#### THE UNION LEAGUE.

THEIR ADDRESS TO THE VOTERS OF THE STATE.

The following is the address of the Union League of this city to the voters of the State, which was adopted at the meeting last

Fellow-citizens-Agam you are called to the polls to delend the cause for which, since 1860, you have shown your devotion in so many

You doubtless thought when the Rebels laid down their arms and acknowledged themselves vanquished, that the struggle was over, and that all for which you had fought was secured. You may ask yourselves why, three years after thingsh so complete your exertions are still a triumph so complete, your exertions are still necessary to settle the questions which were apparently decided forever at Appointant Court-house; and perhaps you feel dissatisfied that the country has not subsided into the peaceful quiet so carnestly desired by all good citizens. If so, you have erred and still err, in regarding the Rebellion as merely the movement of a few unquiet spirits, who made skilful use of slavery as the means by which to gratify the longings of personal ambition.

The Rebellion was much more than this. It

was the struggle between two opposite systems of society. On the one hand were the traditions of feudalism, of caste, of class privileges, the reaction against modern thought and liberly, which for three generations had moulded every institution, and had trained the people to one unvarying course of thought. On the other hand were the expansion of progress, belief in the dignity of labor, faith in the liberty of thought-in fine, the absolute right of every man to reason for himself and to carve out his own destiny. That systems so autagonistic should soover or later, measure their strength in deadly strike was inevitable.

Human slavery was the most prominent bulwark of the Southern system, and it naturally became the estensible cause of struggle. Naturally, also, it perished in the war which it had provoked, because it was the most assailable and least defensible portion of the system. When we marked the downfall of that great iniquity, we shouted that our work was we had given too little thought to all that lay behind slavery, that had fostered it, and had been fostered by it. Nor had we yet sounded to its utmost depths the baseness of that faction, falsely styling itself Democratic, which, crazed with the lust of office, is ready to sell itself into bondage again to the masters whose rule had wrought such ruin to us all.

No, our work is not yet done, nor will it be done until Northern ideas shall have penetrated throughout the South, and society there shall have reconstructed itself on the basis of true democracy. When Abraham Lincoln said that the United States could not remain half slave and half free, he gave utterance only to a portion of a great truth. Our country must homogeneous. One section of it cannot be aristocratic, nursing sectionally the exploded notions of class privileges, and persecuting men because they labor for their daily bread, or because they entertain ideas repugnant to the dominant caste; while the other section honors labor and the laborer, admits of no distinction tween citizens, and grants the fullest toleration to every shade of opinion on every subject. One section cannot set up the State as the sovereign object of its allegiance, while the other admits of no rival to the Union in its claims upon the citizen. Yet now, that slavery is legally dead, and secession has been nominally renounced, these differences between the North and the South exist as sharply as ever. Until they shall be removed, political strife must continue as keen and eager as the strife lately hushed on the battle-field. The result must necessarily be that either Northern ideas must conquer the South, as Northern arms have already done, or that Southern ideas must accomplish what Southern arms so miserably falled in attempting.

Enclosed as we are between two oceans, occupiers forever of the same land, this is the struggle which is set before us. We cannot shirk it. We cannot shan the necessity which is upon us. We may seek in cowardly mood to shrink back from our appointed work, but we shall merely postpone the inevitable, and pro-long the labor and suffering. It is only by pressing forward resolutely, but prudently and wisely, to do that which Providence has ordained us to do, that we can escape with the least amount of toll and loss.

The burden of this work which lies before

us has been immersurably increased by the selfish stolidity and short-sighted recklessness of the Democratic party. Even as in 1860-61 they invited their slaveholding allies into ruinous rebellion, so now, in the hope of a temporary restoration to power, they are sectulously urging those same allies to resist afresh the inevitable course of events. Forfully disregarding the irresistible developments of the future, they seek only to pander to popular passion in the present, and rest their hopes of success solely on their skill to work upon the meanest motives and prejudices of

We would not judge them harshly, for they are our fellow-countrymen. That the masses of the party are honestly wishing to do their duty we dare not doubt, but they have surrendered themselves to leaders who make sport of their honor, and sell them for the vilest price that ever freemen were bargained for. Who is there so hardened that his cheek did not tingle with shame when he learned that General Forrest, of Tennessee Forrest the negro trader, Forrest the guerilla, Forrest the butcher of Fort Pillow, s a Democratic delegate to a National Convention assembled to frame a platform, and to select candidates for whom men of the North are expected to vote? Yet abject as is this degradation, they succeeded in reaching a fur-ther depth, for this same Forrest was able to boast publicly on his return that four-fifths of the Northern Democrats whom he had met apolog zed to him for having opposed the South in her rebellion. When the Democratic party thus entrusts itself wholly to men who abjure their manhood, is it to be wondered at if they a set of principles dictated to them by Wale Hampton, and present for your suffrages men who are pledged to undo as far as possible all that the war has accomplished, even at the cost of another war? Or can we be surprised that the South, finding such facile allies, should eagerly revert to its old ideas, and should strive to make those ideas permanently triumphant as the guiding principles of the republic?

In this we do not blame the South, for Southern men have been educated in the beliefs to which they cling, and they, at least, are honest in their faith. That they are struggling for an obsolete theory of society is their missoriune, and while duty to the country and to millions yet unborn compels us to combat that theory as estructive to the well being of us all, yet the men who conscientiously uphold it we would personally entertain none but the kindest and most charitable feelings. It was the first act of the Government, after the surrender of Lee and Johnson, to feed the starving masses of the Southern people, and that much maligned institution, the Freedmen's Bureau, has consistently dispensed its bounty without regard to the loyalty of the recipients. We have always rejoiced in these facts, and it is our pride to think that in all the movements to relieve the wants of the South, without distinction of race, color or political opinion, since the close of the members of this league and of the party which it represents have ever been foremost with active sympathy and substantial aid. Yet, while we would gladly assuage the calami-ties which they have brought upon themselves,

we cannot but resist them to the death in their mad attempt to bring back a forgotten past. Whether they are to succeed in this will be determined at the November election. In asserting this we are not theorizing, for the proof lies within the reach of every man who can note and weigh the events that are passing before his eyes. As in wine there is truth, so in the excitement and enthusiasm of the South at the surrender of the Democracy in New York, the restraint of the last three years was swept away, and the gladness of anticipated triumph seemed to render caution and reticence no longer neces sary. When Governor Wise, at the Richmond ratification meeting, assured his hearers that secession was as much alive as ever, he only trudely declared what Wade Hampton, the dic-

tator of the Democra'ic platform, expressed more covertly at the Charleston meeting, in pledging his sword once more to his native State, and swearing that at her call he would hasten to her rescue from the aftermost bounds of the earth. Fresh from the meeting of the 'National' Democracy, and planning a political campaign for the whole nation, he yet had no thought for the nation. His allegiance was confined to the petty borders of the sovere'gn State of South Carolina. No, secession is not yet dead, and the Memphis Appeal only gives form to the secret yows of the Southern Demotator of the Democratic platform, expressed form to the secret vows of the Southern Demo-crats when it bluntly declares that the South

will yet be independent.

If secession is thus still rampant, the other old heresies are not less vigorous. The spirit of feudal oppression and class privilege, the con-tempt for honest labor, and the determination to keep it in subjection, which formerly manifested themselves in slaveholding, were, when slavery was abolished, promptly reasserted in the black codes enacted throughout the South by Mr. Johnson's reconstructed Legislatures. Now that these also have been swept away, the same spirit reveals itself in the schemes to control the negre vote, and to render him instrument of his own distranchisement. Public speakers openly advise combined action to throw out of employment every man who does not vote the Democratic ticket, and associations are springing up everywhere pledged to carry out this policy in an organized manner. It is fitting that men styling themselves Democrats should manifest such utter contempt for the first ele-

ment of republican democracy.

Nor is the old into'erance, which placed a padlock on the lips of every man who did not think with the majority, one whit abated. Free thought and free speech—the vital breath of our institutions—are as obnoxious to the Southern mind to-day as when peaceful citizens were tarred and feathered for disbelieving in the Divine appointment of chattel bondage. All who frankly accept the results of the war, all men, whether Northern or Southern, who honestly believe that the South can be read-justed to the necessities of the new era, are enounced as unfit for human companiouship; they are to be placed under the ban, and exposed to ingenicus persecution, until driven away in despair from a community which is obstinately determined to learn nothing and to

forget nothing. Still more portentous is the undiminished vigor of the old spirit of lawlessness—the spirit which taught that it was noble and chivalric to dely the law, and which ever sympathized with and protected the law breaker. The peculiar boast of modern Anglo-Saxon civilization is the inpate reverence for the sanctity of law which enables vast communities to live with perfect safety to person and property, and without sub-jection to the bayonet. It is this training which ranges every citizen instinctively against the law-breaker, and thus relieves us from the ruinous expense and demoralization of huge standing armies, and in this training the South is fortunately more dedicient than ever. Witness the hundred murders a month now occurring unpunished in Louisiana; witness the nine bon dred and thirty-nine homicides which have been perpetrated in Texas since the Rebellion was suppressed, and for which but one murderer has een hanged; witness the burning of negro schools and the lynching of negro teachers; witness the outrages of Ku-klux Kians, combining every clement of grotesque terocity. No one understood the power this spirit better than General Blair, when, foreseeing that the Fouth would control the Democratic Convention, he bid for its support by pledging himself to trample upon the laws of Congress, to coerce the Senate into submission, and to disperse by force the reconstructed governments of the Southern States, The artful bait was eagerly swallowed, and simultaneously every organ of Southern opinion appeals to force to carry the election, or upset the election in case of defeat. Every distranchised Rebel is to vote, and if these illegal votes are refused, the bayonet is invoked to compel their reception. Virginia is to vote, and Texas, and Mississippi, States not yet organized or recognized, and the Senate is to be overawed into counting their ballots in the Electoral Colege; while, if these hopeful schemes fail winning success for their revolutionary candidates, civil war is freely threatened as a last

We have no fears that this antiquated system of lawlessness, of oppression, or aristocracy, and of secession can win an ultimate and permanent victory, for the spirit of the age is against it, and sooner or later it must go down and he buried with the kindred relics of now forgotten wrong and error. Neither can we promise you that the success of the Republican party at the coming elections will at once e vate the South from darkness into light. We only know that, as sure as there is a God in heaven, progress and enlightenment and free dom must triumph in the end. It rests with you to say whether this triumph shall be speedy and beaceful, or whether the struggle shall be onged and arduous, leading to convulsious as fierce as those from which we have emerged. The alliance between the Democracy and reaction is so thorough and cordial that the nomination of Seymour and Blair is everywhere halled at the South as the istification of the Rebellion, and the bitterest Rebels openly declare that, in striving for the uccess of their candidates, they are but continging the battle for the lost cause-that they are tighting now for what they fought for from 1861 to 1865. Should they by any possibility of force or traud carry the day, think what a dreary vista of anarchy and strife we shall have to traverse ere we can restore the country to even the measure of peace which we now enjoy. Exhausted as we are, and needing years of quiet industry to make good the losses and the ravages of war, four years of Democratic misrule under the guidance of Wade Hampton and Blair, would do more for our prostration than was effected by the four years of the Rebellion. Nor can we flatter ourselves that the cautious

selfishness of an intriguing politician like Seymour would arrest the madness of those to whom he would owe his election. They would be his masters, for in times like those which would be upon us, negative natures must succumb to positive ones. We should see our destinies entrusted to such men as Wade Hampion in the War Department, and Raphael Semmes at the head of our Navy. Should he falter in the work he would be made to feel that his safety depended upon his obedience, and it this were not sufficient, the men who are already invoking the dagger of Brutus and the shade of Wilkes Booth would not scruple to remove him that they might obtain the services of the reckless and upprincipled Blair.

Whichever way we turn, fellow-citizens, we therefore see that our only hope of safety lies in electing Grant by such a majority as may show to Democrats and rebels that the American people intend to persevere in the path they have entered; that neither three nor blandishments will turn them from their duty, and that; they are irrevocably determine that the cause which led to the rebellion shall be torever removed from the nation.

These are the main issues awaiting your decision, but scarcely second to them to their influ ence on the well-being of the people questions connected with our national finances. Simple as the solution of these questions may be to common-sease honesty, it is in the power of demagogues so to complicate them, by tampering with the national credit, as to inflict incalculable injury on all the industrial and financial interests of the country. It is not on the boudholder that the chief loss would be inwicted, for the Government credit is so inexintertwined in every transaction of daily life that every man is a creditor of Government. The poorest citizen, who has nothing but his labor to sell, can receive in exchange for his labor nothing but tokens of Government credit, and his all is dependent on its maintenance. Moreover, the ruin of that credit would necessarily thus bring about a paralysis ruinous abke to the farmer and the mechanic, the merchant and the workingman; and while all would suffer, that suffering would fall with peculiar hardship upon the industrious poor, whose daily labor is their only provision

against want and starvation. Had it not been for the assaults already made upon the national credit, the problem would already be near its solution, for all that is required is a rigid adherence to plighted faith. Let the world once believe that our promises to pay will be honored without reservation or equivocation, and those promises will speedily become equivalent to gold in the markets of the world; and when once that point is reached,

the questions which now rack the brains of political financiers disappear of themselves. Fortunately the utterances of the Chicago platform on this point are so clear and unmistakable that the endorsement of that platform by the people will at once -mooth our path towards resump-tion of specie payments and the lightening of the public burdens; while the dubious and threatening phrases of the Democratic profession of faith would render its triumph the source of the most disastrous complications. Strange that the hard-money Democracy of Jackson and Benton and Van Buren should now be conspiring to inflict upon us the unimaginable miseries of countless billions of hope lessly irredeemable paper!

Such, fellow-citizens, are the mighty issues which you are now called upon to decide. As your votes are cast, so will be the future of our country. With Grant, you may enjoy peace prosperity, and progress; with Seymour you can scarce hope to escape anarchy, desolation, and endless years of strife.

#### THE RELIGION OF JAPAN.

Origin and Progress of Buddhism. Dr. D. B. Simmons contributes an interesting article on the religion of Japan to the September number of Hours at Home. What is known as the "Shinto faith" was the only religion of the Japanese for centuries. It was indigenous and peculiar to the Japanese, and accounts in a metaphorical way for the creation of man and of the universe. The Shintos do not believe in a future state of eternal punishment, and generally are optimists. They believe in feasting grather than in fasting; and their only serious religious observance is that of making pilgrimages. Their temples are always placed in the most attractive and picturesque spots, the approaches to which are tree-lined avenues, with impressive entrance gates. At the great religious festival no Buddhist is allowed to approach, except in the guise of a layman. On their pil-g.images strict abstinence is observed from everything unclean or impure, but at the close of these services they indulge in all manner of excesses.

In the year 285 Wain, a disciple of Confucius, obtained permission to visit Japan, under pre-text of seeking a remedy for a disease under which the Chinese Emperor was suffering, but really to escape from his tyranny. He was well received at the Japanese Court, and taught the doctrines of Confucius so effectually that the Mikado became a convert, and his example was largely followed. Considerable tracts of land were given as endowments in various parts of the empire, which were apportioned as "liv-ings" by members of the Mikado family. So scrupulous were they in the observance of the precents of Confucius, that when the Mikado died, the two heirs to the throne, whose claims were best, refused the succession, in obedience to the rule that when the right to a thing or place is disputed each must retuse in deference to the other. After three years of delay, one of the heirs kindly terminated the controversy by committing suicide. The Shintos, happy in the belief of their epicurean doctrines, made no

violent opposition to those of Confuctus.

The introduction of Buddalsm was, however, with difficulties. The writer says: "The date at which this took place, and the attending circumstances of the event, we find given with much precision and considerable detail in the national records. In 512 A. D., the peninsula of Corea was visited by terrible famine. In the universal distress, the seed usually reserved for the ensuing crop was consumed, and the land consequently without means of reproducing the necessaries of life. The Mikado hearing of this, sent to the Coreans several thousand bushels of wheat as seed. As an expresssion of gratitude for this imperial munificence, the afflicted people sent an em-basy to the Mikado, with the most costly and precious relic their country possessed, viz., a golden image of Buddha, which had been brought from India, the birthplace of the sacred person it represented. Accompanying them was a corps of missionaries and teachers, with books and all the paraphernalia of Buddhistic

"Ro-re-tinus, of the thirty-second dynasty, was on the throne, and he immediately called a council of state to deliberate and decide upon the propriety of accepting so novel a return for his wheat. These deliberations amounted to this:-If two such ancient and great nations as India and China have adopted the religion and worship of Buddha, is it not consistent for us to ive the subject at least our earnest consider: tion? At the close of the conference a division of opinion was found to exist-Inama and Moria, the two principal ministers of his Majesty, taking opposite sides. An earnest appeal from Moria in favor of their national eligion and the gross and wicked heresy of abandoning the creators of their country and progenitors of their race, carried the council, and Inama was told tout if he wished to adopt the foreign faith he could do so, but it could not

become the religion of the court or country. "Upon this he took the golden Buddha, a temple, and placing it upon the altar, instituted for the first time idolatrous worship in Japan. Being a thorough convert to Buddhism, his zeal for its establishment only increased with opposition. Having a great influence at court, he a once began to use it to strengthen his position and overthrow his opponents. Unscrup to the means, he resorted at first to the dagger of the assassin, and lastly to the massacre of hundreds who opposed his work of apostacy, among whom was Mana. By these means, and intrigues at court, he succeeded, after several years of incessant effort, in placing on the throne a Mikado who had been imbued with the Buddhist faith. The zeal of this Mikado was quite equal to that of Inama's; but he soon abdicated the throne. took the priestly robes, and devoted his life, revenue, and influence to the building up of the his adoption. During his reign, and through his labors, the number of temple erected to the worship of Buddha amounted to the pricets to 816, and the nuns to 569.

This was the condition of Buddhism in

Japan in 624 A. D., or seventy-two years after presentation of the golden Buddha by Coreans. From that time forward the worship of the great mass of the Japanese may be considered as essentially Buddhist, nothing having arisen to check in any way its steady advance, until the country was discovered by the Portuguese, and the Jesuits and Franciscan mouss entered upon their missionary labors in the year-1549."

There are no other evidences that up to the time of the immigration of the Portuguese there was anything like a union between Church and State, which began in 1604 with the present dynasty of Tong-en sama. An Imperial edict was promulgated about this time, requiring every subject to register himself as a Buddhist. Especial efforts were made to crush out Roman Catholicism, but it is believed that there are large numbers to this day who cherish secretly the doctrines of that faith.

For two hundred years Buddhism has made no real progress. The Tycoon, even, worsulps the Shinto divinities. The priests are as a class, "ignorant, bigoted, lazy, and licentious," and come mainly from the lower classes and from among those who seek the sacerdotal profession as an escape from the consequences of some crime. The mountain priests are little more than beggars. The Buddhist priests are not allowed to cat flesh or meat, and have generally

a sickly appearance. The description we have used concludes as follows:-

"The forms and ceremonies of Buddhistic worship as practised by the Japanese consist in the repetition of set forms of prayer, which, with their religious works and liturgy, are written in a strange language (Tati and Sanscrit); in prostration before the image of their god-man Buddha, towards which they bow their head on passing; in set sermons of exhortation to the people; in fasts, religious processions, and pit-grimages; in relf-denial, mortification of the and external forms of purity, in prayers are dead and sale of merits. The temple for the dead and sale of merits. The temple worship is conducted by several priests, who officiate in turn, or together. They wear white robes, with gold and silver trimmings, which are charged frequently, and are assisted by small boys, also robed, who tinkle bells at certain

points in the ceremony.

"The congregation chant in unison with the priests the prayers of the liturgy, keeping count on a resary. The priesthood are bound to cell-bacy, and the establishment of monasteries and numberies are part of their work. Many of the priests are unable to understand the prayers they repeat, or translate them into their own

language. Reverence for temples and places of 1 worship is not apparently very strong among the Japanese. The temples especially are often used as hotels by princes and their retinues, and by foreigners when travelling over portions the country where the hotels are small and inconvenient. For the first three years of our intercourse with the nation, our consuls and ministers rented temples as places of residence; and even now the representatives of our Government in Yeddo occupy a Buddhist temple, fitted up for their accommodation."

#### HONDURAS.

Progress of the Insurrection in Olamcho, The New York Herald's correspondent, writing from Truxillo, Honduras, C. A., July 27, says:—
The peace and tranquility that the public nas been enjoying for more than two years was somewhat unpleasantly disturbed on the 9th of this month by an insurrectionary movement in the department of Olancho. Fortunately proved a mere ripple—a fretting of the surface that soon ceased. To-day I faucy I can sufely pronounce the waters once more calm and tranquil. On the night of the day just indicated one Chinchonero, an impatient, reckless character, with a past career semi-political and semi-banditti, attacked the town of Juticalpa, and after a short contest with the few men on duty there, made himself master of the place. His force was small, altogether not amounting to one hundred men, and was composed chiefly of lawless men from the Department of Tegucigaipa. Lieutenant-Colonel Nazario Garay, the Government's Prefecto, is reported to have been killed by the band, as also turee other persons, one a civilian. On July 18, Juticalpa was re-occupied by the national authorities, the Governor of the Department, General Fernandez, entering the place at the head of six hundred men, mostly of the volunteer militia. Chincho nero and his followers very prudently left before these troops arrived. An active pursuit has been undertaken, and strong hopes are entertained that a portion at least, of these perturbators of the republic's peace will be overtaken and duly punished. They are said to have scattered in many directions, the band having divided into a dozen or more groups, each going its own way. This tenders pursuit much more difficult, but it is to be hoped not impossible of success. The movement of Chinchonero was an isolated one, since nowhere has it received a response. The taking of Intralega it received a response. The taking of Juticalps is everywhere severely denounced as an act of vandalism entirely below the dignity of a politi-cal coup de main. Any amount of volunteers could at once have been obtained for its suppression. In the border town of Yoro, of this department (Yoro also by name), ninety men immediately volunteered to aid the authorities, but their services were declined, as they were

#### Witcheraft.

From the Edinburgh Review. At the end of nearly three centuries we find ourselves relieved of a heavy burden of fear and care about the perpetual and unbounded malice of Satan and his agents. Witchcraft has ceased to be one of the gravest curses of the human lot We have parted with one after another of the fetish or conjectural persuasions about our relations with the world of spirit or mind, regarded as in direct opposition to the world of matter. succession of discoveries we have been led to an essentially different view of life and thought from any dreamed of before the new birth of science; and at this day, and in our own me-tropolis, we have Sir Henry Holland telling as how certain treatment of this or that department of the nervous system will generate this or that state of belief and experience, as well as sensation. We have Dr. Carpenter disclosing facts of incalculable significance about brain action without consciousness, and other vital mysteries. We have Dr. Maudsley show-ing, in the cells of the lunatic asylum, not only the very realm of Satan, as our fathers would have thought, but the discovery that it is not Satan, after all, that makes the havoc, but our own ignorance which has seduced us into a blasphemous superstition, instead of inciting us to the study of ourselves. And these are not all our teachers. Amidst the conflict of phenomena of the human mind and body, we have arrived now at the express controversy of Psychology against Physiology. Beyond the mere state-ment of the fact we have scarcely advanced a step. The first cannot be, with any accuracy, called a science at all, and the other is in little more than a rudimentary state; but it is no small gain to have arrived at some conception of the nature of the problem set before us at some liberty of hypothesis as to its conditions. In brief, and in the plainest terms, while there is still a multitude deluding and disporting itself with a false hypothesis about certain mysteries of the human mind, and claiming to have ex-plained the marvels of spiritualism by making an objective world of their own subjective experience, the scientific physiologists are pro-ceeding, by observation and experiment, to

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The BOSTON and NEWPORT LINE, by the splendid and superior steamers NEWPORT, METROPOLIS, OLD COLONY, and EMPIRE STATE of
great strength and speed, constructed expressly for
the navigation of Long Island Sound, running in
connection with the OLD COLONY AND NEWPORT RAILROAD.

Leave FIER 28, NORTH RIVER, foot of MURRAY Street.

The steamer NEWPORT, Captain Brown, leaves
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 P. M., landing
at Newport.

The steamer OLD COLONY. Captain Simmons,
leaves Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 P. M.,
landing at Newport.

These steamers are fitted up with commodious
state-rooms, water-tight compartments, and every
arrangement for the security and comfort of passeng-rs, who are afforded by this route a night's rest on
board, and on arrival at NEWPORT proceed per railroad again, reaching Boston early on the following
morning.

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

A steamer runs in connection with this line between
NEW PORT and PROVIDENCE daily, Eundays excepied.

Freight to Boston is taken at the same rates as by

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

For freight or rassage, apply on board, or at the office, on FIER 28, NOR? IH 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+

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

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226†] HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agenta.

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The spiendid new vessels on this favorite route for The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 NORTH River:— NAPOLEON...... PEREIRE..... 

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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 exp-nse.

ECO. MACKENZIE. Agent.

225†

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COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS,
built expressly for the New York trade, are intended
to sail regularly between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz:

MANHATTAN,
COLORADO,
with other first-class steamers building.
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Enrope can
be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to

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

SHIPPING.

FOR CHARLESTON (S. C.) DI-RECT.—The Al Steamsbly PROME. THEUS will positively sail on SATURBAY, August 29, 3 P. M.

8 25 5t EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO.,
No. 3 DOCK Street wharf.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEX-andria, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapenke and Delaware Canal with con-nections at Alexandria from the most direct ronts for L) nchburg, Bristoi, Enoxyllie, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf a "" Market atreet.

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

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The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street,
THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free or commission,
Freights received at our usual low rates.

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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 DOOR, from FIRST WHARF ROOVE MARKET

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS THEOUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South (arolina, via seaboard Air Line Ratirord, convecting at Fortsmooth and to Lyachburg, Va., Tennessee and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Ricomond and Danville Ratirord,
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 tubic as tas most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

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

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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-SURB
Transportation Company Despatch
a u Swiit-Sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan
Canal, on and siter the lith of March, leaving daily at
12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and
Rastern lines. Eastern lines.
For ireight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 122 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

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B URTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE
RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the AN. HOR LINE
sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVELS POOL, GLASGOW, AND DERRY,
From Pier No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage pas able in currency.
To Liverpool, Glaegow, and Derry, cabins \$90 and
\$75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, \$160,
Intermediate, \$35, steerage \$25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, \$35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, etc., at very low rates.
For further blormation apply at the Company's
Office, No. 6 BOWLING GREEN, New York.
HENDER-ON BROTHERS.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come
direct to the office, as this Company does not employ
runners.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS,
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

lowest rates.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4
Bowling Green. For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway, 2 26† E. CUNARD,

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BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON, VIA BRISTOL

For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW BEDFORD CAPE COD, and all points of railway communication, East and North.

The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, leave Pier No. 40 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal street, adjoining Debrasses street Ferry, New York, at 5 P. M., uaily, sundays excepted, connecting with steamboat train at Bristol at 4 39 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 rouge to the White Mountains, Travellers for that point can make direct congeo-Travellers for that point can make direct congec-tions by way of Providence and Worcester, or Roston, State-rooms and Tickets secured at office on Pier in New York. 615m

H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager, On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and Sait Undays,
The spicudid new steamer LADY OF THE LAKE,
Captain INGRAM, leaving Pier 19, above Vine
street, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 915
A. M., and returning from Cape May on Monday,

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENtou Steamoost Line.—The steambost
LDWIN FORRES Tleaves ARCH street Wharf, for
Trenton, stopping at Tacopy, Torresdale, Severly,
Barilington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and
White Hill. White Hill.

Leaves Aich Street Wharf | Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, Aug. 22, 2½ P. M Saturday, Aug. 22, 5½ A.M.
Sunday, August 23, to Burington, Bristol, and Intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A.M.
and 2 P. M.; leaves Bristogat 10½ A.M. and 4½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 24, 5½ A.M. Monday, Aug. 24, 9 A.M.
Tuesday, " 25, 6½ A.M. Monday, Aug. 24, 9 A.M.
Wed'day, " 25, 6½ A.M. Wed day, " 25, 10 A.M.
Wed'day, " 27, 8 A.M. Fausday, " 27, 12 M.
Fricay, " 23, 9 A.M. Friday, " 28, 1 P.M.
Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents.

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON—At 8 30 and 9 50 A. M.
The steamer S. M. FELTON and ARIEL leave CHESNUT Street wharf (Sundays excepted at 8 30 and 9 50 A. M., 1250, and 2 30 P. M. Stopping at Chester and Hook each way.

Fare, 10 cents between all points.
Excursion tickets, 15 cents, good to return by either boat.

OPPOSITION TO THE COM-

BIANED RAILROAD AND RIVER
Bleamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily
excursions to Wilmington (sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcos Hook, leaving ARCH
Bit eet what at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.; returning, leave
Wilmingtor at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Light freights taken,
L. W. BURNS, L. W. BURNS,

DAILY EXCURSIONS .- TER Splendid steamboat JOHN A. WAR-A-R. leaves Chikishul' Street Wnarf, Philada, at 2 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton. Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M. Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion 40 cts. 411 tf WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY

been elected for the year 1868;—

Wm. H. Moore,
Semuel S. Moon,
Gilles Ballett,
Edwin Greble,
Feereta y and Treasurer—JOS. B. ToWNSEND.
The Managers have passed a resolution securing The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lotholders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 313 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 722

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