THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-TRIPLE SHEET .- PHIL

Evening Telegraph SUPPLEMENT. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1866.

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The Great Struggle in England. AMID the excitements and anxieties of our own political situation, we must not forget that Great Britain is also shaken by an agitation such as she has not before experienced during the present generation. We find every now and then in the speeches of her reform leaders statements which reveal the radical and fundamental character of the contest that is now going on in that country. The speech of Mr. John Bright at Glasgow, on the 16th instant, before an audience of seventy thousand people, is before us. Some of the points that he makes are very significant. He alludes to the corruption that prevails in the parliamentary elections, and says that the reason why the Government of Lord John Russell, upon the defeat of the Reform bill at the last session, did not dissolve Parliament and go to the country for a new election, was that it cost so much for the members to make the canvass that Lord John was satisfied to retire from power rather than impose such a grievous tax upon them. One member had said that his election had already cost him £6000, and that he had £3000 yet to pay, and if Parliament should be dissolved he could not afford to make another canvass, and should retire from the field. Upon this Mr. Bright remarks :--

Mr. Bright remarks :--"You will believe, then, that the Government were greatly pressed by this consideration, and this consideration, added it may be others, in-duced them to resign office rather than to dis-solve Parliament. Thus you have a proof that, whereas general corruption and putridity are the destruction of most bodies which they affect, the corruption of the present Parliament was and is the cause of its present existence. Now, bear in mind that this state of things which I have been describing exists at the present moment-thirty-four years after the passing of the great Reform bill. What the Government must have been before that bill was passed it is scarcely possible to describe or to imagine; but I have no doubt of this, that it was one of the worst Governments in civilized countries and in Europe; and I think this may be fairly argued from the fact of the incessant wars in which the country was rememed for one has been before from the fact of the incessant wars in which the country was engaged for one hundrel and sity years before that reform, from the enormous years before that reform, from the enormous debt that was created, from the crushing taxes that were fixed upon the people, and, worse almost than that, from that most infamous law which ever passed a Parliament of civilized men —that law which limited a supply of bread to the people. Now, if the Clerk of the House of Commons were placed at Temple Bar, and if he had orders to lay his hand upon the shoulder of every well-dressed and apparently clean-washed man who passed through that, appient Bar, until he had numbered 658, and if the crow, summoned these 658 to be the Parliament for the United Kingdom, my honest conviction is that you would have a better Parliament than now exists."

Mr. Bright alluded to the laws affecting land, and said that half the land in England was in the possession of less than one hundred and fifty men, and that half the soil of Scotland was owned by not more than ten or twelve men. He also averred that the monopoly in land in the United Kingdom was daily becoming more and more close, and was fast annihilating the middle class as owners of land, and plunging into a deeper and more hopeless degradation the tillers of the soil. The condition of the farm-laborers of the southern counties of England he described as hopeless in the extreme. They seem to have no aspiration to better their condition, and there is no sensible emigration from these wretched countries to the more prosperous countries of the north. The great "gulf of pauperism" is fast drawing into its depths a large proportion of the population. The paupers at the present time in the United Kingdom number 1,500,000, and cost the taxpayers for their support more than £7,500,000. Justice, not benevolence, Mr. Bright says, is what is needed to cope with this overwhelming evil. He remarks :-"Now look, I beg of you, to this mass of misery. It is so great a mass that benevolence cannot reach it; if benevolence could do it there would be no pauperism in England, for in no country, I beliave, is there more benevolence than in the United Kingdom. The kindness of the women of England is beyond all measure and beyond all praise-there do not exist among created beings beneath angelic ranks those who are more kind and charitable than the women are more kind and charitable that the women of the United Kingdom; but benevolence can touch scatcely the fringe of this vast disorder. There is another virtue we could add, and that virtue and that quality is justice. It is not bene-volence but justice that can deal with giant coils. It was not benevolence that gave the people bread twanty variance but it was indiced. bread twenty years ago, but it was justice em-bodied in the abolition of a wicked and a guilty law. But justice is impossible from a class, it is most certain and easy from a nation; and I believe one can only reach the depths of igno rance and misery and crime in this country by an appeal to the justice, the intelligence, and the virtue of an entire people."

The Argument of the Spelling-Book. rom the Indepe Our duty to the black man has not been an in-. · DET frequent topic in these columns. Perhaps it will be a relief to our readers if we to-day vary the theme, and, while still pursuing the same sub-ORGANIS ject, speak of our duty to ourselves. to Octobe list to Apr Let the question then be, What do we owe to

ourselves in regard to the issues of the hour? How, in this respect, shall we, as Yankees, best promote our own interests? How shall we most surely continue our existence as a repubhe? How most effectively establish our national peace and advance our prosperity? What is the practical thing which at the present moment we

practical thing which at the present moment we ought to do to accomplish these ends? Were we speaking of our duty collectively, to be performed through the Legislattres, we should say, let the nearo have the ballot: but, as we are speaking of our duty individually, to be performed without any legislative interven-tion, we say give the negro the spelling-book. If there be one thing plainer than another, it is that, as a republic, general intelligence is the condition of our existence; that popular Govern-ment supposes popular education; that univer-sal suffrage, without universal enlightenment, would be universal anarchy. This being so, we ask. What are we going to do with the Egyptian Uarkness that broods over the Southern half of this country; with the stark ignorance which has sat like a nightmare on the onergies of the people, and allowed a century of revel to crime and crueity? There are in the South four millions of blacks (test the two hundred thousand taught by the

(less the two hundred thousand taught by the freedmen's ald societies) who do not know a etter of the alphabet; and there are at least half as many whites who are in a like condition. Such a mass of ignorance can only be con-tinued at the peril of the republic. The query therefore is, not what we owe to the negro, but, What do we owe ourselves in this matter ? It

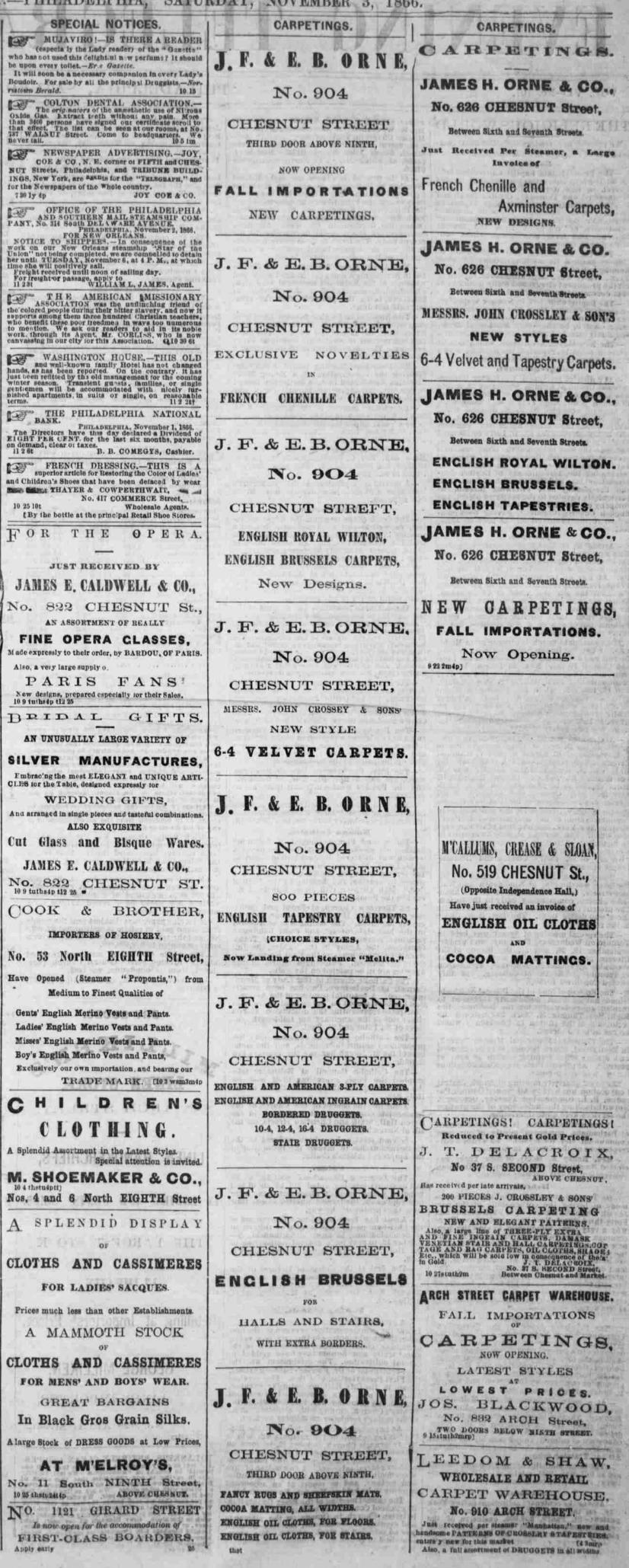
What do we owe ourselves in this matter ? It is a very grave question, and one which de-mands a prompt and well-considered answer. Let us seek a reply to this question in a hypothesis. Suppose that these Northern States had been for the last fifty years without a system of popular instruction; without pri-mary schools, infant schools, raged schools mission schools, normal schools, and all the multitudinous schools which constitute our machinery for lifting up the masses; what would be the condition of these States - suppos-ing them to be still in existence. at the present ing them to be still in existence-at the present time

Go down to the Battery, and look at the car-Go down to the Battery, and look at the car-goes of ignorance and squalor-not unmixed with vice-which are there dumped on our shores in weekly shiploads; and as you look, remember that this process has been going on for half a century. Remember, or, if you are too young to remember, read the current his-tory of the day, and note the confident prophe-cies which used to be made of our ruin from this very cause. "Let them have our refuse, social and political," said the aristocrats of the old country. "They are a good riddance: and old country. "They are a good riddance; and besides, no Government can long stand such an infux." "Don't let them come so fust," said some of our own forefathers, including even Benjamin Franklin. People ignorant of letters, ignorant of our language, unused to self-control, and [strangers to our form of govern-ment, may, if they come in very large numbers, prove an unmanageable element of society. "Let them come, as many as will," said another "Let them come, as many as will," said another and further-seeing class; "the more the better. There is room for all, and need for all. We want them to fell our forests, to make our roads, and dig our canals. Let them come. We will take care that the republic suffers no detriment." And they did so take care; for happily these infer counters prevance, and the country. And to this policy are largely due the develop-ment of our national resources[and our rapid]y acquired strength and power smong the nations

ment of our national resources]and our rapidly acquired strength and power smong the nations of the earth. Some inconvenience, it is true, we have suffered from this source; but, com-pared with the advantage, it has been as the small dust in the balance. Why and how has this been ? Simply from the fact that, as these ship-loads have come over— Celts from the bogs of Galway, and Teutons from the valleys of Swabia—we have pitched them, as so much raw material, into the mill of our public schools, and worked them up into good citizens. The adults we employ on our public works and in our fields of agriculture, turning their muscle into material wealth, and mean while indocirinating their minds with the mean while indocirinating their minds with the principles and accustoming their hands to the practice of our democratic self-government. Their children are sent to school-day school, Sunday School, and sometimes the school of correction—and these now help to constitute what we boast of as the tree and emlightened people of America. Had we done less than this, these successive cargoes of ignorance and vice would have sunk us as a nation below the reach of plummet. Now we are confronted with a danger not dissimilar in another part of the republic. It is at the South this time, and not at the North, that the mass of ignorance threatens to engalt that the mass of ignorance threatens to engulf us. What are we going to do about it? It is true that democratic government is very strong. It has proved itself capable of carrying a bigger load than any other form of political rule. But no Government can long stand the strain made upon it by six millions of ignorant citizens. For the blacks are now citizens, entitled by law to all the rights and soon to be invested with all the franchizes of citzenship. What then are the franchises of citizenship. What then are we going to do about it? What can we do, as practical men, but imitate our fathers, and, welcoming this accession to our national strength, as-similate and incorporate it into our national existence? What but accept the methods which have proved so effectual towards emigrants from abroad, many of whom have been less intelli-gent, and most of them less friendly, and apply them to the new-comers here at home, who are them to the new-comers here at home, who are now waiting on the threshold of our body politic? These are already "naturalized," and need no probationary process to determine their loyalty. While the statwart adults are plough-ing our fields and hoeing our corn and cotton, let them in the intervals he taking lessons from that best of "school-marms," Democratic Lib-erty. No teacher in the world has power like her to "bring on" pupils. Give her the "stumo" and the usual sixty days' canvass, and the work is done even with the most stolid. And while we are thus teaching the adults, tet the children be sent to school; let the schools be placed in the populous centres of every Southern State; let the foundations be laid broad and deep for an effectual system of popu-lar education. This can be done, ought to be done, and must be done, and that without delay, if we would save our country from an imminent and deed south the set is done of the set of the schools of the states of the set of the set of the set of the school set of the done of the set of the set of the school set of the schools be done, and must be done, and that without delay, if we would save our country from an imminent if we would save our country from an imminent and deadly peril. How it should be done, and by whom, is a matter which we shall consider at a future time.

SPECIAL NOTICES.	I SPECIAL
THE HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY	
OF THE	(especia ly the Ludy who has not used this delight
· CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.	be upon every tolletEr.e It will soon be a necessary
ORGANIZED in 1835. INCORPORATED June 7, 1841 Office, No. 507 NORTH street. Open from April 1st	Roudole For sale he all the
CHICE, NO. 307 NORTH Street. Open from April 1st to October 1st from 9 to 12 A. M. Open from October 1st to April 1st from 2 to 5 P. M. GE JEGE H. STUART. President. ALEX G CATTELL, Vice-President. RUOOLPH K. HOEFLICH. Secretary. THOMAS T. MASON. TRANSPORT	restown Berald.
ALEX G CATTELL, Vice-Fresident. BUDOLPH K. HOEFLICH, Secretary	The originators of the Oxide Gas. Extract treth
No. 428 MARKET Street.	than 3460 persons have sign that effect. The list can it 337 WALNUF Street. Co
Matthew New kirk, Wilson Dunion, Henry M. Kimmey,	Bever tall.
Charles Santee Francis Bacon	NEWSPAPER COE & CO., N. E. C
James B. Rodgers, Hiram Miller, Samuel Work, R. P. Klog, Isaac B. smith, James W. Carson,	NUT Streets, Philadelphia
George Nugent, Thomas Potter, John Weist.	INGS, New York, are agents for the Newspapers of the W
T. Esmonder Harper, Alexander T. Lane, General Agent, EMANUEL H TOLAND.	7 30 1y 4p
Missionaries	AND SOUTHERN
The Institution is designed for the moral improve- ment and temporal reliet of the poor of Polladelpha,	PANT, No. 314 South DEL PHILADI
and in carrying out these oblacts is combines in its	NOTICE TO SHIPPERS
mode of operation all the essential features of Bible, Tract, Missionary, Temperance, and Industrial Asio- ciations.	Union" not being completed her until TUESDAY, Noven time she will positively sail.
Its management is placed in the hands of persons be- longing to different religious denominations, and it is conducted without sectorian bias	Freight received until noor
conducted milhout secondan bias Its rule is to visit and examine into every case re- ported, sent, or coming for ald. And it faraishes to iss	For freight or passage, app 11 23t W1L
ported, sent, or coming for aid. And it faraishes to iss contributors cards, to be given to all applicants for alms, so that they can be sent to the office of the So- clety for investigation and the needed ansistance.	ASSOCIATION WAS
During eighteen hundred and sixty five, which com- pleted its thirtieth year-	the colored people during the supports among them three h who benefit these poor trends
2423 visits were made, and 1249 lamides were relieved. 41 applicants proved to be unworthy of assistance,	who benefit these poor fresh to mention. We ask our r work, through its Agent, M canvassing in our city for thi
15 could not be found. 20 adults were furnished with employment, and for	The second se
12 children good and comfortable homes were secured. Besides which, many religious and temperance meet-	and well-known fan
tributed.	hands, as has been reported just been refitted by the old r winter season. Translent
The Managers earnestly appeal for aid to carry on this good work.	winter season. Transient pertiemen will be accomm nished apartments, in suits
EMANCEL H. TOLAND has been elected General Agent in place of John P. Arrison deceased, and he and the missionaries are now calling upon our citizens and	terms.
the friends of the Society for subscriptions. [11 I thatust	BANK. PHILAD
AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.	The Directors have this EIGHT PEB CENT. for th
The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified	on demand, clear or taxes. 11 2 6t B.
to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of that day the	FRENCH DR
extent of one share of new stock for every five shares	and Children's Shoes that ha
then standing in their names. Each shareholder entitled to a tractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.	No. 417
tember 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1888	10 25 10t (By the bottle at the pr
at 3 P. M. Payment will be considered due June 1, 1967, but an instalment of 20 per cent. or fon dollars per share must	FOR THE
instaiment of 29 per cent, or ten dollars per share, must be paid at he time of subscriping. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the lat of November, 1867. On all payments,	Low Int
before the lat of November, 1867 On all payments, including the aforesaid instainent, made before the lat of June, 1867, discount will be allowed as the rate of 6	
per cent. per annum, and on a i payments made between that date and the 18: of November, 1867, interest will be	JUST RECI
charged at the same rate.	JAMES E. CAL
1867, will be toricited to the use of the Company. Cor- tilicates for the new stock will not be issued until arte r June 1 1867, and said stock, if paid up in tull, will be en- titled to the November dividend of 1867, out to no earlier dividend	No. 822 CE
till.ed to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend SOLOMON SHEPHERD, 8 20 Treasurer.	AN ASSORTMEN
PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOANS	FINE OPER
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND,	Made expressly to their orde
TREASURY DEPARTMENT HANRISBURG, October 24, 1866 Notice is hereby given that scaled proposals for the	Also, a very large supply o
Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of One Millian Do lars of the Five Per Cent and One Mildon D llars of the Six Per Cent Loans of the Common yea th of Pennsylvania with he received at the	PARIS
Treasury Depa tment in the city of Harrisburg, antil 2 o'clock P. M., of THURSDAY, the 15th day of No- vember, A. D 1866	New designs, prepared esp 10 9 tuths4p t12 25
whether Begistered or Coupon Yound, price, asked, and	BRIDAL
whether Benistered or Coupon Long Drice asked, and "Commissioners of Sinking Fund. Earnsburg, Pa." Endersed Properais to sel State Loans " The Commissioners reserve the richt to react any	Dwrmwr
The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bids not in their opinion advantageous to the Com- n onwealth.	AN UNUSUALLY L
JOHN F. HARTRANFT. Auditor-General. ELI SLIFEH	SILVER MAI
W. H. KEMBLE.	Embracing the most ELE
10 25 5w Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.	CLES for the Table, designe
THE WOMEN'S NATIONAL ART	WEDDIN
ASSOCIATION will hold its First Annual Ex- hibition in Philadelphia a: No. 921 OHESNUT Street, on MONDAY, November 19 1866.	And arranged in single piece
suits, are cordially invited to contribute to the Exhibi-	ALSO EX
original or copied in oil, water-colors, and pastel; Designs, Sketches, Studies, and Drawings of all descrip- tions included in Art and sculpture: Models in plaster;	Cut Glass and
tions included in Art and sculpture: Models in plaster:	TINDO N CON

ADELPHIA, SATU	RDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1866	3.
PECIAL NOTICES.	CARPETINGS.	
JAVIRO !- IS THERE A READER is in the Lady readers of the "Garette" so this delightul n w perfums ? It should tolletEr.s Gazette. be a necessary companion in overy Lady's sale by all the principal Druggista,-Nor.	J.F. & E. B. ORNE,	C A
t. 10.18 LTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.— Mainators of the ansisthetic use of Nirons Extract testh without any pain. More sons have signed our certificate soroil to the list can be seen at our rooms, at No. If Street. Come to beadquarters. We 10.5 im	No. 904 CHESNUT STREET THIRD DOOR ABOVE NINTH.	No.
WSPAPER ADVERTISINGJOY, & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHES- Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILD- ork, are sature for the "TELEGRAPH," and apers of the Whole country. JOY COE & CO.	NOW OPENING	Frenc
FICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COM- 4 South DEL AW ABE AVENUE. PHILADELPHIA, November 2, 1866. FOR NEW ORLEANS. D SHIPPEES.—In consequence of the New Orleans steamship "Star of the ing completed, we are compelled to detain SDAY, November 6, at 4 P. M., at which coslively sall.	NEW CARPETINGS,	JAN No.
ved until noon of sailing day. r passage, apply to WILLIAM L, JAMES, Agent. HE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ULATION was the unflinching friend of ople during their bitter slavery, and now it g them three hundred Christian teachers, she poor freedmes in ways too numerous We ask our readers to aid in its noble its Agent, Mr. CORLISS, who is now our city for this Association. Q10 30 6t	No. 904 CHESNUT STREET,	MESSI
SHINGTON HOUSE, -THIS OLD SHINGTON HOUSE, -THIS OLD ll-known family Hotel has not changed been reported. On the contrary, it has ed by the old management for the coming Transient guests, families, or single it be accommodated with nicely fur- ents, in suits or single, on reasonable It 2 2tf	EXCLUSIVE NOVELTIES 18 Y FRENCH CHENILLE CARPETS.	6-4 V
E PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1885. rs have this day declared a Dividend of CFNT. for the last six months, payable ear of taxes. B. B. COMEGYS, Casbier.	J. F. & E. B. ORNE,	No. B
ENCH DRESSING.—THIS IS A or article for Restoring the Color of Ladias' Shoes that have been defaced by wear BAYER & COWPERTHWAIT, No. 417 COMMERCE Street, Wholesale Agents, ottle at the principal Retail Shoe Stores.	No. 904 CHESNUT STREFT,	ENG
THE OPERA. UST RECEIVED BY E. CALDWELL & CO.,	ENGLISH ROYAL WILTON, ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS, New Designs.	JAN No.
22 CHESNUT St., ASSORTMENT OF BEALLY OPERA CLASSES, y to their order, by BARDOU, OF PARIS. large supply 0.	J. F. & E. B. ORNE, No. 904	NE FA 922 2m4
RIS FANS ¹ s, prepared especially for their Sales. 12 25 DAL GIFTS. JSUALLY LARGE VARIETY OF	CHESNUT STREET, MESSRS. JOHN CROSSEY & SONS' NEW STYLE	
MANUFACTURES, he most ELEGANT and UNIQUE ARTI- Table, designed expressly for EDDING GIFTS,	6-4 VELVET CARPETS.	
In single pieces and tasteful combinations. ALSO EXQUISITE	J. F. & E. B. ORNE,	



Mr. Bright asserts that during the last forty years the navy of Great Britain has cost the enormous sum of £400,000,000 sterling. During the last six years he estimates that it has cost as much as the American navy, and adds :--

"During the same time we have been in a condition of profound peace; the United States have had to build or buy six hundred ships, to man them, to furnish them with munitions of war, and to fight them during the greatest struggle that any nation ever waged; and yet struggle that any nation even waged; and yet at this moment, after spending so much, we have Sir John Pakington, the great reconstruc-tor, coming into office and promising not to extend the liberties of the people, but to recon-struct a navy on which such enormous and countless sums have already been sunk."

Such are some of the great questions that are now agitating the people of Great Britain. They are certainly momentous enough and lar, reaching enough to fully account for the extraordinary interest they are exciting. It is the movement of a great people to throw of the shackles that bind it down to poverty, degradation, and crime, and to rise to a freer and better life. Such a movement must always be of the deepest interest to the philosopher and the philanthropist, and cannot fail to enlist the sympathies of a people who enjoy so many of the blessings of a good government as do those of our own country.

Peat in Italy.—It is estimated that the Lombard provinces in Italy contain 1500 hectares of peat deposit, calculated to be capable of yie ding 40,000,000 quintals of dried peat. The greater part of this is so situated as to be within available reach of the iron works. The whole quantity of peat extracted from these deposits of late years has been about 500,000 quintals a year. The peat of the great peat-bed on the Lago d'Iseo contains of carbon 29 parts; of volatile substance, 61 parts; and of earthy materials 10 parts, equal to 1000. This peat, cut and dried, and put on board a boat on the Lago d'Iseo, may be had for one franc per quintal. quintal.

The Ohio Baptists.—The Ohio Baptist State Convention has adopted a resolution declaring "that our prevent bistory mournfully impresses us with the great truth that righteomness alone exsiteth a nation, and sin in the ralers is a re-proach to any people. And we are solemnly admonished that the Christian people of this country must take a higher stand upon the subcountry must take a higher stand upon the sub-ject of the moral character of those proposed to be elected to office, and demand that no man who is intemperate, or otherwise openly im-moral, shall be put in official station."

Pacific Bailroad Excursion - An excursion party has started for Fort Biley, Kansas, to cele-brate the opening of the Union Pacific Rail way (castern division) to that point. A large party from Pennsylvania and Ohio participate in the excursion.

tion The works received to consist of Paintings, original or cooled in oil, water-colors, and pastel i Designs, Sketches, Studies, and Drawings of all descrip-tions included in Art and could pure. Models in plaster : wood and steel Engravings, and Lithographs Persons having such works of art in their possession. executed by women, are also requested to and the cause by loaning them for the exhibition. The name of the plece, the owner's or artist's name ard residence, and, if for sale, the price, must accom-bany each article sent. 10 30 tuths 6t MRS, E. C. HOVT, President.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COM-PANY-TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. os the Canital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, psyable on and siter November 30, 1868. Biank Fowers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. ToIRD Street. 11 1 20t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, October 18, 1868. The Vice-President of the Bank. Alexander Whilden, Erg. baving in May last, la view of a prolonged absence in Europe resigned his position, the Board of Directors to day elected J. W. Torre, Esg., Vice-President, and R. P. Echetky, Esg., Cashler. 10 17 ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, President.

OFFICE OF THE SALEM COAL COM-PANY, No. 11 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE. PHILADELPHIA, October 23 1863. The Annual Meeting of the Stockho der will be held at their office, No. 11 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, on MONDAY, the 5th November at 1 o'clock P. M. 10 23 11t A. L. MASSEY, Secret.ry. A. L. MASSEY, Secret.ry. A. CARD TO INVALIDS.— A CARD TO INVALIDS.— A clergyman, while residing in Fouth America as a missionary, discovered a sale and simple remedy for the ture of Nervous Weakness, Larly Decar, Diseases of the Unit of the ture of the second of the second for the Unit of the ture of the second of the second of the second Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Frompted by a desire to benefit the sellered and unfortunate. I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed cavelops, to any one who needs it, Free of Charg. These incloses a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourselt. Address.

yourself. Address, JO3EPH T. INMAN. Station D. Bible doute, New York City. 11.15 BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE THE BEST IN THE WOALD. Harmless reliable, instantaneous. The only periect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown. GEAUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A BATCHELOR. ALSO. Recercrating Extract of Milleflours restores, preserves and beautifies the bair, prevents, baldness. Sold by all Dinggins. Factory No 51 BARCLAY St., N.Y. 335 JUST PUBLISHED-By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitledentitled-PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE, To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secre-tary New York Museum of Anatomy, 865 No 618 FROADWAY, New York. NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

"Night Blooming Cercus." PHALON'S PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cercus." "Night Blooming Cereus." PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cercus." PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus." PHALON'S A most exquisite, delicate, and Pregrant Perfitme, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which It takes its name. Mar utactured only by 6.13 We

> PHALON & SON, New York. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASE FOR PHALON S-TAKE NO OTHER.