with bowing his acknowledgments, and with adhering to the golden wisdom of silence, instead of falling the golden wisdom of steines, instead of fairing into a flux of talk upon the minutest provocation, he would have spared himself, his friends, and the republic a vast deal of quite gratuitous mortification. We do not know that his late speechlessness is to be attributed to rational recentlessness. repentance, the natural result of his bitter ex-

Perhaps he was struck dumb by the extraordinary circumstance of a temperance procession calling upon himself, and feared, if he gave his visitors the smallest encouragement, that they would bring out the pledge and ask him to sign it. But we will not speculate appear matices. We accept the encouraging motives. We accept the encouraging upon motives.

upon motives. We 'accept the encouraging fact. The President might have made a speech; he did not make a speech; and he is entitled to the credit of his reticence. One who has been fifty times within an inch of rhetorical feo de se, should be encouraged by the willing plaudits of mankind whenever, with resolute self-denial, under great temptation to talk, he emulates the lamb in the hands of the shearers, and opens not his mouth.

It is a pleasure for us to be able to speak in these complimentary terms of Mr. Johnson. Nobody more gladly than we, will mark his progress in the practice of any possible virtue. Should be leave the chair of State a wiser and a better man, with more fiberal ideas of public policy, and with clearer notions of English grammar, that very fact will add to the satisfaction with which we shall see him retire. It is true that his school-bill will be pretty large, and the nation will be obliged to defray it; but he may in some sort be considered as thrown upon our charity, and however he may forget upon our charity, and however he may forget

his duty to the people, the people should not lorget their duty to him, as, indeed, if we may judge by recent elections, they show no signs of doing. It will be too much for us to expect in him the highest attainments; but Pestalozzi himself might be proud of persuading a papil naturally so front from the always rash experiment of publicly talking with nothing to say.

A HISTORY OF SIGNBOARDS.

Curious Relies-Signs of Past Times. A curious book, entitled "The History of Sign-coards from the Earliest Times to the Present Day," by Jacob Larwood and John Camden Hotten, has just appeared in London. It shows that significant history in England begins with the time of the Romans, that many queer things were painted on signs in former days, and that there was citen a display of epigrammatic with before the doors of public houses and in the lance and by-ways of England.

In days when !ew could read, says an English ournal-and when only the most important treets had names, white none or the houses in them were distinguished by numbers-nearly everybody set up some mark of his calling. The tailor showed a pair of scissors, the hosier s stocking, the cutler a knife, the bootmaker an awl; the vininer put in a promment place the picture of a bunch of grapes or a bush of everthe most common Roman sign for a public house—whence is derived the saying "Good wine needs no bush." Other public "Good wine needs no bush." Other public house signs were started in the Middle Ages, in those times, say Messrs. Larwood and Hotten, "the houses of the nobility, both in town and country, when the family was absent, were used as hostelries for travellers. The family arms always hung in front of the house, and the most conspicuous object in those arms gave a name to the establishment among travellers, who unacquainted with the mysteries of heraldry called a hon gules or azure by the vernacular name of the 'Red' or 'Blue Lion.' Such coats-of-arms gradually became a very popular inti-mation that there was 'good entertainment for all that passes-horses, marcs, men, and asses. and inukeepers began to adopt them, hanging out red lions and green dragous as the best way to acquaint the public that they offered food and sheiter."

As early as 1419, when the 'Liber Albus' of Guildhall was compiled, it was a subject of complaint that "the ale-stakes projecting in front of taverns in Chepe, and elsewhere in the city, extended too far over the King's highways, to the impeding of riders and others, and, by reason of their excessive weight, to the great deterioration of the houses in which they are fixed," and thence orth it was ordained that no taverner should have a sign "extending or lying over the King's highway of greater length than seven teet at most." Though forbidden to have signs nordinately large, all makeepers were bound by law to put forth some prominent token of their calling. In 1393 a brewer of Chelsea was pun-ished "for not putting up the usual sign;" and the taking down of a publican's signboard was equivalent to withdrawing his license. Thus we read in "A New Way to Pay Old Debts:"

"For this gross fault I here do damn thy license, For inding thee ever to lap or draw; For instantly 1 will, in mine own person.

Command the constables to pull down thy sign. In England, "King's Heads" exist without number, a great many being in honor of Henry the Eighth; a great many others in honor, or in mockery, of Charles the First. John Taylor, the water poet, set up a "Mourning Crown" at his tayern in Longacre, with a picture of King Charles' head. But that was soon pulled down, and then he set up his own portrait instead, accompanying it by this rayme i advertisement: "My signe was once a Crowne, but now it is
Changed by a sudden meramorpho-is.

The crowne was taken downe, and in the stead is placed John Taylor's, or the Poet's Head. A painter did my picture grat a make, And (for a signe) I hang'd it for his sake Now, it my picture's drawing can preva le 'I will draw my friends to me, and i'll draw ale. Two strings are better to a bow than one, And poeting does me small good alone So ale alone yields but small good to me, Except it as some spice of possie I he fruits of ale are unto drunkards such. o make 'em sweare and 'ye that drinks too much, But my ale being drunk with moveration,

will quench thirst and make merry recreation.
My book and signe were published for two ends,
I' invite my honest, civil, soder fr ends.
From such as are not such, I kindly pray,
I'll I send for 'em, let 'em keep away.
From Phænix Alley, the Globs Tavern nears,
The middle of Long Acre I disalt there.
"John Taylor, Pola Aquaticus."

The following extracts from the volume are

ADDISON'S RESORT. At the White Horse, in Kensington, Addison wrote several of his speciators. His tayorite other, when he stayed at this house was a billet of yeal and a bottle of claret. The old inn remained in its original state till about forty years ago, when it was pulled down and the name changed to the Holland Arms; but the sign is still preserved in the parior of the new or ability beautiful. establishment. THE "WHITE HORSE."

Edinburgh also has its tamous White Horse; n a close in the Canongate an inn, dating from the time of Queen Mary Stuart, and which Scott has introduced in one of his novels, may still be seen. It was well known to runaway couples, and bundreds have been made happy or un-happy for life "at a moment's notice" in its large rooms, in which, as well as in the White Hart in the Grassmarket, these impromptu marriages were as regularly performed as at Gretna Green. The White Horse Cellar, Piccadilly, now a tame omnibus office, was for more than a century one of the bustling coaching inns for the west. "Some persons think the sublimest object in nature is a ship launched on the bosom of the but give me, for my private satisfaction, the mail coaches that pour down Piccadilly of an evening, tear up the pavement, and devour the way before them to the Land's End,"—Hazhit. This place calls up pleasant fancies of travelling by the mail, through merry roads, with blooming hawfhorn and chesnut trees, larks singing aloft, the village bells and the bleek smith's hammer tanking in the distance. blue smith's hammer tinkling in the distance; but another White Horse Inn shows the dark side of the picture—the unsafety of the roads, for the White Horse, corner of Welbeck street, Cavendish square, was long a detached public house, where travellers customarily stopped for refreshment, and to examine their fire-arms before crossing the fields to Lasson green. The last White Horse we shall mention was in Pope's Head alley, the sign of John Sudbury and George Trumble, the first man that opened a print shop in London, in the beginning of the saventeenth century. Peacham, in his "Compleat Gentleman," says that Geitzius' engravings were commonly to be had in Pope's Head atley. There, also, in 1611, the first edition of Speed's "Great Britain" was published.

OTHER QUEER SIGNS. Abusive of the softer sex is the man loaded with mischief, the sign of an ale house in Oxford street. The original, said to be painted by Hogart, is fastened to the front of the house, and has the honor of being specified in the lease of the premises as one of the fixtures. An engraving of it is exhibited in the window. It represents a man carrying a woman, a magpie, and a sents a man carrying at the monkey, the woman with a glass of gin in her hand. In the background, on the left hand side, is a public house with a pair of horns as a "finial" on the gable end; this house is called "Cuckhold's Fortune;" a woman is passing in at the door, and a sow is asleep in a pothouse, with a label above, "She is as drunk as a sow," while two cats are making love on the root. On the right hand is a shop of S. Gripe, Pawnbroker, which a carpenter enters to pledge his tools. The eneraving is signed—"Drawn by Experience; engraved by Sorrow." Under it is the following rhyme:

"A monkey, a marpie, and a wife, Is the true emblem of strife." Richard Wilson, R. A., painted the Three Log-gerheads for an alchouse in North Wales, which gerheads for an alchouse in North Wales, which gave its name to the village of Loggerheads, near the town of Mould. The painting was still exhibited as a signboard in 1824, though little of Wilson's work remained, as it had been repeatedly touched up.

George Morland painted severa'; the Goat in Boots on the Fulham road is attributed to him, but has since been painted often over.

MATTERS MATRIMONIAL.

Oh! no, we never talk in French, Its sound no more is heard; Our il, s are now for id to speck the smal est fereign word.

I cannot say—' Mon cher ami,'
"Comment yous peries-yous?"
Nor he reply—"tres bien, mon auge,"

Oh! no, it wou d not do

I dare not sigh- ' Pensez a moi,"

Oi—"Serez yous fidele;"
Nor can he say—' I onjours a toi,"
Or—"An revoir, ma belle;"
And if—"Ne m'ou' liez pas"—stips out,
(As 'twill, ere I'm aware).
"They are talking French," is acreamed about,
Ere I can sed—"Mon cher."

And "m'a mez vous," I never hear.
Nor does he ever su —
"Jusqu'a la mort," so much we fear
To—"Parlez en Franca's."
All cars are open when he sits

Beside me after fea.

Lest be should say—"Acceptes-moi?".

And I should auswer— Oui." -Pamily jars are plenty as ever in pious New England, Nine divorces in one town of Vermont recently.

-Rumor forecasts the marriage of James Gordon Bennett, Jr., and a dauguter of Gene-

-Mr. Quilp declares ladies' eyeballs to be Love's heaviest artitlery. -A gentleman in Hudson, New York, was married last Tuesday, and cut his throat the same night.

-Coleridge was once asked which of Wordsworth's works he considered the prettiest, when he promptly replied, "His daughter

-A toll-gate keeper named Murray, two miles from Gretna Green, in Scottand, celebrated 757 m arriages in one year. -Forty applicants for marriage certificates in Cincinnati, during the last six weeks, were

unable to write their names. -Thanksgiving morning a young lady was sun moned to her door to receive a splendid turkey. "Who sent it?" asked the lady. "I was told not to lisp," replied the Hibernian. "Ab! I can guess," responded the lady. "Bedad, that's just what I tould Deacon Grant."

-A lady committed suicide in Newark, New Jersey, lately. She left a note saying she could tolerate her husband no longer. He was the third to whom she had been married. -The fashionable walk for young ladies, says

a Saratega critic, is a sort of hobble as if they had a sore toe on each foot. The sprightly Jenny Lind hop was once the ton. "I have nothing but my beart to give you."

said a spinster to a lawyer who had conducted a suit for her. "Weil," said the lawyer graffly, 'go to my clerk-he takes the fees.' -Mrs. Hooper, of Boston, rumor says, sacrifices the interest on \$100,000 in order to become

Mrs. Charles Sumner. -A coxcomb, talking of the transmigration of souls, said:—"In the time of Moses, I have no doubt, I was the golden calf." "Very l kely,"

replied a lady, "t me has robbed you of nothing but the gilding!" -A baby was left on an editor's door-step in Cleveland last week, with a request that it be taught to be an editor. What a cruel and unnatural mother!

- "Why will you persist in wearing another woman's hair on your head?" asked Acid of his wile. She retorted:—"Why do you persist in wearing another sheep's wool on your back?" -There is a marital club in New York similar

to one which has long existed in Paris. It is composed of young men who seek to marry only rich young ladies. -A Russian grand duchess has just arrived in Paris, with no end of store clothes, diamonds,

servants, etc. As she is a single gal, there is a single chance for some bachelor of quality. -Elisha C. Sprague, of Chicago, bas had an action commenced against him for breach of promise by a Cincinnati lady. Sprague is worth \$500,000, and \$50,000 damages are claimed. The lady has been for six years a

teacher in the Newport Seminary. —In an old family Bible in Connecticut, the record of birth is entered in this wise:—"Elizaboth Jones, born on the 20th of November, 1787, according to the best of her recollection. -"H you ever marry," said a R to his son, "let it be a woman who has sende enough to superintend the setting of a meal of

victuals, taste enough to dress herself, pride enough to wash before breakfast, and sense enough to hold her tongue when she has nothing to say." -A young woman in a country village was busily engaged, the other day, in looking over some mourning goods. The clerk was an ac-quaintance, and asked her, with much solicitude, if there had been a death in her family.

'No, not exactly," she said; "but I expect the old lady will go under in about two weeks, and I thought I'd get my mournin' all ready."

-A woman in Charleston, S. C., berged for eighty dollars to bury her husband. A benevolent lady visited her home to take her the money. In a darkened apartment lay the corpse, the widow was crying, and everything looked very melancholy. She left the eighty dollars, and departed, forgetting her parasol Returning, she found the corpse counting the money.

-The poet Percival's knowledge of women was of the least. He never dared look them in the eyes. An accidental touch of the hand of one of his loves drove him in confusion from the room. He never told his love, except in one instance, and then it was in writing. He was in love at twenty; at twenty-four he adored a pupil at Philadelchia; and again, at twenty-five, he worshipped somebody in Berlin; and once more, in New Haven, at twenty-seven, he fell in love with a young woman with a handsome face, who did not like books, an I married shoemaker.

CHEROKEE PILLS. Or Female Regulator,

Cure Suppressed, Excessive, and Painful Menstruation, Green Sixness. Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Pains in the Back, Sick Headache, Giddiness,
And all diseases that spring from irrevalarity, by removing the cause and all the effects that arise from it.
They are perfectly safe in all cases except when forbidden by directions, and are easy to administer, as they
are nicely sugar coated. They should be in the hands of
of every maiden, wife and nother in the lama.
Ladies can address us in perfect confidence, and state
their complaints in ful as we treat all female Compoints, and prepare Medicines suitable for all diseases to
which they are subject. Thirty-two page pamphlet, in a
scaled envelope, free.
The Cherokee Plus are sold by all druggists at 31 per
box, or six boxes for \$5; or they are sent by mail, free or
postage, in an ordinary let er, tree from observation, by
addressing the sole proprietor, addressing the sole proprietor

Dr. W. R. MERWIN. No 37 WAIKER Street, New York. N. B.—Cherokee Phis No 2 are prepared for special cases when milder medicines fall; these are sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of 55, the price of each box...

DR. WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIR OR, ESSENCE OF LIFE,

OR, ESSENCE OF LIFE,

Cures General Deblity, Weakness, Hysterics in Females, Palpitation of the Heart, and all Rervous Diseases.

It restores new hie and vigor to the aged, causing the lot blood of youth to course the years, restoring the Organs of Generation, removing Impotency and Oobi ity, and restoring manimess and an itylgor, thus proving a perfect 'ellair of Love,' removing Sterlity and Barrenness in both sexes. To the young middle aged, and aced, there is no greater boon than the "Ellair of Idie" It gives a new lease of life, causing the weak and debilits of the respectation of the lot of the price—One bottle, \$2: three bottles, \$5. Sent by express to any address.

Our medicines are sold and recommended by all respectable druggists mover, part of the civilized globe. Some unprinciped deaers, however, try to deceive their customers by seiling cheap and worthless compounds in order to make money. Be not deceived—ask for these Medicines and take to others if the druggist does not keep them, write to us, and we will send them by express, carefully packed, free from observation. We will be pleased to receive letters with ull statements in regard to any disease with which addes or gentlemen are affected. Address all letters for medicines, pamphlets, or advice, to the sole proprie or,

Dr. W. R. MERWIN, 611 mw/sep No 97 WALKER Street, New York.

CLOTHING. HOUSE MARKET ST. ONE DOOR ABOVE SIXTH

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC. OR

DELAWARE SIDE: Delaware Side! Delaware Side! THE STATEN ISLAND Fancy Dyeing Establishment.

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., No. 47 North EIGHTH Street, East Side The stand occupied by us the past Seven ; ears. NO OTHER OFFICE IN THIS CITY! With the advantages of an experience of nearly FIFTY YEARS ON STATEN ISLAND,

And facilities a ranged regardless of expense, we may justly claim to be, as we intend to remain, THE MODEL DYEING AND SCOURING ESTA BLISHMENT OF AMERICA!

Ladies Dresses, Shawls, Cloaks, etc., Dyed successfully. All slyles of Ladies' Dresses cleaned without being sipped.

GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS,

Coats, Overcoats, Pants, Vests, etc., syed or cleaned WITHOUT EIPPING!

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., No. 47 North EIGHTH Street, East Side. Nos. 5 and 7 JOHN Street, New York. No. 718 BROADWAY, New York. No. 269 FULTON Street, Brooklyn.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 510 RACE Street. We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scotting Establishment the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a then it all process res ore Ladles, Gentlemon's, and Children's Carnests to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the leaf machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may aror us with their introduct. L. Diles' DELESE 9 of every description with or without Trimmings, are cleaned this included without being taken apart, whether the col, genuine or not.

or not Cpera Cleaks and Mantillas Curtains Table Covers Carpets Velvet Ribbons, Rid Gloves, etc. cleaned and resultshed in the best manner. Genilemen's summe and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without in jury to the stuff. A so Fisgs and Banners. All kinds of stains a noved without cleaning the whole. All order are excented under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,

No. 510 RACE Street. 3 12 mtl ss FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES EVANS & WATSON

MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFES

DESIGNED FOR Bank, Mercantile, or Dwelling-House Use Established Over 25 Years. Over 24,000 Safes in Use. The only Safes with Inside Doors. Never Lose their Fire-Proof Quality. Guaranteed free from Dampness.

Sold at Prices Lower than other makers. WAREROOMS: No. 811 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA. [955p THE BEST SAFE.

Twenty-Five Years' Experience in New York City.

MARVIN & CO., ALUM AND DRY PLASTER SAFES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1842. Always remain Fire-Proof. Are perfectly Dry. Ample Testimonials.

MARVIN & CO., No. 721 CHESNUT Street) Masonic Hall), And No. 265 EROADWAY, New York. HOUSE SAFES, BANKERS' SAFES, SECOND-HAND SAFES.

Send for Catalogue FITLER, WEAVER & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords,

Twines, Etc., No. 23 North WATER Street and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue. PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIS H, FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONEAD F CLOTHER. 214

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO. WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

MANUFACTURERS, AND DEALERS IN

723 8m) CORNER OF RACE.

Paints, Varnishes, and Oils, No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Detormity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transserred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable comfortable. Parties and artisite substitutes yet invented They are approved and george by the United States Government and our principal Surseons. Patented August 18, 1863; bay 23, 1865; May 1, 1866. Address KIMBALL & CO., No. 639 ARCH Street, Philadelphia. Pamphlets free. HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC. PEND STEAM ENGINE AND TEACHER WORKS. NEAVIE & LEVY. TEACTICAL AND THE DREET ALL ENGINEERS. M. & BINETS, BOILE II. MAKERS BLACKS SILIS. M. & BOILE II. MAKERS BLACKS SILIS. M. & BINETS, BOILE II. MAKERS BLACKS SILIS. be subscribers have apple whart-dock room for repairs of beats where they can it in petfec safety, and are provided with shears blocks talls, etc etc., for talsing heavy or light weights.

JOHN P. LEVE.

BEACH and PALMER Streets. VACGRAN MERRICE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets, FRILADSLIPHTA.

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS, manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, Fiver and Marine ervice.

I offers, Guancaters, Tanks from Boats etc.
Castings of all kinds of her from or biass from France Roots or Gas Works. Workshops, and Rallroad Stations etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of P antation Machinery and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans Open Steam Trains, Defect ors, Fisters, Pumping Engines etc.

So e Agents or N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiting Alparatus, Nesmyth's Fatent Steam Summer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centriugal Lugar Draining Machine.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS.

No. 65 N FROM STREET,

FILLABLE PILL

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our

well known

well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MI. LS.
Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning
and Weaving.

We in life the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

ALFRED JENKS & SON.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

I NITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS

PRINCIPAL DEPOT.

No. 304 CHESNUT Street. CENTRAL DEPOT.

No. 103 South FIFTH Street,

ONE DOOR BELOW CHESNUT RETABLISHED 1862,

Revenue Stamps of every description constant

on hand in any amount. Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to. United States Note:, Drafts on Philadelphia, or

New York, or current funds received in payment. Particular attention paid to small orders, The decisions of the Commission can be consulted.

and any information regarding the law cheerfully

The following rates of discount are allowed :-

ON ALL ORDERS OF \$25, TWO PER CHAT, DISCOUNT

ON ALL ORDERS OF \$100, THREE PER CENT DISCOUNT.

ON ALL ORDERS OF \$800,

FOUR PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

All orders should be sent to the STAMP AGENCY.

No. 304 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

FERTILIZERS.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME. The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over tweive Vesis,
Lealors supplied by the cargo, direct from the whart
of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by
BAUGH & SONS,

Office No. 26 South DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

. DENTISTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVING third granted me letters-patent for my mode of animistering Ni rous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain. I am justified in asserting that it is both saier and superior to any other now in use. any other now in use. DR. C. L. MUNNS No. 731 SPRUCE Street

5 516m TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC. PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS
BANDAGE INSTITUTE. No. 14 N.
NINTH Street, above Market.—B. O.
guarantees the skillul addustment of his FremiumPaient Graduating Freesure Truss, and a variety of
others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces,
Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady.

5205

ISE STARIN'S CONDITION POWDERS

HORSES AND CATTLE. It cures Worms, Botts, and Co'ic. It cures Colds, Coughs, and Hide-Bound.

It is the best alterative for Horses and Cattle now use, having a reputation of 20 years' standing. It is a sure preventive for the much dreaded Rinder-No Faimer or Dauvman should be without it.
For sa e in Philadelphia by DYOT: & CO. No 232
North SECOND Street; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY &
COWDEN, No. 23 North SIXTH Street, and by Druggists throughout the country. Address al. orders to

STABIN & FLOYD, Proprietors,

No. 209 DUANE Stre w York. 9.5 tm COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL BUCK AND CANVAB,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent Awning, Trunk and Wagon-Cov. Juck. Alsa
Paper Manulacturers' Drier Felts, from one tolly sw
feet wide; Paulins, Beiting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
No 103 JONES' Alley

HOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY BIGHTS
of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air
Beater for Cost Oil Lamins: it prevents the Chimneys
from breaking. This we will warrant Also saves omethird the oil. Call and see them they cost but ten cents.
No. 262 BACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to and
part of the United States, en receipt of 27 cents 3 19

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT solence and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness, can be had at the East Instrument Depot of P. MADEJRA, No. 115 South TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

NEURALGIA CURED BY A SINGLE APPLI-cation of "UPHAM'S MAGNETIC OIL." Sold at UPILAM S No. 25 S. FIGHTH Street, and by at Druggists. 50 cents and \$1 a bottle.