BY JAMES PARTON.

From the Atlantic Monthly for August. The tectotalers contess their failure. After forty-five years of zealous and well-meant effort in the "cause," they agree that people are drink-ing more than ever. Dr. R. T. Trail of New York, the most thorough going tectotaler extant, exclaims: - "Where are we to-day? Defeated on all sides. The enemy victorious and rampanteverywhere, More intoxicating liquors manufactured and drunk than ever before. Why is this?" Why, indeed! When the teets-Why is this?" Why, indeed! When the teetstalers can answer that question correctly they
will be in a fair way to gain upon the "enemy"
that is now so "rampant." They are not the
first people who have mistaken a symptom of
disease for the disease itself, and striven to cure
a cancer by applying salve, and platter, and
cooling washes to the sore. They are not the
first travellers through this wilderness who have tried to extinguish a smol lering fire and discov into the orater of a volcano. ering at last that they have been pouring water

Our tectotal friends have not neglected the scientific questions involved in their subject; nor have they settled them. Instead of insulting the public intelligence by asserting that the wines mentioned in the Bible were some kind of unintoxicating slop, and exasperating the public temper by premature prohibitory laws, they had better expend their strength upon the science of the matter, and prove to mankind, if they can, that these agreeable drinks which they denounce are really huriful. We all know that excess is huriful. We also know that adulterated liquors may be. But is the thing in itself pernicious?—pure wine taken in moderation? good beer? genuine Old

For one, I wish it could be demonstrated that for one, I wish it could be demonstrated that these things are hurtful. Sweeping, universal fruits are as convenient as they are rare. The evils resulting from excess in drinking are so enormous and so terrible that it would be a relief to know that alcoholic liquors are in themselves evil, and to be always avoided. What are the romantic woes of a Desdemona, or the brief picturesque sorrows of a Lear, com pared with the thirty years' horror and desola-tion caused by a drunken parent? We laugh when we read Lamb's funny description of his waking up in the morning and learning in what condition he had come home the night before by seeing all his clothes carefully folded. But by seeing all his crothes carefully folded. But his sister Mary did not laugh at it. He was all she had; it was tragedy to her, this self-destruction of her sole stay and consolution. Goethe did not find it a laughing matter to have a drunken wife in his house for filteen years, nor jest to have his son brought in drunk from the tayern, and to see him dead in his coffin. the early victim of champagne. Who would not like to have a clear conviction that what we have to do with all such fluids is to let them alone? I am sure I should. It is a great advantage to have your enemy in plain sight,

and to be sure be is an enemy.

If something more is known of the operation alcohol than of any other chemical fluid-if there is any approach to certainty respecting it—we owe it chiefly to the tectotalers, because it is they who have provoked contradiction, excited inquiry, and suggested experiment. They have not done much themselves in the way of investigation, but they started the topic, and have kept it alive. They have also published a few pages which throw light upon the points in dispute. After going over the ground pretty thoroughly, I can tell the reader in a few words the substance of what has been ascertained, and plausibly inferred, concerning the effects of wine, beer, and spirits upon the

human constitution.

They cannot be nourishment, in the ordinary acceptation of that word, because the quantity of nutritive matter in them is so small. Liebig. no enemy of beer, says this: - "We can prove, with mathematical certainty, that as much flour or meal as can lie on the point of a tableknife is more nutritious than nine quarts of the best Bayarian beer: that a man who is able daily to consume that amount of beer obtains from it in a whole year, in the most favorable case, exactly the amount of nutritive constituents which is contained in a five-pound loaf of bread, or in three pounds of flesh. when we have taken from a glass of wine the ingredients known to be innutritious, there is scarcely anything left but a grain or two of sugar. Pure alcohol, though a product of highly nutritive substances, is a mere poison, an absolute poison, the mortal foe of life in every one of its iforms, animali and vegetable. If, therefore, these beverages do us good, it is not by supplying the body with nourishment.

Nor can they aid digestion by assisting to de-compose food. When we have taken too much shad for breakfast, we find that a wineglass of whisky instantly mitigates the horrors of indigestion, and enables us again to contemplate the future without dismay. But if we catch a curious fish or reptile, and want to keep him from decomposing, and bring him home as a a contribution to the museum of Professor Agassiz, we put him in a bottle of whisky. Beveral experiments have been made with a view to ascertain whether mixing alcohol with the gastric juice increases or lessens its power to decompose food, and the results of of them point to the conclusion that the alcohol retards the process of decomposition. A little alcohol retards it a little, and much alcohol retards it much. It has been proved by repeated experiment, that any por-tion of alcohol, however small, diminishes the power of the gastric juice to decompose. The digestive fluid has been mixed with wine, beer, whisky, brandy, and atcohol diluted with water, and kept at the temperature of the living body, and the motions of the body imitated during the experiment; but, in every instance, the pure gastric juice was found to be the true and sole ligester, and the alcohol a retarder of digestion. This fact, however, required little proof. We are all familiar with alcohol as a preserver, and scarcely need to be reminded, that, if alcohol assists digestion at all, it cannot be by assisting

Nor is it a heat-producing fluid. On the contrary, it appears in all cases to diminish the efficiency of the heat-producing process. Most of us who live here in the Morth, and who are occasionally subjected to extreme cold for hours at a time, know this by personal experience, and all the Arctic voyagers attest it. Brandy is destruction when men have to face a tempera-ture of 60 degrees below zero; they want lamp oil then, and the rich blubber of the whale and walrus. Dr. Rae, who made two or three pedestrian tours of the Polar regions, and whose powers of endurance were put to as severe a test as man's ever were, is clear and emphatic upon this point. Brandy, he says, stimulates but for a few minutes, and greatly lessens a man's power to endure cold and fatigue. Occasionally we have in New York a cool breeze from the north which reduces the temperature below zero -to the sore discomfort of omnibus-drivers and car-drivers, who have to face it on their way up-town. On a certain Monday night, two or three winters ago, 23 drivers on one line were disabled by the cold, many of whom had to be lifted from the care and carried in. It is a fact familiar to per-sons in this business, that men who drink freely are more likely to be benumbed and overcome by the cold than those who abstain seems strange to us, when we first hear it, that a meager testotalier should be safer on such a night than a bluff, red-faced imbiber of beer and whisky, who takes some-thing at each end of the line to keep himself warm. It nevertheless appears to be true. A warm. It nevertheless appears to be true. A traveller relates, that, when Russian troops are about to start upon a march in a very cold region, no grog is allowed to be served to them; and when the men are drawn up, ready to move, the corporals smell the breath of every man, and send back to quarters all who have been drinking. The reason is, that men who start under the influence of liquor are the first to suc-cumb to the cold, and the likeliest to be frostbitten. It is the uniform experience of the hunters and trappers in the northern provinces of North America, and of the Rocky Mountains, that alcohol diminishes their power to resist cold. This whole magazine could be filled with

testimony on this point. Still less is alcohol a strength-giver. Every man that ever trained for a supreme exertion of strength knows that Tom Sayers spoke the truth when he said:-"I'm no teetotaler; but when I've any business to do, there's nothing like water and the dumb-bells." Richard Cob-

WILL THE COMING MAN DRINK WINE! severer trial than a pugilist ever dreamed of—whose labors by night and by day, during the corn-law struggie, were excessive and continuous, beyond those of any other member of the House of Commons, bears similar tenision;:— "The more work I have to do, the more I have resorted to the pump of the teapot." On this branch of the subject, all the testimony is against alcoholic drinks. Whenever the point has been tested—and it has often been tested the truth has been confirmed, that he who would do his very best and most, whether would do his very best and most, whether in rowing, lifting, running, watching, mowing, climbing, fighting, speaking, or writing, must not admit into his system one drop of alcohol. Trainers used to allow their men a pint of beer per day, and severe trainers half a pint; but now the knowing ones have cut off even that moderate allowance, and brought their men down to esid water, and not too much of that, the soundest digesters requiring little liquid of any kind. Mr. Bigelow, by his happy publication lately of the correct version of Franklin's Autobiography, has called to mind the inmous beer passage in that immorial work:-"I drank only water; the other workmen, near fifty in number, were great guzzlers of beer. On occasion I carried up and down stairs a large form of types in each hand, when others carried but one in I have a long list of references on this point; but, in these cricketing, boat-racing, prize-fighting days, the fact has become too familiar to require proof. The other morning, Horace Greeley, tectotaler, came to his office after an absence of several days, and found letters and arrears of work that would have

een appatling to any man but him. He shut himself in at 10 A. M., and wrote steadily without leaving his room, till 11 P. M., thirteen hours. When he had finished he had some difficulty in getting down stairs, owing to the stiffness of his joints, caused by the long inaction; but he was as fresh and smiling the next morning as though he had done nothing extraordinary. Are any of us drinkers of beer and wine capable of such a feat? Then, during war, when he was writing his history, performed every day, for two years, two days' work-one from 9 to 4 on his book, the other from 7 to 11, upon the Tribune-and, in addition. he did more than would tire an ordinary man in the way of correspondence and public speaking. I may also remind the reader that the clergyman who, of all others in the United States, expends most vitality, both with tongue and pen, and who does his work with least fatigue and most gayety of heart, is another of Franklin's 'water Americans,'

The few experiments which have been made, with a view to trace the course of alcohol in the living system, all confirm what all drinkers feel, that it is to the brain alcohol hurries when it has passed the lips. Some innocent dogs have suffered and died in this investigation. Dr. Percy, a British physician, records, that he injected two ources and a half of alcohol into the stomach of a dog, which caused its almost instant death. The dog dropped very much as he would if he had been struck upon the head The experimenter, without a moment's unnecessary delay, removed the ani mai's brain, subjecting it to distillation and extracted from it a surprising quantity of alcohol-a larger proportion than he could distil from the blood or liver. The alcohol seemed to have rushed to the brain; it was a blow upon the head which killed the dog Percy introduced into the stomachs of other dogs smaller quantities of alcohol, sufficient to cause death; but upon killing the dogs, and subjecting the brain, the blood, the bile, the liver, and other portions of the body to distillation, he invariably found more alcohol in the brain than in the same weight of the organs. He injected alcohol into the blood of dogs, which caused death; but the deadly effect was produced not upon the substance of the blood, but upon the brain. His experiments go far towards explaining why the drinking of alcoholic liquors does not sensibly retard digestion. It seems that, when he take wine at dinner, the alcohol does not remain in the stomach, but is immediately absorbed into the blood, and swiftly conveyed to the brain and other organs. If one of those "four-bottle men" of the last generation had failen down dead, after boozing till past midnight, and he had been treated as Dr. Percy treated the dogs, his brain, his liver, and all the other centres of power would have yielded alcohol in abundance; his blood would have smelt it; his flesh would have contained it; but there would have been very little in the stomach. Those men were able to drink four, six, and seven tles of wine at a sitting because the sitting lasted four, six, and seven hours, which gave time for the alcohol to be distributed over the system. But instances have occurred of laboring men who have kept themselves steadily drunk for 48 hours, and then died. The bodies of two such were dissected some years ago in England, and the food which they had eaten at the beginning of the debauch was undigested. It had been preserved in alcohol as we preserve

Once, and only once, in the lifetime of man, an intelligent human eye has been able to look into the human stomach, and watch the process of digestion. In 1822 at the United states military post of Michillimackinac, Alexis St. Martin, a Canadian of French extraction, received accidentally a heavy charge of duck shot in his side, while he was standing one yard from the muzzle of the gun. The wound was frightful. One of the lungs protruded, and from an enormous aperture in the stomach the food recently eaten was oozing. Dr. William Beaumont, U. S. A., the surgeon of the post, was notified, and dressed the wound. In exactly one year from that day the young man was well enough to get out of doors and walk about the tort; and he continued to improve in health and until he was as strong and hardy as most of his race. He married, became the father of a large family, and performed for many years the laborious duties appertaining to an officer's servant at a frontier post. But the aperture into the stomach never closed, and the patient would not submit to the painful operation by which such wounds are sometimes closed artificially. He were a compress arranged by the doctor, without which his dinner was not safe after be, had eaten it.

By a most blessed chance it happened that this William Beaumont, stationed there on the outskirts of creation, was an intelligent, inquisitive human being, who perceived all the value of the opportunity afforded him by this unique event. He set about improving that opportu-He took the young man into his service, and at intervals, for eight years, he experi-mented upon him. He alone among the sons of men has seen liquid flowing into the stomach of a living person while yet the vessel was at the drinker's lips. Through the aperture (which remained two-and-a-half inches in circumference) he could watch the entire operation of digestion, and he did so hundreds of times. If the man's stomach schel, he could look into it and see what was the matter; and having found out, he would drop a rectifying pill into the aperture. He ascertained the time it takes to digest each of the articles of food commonly eaten, and the effects of all the usual errors in eating and drinking. In 1833 he published a thin volume, at Piattsburg on Lake Champlain, in which the results of experiments and observations were only too briefly stated. He appears not to have heard of tectotalism, and hence all that he says upon the effects of alcoholic liquors is free from the suspicion which the arrogance and extrava-gazce of some testotalers have thrown over much that has been published on this subject. With a mind unbiased, Dr. Beaumont, subject. peering into the stomach of this stout Canadian, notices that a glass of brandy causes the coats of that organ to assume the same in-flamed appearance as when he had been very angry, or much frightened, or had over-eaten. or had had the flow of perspiration suddenly checked. In other words, brandy played the part of a fee in his system, and not that of a friend; it produced effects which were morbid, not healthy. Nor did it make any material difference whether St. Martin drank brandy, whisky, wine, cider, or beer, except so far as one was stronger than the other.

"Simple water," says Dr. Besumont, "is perwants of the economy. The mittefal drinks are probably all more or less injurious: some so than others, but none can claim exemption from the general charge. Even tea and coffee, the common beverages of all classes of people, have a tendency to debilitate the digestive organs. " The whole class of den, whose powers were subjected to a far | alcoholic liquors may be considered as narco-

ties, producing very little difference in their ultimate effects upon the system."

He ascertained, too (not guessed or inferred, but ascertained, watch in band), that such things

as mustard, horse radish, and pepper retard di-gestion. At the close of his invaluable work, Dr. Beaumont appends a long list of "Inferences among which are the following:- That solid food of a certain texture is easier of digestion than fluid; that stimulating condiments are injurious to the healthy system; that the use of ardent spirits always produces disease of the stomach it persisted in; that water, ardent spirits, and most other fluids are not affected by the gastrie juice, but pass from the stomach soon after they have been received." One thing appears to have much surprised Dr. Beaumont, and that was the degree to which St. Martin's system could be disordered without his being much inconvenienced by it. After drinking hard every day for eight or ten days, the stomach would show alarming appearances of disease; and yet the man would only feel a slight headache and a general duliness and languor.

If there is no comfort for drinkers in Dr. Beaumont's precious little volume, it must be also confessed that neither the dissecting-knife nor the microscope afford us the least countenance. All that has yet been ascertained of the effects of alcohol, by the dissection of the body, favors the extreme position of the extreme teetotalers. A brain alcoholized the microscope proves to be a brain diseased. Blood which has absorbed alcohol is unhealthy blood—the microscope shows it. The liver, the heart, and other organs, which have been accustomed to absorb alcohol, all give testimony under the microscope which produces discomfort in the mind of one who likes a glass of wine, and hopes to be able to continue the enjoyment of it. The dissectingknile and the microscope, so far, have nothing to say for us-nothing at all; they are dead

Of all the experiments which have yet been undertaken with a view to trace the course of alcohol through the human system, the most important were those made in Paris a few years ago by Professors Lallemand, Perrin, and Duroy, distinguished physicians and chemists. Frenchmen have a way of co-operating with one another, both in the investigation of scientific questions and in the production of literature, which is creditable to their civilization and beneficial to the world. The experiments conducted by these gentlemen produced the markable effect of causing the editor of a leading periodical to confess to the public was not infallible. In 1855, the Westminster Review contained an article by Mr. Lewes, in which the tectoral side of these questions was effectively ridiculed; but in 1861 the same periodical reviewed the work of the French professors just named, and honored itself by appending a note in which it said:-"Since the date of our former article scientific research has brought to light important facts which necessarily modify the opinions we then expressed concerning the role of alcohol in the animal body." Those facts were revealed or indicated in the experiments of Messrs. Lallemand, Perrin

and Duroy. Ether and chloroform-their mode of operation; why and how they render the living body insensible to pain under the surgeon's knife; what becomes of them after they have performed that office-these were the points which engaged their attention, and in the investigation of which they spent several years. They were rewarded at length with the success due to patience and ingenuity. By the aid of ingenious apparatus, after experiments almost numberless, they lelt themselves in a position to demonstrate when ether is inhaled it is immediately absorbed by the blood, and by the blood is conveyed to the brain. If a surgeon were to commit such a breach of professional etiquette as to cut off a patient's head at the moment of com-plete insensibility, he would be able to distil from the brain a great quantity distil from the brain a great quantity of other. But it is not usual to take that liberty except with dogs. The inhalation, thereproceeds until the surgical operation is fore, proceeds until the surgical operation is finished, when the handkerchief is withdrawn from the patient's face, and he is left to regain his senses. What happens then? What be-comes of the ether? These learned Frenchmen discovered that most of it goes out of the body by the road it came in at—the lungs. It was breathed in; it is breathed out. The rest escapes by other channels of egress; it all escapes, and it escapes unchanged! That is the point; it escapes without having left anything in the system. All that can be said of it is, that it entered the body, created morbid conditions in the body, and then left the body. It cost these patient men years to arrive at this result; but any one who has ever had charge of a patient that has been rendered insensible by ether will find little difficulty in believing it.

Having reached this demonstration the experimenters naturally thought of applying the same method and similar apparatus to the investigation of the effects of alcohol, which is the fluid nearest resembling ether and chloroform. Dogs and men suffered in the cause. In the moisture exhaled from the pores of a drupken dog's skin, these cunning Frenchmen detected the alcohol which had made him drunk. They proved it to exist in the breath of a map, at 6 o'clock in the evening, who had drunk a bottle of claret for breakfast at halfpast 10 in the morning. They also proved that, at midnight, the alcohol of that bottle of wine was still availing itself of other avenues e-cape. They proved that when alcohol is taken into the system in any of its dilutions-wine, cider, spirits, or beer—the whole animal econ-omy speedily busies itself with its expulsion, and continues to do so until it has expelled it. The lungs exhale it; the pores of the skin let out a little of it; the kidneys do their part; and by whatever other road an enemy can escape it seeks the outer air. Like other, alcohol enters the body, makes a disturbance there, and goes out of the body, leaving it no richer than it found it. It is a guest that departs, after giving a great deal of trouble, without paying his bill or "remembering" the servants. Now, to make the demonstration complete, it would be necessary to take some unfertunate man or dog, give him a certain quantity of alcohol—say one ounce—and afterward distil from his breath, perspiration, etc., the whole quantity that he had swal-This has not been done: it never will be done; it is obviously impossible. Enough has been done to justify these conscientious and indefatigable inquirers in announcing, as a thing susceptible of all but demonstration, that alcohol contributes to the human system nothing whatever, but leaves it undigested and wholly unchanged. They are fully persuaded (and so will you be, reader, if you read their book) that, you take into your system an ounce of alcohol, the whole ounce leaves the system within forty-eight hours just as good alcohol as it

The Coming Man, then, so long as he enjoys good health-which he usually will from in fancy to hoary age-will not drink wine, por, of course, any of the coarser alcoholic dilu To that unclouded and fearless intelligence science will be the supreme law; it will be to him more than the Koran is to a Mohammedan, and more than the Infailible Church is to the Roman Catholic. Science, or, in other words the law of God as revealed in nature, life, and history, and as a certained by experiment, observation and thought—this will be the teacher and guide of the Coming Man.

A single certainty is a matter of so much importance is not to be despised. I can now say o young tellows who order a bottle of wine, and flatter themselves that, in so doing, they approve themselves "jolly dogs:" No, my lads, it is because you are dull dogs that you want the wine. You are forced to borrow excitement because you have squandered your natural gayety. The ordering of the wine is a confession of insolvency. When we feel it necessary to "take something" at certain times during the day, we are in a condition similar to that of a merchant who every day, about the anxious hour of half-past two, has to run around among his neighbors borrowing credit. It is something dis-graceful or suspicious. Nature does not supply enough of inward force. We are in arrears. Our condition is absurd, and, if we ought not to be also med, we ought at least to be ashamed. Nor does the borrowed credit increase our store; it leaves nothing behind to enrich us, but takes something from our already insufficient stock; and the more pressing our need the more it

-A South Carolina alligator, probably in the interest of the "Rebel Democracy," ate a promising young black voter the other day.

Imprisoned on the Alps. HINTERN HOURS IN THE COL DE ST. THEODULE.

The following lively description of an adven-

ture on the Alps appears in the London Stan 'Sir:-Thinking that some of your stay-athome readers might like to hear of a snow-sterm on the Alps, I now endeavor to give you a short account of a narrow escape that a friend of mine and myself had a few days past. It was on Tuerday, the 23d of June, that we left Chatillon, on the Italian side, for Breull, from whence we purposed on the morrow crossing the Coi de St. Theodule to Zermatt. As we neared the comfortable little inn at Breuil we could see several people on the balcony, evidently canvassing who and what we We afterwards discovered they were three ladies, who were there for a similar parpose, but had already been detained by bad weather, On the Wednesday, having the night before given our two guides instructions to start at 4 o'clock, we were rather annoyed that, through their carelessness, we did not take our leave of Breuil till after 6, our three fair friends, with four guides, being about fifteen minutes in advance. Two hours' hard climb-

"In an hour more, when we were thoroughly wet through and miserable, we found ourselves at the summit of the Pass, with the pleasant prospect of two hours' more snow walking, and this, too, in a dense fog, accompanied by a searching wind and pelting hail. Here there is a little cabin, or, as the imaginative term it, a pavillos, but, unfortunately, not yet opened for the summer. We, however, contented ourselves with a small shed adjoining, the floor of which, being ankle-deep in half-melted snow, you may believe did not add much to our comfort. At it o'clock, as nearly as we could tell by our halffrozen watches, we left the Col, 10,000 feet of elevation, to try and get to Zermatt-more easily said than done. Ropes, of course, were necessary, and our small party taking the lead, the ladies followed in our footsteps. Shortly after fairly getting under way, our leading guide was called to account by his colleagues for going too much to the right. Fortunate for us would it have been if he had been allowed to follow his own intention, instead of listening to the re-

ing, and we at last were on the glacier, which

was completely covered with snow, not even a crevasse visible to make the timid ones

peated cries of a gauchel a gauchel
"It was now bitterly cold and perfectly dark,
the fog being most dense; the halts were frequent and the attempts to find out our locality by the echo fruitless. In answer to an inquiry of mine, a guide said it would take an hour for the falling snow to obliterate our footsteps, Imagine our sensations, when already one hour had very nearly gone by, just then the two fore most men exclaimed, 'nous sommes perdu;' and if ever fear was written on the face of man much mistake if it were not on theirs then; they had brought us where they knew not; but there in front of us, not many yards from our feet, was the most horrible-looking crevasse, of unknown depth, and whose further side was obscured from sight by the mist. On our right it appeared to widen out, and looked like a huge chasm of ice.

"I think the fright must have done us all good, for it was almost absurd to see the way both guides and tourists, after the first look of dismay, wheeled round and beat a precipitate retreat. With care we retraced our footsteps to a few hundred yards from home, when they quite disappeared; but by keeping well to the right under the mountain we could not very well get wrong. How thankful we all were to see something like a protection I cannot well describe, but I for one shall never forget how relieved I was, for all the guides say that we had a very narrow escape. We had been about two hours and a half wandering about on the glacier

over unknown crevasses. "It was only I o'clock, and not fit, if even safe, to attempt a return to Breuil; so we man aged to smash a window of the cabin and open the door for the rest of the party. In this harbor of refuge were two beds of straw, one of which was allotted to the three ladies and the other to ourselves, the guides lying on the floor Our provisions consisted of a little brown bread, a cold chicken, and some horrible spirits, made in the country, called Geneve. Three guides firmly tied together left us for Breuil to try and few more catables; but it was more diffi cult than they supposed, and a journey, that in favorable weather, might have been done in five or six hours took them nearly twelve. The night we spent was most wretched, and I sincerely trust I may never experience such another. A five being lighted and the room small the heat was insufferable, while without the cold was intense, and the wind blew tempestu-

ously. "Suddenly, to our immense satisfaction, "Suddenly, to our immense satisfaction," think it was a little after 2 o'clock on Thursday morning, there was a change, and on rushing out of our prison we found everything as dir ferent as possible, the view of the mountain ranges was wonderful, and close on our right rose the eplendid pile of the Matterhorn, seeming within a stone's throw; facing us were the mountains of Italy to a distance of eighty or one hundred miles. The sunrise, an hour later, really repaid us, I think, for all our troubles, and the three guides just then appearing with our breakfasts, we suddenly discovered we were not such wretched individuals as we were ginning to imagine. You may believe me when I tell you no time was lost in getting away; and after four hours' walking, parily over the gla-cier and the remainder down hill, we reached Zermatt, where we were quite lionized upon the

people at the hotel hearing our story. "I may as well state that on the way down saw a few faint marks of our track the night before; and the guides now say we had got on to quite another glacier, and a very dangerou one, in the direction of the Matterhorn. "I enclose my eard, and am yours, respect-VOYAGEUR.

fully, "Hotel Muller, Gersau, Lucerne, July 4." -A young Chinaman in San Francisco cut

off his cue, and announced his intention of becoming "Melican man" in earnest, when a party of his countrymen beat him unto death.

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These steamers are noted up with comboditions state-rooms water-tight compartments, and every arrangement for the security and confort of presengers, who are afforded by this route a night's rest on board, and on arrival at NEWFORT proceed per railroad again, reaching Boston early on the following morning. Morning.

A baggage master is attached to each steamer, who receives and tickets the baggage, and accompanies the same to its destination.

A steamer runs in connection with this line between NEW PORT and PROVIDENCE daily, Sundays ex-

Freight to Boston is taken at the same rates as by Freight to Boston is taken at the same rates as by any other regular live, and forwarded with the greatest expedition by an express train, which leaves NEW PORT every morning (Sundays excepted), at 7 o'clock, for Boston and New Bedford, arriving at its destination about 11 A.M.

For freight or rassage, apply on board, or at the office, on PIER 28, NORTH RIVER. For state-rooms and berths apply on board, or if it is desirable to secure them in advance, apply to E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent, 222 No. 72 BROADWAY. New York.

No. 72 BROADWAY. New York.

CAFETY. SPEED, AND COMFORT.
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE
RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the AN. HOR LINE
sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, AND DERRY,
From Pier No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage payable in currency.
To Liverpool, clasgow, and Derry, cabins \$90 and
\$75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, \$160.
Intermediate, \$35; bicerage, \$25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, \$35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, etc., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's
Office, No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come
direct to the office, as this Company does not employ
runners.

T. ONDON, AND, NEW, YORK, STEAMSHID.

ONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP Passage to London direct, \$110, \$75, and \$30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for exculta-

Passenge Excursion tickets
months.

ATALANTA,
BELLONA,
CRILLA.

WM. PENN,
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotters am, Amsterdam and Dunkirk,
For p-ssage apply to ROBERT N CLARE, No. 26
BROADWAY, New York.
For freight apply at No. 54 SOUTH street, U. Y.
126t] HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
VORK AND LIVERPOO

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS,
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY,
TRIPOLI,
RATES OF PASSAGE:
SEA Gold. 

For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
E. CUNARD. ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE,

THE GENERAL TRANSATI ANTIC COMPANY'S
MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK
AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for
the Continent will sail from Pier No. 36 NORTH

RIVER:—
NAPOLEON......
PEREIRE
VILLE DE PARIS
ST. LAURANT......

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVKE,
First Cabin, \$160 or \$140; Second Cabin, \$85,
Including Railway Tickets, furnished on board,
First Cabin, \$165 or \$145; Second Cabin, \$88,
These steamers do not carry sterrapepassengers,
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the
Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this
line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English
railways and crossing the channel, besides saving
time, trouble, and expense,

GEO, MACWENZIE, Agent,
226†
No. 58 BROADWAY, I IVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM

IVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM
TOMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW YORK and LIVER-POOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN,
OLORADO,
with other first-class steamers building.
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer), \$50, gold; return tickets, \$160, gold; in steerage, \$25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to

sage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 WALL Street,
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 BROADWAY.

## PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF OGDENSBURG HAR BOR, NEW YORK.
Sealed Proposals in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M. MONDAY, August 10, 1868, for this office until 12 M. MONDAY, August 10, 1868, for deepening by dreegling the harbor of Ogdenaburg. New York so as to give twelve feet of water at the lowest stage, in the following places, viz.:—
Section 1. On the outer bar across the channel into the upper harbor, northeasterly from the lighthouse, where about 18,005 cubic yards of hard sand is estimated to require removal.

Section 11. Between the bridge, the ferry wharf and the Rome Railroad depot, where, it is estimated, about 25,000 cubic yards of very hard hard pan," with gravel and small boulders, must be taken out.

All the material (which will be measured in the

All the material (which will be measured in the acows) must be sumped at least half a mile below the cuter bar. In deep water, at a point to be marked.

The work must be commenced as soon as possible, and no later than sept. 15 1868, continued as long as possible this season, and completed by the 30th of November, 1869.

Bidders must propose for each section separately, and separate contracts will be made for each.

Bidders must propose in value section separately, and separate contracts will be made for each.

Bles must be inade upon printed hisnks, which can be procured at this office, for similar written ones), which must be properly filled up and signed as indicated. All the information possessed at this efficated, will be given to bidders, but all wishing to contract are particularly requested to examine at Opdenburg before anding in their bids.

C. E. BLUNT. Lieut.-Col. Engineers and Brevet-Col. U. S. A. U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, ) OF WEGO, N. Y., July 14, 1868.

#### FITLER, WEAVER & CO.. MANUFACTURERS OF

MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS TWINES, ETC., No. 23 North WATER Street, and

No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue. PHILADELPHIA. EDWIN H. FITLER. MICHAEL WEAVER. CONBAD F. CLOTHIER. WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.
been elected for the year 1868;

ELI K. PRICE. President.
Wm. H. Moore,
Samuel S. Moon,
Gillies Fallett,
Ecwin Grebie,
Fecretary and Treasurer—JOS. B. TOWNSEND.
The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lotholders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Company, No. 813
ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers.

PRIME STAMPS

TINITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS .-Principal Depot. No. 201 CHESNUT Street.
Central Depot. No. 108 South FIFTH Street, one dood
helow Chemnt. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantlyou
hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express crompity attended to.

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STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING The inman Line, under contract with the United taxes and British Governments, for carrying the 

NORTH MERICAN STEAMSHIP

Ratirond. NEW ARBANGEMENT. Sailing from New Yo.k on the 5th and 20th of EVERY MONTE, or the day before when these dates

EVERY MONTA, or the day before when these dates tall on Sunday.

Presage lower than by any other line.

For information address

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,

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Or THOMAS R SEARLE.

No. 217 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

W. H. WEBB, President, CHAS, DANA, VICE PRESIDENT CONTROL OF CHASTAN CONTROL

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT
BY STEAMSHIP AND SALLING PACKET,
AT REDUCED SALES

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THRE-UGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES
FOR PARTICULAR SUPPLY BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 22 BROADWAY,
Or to TH. MAS T. SEARLE,
11 N. 217 WALNUT Street.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEX-andria, Georgetown, and Washington D. C. via Ches-peake and Deiaware Caual, with con-nections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristoi, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton

or L) nenourg, Bristol, Knoxville, Mashville, Dallon and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wasrianers Market street.

Freight received daily. WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,

No. 14 North and South Wharves.

J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.

M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Visginia.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA
DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL,
EXPRESS STEAM BOAT COMPANY,
The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY
from first wharf below Market street,
Goods forwarded by all the lines going ont of New
York, North, East, and West, free of commission,
Freights received at our usual low rates,
WILLIAM P. C. YDE & CO., Agents,
JAMFS HAND, Agent,
JAMFS HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York,

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At boon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Sueci

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, coonecding at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Ricamond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

amships insured at lowest rates. Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,

No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City

T. P CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 612 FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE
Transportation Company Despatch
a u Switt-Sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan
Capal, on and after the 18th of March, leaving daily at Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., 112 No. 122 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

LORILLARD'S OUTSIDE LINE FOR NEW YORK.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHTS,
Goods by well bit, 10 cents per 100 lbs, gross,
Measurement goods, 4 cents per cubic foot.
Freights received at all times, and insurance guar-

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
7 23 Fier 19 North Wharves.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

BRISTOL LINE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

VIA BRISTOL. For PROVIDENCE, TAUN TON. NEW BEDFORD CAPE COD, and all points of railway communication. East and North.

The new and aplendid steamers BEISTOL and PROVIDENCE, leave Pier No. 40 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal street, adjoining Debrasses Street Ferry, New York, at 5 P. M., daily, sundays excepted, connecting with attamboat train at Bristol at 4 30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the morning trains from that city. The most desirable and pleasant route to the White Mountains, Travellers for that point can make direct connections by way of Providence and Worcester, or Boston, State-rooms and Tickets secured at office on Pier in New York.

New York, 615m H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON-At 8 20 and 9 50 A. M.

The steamer S. M. FELTON and ARIEL leave CHRENUT Street Wharf (Sundays excepted at 8 m and 950 A. M., and 350 P. M., returning leave Wilmington at 650 A. M., 1250, and 350 P. M. Stopping at Chester and Hook each way.

Fare, 16 cents between all points.

Excursion tickets, 15 cents, good to return by either hoat.

63 tf

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENton Steamboat Line, The steamboat Line, The steamboat Line, The steamboat Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence Reboins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Burlington, Bristol, Florence Reboins' wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf Leaves South Treaton.

Baturday, July 25, 5½ A.M Saturday, July 25, 9 A.M.

Sunday, July 26, to Burlington. Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A. M.;

and 2 P. M.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.;

Monday, July 27, 6½ A.M. Monday, July 27,16; A.M.

Tuesday, "25, 7 A.M Tuesday, "25,11 A.M.

Tuesday, "20, 8 A.M Wed'day, "29,12 M.

Thursday, "40,10 A.M Thursday, "31,2 P.M.

Friday, "81,10 A.M Friday, "31,2 P.M.

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; Intermediate places, 25 cents.

OPPOSITION TO THE COM-Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmingtos (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.; returning, leave Light freights takes.

4 28 tf

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WAR-Self. leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada, at 2 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton. Torresdate, Andalusia, and Boverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.

Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion 40 cts. 4114

WILLIAM S. GRANT, COMMISSION MERCHANT Ne. 8 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co. 's Chocolate Cocos, and Broma,
Crecker, Broa, & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing,
Bolts and Nalls,