The Revenue Exhibit

A Letter From Commissioner Wells

House of Representatives, Committee of Ways and Means, Washington, D. C., July 9, 1868.—Hon. David A. Wells, Special Commissioner of the Revenue—Sir: I shall esteem it a favor if you will turnish me, at your earliest convenience, with such official information, bearing upon the following questions, as may be in your posses-

First-What have been the national receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June

30, 1868?, Second—To what extent has taxation been abated or repealed since the termination of the war, or since July 1, 1865? Third—What have been the expenditures, in aggregate and detail, of the War Department since the surrender of Lee in April, 1865?

Fourth-What have been the expenditures of

the Navy Department since the surrender of Lee, in April, 1865?

Fifth—What have been the expenditures, aggregate and annual, of the "Freedmen's Bureau," and for "Reconstruction," up to July 1, 1868?

I am yours, most respectfully,

WM. B. ALLISON.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE SPECIAL COM-

MISSIONER OF THE REVENUE, WASHINGTON, July 15, 1868.—Hon. Wm. B. Allison, M. C.—Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of July 9, and in reference to the same I submit the following statements, premising, however, that only substantial accuracy can be claimed for the account of receipts and expendiclaimed for the account of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868; inasmuch as sufficient time has not yet elapsed to allow of a perfect and exact settlement on the books of the Treasury Department of all the

accounts of the last quarter of the last fiscal year.

FIRST—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

RECEIPTS.—The national receipts of revenue

Total.....\$406,300,000

EXPENDITURES.

The expenditure of the Government on account of interest on the public debt for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, was \$141,635,551 13.

The aggregate expenditures of the several departments of the Government for the same

period were \$229,914,674 56, making a total expenditure for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1868, of \$371,550,225, and leaving an estimated surplus of receipts over expenditures of \$34,749,-

An analysis of these expenditures affords the following results:

INTEREST—The present condition of the funded

and interest-bearing debt of the United States, exclusive of the bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies (the interest on which is a charge upon the roads), necessitates a present annua expenditure on account of interest of about

\$126,000,000. The excess of expenditure on account of interest over this amount during the last fiscal year was due mainly to payments on account of accumulated interest on the "compound interest notes," and will not again appear in the future disbursements of the Treasury on account of in-NATIONAL EXPENDITURES OTHER THAN FOR IN-

CIVIL List.—Embracing the expenditures of the Executive, Legislative, and Judiciary, Foreign Intercourse, Territories, Collection of the Revenue, District of Columbia, Public Lands, Mints and Assay Offices, Coast Survey, Lighthouses, Postoffice Deficiency, &c.

The expenditures under this head, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, were \$53,009,846 95.

The estimate for the present fiscal year, as deduced from the appropriation bills, and including TEREST.

duced from the appropriation bills, and including permanent appropriations, is about \$86 000,000. INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.—The expenditures under this head for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, were \$27,882,676 27; which were apportioned substantially as follows:

For Pensions. \$23,282,676
For Indians 4,600,000
NAVY DEPARTMENT.—The expenditures under this head for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, were \$25,775,502 72.

The appropriations for the service of the Navy Department for the present fiscal year are \$17.

The following table shows the expenditure of the Navy Department since, and including the fiscal year, 1862: 1862....\$ 42,674,569

| 1002 12,074,009 |
|--|
| 1863 |
| 1864 85,733,292 |
| 1865 122,567,776 |
| 1866 |
| 1867 |
| 1868 25,775,502 |
| 1869, appropriated 17,300,000 |
| WAR DEPARTMENT.—The total disbursements |
| made under the direction of, or through the War |
| Department, for the fiscal year ending June 30, |
| 1868, were \$123,246,648 62. Of this amount |
| there were paid |
| For Bounties\$38.000,000 |
| For Reimbursing State War Claims. 10,330,188 |
| For Engineer Bureau (mainly river |
| and harbor improvements) 6,100,620 |
| For Payments for property lost or de- |
| stroyed in the military service of the |
| United States, act of March 3, 1849, |
| and supplements thereto, estimated, 5,111,300 |
| For Subsistence of Indians, estimated, 1,000,000 |
| For Freedmen's Bureau 3,215,000 |
| For Expenses, Reconstruction 1,799,270 |
| For National Cemeteries 792,860 |
| For Commutation of Rations of Pri- |
| concre of War : 152 000 l |

. \$66.533.23 This amount, deducted from the aggregate exrenditures above given, indicates the regular and legitimate army expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, to have been \$56,713,410, of which no inconsiderable part is justly charge able to the expenses attendant upon the existence of Indian hostilities upon the plains in the Summer and Fall of 1867, which largely and exceptionable apparents of temporary exceptionably augmented the cost of transportation and subsistence.

The military appropriations for the current discal year are \$33,081,013.

CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURES.

If we divide the total expenditure of the last fiscal year into "ordinary expenses," or those which are required to support and maintain the Government and "EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES, or those which have been the unavoidable results of the war, we have the following classification: ORDINARY EXPENDITURES.

Fiscal Year, 1867-'88 1868-'69.
Estimated or
Actual. Appropriad.

| Civil Like (Legislative, Executive) \$53,009,846 55 \$36,000,000 Interior (Indians) 4,600,000 00 2,500,000 Navy Department 25,775,650 7 22 17 300,000 War Department 56,713,410 00 83,081,013 Engineer Bureau (Hivers and Harbors) 6 132,620 00 1,500,000 | |
|---|----|
| Total | Į |
| Fiscal Year, 1867-'68. 1868-'69 | 1 |
| Estimated | ì |
| or appro- | ł |
| Actual priated | l |
| Interest Public Debt | ı |
| Pensions. 23,282,676 25,000,000 Bounties. 38,000,000 40,000,000 | ı |
| Bounties | ı |
| Reconstruction expenses 1,799,270 | ı |
| Reimbursing States 10,230,189 | ì |
| Payment for property lost or de. | 1 |
| stroved in the military service of | Į. |
| the United States. 5.111.290 6.000.000 | i. |
| Subsistence of Indians 1,000,000 1,000,000 | Ļ |
| National Cemeteries. 6 | 1 |

Commutation of Prinoners' Ra-152,000 R225.318.845 8198,500,000 SECOND-REDUCTION OF TAXATION The amount of taxes abated or repealed since the close of the war Las been estimated as fol-

Total. \$167,269,000 By the system of Internal Revenue which prevailed at the close of the war, taxation may be said to have been all but universal; land, agriculcultural produce, unmanufactured lumber, breadstuffs, and a few other forms of property or pro-ducts only being excepted. An aggregate of ten 2housand distinct articles or products made available as sources of internal revenue in July, 1865,

would probably be an under rather than an over-estimate. At the present time of all manufac-tured articles or products of industry, the follow-ing only are subject to specific or direct taxation-distilled spirits, fermented, liquors, manufactured tobacco, gas, matches and playing cards. Perfumery, cosmetics, patent medicines and a few other in-turfactured articles, are subjected to a stamp-tax proportioned to their selling price. Since July, 1865, furthermore, the additional tax of five per cent, on incomes in excess of \$5,000 has been recent, on incomes in excess of \$5,000 has been repealed, and the exemption in all incomes has teen increased from \$600 to \$1,000. The taxation formerly imposed on the gross receipts ac-cruing from the transportation of merchandise has also been entirely removed. Coincident with the above reduction of taxation, or from the 31st of August, 1865, to the 30th of June; 1868, the aggregate of the national indebtedness, including cash in the Treasury, exhibts a reduction in round numbers of \$250,000,000 (two hundred and fifty millions!) On this abatement of the debt, the eduction of the interest, calculated at six percentum, would be (\$15,000,000) fifteen millions

per annum.

Third: The Expenditures of the War Department.—The aggregate expenditures made through or under the direction of the War Department, from April 1, 1865, to June 30, 1868, inclusive, were \$917,117,043 48. Of this aggregate, the disbureements for nine months, or from April 1,

Obstreements for fine mortins, or from April 1, 1865, to Dec. 31, of the same year, as stated by quarters, were as follows:

From April 1 to June 30, 1865.... \$414,196,277 36

From June 30 to Sept. 30, 1865.... 165,369,237 32

From Sept. 30 to Dec. 31, 1865.... 68,122,541 65

It thus appears that of the above total expenit thus appears that of the above total expenditures of the War Department, \$647,688,000, or 70 per cent. of the whole, were directly contingent upon the termination of the war and the diabanding of the army, and were disbursed within the nine months immediately succeeding

the surrender of Lee in April, 1865.

The balance of expenditure charged to the War Department on the books of the Treasury, viz.: \$269.428,987 10, covers a period of thirty months, or from Jan. 1, 1866, to June 30, 1868, and represents the disbursements further contingent upon the termination of the war, such as arrears of pay and transportation of troops; the regular expenses of the military cetablishment; the ex-tense of the Indian War in the summer and fall of 1867; the payment of bounties (\$49,382,859 from July 1, 1866, to June 30,1868); the payments for property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States (\$11,000,000); the reimbursement of State claims (\$10,330,000 in 1867-8); river and harbor improvements, and the expenses of fortifications: subsistence of Indians; Freedmen's Bureau: expenses of Recon-

dians: Freedmen's Dureau: expenses of Reconstruction, &c. &c.

Fourth: Expenditures of the Navy Department.—
The expenditures of the Navy Department from April 1, 1865, fow June 50, 1868, were \$138,119,-296 37. Of this amount, \$58,847,888 53, or 45 per cent, were disbursed within the nine months imnediately succeeding the termination of the war n April, 1865. The balance of the above expenin April, 1865. The balance of the above expenditure, \$73,271,407, covers the regular expenses of the navy for a period of thirty months, ending July 30, 1868; as well as the disbursements on account of prize money and for the settlement of ontracts entered into prior to the termination of

Fifth: Freedmen's Bureau and Reconstruction. According to the accounts of the Treasury the expenses of the Freedmen's Bureau since its organization in 1866 have been as follows: Disbursements prior to June 30, 1867. \$2,402,000 Disbursements from July 1, 1867, to June 30, 1868..... 3,215,000

.....\$5,617,000 Concerning the proportion of this expenditure incurred by the Bureau for the relief of the starving and destitute of both races and for eduational or other purposes the Treasury has no According to the account of the Treasury, the

expenditures contingent upon the acts of Congress regulating "Reconstruction," have been as follows: Disbursements prior to June 30,

.. \$2,844,700 56 Total. The above statements, derived from the books and accounts of the Treasury Department, are believed to be substantially correct.

I am yours, very respectfully,
10 A. Wells,
U.S. Special Commissioner of Revenue.

POLITICAL.

What a Western Soldier Says of Grant.

"Yesterday I enjoyed the pleasure of a long conversation with a gentleman who was with General Grant from the time of his entering the service in the late war till he was ordered East to take command as lieutenant-general. My in-formant was a member of the Eleventh Illinois, which came under General Grant's command late in the tall of 1861. But long before that the General, then Brigadier, was a familiar personage to the Eleventh, for its Colonel, W. H. L. Wallace, who fell at Shiloh, had been a close friend of lace, who fell at Shiloh, had been a close friend of Grant's in Mexico, and the intimacy was still maintained. The Eleventh was stationed at Bird's Point, Mo., while Grant held command at Cairo, directly opposite. When the Eleventh, which had been operating under Oglesby, was attached to Grant's command, that officer was about as unpopular as he well could be; the troops were new to the actualities of war, and the slaughter at Belmont made a deep impression on them; they believed that Grant fought that battle entirely on his own indement, and they were entirely on his own judgment, and they were unable to see that any advantages had been derived from it.

"Soon after, the Fort Henry expedition was planned in perfect secrecy; its success turned the tide of opinion in Grant's favor, and when, three months later, Donelson surrendered, my infor-mant says there was not a soldier in the army who mant says there was not a soldier in the army who had not perfect confidence in its leader. Shiloh, which followed a few weeks later, my friend knows nothing of personally, as the presence of six bullets in his body, souvenirs of Donelson, temporarily checked his military career. Some weeks later, he rejoined his regiment, and was assigned to duty in the office of the Adjutant-General, John A. Rawlins. Here, for several months, he saw Grant daily. 'But,' said he, 'a man might see him every day for years, and still know very little about him. It was the feeling among the troops that they did not know Grant—could not get acquainted with him—but their faith in him was unqualified, notwithstanding.' 'I asked my informant if he ever saw any indication of intemperance in the General.

"I asked my informant it he ever saw any indi-cation of intemperance in the General. He re-plied that he never saw him drink, and never saw him when he seemed to have been drinking.
'I asked Beekwith,' said he, 'who was telegraph operator at Grant's headquarters from the time he was made brigadier till the close of the war, about this, who said he had seen him almost every day for four years, and never saw on him the slightest sign of intemperance.' Rawlins my friend pronounces the ablest executive officer in the service: he used frequently to dictate desthe service; he used frequently to dictate despatches to six clerks at once, thus beating Napo-

patches to six clerks at once, thus beating Napoleon, whose limit, I believe, was five.

"I cannet give you an idea of the earnestness with which my friend expressed his confidence in Grant as an officer and a man—a faith which, he averred, was shared by almost every man who served under the General. He could tell me nothing new or striking about the latter—remarking that he was a man so self-contained and independent that there was little about him to tell; his deeds speak for him. But I thought the testimony of a New England boy, who served four years in one of the most famous western regiments, celebrating his twenty-first birthday in an hospital, with six rebel bullets for company, and ments, celebrating his twenty-inst birthday in an hospital, with six rebel bullets for company, and who worked his way up from private to captain and assistant adjutant general, might possess some interest for your readers."

The Rebel Demonstration in Atlanta
—Ben. Bill's Speech. The Atlanta (Ga.) New Era, a Republican paper, speaks as follows of the meeting in that city on Thursday, at which Robert Toombs, Howell Cobb, B. H. Hill and others spoke:

"The speeches made on this occasion were no "The speeches made on this occasion were no more nor less than hostile declarations against the Government. None more violent were made when the same speakers were shouling the people to arms throughout the State. The same intemperance and intolerance were manifested, the same hot-headed, injudicious advice given. We could see nothing in them but a widening of the social breach, increased ostracism for opinion's sake, disruption of society and general disorder, if not revolution.

"Mr. Hill's speech was an anomaly. For bitter vituperative spirit, revengeful centiment, and

empty, pulling bravado, there is nothing like it on record. He was remarkably open in his denunciation of the Reconstruction laws of Congress, declaring that they were only authorized by the bayonet and scoundrels, and designating the bayonet and scoundrels, and designating the laws of the same time by the West Virginia Legislature, to extend this projected line on to this mineral district, a further nunciation of the Reconstruction laws of Congress, declaring that they were only authorized by the bayonet and scoundrels, and designating as rogues, renegades and villains all who saw fit to acquiesce in their requirements. Boldly he declared that, in the event of the success of the Seymour and Blair ticket, an entire nullification of all these laws would follow, and the Constitutions framed under them would be nullified and one impresse bondly made, of the set aside, and one immense bonfire made of the records, and those who had received money under the provisions of these laws would be called ou to refund it. He served a notice that it would have to be paid back. The whole address was a piece of glaring effrontery, intended to influence the masses with party prejudices and intolerance toward those who see fit to entertain opposite political opinions. It was a woral speech for the Democratic party and the Democratic cause. 'If this be what our party is working for,' said one staunch old line Democrat, 'I can have nothing to do with it. It is dangerous.' And he left the

CITY BULLETIN.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.-John Buckby, belonging to New Jersey, came to the city on Monday. He fell in with some young men and got drunk. He was then taken into the lower part of the city, about 11 o'clock at night, and at Eighth and Tasker streets he was knocked down and robbed of \$35. His cries were heard by Day Sergeant John Magee and a citizen named Janes L. Brown, who were at Eighth and Dickerson streets. They observed two men running, and appressed them as for as Eleventh extent where the pursued them as far as Eleventh street, where the fugitives escaped owing to the darkness, there being no lamps in that section.

FIRE PROOF BLOWN OPEN. - The office attached to the lumber yard of J. D. Ward & Co., at Chestnut street wharf, on the Schuvlkill, was broken into some time during last night. A hole was bored into the fireproof safe, although the key had been left in the door. A heavy charge of powder was placed in the hole, and a slow match arranged. A loud explosion ensued. The door of the safe was blown off, and the wiadows and furniture in the office were much damaged. The thiough control the safe was blown off, and the wiadows and furniture for the office were much damaged. aged. The thieves got nothing for their trouble. This is the third time the ease has been blown

DIDN'T KNOW How HE GOT IT .- At an early hour this morning an individual, who had evidently been keeping company with John Barleycorn during the night, was observed at Delaware avenue. He had a keg on his shoulder. A Sixth Ward policeman inquired: "What have you there?" The reply was: "I don't know." "Where did you get it?" said the policeman. "I expect that I picked up the darned thing somewhere." The keg was found to contain lard, and it awaits an owner at the Fourth District Police Station. Station.

BOLD THEFT.-A youth named Michael Mc-Donald, aged 14 years, went into the store of John Buckley, No. 1604 Market street, yesterday, and stole eight shirts and a hoop skirt. He was pursued and captured by Mr. Buckley, who marched him to the Sixth District Police Station with the stolen property under his arm. Michael had a hearing before Alderman Jones this morning and was sent to prison.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT .- Miss Stotesbury, oged 21 years, residing in the rear of No. 1605 Mervine street, in company with some triends, went to Montgomery county, to a picnic, yesterday. As the party was returning last evening, and passing through a cut on the Reading Railroad, opposite Manayunk, Miss Stotesbury was struck by a locomotive and was instantly killed.

House Robbery.-The dwelling of Mr. R. K. Stewart, No. 754 South Fifteenth street, was entered sometime during last night. The thief got into the yard, ascended to the verandah, and then forced the window open. The house was completely ransacked. A fire-proof safe was broken open. Jewelry, papers, etc., to a heavy amount, were carried off.

DRUG STORE BROKEN INTO .- The drug store of Dr. S. C. Allaband, No. 1829 South Second street, was entered between one and three o'clock this morning. A hole was bored through the door and then the bolt was slipped. The money drawer bore evidence of having been tampered with, but nothing is missing from the store.

LARCENY. - Three men went into Jacobs's tailor store, on South street, above Second, vesterday, and helped theu selves to a coat and two pair of pants. The thieves were pursued, and one of them was captured. He gave his name as James Duffy, and was committed by Alderman Tittermary. His companions got off with the stolen goods. RECKLESS DRIVING .- Thomas Forsyth was ar-

rested yesterday by Sergant Murray, at Fifth and

Coates sts., for carclessly driving into the wagon

belonging to Fox's American Variety Theatre. He was taken before Alderman Kerr, and was held in \$500 bail for a further hearing. DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Charles Fellman was ar rested this morning, and was taken before Alderman Carpenter, upon the charge of keeping a disorderly house at Front street, near Union. He was held in \$800 bail for trial.

FINED.—Martin Campbell was arrested yesterday at Eighteenth and Cuthbert streets, for violating a city ordinance by dumping dirt into the streets. He was fined by Ald. Jones.

THE PHILADELPHIA LOCAL EXPRESS COMPANY —This popular Express Company has secured the large room in the rear of the first floor of the BULLETIN Building, with entrance from Chestnut street, and for freight on Javne street. A branch office will be established here on Saturday, August 1st, and on and after that time the Company will be prepared to do business in their new location. Already the Company has become a necessity, and its operations are daily increasing. It will forward freight and baggage of every description to Atlantic City, Long Branch, Germantown, and all places on the line of the Camden and Atlantic, and Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroads. They will also call for baggage at any point, and deliver it to all parts of the city, and to all the railroad and steamship lines, with promptness and despatch.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN .- The Heath House is full of visitors. The lawn is lively with croquet by day, and the parlors brilliant with dancers by night. The ladies of Schooley's Mountain will have a fair and festival on the 30th instant, for the benefit of their contemplated new church edifice. A band of music and fireworks at night will form part of the attractions. The Heath House and grounds, comprising thirty acres-fifteen of which are in lawn and studded with venerable trees-are to be sold at public auction on the sixth of August next. The property is a portion of the estate of the late Ephraim Marsh. The hotel is now kept by S. T. Cozzens, a relative of the West Point Cozzens.

REAL ESTATE.—We call the attention of our readers to the card of Wm. L. Creece, to be found in our Real Estate column. Persons desirous of purchasing or renting cottages at Cape Island would do well to consult him.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water and read the Evening Bulletin, at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

An Iron Mountain in West Virginia. The Pittsburgh Gazette says: "We are informed by Hon. D. D. T. Farnsworth, State Senator from Upsher county, West Virginia, that an iron mountain exists in the upper portion of that county, of greater extent and purity than any other known body of iron in the world, not-expring the famous iron mountain of Mesons. cepting the famous iron mountain of Missouri; and that under this vast body of iron there is a vein of bluminous coal, measuring on the face, where the Buchanan river cuts through, twenty-five feet in thickness. He declares this ore to be so pure that a blacksmith took a piece and forged a horse-shoe from it. horse-shoe from it.

"This deposit is up the west branch of the Monongahela river, and can be reached from this city by a railway not exceeding one hundred and fifty miles in length. The Monongahela Valley Railroad, provided for by act of the last Legisla-

distance of eixty miles.

NEW JERSEY MATTERS.

Man Drowned at Atlantic.—Yesterday about soon a young man named Frank; H. Thorn, aged twenty years, while bathing in front of Congress Hall, Atlantic City, ventured out too far and was drowned. He was expostulated with in reference to his going out, but paid no attention to the warning. Getting beyond his depth he was caught by the undertow and perished before asistance could be rendered. He resided at Frank-

SINGULAR DEATH. Yesterday, about one o'clock in the afternoon, a small child belonging to Mr. Willits, who resides on Plum street, Camden, came to its death in a singular manner. It had been put to bed asleep, and when found its head had werked under the head-board in such a way that the edge of the board pressed against its neck. In this way, it is thought, the child must have choked to death. It was only about one year of age. The affair created considerable excitement.

THE DEMOCRACY.—The Democracy of Camdon have made preparations for holding a grand ratification meeting to-night, at the County Court House. Some of their fire-eating orators have been invited, and a "happy time" among the faithful is anticipated.

Churcy Branch — A picht or two since the

Church Burned.—A night or two since the church in which a body of Catholics worshipped, near Fellowship, Burlington county, was destroyed by fire. It is said to have been the work of incendiarism. The loss was quite severe to the congregation.

ASPIRANTS FOR THE SHERIFFALTY.—The scramble for the nomination to the Sheriffalty of Camden county is truly interesting. Six or seven aspirants in each party are seeking to severe the honor. cure that honor. ROBBERY.—On Monday night a house in South Ward was respect of a number of articles, by a sub-tenant. Some of the parties have been arrested and held to answer.

-The Milwaukee Wisconsin tells a story of a German in that city who confined his wife to home by locking her up in a crockery crate which home by locking her up in a crockery crate which stood on end in one corner of the bedroom, and which was used as a prison cell. He placed his wife in this with her sewing. Two small chains with padlocks kept the door fastened, and here the poor woman must sit and sew and await the return and pleasure of her lord and master before she could come out. The husband, in palliation of his offence, acknowledged that he did lock his wife up in a crate, but it was done to keep her at home. She had a bad habit of getting drank when away. The judge said he must sympathize

CITY NOTICES.

under \$300 bonds.

when away. The judge said he must sympathize with the husband, but fined him \$5 and put him

FINE WATCHES .- We desire to call the atten FINE WATCHES.—We desire to call the attention of watch-buyers to the very fine Watches made by the American Watch Company of Waitham, and known as the ½-plate, 16 size.

To the manufacture of these watches the Company bave devoted all the science and skill in the art at their command, and confidently claim that for fineness and beauty, not less than for the greater excellencies of mechanical and scientific correctness of design and execution, these Watches will compare favorably with the best made in any country. In this country the manufacture of such Watches is not even attempted except at Waitham.

For sale by all respectable dealers.

For sale by all respectable dealers.

ROBERS & APPLETON, Agents,
No. 182 Broadway, N. Y.

More economical, remarkable certainty of prompt action, in fact, every good quality, is guaranteed for Mrs. S. A. Allen's Improved (new style) Hair Restorer or Dressing, (in one bottle.) Every Druggist sells it. Price One Dollar. THERE IS A PECULIAR FEESHNESS OF ODOR IN he new perfume, Bouquet des Antilles, possessed by o other. Sweet, lasting and cheap. Price 75 cents, old everywhere.

A. I. MATHEWS & CO., 12 Gold Street, New York.

To Gents. If you wish to keep cool, get your Straw Hats at akrone's, Continental Hotel. BOWER'S SENNA FIGS, FOR CONSTIPATION— fifty cents. Depot Sixth and Vine.

Encke's comet is due, and the star-gazers are turning their telescopes to the skies in the hope of discovering the presence of the expected visitor. It is interesting chiefly for performing its revolution within the boundaries of the solar system for the comparitively short period within which its revolution takes place, and for the reason that we know more about it than we do of those vast ethereal creations which visit our system and then rush off into space. When the interest in comets equals that which the public have in Charles Stokes & Co.'s Clothing House, under the harles Stokes & Co s Clothing House, under th Continental, people will know more about them.

FINE Custom-made Boots and Shoes for Gen-lemen. Bartlett, 33 South Sixth street, above Chest

LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS, of the very latest styles.

Oakford's, Continental Hotel. SUNDOWNS! SUNDOWNS!!

The largest assortment in the city.
OAKPORD'S, Continental Hotel. JUDICIOUS mothers and nurses use for children safe and pleasant medicine in Bower's INFANT COB-SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS and druggists' sun-

Snowden & Beother, 23 South Eighth street. DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS AND CATARRH.

J. Isaacs, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 800 Arch street. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted. No charge made for examination.

SUMMER RESORTS.

UNITED STATES HOTEL! ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Will be opened for the reception of guests on

SATURDAY, JUNE 27.

The house has been repainted, papered and otherwise Music will be under the direction of Simon Hassler. Persons wishing to engage rooms can do so by applying to

> BROWN & WOELPPER, Atlantic City, or No. 827 Richmond Street.

The Neptune House, Atlantic City, N. J.,

Has been enlarged, repainted, refurnished with new fur niture and spring beds, and is now open for the reception of visitors. It is within FIFTY YARDS of the beach. JOHN SMICK, Proprietor, ROBERT L. FURY.

LIGHT-HOUSE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

and very much Enlarged—with commodious and comfortable Rooms.
LOCATED BETWEEN U. S. HOTEL AND THE BEACH.
The grounds surrounding are nicely enclosed and well shaded. Guests for the house will leave the cars at U. S. Hotel.

THE BEASLEY POINT HOTEL,
CAPE MAY CUNTY, N. J.
is in complete order for the accommodation of Guesta, with

FISHING. SAILING, AND BATHING. in close proximity, Terms—\$12 per week, jy23-6t*

WOOD & BLACKWOOD CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, IS NOW open for the season. This house is most convenient to the surf.

Many improvements have been added for the comfort of the guests.

A band of music has been engaged for the season.

GEORGE W, HINKEL, Proprietor.

FOUNTAIN HOUSE, AT CRYSTAL SPRINGS, Allentown, Pa, will be opened on the 23d of June. This new establishment is fitted out in magnificent style for the especial accommodation of those from abroad, who seek a healthy and pleasant summer retreat. Rooms can be secured by letter, by addressing je23 2m¢ BERNDT & CRADER, Proprietors. THE BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
BROAD TOP, PA.,
will open for the reception of guests on June 17th. Fo
terms, &c., address

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Universal lassitude of the
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There symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows

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H. T. HELMBOLD.

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