BUSINESS NOTICES.

How to Prevent and Cure Colds.

How can people take cold without knowing how or in what way they have caused it to be liable to cold? Other times they endure the greatest exposure without cold for a long period, for the simple reason that the feeling any effect from it, for the simple reason that the dignation, yet are in a tolerably healthy condition. When they find a cold any, some of the causes must be looked for in the failure has not the power to carry it off. Bad blood is almost impossible to keep from any disease, whether it be of a cold or not, when the organs of the liver and stomach are in a disordered condition.

Persons as a rule take cold, get a bottle of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup and a box of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. First take a dose of the pills, and that takes a longitudinal of the system three days, or a tablespoonful six or eight times a day, and take one Mandrake Pill every night, or every other night, just enough to keep the bowels quietly open for a few days; this will carry the cold off and leave the system healthy, perhaps being more apt to be cold when they are bilious, or when the liver and stomach are in a torpid condition. More than one-half of the lung diseases proceed from a disordered stomach. A coated tongue, sick headache, catarrh, and ulcerated throat are all caused by a disordered stomach, and it does about as much good to turn out an ulcerated throat with caustic as to scrape a coated tongue with a knife, as many are apt to do to keep it clean. The result is only temporary; the sore is not removed. It is an acid or acrid stomach that ulcerates the throat, and if it continues in that condition, it may down into the bronchial tubes, and consumption and death follow. As soon as a person gets a cold, the first thing they'do is to something to stop the cough, and which stops the natural action of the whole system, the liver and stomach become more torpid than ever, the cold is not carried off, but checked, and with every slight change in the weather it breaks out again, and before they are aware of it, they have a case of severe cold they find themselves in consumption. Now, if that first cold was properly carried off, which Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup and Mandrake Pills will do, and continue the Mandrake Pills once a week or so, it would not be one-fourth the cases of lung diseases there are now. Consumption, when one is sick, the disease is fastened on you, do not stop the cough, for, if you do, you are sure to die. Nature was never cured, when it was deeply seated, with remedies used to stop the cough. The only means why Dr. Schenck is so skilled in curing seated consumption is, his Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills cleanse the stomach and liver, and create a good appetite, while the Pulmonic Syrup is ripening the sputa in the lungs, and, by aiding the robust kind of food, new and healthy blood is made, and frequently the patient is restored to robust health, and sound sleep, too, when one lung is nearly gone.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, No. 15 North Sixth street, corner Commerce, Philadelphia, every Saturday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

He is also professionally at No. 32 Bond street, New York, every Tuesday, and at No. 24 Hanover street, Boston, every Monday. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer, the price is $5. Office hours at each city, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each, $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box. A full supply of Dr. Schenck's medicines for sale at all times at his rooms.

Also, for sale at the principal stores everywhere.

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, MASS.—The very important and extensive improvements in this popular house, which have been in progress during the past year, enable the proprietor to offer Families, Parties, and the Traveling Public, accommodations and conveniences equal to any hotel in the country. The house has been thoroughly refitted and refurnished, making it, in all its appointments, equal to any hotel in the country. Baggage Office, Billiard Hall and Cafe on the first floor.

HORACE GRAY, JR., AVIS RICE JR., Boston, Proprietors.

REVERE NEWLY IMPROVED CREAM CHOCOLATE, Unsurpassed by any other manufacture, is now acknowledged to be the best. London Prize Medal and Highest Awards in America, Prepared with MELODIONE and SECOND HAND PIANOS.

ROOT & SON'S, 1004 Arch above Tenth.

EVENING BULLETIN.

Wednesday, March 11, 1868.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The State Convention of the Republican Party began its business to-day in the Academy of Music under the most auspicious circumstances. The skies are brilliant meteorologically as well as politically. The glorious news from New Hampshire has inspired every Republican with new confidence and the triumph of the party next Fall. The gallant and faithful State officers, who are to be re-nominated by convention, will be re-elected by a glorious majority in October, and General Grant will carry the State by a still greater one in November. It will be all the greater if, as we hope, Andrew G. Curtin shall be the nominee of the party for the Vice Presidency.

The loyal people of Philadelphia rejoice to have the State Convention sit here. They give a cordial welcome to the delegates from all parts of the State, and they hope to have them go home fully assured that the Republicans of Philadelphia are alive to the necessities of the times and determined to do their share in redeeming the State from the partial defeat of last fall. There is no danger that the mistakes of last year will be repeated here, and with good National, State and local candidates, the Republican majority in Philadelphia will be a rousing one. The presence of the Convention and the inspiriting news from New Hampshire enable us to begin the campaign of 1868 with greatly increased nerve and vigor.

ALL HAIL, NEW HAMPSHIRE!

The root of the Copper-Johnson party at the polls of New Hampshire, yesterday, has a significance of incalculable importance. It was the first State election which has been fought on purely national issues since 1860. All the elections of 1867 were complicated with local or side questions, which confused the public mind and divided the Republican vote. But the fight in New Hampshire, yesterday, was squarely made. It was Johnson or anti-Johnson. It was impeachment or anti-impeachment. It was loyalty or disloyalty. It was the preservation of the glorious fruits of Union victory or a base surrender of them to the conquered South. The contest was a hot one. The Democracy, flushed with apparent gains in other quarters, marked New Hampshire for their own. Their newspapers came into the fray in advance of the actual election, blazing with big capitals and triumphant Shanghais, and waving flags and thundering guns. Doolittle, Voorhees, Henry Clay Dean, the O'Ways, and others of the same sort, labored hard to turn New Hampshire back to her old bondage to the sham Democracy. No art or trick of the demagogue was left untried to corrupt and seduce the people from their allegiance to their principles. Every vote which they had to poll was polled, but it was all in vain. The Republican phalanx stood firm. The people understood the plain issues of the day. Congress was on trial, and Andrew Johnson was on trial. That was all. And New Hampshire says to Congress, "Well done, good and faithful servant!" and to Andrew Johnson, "Thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting."

All honor to New Hampshire! The Granite State stands as firm as her own rocks for the principles of the Union and the Republican party. She gives the key-note of coming victories, and strikes away the last miserable hope to which Andrew Johnson clung in his desperate need. We should hear no more of his "resigning and going to the people for his vindication." He has gone to the people and the people repudiate and cast him out. The victory of yesterday assures Congress that the country warmly endorses its brave and patriotic course. It proclaims that the foundations of Republicanism are laid deep in the hearts and minds of the American people. It asserts the majesty of the laws in the face of the President who tramples upon them. It demands his speedy removal from the office which he disgraces. It is the forerunner of the great Union victory which is to sweep over the country under the leadership of Gen. Grant. The fight has been a hard one, and the victory is proportionately glorious and gratifying. Every loyal State in the Union thanks New Hampshire for her fidelity to principle and for the example which she has set, and which they will all, in due time, follow.

THE WHISKY QUESTION.

The forthcoming report of the Retrenchment Committee of Congress was yesterday outlined by the Washington correspondent of the Herald, and in every important particular it sustains and endorses the facts and inferences that for many months have been submitted in these columns. In the latter we set forth the conviction that not more than ten per cent. of the lawful tax on whisky was collected, and that this huge fraud, while working such serious damage to honest business men, was promoting such a system of wholesale scoundrelism and such stupendous official corruption as have never before been witnessed in the country. Instead of two hundred millions of revenue being received from this source, barely ten millions have been obtained, and the committee declare their conviction that a tax of fifty cents a gallon would double the revenue and tend to the suppression of the corruptions growing out of illicit distillation. But perhaps the most appalling feature of the disclosures made by the committee is the fact that jail-birds and notorious scoundrels are appointed to places in the revenue service, and when their villanies are exposed, the President stands between them and the outraged law, and while screening them from merited punishment, he persistently retains them in office for the purpose of strengthening the Democratic ticket! A gentleman who is high in public office in Washington, and who has abundant opportunities for intelligent observation, remarked in this city, a few days since, that he was satisfied that the defection of Andrew Johnson and his efforts to purchase Democratic favor were costing the country fifty millions of dollars a year in the Internal Revenue department alone. The facts set forth by the Retrenchment Committee demonstrate that this estimate was very moderate.

The Senate will doubtless provide a remedy for a portion of the evil by promptly removing the bad man who occupies the executive chair; but the impeachment of twenty Andrew Johnsons will not make a change in the nature of man or prevent great frauds where the temptations to dishonesty are so great as under the present wicky law. The remedy for this great evil is first, a reduction of fully seventy-five per cent. in the amount of the tax, and then such minor reforms as experience prompts and common sense indicates. The tax of two dollars a gallon has proved to be a blunder in finance, a most prolific source of swindling and official corruption, and as a means of discouraging the manufacture and consumption of ardent spirits, it has proved the grossest of the error of the philanthropists who fancied that a high tax would lessen production and promote temperance. The committee deserve of this branch of the question in the following words: "The great temperance and moral sentiment of the country should favor a reduction of the tax. With the increase of taxation drunkenness has increased. Distilleries have wonderfully multiplied, from 1,192 in 1860 to over 3,000. Small stills, not before in use, were introduced, so that at one time the coppersmiths of St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati and other cities were engaged on no other work. Private and public integrity, morality and temperance will be promoted by a return to a small tax."

This opinion will be echoed by all honest men throughout the country who are familiar with the subject. Legislation upon this important question cannot be too prompt.

From a very interesting letter in the New York *Times* of yesterday we learn that in Paris, a city having a population of two millions of people, the Fire Department numbers but 1,250 members, and that the apparatus is of the kind that American cities discarded as inefficient, long before the introduction of steam fire engines. The department is, however, fully equal to the demand upon its service for great conflagrations, such as sweep through our great cities very frequently, are as rare there as epidemic diseases are here. It is stated that about three hundred fires of all kinds occur in a year in Paris, but they are subdued with such celerity that the loss of property is never important, while loss of life is hardly ever known to occur. The secret of the immunity of the great city from fire can be found in two facts. In the first place, fire buildings are required by law to be nearly absolutely fire-proof; and in the second place the members of the department are trained men, who are drilled in military style, and who can be depended upon to do their work without confusion or delay, and to do it precisely as they are directed by a single controlling person.

We cannot hope to attain quite to this degree of excellence in Philadelphia just yet. The blessing of a government of the people is tempered with the discomforts arising from a laxity of discipline in all the departments of the government. We would rather have more frequent fires, an occasional riot, and the usual amount of bustle and confusion, than be ruled as much as Paris is. But we think there is a lesson or two from the system in vogue there. We can require that every building erected hereafter in this city shall be fire-proof, and the Building Inspector can be instructed relentlessly to condemn all that do not fulfil the legal requirements. We can also have a paid Fire Department, composed of picked men, well drilled, who shall go to work as they do in Paris, deliberately and without excitement. "They do these things better in France" than we do, and it will be judicious for us to profit from Parisian experience.

The question "Will Andrew Johnson resign?" acquires new force and significance since the great Republican victory in New Hampshire. The BULLETIN politely requested him to resign in March, 1866, after he had disgraced himself and the nation by a drunken exhibition of himself on Inauguration Day in the Senate Chamber. He did not comply with the request then, and it is hardly to be expected that he will now, even when the popular tide is setting in against him, as is shown by the vote of the Granite State. But the chance is offered him of avoiding being overwhelmed at the polls, and also of avoiding the verdict of guilty which the Impeachment Court is sure to pronounce. Will Mr. Johnson resign?

Between the Republican State Convention, the Methodist Annual Conference and the immigration from abroad, who are seeking for supplies of spring goods, there are great numbers of strangers in the city, and the hotels are all well filled. It is unfortunate for the credit of Philadelphia that the streets should be in so dirty a plight at a time when so many influential persons from abroad, who do not pay no frequent visits, are here.

Deacon Dye's Life of General Grant, printed in a cheap but cheap pamphlet form, is and is deserving of the attention of all who are grateful to the great soldier who is to be elected President of the United States. It is really an excellent biography.

Bunting, Burborow & Co., Auctioneers, Nos. 525 and 527 Market street, will hold on Thursday, (Tomorrow) March 12, at 10 o'clock, a large assortment, including sixty days' wear of boots, shoes and leather, comprising 1000 cases Men's, Boys' and Youths' Calf, Kip and Goat Boots, Brogans, Congress and Women Demeritos; 800 pieces Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Linen Drillings, Tickings, Jeans, &c.; full line Shawls, Clothing and Hosiery; 1000 pieces Dress Goods, 500 pieces Silks, 10 cases Balmoral Skirts, 5000 Spring Wool Shawls, to close the balance of this production. Also, Hosiery, Skirts, Hosiery, Gloves, Umbrellas, Traveling Bags, Suspenders, White Goods, Quilts, Trimmings, &c. Also, full line Fancy Black, Drab Silks, of the celebrated Rhenish Mills, Lyons, &c.

Also, on Friday, March 13, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces Brussels, English Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, Linoleum, Lich, Hemp, Cottage and Rag Carpetings, 250 Rolls Window Shades.

Sale of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, &c.—We would call the attention of the trade to the sale of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Rubbers, &c., to be sold by catalogue for cash to-morrow (Thursday) morning, March 12th, commencing at ten o'clock, by C. L. Mathews & Co., Auctioneers, at their store, No. 506 Market street.

CURTAIN MATERIALS.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS AND LACE CURTAINS.

MR. CHARLES F. HASELTINE'S CHOICE SPECIMENS OF PAINTINGS (Including nearly every School of Art), WILL BE ON Free Exhibition AT THE Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, From March 5th to March 23d. Every day from 9 until 7, and on Saturdays until 10. The Entire Collection will be Sold at Public Sale ON THE EVENINGS OF MONDAY, MARCH 23d, AND TUESDAY, MARCH 24th, Commencing at Seven o'clock, at the ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, S. W. corner Tenth and Chestnut Sts. JAMES A. FREEMAN, Auct'r. mh10 4t*rp

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDALS. 30,000 Francs!! HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES Awarded the Prize Medals at World's Fair, London; Wor.d's Fair, New York; Exposition Universelle, Paris, AND WINNER OF THE WAGER OF 30,000 FRANCS!! ($6,000 IN GOLD). At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition of 1867, the Safes of the Herring Co. were examined by the Jury and pronounced the best in the world, and received the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others. FARREL, HERRING & CO., 629 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, New York. Herring & Co., Chicago. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, N. Orleans. mh10 tu th s 3rp

CLOTHING.

SUSTAINED BY THE PEOPLE. In our efforts to cultivate the taste of the people of Philadelphia as to the proper fashions in Gentlemen's Clothing, we have to acknowledge a very hearty and general support, and feel encouraged to present this season the best stock of Spring 1868. Ready-Made Clothing AND Custom Tailoring Goods. Spring 1868. That has ever been collected in one establishment. ☞The Prices are ☜The Prices are Marvelously Low. Marvelously Low. Marvelously Low. We are now receiving large lots of Spring Goods, and as there are many who want the first choice of new styles, we have fixed TUESDAY, March 10, Wednesday, March 11, Thursday, March 12, for the first days of General Opening Spring Goods. General Opening Spring Goods. General Opening Spring Goods. And cordially invite the public. WANAMAKER & BROWN. WANAMAKER & BROWN. WANAMAKER & BROWN. Largest Establishment and Largest Assortment. SIXTH and MARKET Streets. On the Corner. ☞In the meantime, we are Sacrificing Overcoats and other Winter Goods, rather than pack them away

SPRING GOODS. EDWARD P. KELLY, S. E. Cor. Chestnut and Seventh Sts., BEST MARKS ENGLISH, FRENCH, SCOTCH AND BELGIAN CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES FOR SALE AT RETAIL. mch7 1m*rp

THE FINE ARTS. Philadelphia, Feb. 26th, 1868. Mr. Chas. F. Haseltine: Dear Sir—Understanding that you desire to dispose of the Works of Art in your possession, we would suggest that it be done at Public Sale, as that all may have an opportunity to view and admire them. We are, truly yours, JAY COOKE, JAMES L. CLAGHORN, A. G. FRANCIS, THOS. A. SCOTT, C. L. DORIE, H. P. DORIE.

I. E. WALRAVEN, MASONIC HALL, 719 Chestnut Street. DOWNING'S AMERICAN LIQUID CEMENT, FOR mending broken ornaments, and other articles of household use. Also, DOWNING'S MUCILAGE, for use of the article to be mended. All of the Cement. Always ready for use. For sale by DEN E. DOWNING, 64 of 19 South Eighth street, two doors ab. Walnut. JOHN CHENEY, BUILDER, 1914 CHESTNUT STREET. Workshop for every branch of carpenter work and fitting promptly furnished. feb7 tf

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED, SIMPLE, DURABLE and cheap sitting lines made (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. Chestnut street, second door to the Purchase. feb13 1m*rp

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., No. 29 SOUTH NINTH STREET, Have the sole right for this city for the sale of a screen that will keep out the most windy, Lightning and Durability to call and examine them. 4t, 6 do. manufacture all their sale lists. mh10 6t*

CREAKY WALLS, STAINED CEILINGS, DAMP Chambers, and Wet Floors, cause by leaky roofs, you can have your roof, or second, damp-proof and trap-doors, may be secured against the weather, by the application of Gilmour's (or other) Market street, below Ninth.

LIGHT SQUEEZERS OF GALVANIZED IRON, OF Wood, and with Porcelain Knobs, Lemon Squeezers, SAM'L SHAW, No. 839 (Eight Thirty-nine) Market street, below Ninth.

DROW LINES, BED CORDS, CLOTHES LINES, Hope Halters, Sash and Drum Winter Cords, Clothes Baskets, Door Mats and Twine. SAM'L SHAW, No. 839 (Eight Thirty-nine) Market street, below Ninth.

HIGH QUALITY $10 OLOVERS, $10 PAIR—Perfection of every 1,000 genuine Lodor, best quality Kid Gloves, warranted, $10 a pair. Also, Ladies' Kid Gloves, sleeve to the 25, at $1 25 a pair. Price throughout, $1 25. Check selling off. GEO. W. VOSE, mh10 4t*rp 839 Chestnut street.

WE OFFER THIS WEEK FIRST-CLASS PIANOS at 10 per cent. below cost. WEIGH & CO., mh10 1m 1020 Chestnut street.

J. WAGNER JERMON, Attorney and Counsel at Law, HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE, To 725 RANDOM street. feb13m rpd

MUSICAL BOXES, USEFUL TO WHILE AWAY the bottom of a sick chamber, or for a handsome bridal present. FABER & HOCHHEIMER, 1038 Chestnut street, below Fourth. feb20 tu*rp

FOR SALE—TO MERCHANTS, HOTELS, SHIPPING Hotels and dealers—200 Cases Champagne and Cognac Cider. 200 bbls. Champagne and Cider. P. J. JORDAN, 1033 SHADE PAPERS AND LINEN WINDOW SHADES. Paper Shades, $1,50 per dozen. Linen Shades, $2 per dozen. Shade Materials at Manufacturers' Prices. No. 1033 Spruce Garden street, below Eleventh. mh11 4t*rp

FOR SALE—THE NEWEST, FASTEST-SAILING, STEAM PAIR Tug Hero, &c. Inquire of owners and dealers will find a full assortment of Goodyear's Patent Vulcanized Rubber Belting, Packing Hose, at the Manufacturer's Depository, GOODYEAR'S, 308 Chestnut street. mh11 2t

BOOTS, SHOES, HOSIERY, &c.

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