#### CITY BULLETIN:

State of Thermometer This Day at the Bulletin Office. 10 A. M ...... 75 deg. 12 M ....... 78 deg. 2 P. M ...... 81 deg Weather clear. Wind Northwest.

A Timely Discovery.—In the early grey of yesterday morning Assistant Fire Marshal Randall was walking down Market street. The hour was about 4 A. M. As the amnable The hour was about 4 A. M. As the amiable functionary was contemplating the datioditinu upon the eastern portion of the firmament he smelt a smell. At first he supposed it to be an exhalation from a barrel of sour crout. A little investigation showed that a volume of illuminating gas was leaking from the pipes in the cellar of an inn on Market street, just below Eleventh. To have entered the place with anything else than a Humphrey Davy lamp would probably have caused an explosion of sufficient violence to blow out the front of the building. As thirty boarders were sleeping in the house the officer adopted more prudential measures. He pried open the door and permitted external air to expel the errant gas. With the aid of Policeman Duncor and permitted extering an experiment gas. With the aid of Policeman Duncan he then succeeded in a temporary stoppage of the leaks. Having done this he excited a solo upon the bell pull. This brought to the door a representative of the landlord. Explanation was made. With the consclousness of naving begun the week by the performance of a meritorious action, Mr. Randal parted himself upon the back, and passed on patted himself upon the back and passed on

THE RESULT OF NERVOUSNESS .- The quiet of yesterday morning, at Eleventh and Catharine streets, was disturbed at about four o'clock by the detonation in rapid succession of four pistol shots. Windows flew up, nightcapped heads were thrust out, and the ever present curs in the vicinity began to bark. The neighborhood is populous. In warm nights the adjoining market sheds afford shelter to people whom the police don't care to drive away, and who wouldn't go if they did. A row was in progress. A group of men were working off a high pressure of vinous excitement by an altercation that promised to terminate in blows. The fruit in this case was true to the character of the blossom. The knock-down that ensued aroused the police in the vicinity. The man who used the pistol was the only one arrested. That no one of the four shots took the intended effect, is a circumstance that by this time he probably sets down as exceedingly fortunate. Alderman Bonsall committed him to prison.

DAMON AND PYTHIAS.—At Twenty-first and Race streets early yesterday morning a policeman undertook to arrest a disturber of the peace. He took the man by the top of the coat. While walking him to the Station-house william Duniap came up. "What are you going to do with that man" quoth he to the officer. "Lock him up," was the reply. "Interfere with me in any way and you'll find yourself in his company." Duniap allowed that some things could be done as well as others. This oninton was shored by Thomas others. This opinion was shared by Thomas Dunleavy. Thomas came to the assistance of Dunlap. They succeeded in preventing the incarceration of the object of their solicitude. They didn't succeed in anything except in getting themselves consigned to quod. Before breathing the air of liberty they were obliged to find a gentleman whose signature was of sufficient suggestiveness to give to Alderman Smith the validity of bail in \$1,000.

DIDN'T RELISH HIS RATIONS .- At Front and Pine streets Mrs. Keogh wrestles with the world by keeping a boarding-house. When Mr. Pickwick hesitated about assuming the custody of Mrs. Tony Weller's money that gentleman threatened to retaliate upon society by "keeping a pike." Mrs. Keogh kept boarders. Among other guests she entertained Mr. Rob. Among other guests she entertained Mr. Robert Newton. Mr. Newton yesterday morning stuck fast at his steak. He kicked over the chair. He not only did this, but insulted Mrs. Keogh's coffee. That she "wouldn't stand no sich nonsense" was an expression on the part of the lady that stirred up the myddy water. of the lady that stirred up the muddy waters of Newton's wrath. She deposed before Ald. Delaney that Newton lit her on the caput with a black-jack. In proof of this she exhibited a contusion about the size and color of an infant egg-plant. Ald. Delaney held Mr.

A Row in a Rummery.—James Focht undertook to spend Sunday night in a drift about the city. He stranded high and dry in a lager-house in Third, below Beaver street. He quenched his drought with further potations of lager beer. As he rose to the level of pugnacity he quarreled with the landlord. The reason was that the landlord couldn't see how six fives made only twenty. For this obtuseness in discerning the beauties of the lower mathematics, Focht beat him with a beer-mug. He hit him upon the upper convexity of his skull. The organs of veneration and ideality on the cranium of the victim are reduced to a sadly unphrenological level. Reserve Policeman Sage, who happened to be on a furlough in the vicinity, arrested Focht. The latter was com-

WHO LOST THEM?-James Collins and Jas. Who Lost Them?—James Collins and Jas. Kennedy were yesterday before Alderman Toland. They were taken into custody at 8t. John and Green streets. They were carrying a lot of wagon hubs. To a prying policeman who wondered why men should be toting around wagon hubs on a Sunday they made evasive reply. That they had "found them," as they claimed, was something that the officer declined to believe. The hubs, the men and the policeman formed in line. They marched to the Station-house. Ald Toland soon afterwards marched in the same direction. After inquiring into the case he set it down as sus inquiring into the case he set it down as sus picious. Like a clothes-basket, in his opinion, the statement of the prisoners won't hold water. For this reason the prisoners were detained for a further hearing.

EXPENSIVE GENEROSITY .- Policeman King, at Second and Coates streets yesterday morning, saw a man engaged in violating a municipal statute. He arrested him. Wm. Elton came along. The policeman is little—William is big. He ordered the policeman to loose hold of the prisoner's arm. To do this the policeman not only declined, but threatened to take William with his prisoner to the same take William with his prisoner to the same station-house. The policeman mot only threat-ened this, but carried out his threat. Like a game rooster, he is pluck all over. When Alderman Cahill held Elton in \$800 to answer, he possibly regretted his departure from the wisdom of minding his own business.

HEAVY LEGERDEMAIN.—A colored man named William Williams was in need of rainamed William Williams was in need of rai-ment. He priced the articles at various places. He then figured out that to furnish his own material would "come cheaper." He went down to Henry Winsor's wharf. A number of cases of doeskin were among the contents of the platform. With a wrench he pried off the lid of a case, and carried away four pieces. That he won't have a new coat next Saturday is because of the preventive efficiery Saturday is because of the preventive efficacy of his arrest by a policeman while walking of with his plunder. He will be interviewed by Justice Kerr at the Central Station during the course of this afternoon.

A FLAW IN THE INDICEMENT.—The trial of the noted Colonel Wightman, charged with making up the "boodle game," was to have come off this morning, before Judge Cadwalader, in the United States District Court. He was defended by Wm. M. Bull and Counsellor Geo. P. Rich. After the indictment was read Mr. Bull arose. He-pointed out in it what he called a fatal defect. In transcribing the description of the notes the indictment described only one side. This was a quasher. By the direction of Judge Cadwalader the prisoner was discharged.

SMITING A Brouse.—At Thompson and

walader the prisoner was discharged.

Shitting A Brouse.—At Thompson and Crease streets, yesterday, the cries of a fomale were heard in a dwelling. A policeman entered. The occupant of the house was John Loucon. He was engaged in the enforcement of domestic discipline by pummeling his wife. In the opinion of the policeman this was unparliamentary. The unmanly fellow was taken before Ald. Shoemaker. He was committed to answer. Before signing the mittimus the magistrate delivered to the prisoner a lecture upon the subject of domestic harmony. lecture upon the subject of domestic harmony, and with such effect that even his constable Jelt called upon to draw his handkerchief.

Bow-wow.-At Laurel Hill, on Sundays, Bow-wow.—At Laurel Hill, on Sundays, any hundreds of people are generally found siting the graves of their dead. This was esterday the case. Through a group of people who were gathered around a newly-made allock there dashed a fearful object in the hape of a mad dog. The saliva was running tem his mouth, and his eye was red and clood-shot. His appearance caused a scattering and a consternation to which a pistol in the hands of a gentleman present gave welcome relief. come relief.

ROBBERY.-William Bailey keeps à shoe store at No. 1109 Spring Garden street. During Saturday night thieves got into the premises adjoining. They thus got on top of Bailey's bulk window. This gave them access by way of the window to Bailey's second story. The only reward of their risk and labor was about \$25 worth of silver. Whether it was coin or ware the officer was unable to say. The thief escaped undetected.

THINK OF IT!—No less than 153 vagrants, vulgarly termed "bummers," were, yesterday morning, brought into the Police Station, at Eighth and South streets. It isn't that the Eighth and South streets. It isn't that these people are hideous by night time, but that they are an eye-sore by day. Upon cellar doors, in alleyways and against fences they lie all day on Sunday, a sickening commentary upon the ubiquity of poisonous liquor and enlightenment in the nincteenth century of a great and philanthropic city.

DEAD.—Turnkey John G. Smith, of the Central Police Station, died this morning. At the post of duty last night, he is a corpse today. He was taken mortally ill. He was driven in a carriage to his residence it. Dillwyn street, between Third and Fourth. He died from the He died before reaching it. He died from that resistless malady—disease of the heart. He was 61 years of age. He had held his position about 16 months

STABBING IN THE SUBURBS .- John O'Neill, Stabbing in the Suburas. John Delaney spent Stephen Vanlinden and John Delaney spent of Sunday at the Bell tavern. They first part of Sunday at the Bell tavern. They first drank. They then fought. It is alleged that O'Neill stabbed Vaulinden in the thigh, and fearfully, cut Delaney. We are unable to gain full details of the affair. Our information is that Delaney lies in a very critical condition and that O'Neill has fled.

ROBBING THE COAL WHARYES .- The police vesterday took into custody Mary Snebley. She was stealing coal from the Trenton avenue coal wharves. The charge is that Mary is an extensive operator in this line. While the authorities wink at gleaners, they ain't disposed to be so lenient to operators and wholesale dealers. To this class, in their opinion, Mary has long belonged. She was held by Alderman Neal in \$600 to answer.

Double Refreshment. — Hillman, the enterprising news-vender of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, while increasing his supplies of intellectual food for his myriads of customers, is not unmindful of those bodily refreshments which go so far to increase the comforts of the rail. He has established one of the best and handsomest mineral water fountains in Philadelphia at the Berks street depot, and the purchaser of the EVENING BULLETIN'S latest editions can now refresh himself still further, by a cold draught of delicious beverage, flavored with any or all of the syrups that were ever invented. Hillman leserves well of his country.

### By the American Press Association j

Address of Archbishop Parcell.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 21.—Archbishop Purcell'addr ss upon the Œcumenical Council this evening excited a widespread interest in this city, and, judging from the preparations of

otty, and, judging from the preparations of the press, and the arrangements by the papers outside the city, the opinions of His Grace upon this subject were looked forward to with eager interest by the country at large.

The following is the address of the Bishop: I come to speak to you of the Œcumenical Council. The meaning of the word "Œcumenical" is the whole habitable globe. A Council which is Œcumenical is one whose members come from every part of the habitamembers come from every part of the habita-ble globe. It must be convened by the Pope, and be a General Council. Its proceedings must be sanctioned by the Pope, and its decrees solemnly promulgated by the Pope. These are the essential conditions of every General Council of the Catholic Church The Vatican Council is called so from its being held in the Vatican. It is the nine-

eenth of the general councils convened in our With some explanations of the difficulties experienced in selecting a suitable place of

meeting, he proceeded:

The Pope was never present in the Council. He did not control our minds or discourses; he left us perfectly free, under the direction of five Cardinals, one of whom wa

always present.

The Council was composed of nine hundred and seventy-nine bishops-general, of religious orders and bodies. There were eleven patriarchs, and fifty-one cardinals. A full representation of the east and west, the north and south, of all kingdoms, states and territories. In the first schema discussed the origin of government, for the constitution of the Characteristics. ernments, for the constitution of the Church embraces the constitution of the State and also the propagation of religious and scientific truth: whether scientific truth should be dis couraged, or whether such restraints should be imposed upon the students of science as be imposed upon the students of science as would cripple them. I am happy to say that never have the rights of science been better vindicated than they were by the Bishops of that assembly. An American Bishop, my own fellow student forty years ago, now Bishop of St. Augustine, Florida, arose to speak. He broached it at once to the cardinals composing the Roman Inquisition, which had done injustice to Galileo, and said: "Your Roman congregation esteem him said: "Your Roman congregation esteem him as teaching a doctrine contrary to Scripture, when he taught the doctrine of the revolution of the earth. I mention this fact to show that the cardinals took this reprimand from hat the cardinals took this reprimand from the hand of the Bishop. He also addressed the Spanish Bishops, who were there, and howed them what an injury their predecesors in their various sees would have done to religion, as well as to humanity and science if they had pressed too far their unwise arguments against the possibility of the existence of the American part of the lobe, in their theory that there could be no antipodes. "Now, I do not mention his fact," said he, "to be as any reproach to the existing cardinals of the Catholic Charch," but," he said to them, "science has its rights, which should never be interfered with; and cientific men should pursue their investigations with the largest liberty, if they are disposed to respect Christianity. It should be aid to them, gentlemen, the Bible is true, and you must not pretend to find in science and to them, gentlemen, the Bible is true, and you must not pretend to find in science anything antagonistic to what is contained in revelation in the Bible. When you think you have done so, it is your duty to submit it to the jecision of learned and wise men, and to the hurch, and the church will never find fault with you."

hurch, and the church will never find fault with you."
The Bishop of Pittsburgh refuted the representation that our Catholics of America are not properly instructed; for, if they were, they would not deny Papal intallibility. That is hop was opposed to the principle, and to be definition of infallibility—strennously and conscientiously opposed to it. He indignantly replied to the statement I have referred to, by aying, that our American Catholics are better instructed than the Italians. He was told to be cautious, but I think he uttered a great cruth. [Applause.] He did not want

be cautious, but I think he uttered a great ruth. [Applause.] He did not want to disparage the Italians, but at the same time, he would not consent to allow such a thing to be said of American Catholics, who, I can say with truth, are the best instructed portion of the Catholic world, in my opinion. [Applause.] I wrote out my discourse on civil government as I was advised to do, and sent a copy of it to the archives of the Council, there to remain. In that discourse I took occasion to show that ours is the best form of human government; that the source of power is placed by God in that the source of power is placed by God in the people; that kings rule for their benefit, and that they were not created for the benefit of kings. That the Church of God has no need of kingly patronage or protection. I said, then, of America, that our civil constitution gara perfect liberty to eave dependent. said, then, of America, that our civil constitu-tion gave perfect liberty to every denomina-tion of Christians; that it looked with equal favor on them all, and that I verily believed this better for the Catholic religion than if she was the object of the State's special patronago and protection. It is for the people to judge which of us is right. When I came down

from the ambo, Archbishop Manning, him-self a strong intallibilist, was the first to take me by the hand and say, "You are a true me by the hand and say, "You are a true republican." When I spoke on infallibility this was for me a subject far more delicate to speak upon than any other. I knew that the Holy Father was in favor of the dogma; and for good reasons, beloved friends, for he is in a higher emineuce than any of us, and he could see better than us what is for the good of religion and Christianity. As I say, the Pope is in favor of his own personal independent and separate infallibility; and, moreover, he was urged to this by many others. There were 530 bishops who thought that he was and is infallible. We saw at once from the beginning that there was a

at once from the beginning that there was decided majority against us; yet we thought that we discovered inconveniences in the definition of this dogma which it was im-portant we should make known to the Holy Father, the Pope. We were twenty lishops, dwelling together in our American College in Rome and we met to determine Bishops, dwelling together in our American College in Rome, and we met to determine what course we should pursue with regard to this matter. The Archbishop of Baltimore urged us to do what we proposed, viz.: to write to the Pope a most respectful letter, and implore him not to have this subject brought before the Council. I drew up the address to the Pope in Latin, was the first to sign it, and twenty-seven Archbishops and Bishops twenty-seven Archbishops and Bishops signed it also, almost all Americans except the Archbishop of Halifax, and two others. The Archbishop of Baltimore, as I said, urged us to this course, but he declined to sign the petition, because he was a member of one of the Committees on Faith. Some other Bishops made up their minds to sign no papers on this question, either for or against. Besides this, there were 140 German and Hungarian and even Italian bishops and French bishops who addressed a similar tition to the Holy Father. Others there were who declined because, they said, it would show a want of unanimity and union among the bishops, and would cause many things to be said in the heat of discussion which be said in the heat of discussion which might be unpleasant to the Holy Father as well as to ourselves. The Holy Father did not think proper to adopt our suggestions. Let me make some remarks on the oration by the Holy Patriarch of Jerusalem. He said that we were discussing a question that has long been decided. So the matter is settled, said I to the Cardinals and the Council. Everybody knew that the Council at Lyons had examined the question of the Pope's infallibility, but they did not see their way through. They could not find suffi-

their way through. They could not find sufficient evidence in Scripture or tradition to define the personal, independent and separate and absolute infallibility of the Pope, and therefore they laid the question aside. Said "the Council can see whether the plentitude of power assigned by these two General Councils mentioned was sufficient or not." Then said 1 to the Cardinals, "the greatest error, if not fault, has been committed by those who had direction of this Council and that is in not stating from the beginning what-you meant-by-you dogma. You say the Pope has infallibility, but it has never been de-Pope has infamining, but it has never been decreded at what time, or how, or in what manner. I want to know when I am to obey the Pope as an intallible interpreter from the great God. Is infallibility in accordance with the teachings of the Holy Scriptures and the teachings of tradition. I want to know this only to obey it when I do know it. You have never informed us. I say this, my beloved friends, and I think it an all-sufficient rients, and I think it an an-sunction vindication in reply to a paper in the East, which has greatly abused me. If you will refer to my book, in the controversy with Alexander—Campbell,—you might-see what my views are on this subject, and that I maintain the right of the Pope, when he talks in connection with the church congregated in

council, or dispersed all over the world that he

tenches the true doctrine of Christ, and that he has the faith and power. You will take notice, when I read to you the definition of the dogma, that the Holy Father took notice himself and tells us in the definition when it is he teaches Christ's infallibility "Then," I said, "You tell us that there were who taught what is now regarded as an erroneous doctrine by some. I called them one by one, and I said "Why do you teach that there is but one will of Christ, when there is a divine will of Christ as God and a human will of Christ as man? Now, why should you say there is but one will. why should you say there is but one will?
This definition has caused a great deal of trouble. It created schisms and difference of opinions, &c., in the Church. He should have instructed that the two wills of Christ were not incompatible. "Then," I said to the

Council, "Nicholas I thought that the bap-tism in the name of Jesus was all sufficient, and without the name of Father and Holy Ghost. He was mistaken, and the Church says so now. Here is John 22, which teaches that those who died in the peace of God were in "those who died in the peace of God were in a beautiful condition until the day of judgment." I will now advert to other instances of this kind; but I was most happy to hear the entire council answer me. Those Popes never addressed such doctrines to the Univer-

never addressed such doctrines to the Universal Church. They only spoke to individuals; they did not speak as pastors of His Universal Church. Therefore they did not speak as cathedra. I cannot tell you what a load they removed from my mind when I heard that expression, that those teachings were not action, and that our action could not be retroactive as binding on the teachings of those bishops. When I got to that part of my discourse I told the Cardinals in the Council that there was another and a weightier objection which I wish to have removed er objection which I wish to have removed before I give my assent to that dogma, and that was how we are to understand the claims of Boniface VIII., who said, "the swords are given me by God, the spiritual and temporal."

given me by God, the spiritual and temporal." I sought authority for the claims of right to control temporal affairs, but I could not find any in the Bible, hence I wanted the Council to say whether they asserted a right of that kind, or assumed it as a right, and the entire Council, with one voice, cried out, "Those Popes had no authority—no commission—from God to pretend to such powers." "Well." I told them, "I have had it decided by this Council instead of assuming the responsibility of those byegone times." of those byegone times."

The question was also raised by Cardinal

The question was also raised by Cardinal V., what is to be done with the Pope if he hecomes a heretic? It was answered: In such a case the Council of Bishops could depose him for heresy. He is not the head, nor even a member of the Church. The Church would not be for a moment obliged to listen to diminify the head of the church a decrease. not be for a moment obliged to listen to him. When he begins to teach a doctrine the Church knows to be false doctrine the Church knows to be a Pope, being deposed by God himself. If the Pope, for instance, were to say that belief in God is false, you would not be obliged to believe him; or if he were to deny the rest of the creed of believe in Christ." The supposition is injurious to the Holy Father in the very idea, but serves to show you the fullness with which the subo the floly rather in the very mea, one serves to show you the fullness with which the sub-ject has been considered and the ample thought given to every possibility. It he denies any togma of the Church held by every true believer he is no more Pope than either you or I, and so in this respect the dogma of Infallibility amounts to nothing as an article of temperal government or cover for heresy. The Archbishop then proceeded to read the text of the Dogma of Infallibility, translating it from the Dogma of Infallibility, translating it from the original as he read, and commenting occasionally thereon. He said that it was more than he should proclaim the last words of the Pope in defining the doctrine of infallibility. Pope in defining the doctrine of infallibility. He prefaced the reading with these words: "I want the editors of the newspapers and the reporters who are here present to send it on the wings of the press North, South, East and West, that I, John B. Purcell, Archbishop of Cincinnati, am one of the most faithful Catholics that ever swore allegiance to Rome."

His Grace said in conclusion: "The Bishops were many of them afraid that outside influences would be brought to bear on the church, and very often they said it is not the Pope with the white cassock that we have to fear, but certain Popaneros or Ec-clesiastics who dress in black cassocks, who, may influence the Pope and make him, say what they please, but wherever there are men there will be vices and defects. One day, after I had said Mass, and the Pope did me the there will be vices and defects. One day, after I had said Mass, and the Pope did me the honor of selecting me for assistant officiate on Ash Wednesday, which shows that I was not an object of distrust and suspicion, I went to take breakfast with a Roman Bishop. He told me there were traitors even in Rome. He mentioned, too, that a prelate of the Vatican once said to the Holy Father, "I wish the Piedmontese had

possession of Rome for twenty-four hours, be-ause you would then see masks fall from many faces." So the Holy Father has to watch many faces." So the Holy Father has to watch as well as to pray, and he has sometimes to be even a little distrustful of those who pretend to be his officious minions, and who tell him things they should not. But, my dear friends, as I have said, wherever there are men there will be defects and vices, and wherever will you find in history anything to compare with the almost absolute freedom from vice and error and orime and disorder, such as you will error and crime and disorder, such as you will find in the conduct of the Uatholic Church by the Pope, whom God has now placed over her. In the tenth century there were some persons the tenth century there were some persons who had political power in Rome, and were thrust into the chair of St. Peter, but God soon thrust them away, and if you are called to answer this argument against your church you can say that in the genealogy of Jesus Christ there were very bad men, and that as that did not make Legue (Christ bad on in the Benth. not make Jesus Christ bad, so in the Pontifi-cal succession also there were a few bad men, out they did not make Pontifical succession victous, and beyond this we can see the Church going on her safe and glorious course for eighteen hundred years amid all sorts of danrs and persecutions, to glorious immortal-

CITY NOTICES.

THE PRETTIEST WOMAN IN NEW YORK, Miss K—, well-known in our fashionable society for her distingue appearance and beautiful complexion, was once a sallow, rough-skinned girl. Chagrined at he red, freekled face she pitched into Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and is now as pretty in complexion as she is charming in manners. This article overcomes freekles, tan, sallowness, moth patches, ring marks, etc., and makes one look ten years younger than they are. Magnolia Balm for a transparent complexion, and Lyon's Kathairon to make the hair plentiful, luxuriant, soft and delicate, have no rivals. The Kathairon prevents the bair from turning gray, eradicates dandruff, and is the best and cheapest dressing in the world.

A PLEASANT TONIC FOR CHILDREN may be had in Dr. Jayne's Vermifuge. It is certain and safe in its action, imparting health and vigor to the organs of digestion, removing all nervous and dyspeptic symposium of the control of the cont toms, and cleansing the system of Worms. Of all rem dies, a bottle of this medicine should be kept in the house, as likely to be demanded in very many of the all-ments of childhood, and certain to prove a valuable aid to every mother in maintaining the health of the household. Prepared only at 242 Chestnut street, and sol

THE WAY HE FEEDS HIS GEESE.-There is a young man in Manayunk who feeds his geese on iron filings, and gathers steel pens from their wings. Of this we have doubts, but we have none whatever of the great superiority of the old, original Beaver Meadow Lehigi Coal, sold by Messrs. Mitchell &WROTH, the extensive dealers in anthracite, at the northeast corner of Ninth and Gigard avenue. These gentlemen have succeeded in establishing a trade second to none in our city. Their patrons come from all quarters, well knowing they are certain of getting a splendid article at the very lower figures. This is a positive fact; and needs only a tria

o be satisfactorily proven. THE BEST and cheapest advertising medium, the True Democrat, is most popular, and circulates

weekly, more than any two others in York county

HIBAM YOUNG, Publisher York, Pa.

OFF FOR THE SEASIDE .--But before you go, call upon S.O.A.N. 806 Market street. the has an infinite variety of Bathing Dresses, Oil Caps. Straw Hats, Leather Belts, etc., for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, Masters and Children.

UNRIVALLED YET .- "Blood will tell!" UNRIVALLED YET.—"Blood will tell!" any the horse fanciers, in estimating the endurance of a fine snimal; and the motto is a good one, outside of the eporting-world, —A. pura article—intrinsically-good—finest distance all competition; eventually. The success of Udolpho Wolfe's Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps has induced the manufacture of a hundred imitations; but in the unrivalled sale of his manufacture—while others have achieved if at all but a scanty success—may be could the public appreciation of a pure and wholesome neverage.

CLEAR AS THE SKY IS that balmy fluid which is taking the place of the unctuous compounds hitherto used for dyeing the hair. Phalon's Vitalia, MRSALVATION FOR THE HAIR, is as cloudless as "the light in beauty seyes," and it darkens gray hair to any lade from golden brown to perfect chony. Sold by all druggists.

FATAL TO THE TEETH are all acrid preparations. They may bleach the enamel, but they as urely dissolve and destroy it. The mild, genial balance and preservative Sozonont, impregnated with the SATONIN of the famous tropical Soap Tree, of Chill, is the only absolutely safe article of its kind in the market, and protects the Teeth from all destructive induces, as well as keeps them free from tartar.

" SPALDING's GLUE," handy and useful. DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success, by J. ISAACS, M. D., and Professor of Diseases of the Eve and Ear his speciand Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear this specialty) in the Medical College of Pennsylvania, 12 years experience. No. 805 Arch street. Testimonals can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge for examination.

STRAW HATS.—Messrs. C. Oakford & Sons in the Continental Hotel, announce that they have received another lot of those One Dollar Straw Hats. The greatest bargains ever offered in America. Ladies can find every description of Corsets at Hopkins' Hoop Skirt, Corset and Ladies' Under-garment Emporium, 1115 Chestnut street.

CORNS, Bunions, Inverted Nails, skillfully treated by Dr. J. Davidson, No. 915 Chestnut street. Charges moderate. BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER. This article is now deemed indispensable in hot weather. As a gentle and healthful stimulant ginger has no rival; and in the peculiar form in which it is prepared by Mr. Frederick Brown, at the northeast corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets, it is at once convenient and palatable. Those who design making voyages by land or water should not be without the essence.

Ladies going to the country or seaside Should procure one of those

Elegant and cheap Sundowns from

CAKFORD 334 and 336 Chestnut street.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS and druggists Snowden & Brother, 23 South Eighth street

AMUSEMENTS. See Sixth page for additional Amusements. NEW ELEVENTH ST. OPERA HOUSE, Eleventh Street, above Chestnut.

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Presenting to the public the
FINEST TROUPE OF ARTISTES IN EXISTENCE.
Box office open from 9 to 1 o'clock.
Seats can be secured after 1 o'clock, at Carneross & to.8 Music Store, No.6 North Eighth street.

J. L., CARNOROSS, Manager.

MANAGEMENT AND ASSAULT AND A

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT
LOANED UPON DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
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TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR.—THE CLASSI-cal and English School of H.D. Gregory, A.M. No. 1038 Market street, will reopen Sept. 5.—au221mt.

CT. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, WILLING'S D. Alley, resumes duties on MONDAY. August 22th. Latin, Greek, English, Mathematics, Book-keeping ac., &c., P. J. BLENKINSOF, S. J., Prest. and 1217

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THE MISSES WILSON WILL RE-open their School for Young Ladles, No. 5020 Green street, Germantown, on WEDNESDAY, Septem-ber H. 1879

ATAHDIN SEMINARY, 1929 SORGIA Bread street—Bearding and Day School for-young ladies. Miss Fannie Bean, Principal; Bits Ambie Bean, Vice Principal. Fifth Session compenses Sept. 14th. French Latin, Dancing and Calisthenics without additional charge.

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THE SIXTEENTH ACADEMIC YEAR of SPRING GARDEN ACADEMY, northeast corner of Eighth and Buttonwood streets, begins TUESDAY, september 6th. Thorough preparation for Business or College. Applications received on and after Monday, August 224.

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Principal.

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HAS BEEN REMOVED

From No. 110 North Tenth street, will be opened, on
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hor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms to
make this a first class school of the highest grade.
A Preparatory Department connected with the school.
Parents and Students are invited to call and examine the
rooms, and consult the Principals, from 9 A. M. to 2 P.
M., after August 16th.
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JOHN G. MOORE. M. S.
aul7-145

TALLS CARDIS SELECT ROARDING

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EILDON SEMINARY, seven miles from Philadelphia, on the North Ponnsylvania Raliroad, opposito York Road Station.

The nineteenth session will commence September 14th 1870. Circulars obtained at the office of Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers, 114 S. Third street, Philadelphia, or by addressing the Principal, Shoemakertown Post-Office, Montgomery county, Pa.

Nontgoinery county, Pa.

P. ITTENHOUSE ACADEMY.—N. E. Chestnut and Eighteenth, will begin its seventeenth year September 12, 1570. For circulars, giving full information, cuil at Blair, North-west Chestnut and Eighteenth streets.

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M ADAME CLEMENT'S FRENCH and English School for Young Ladies and Children. Germantown, Pa. The twenty-seventh session will begin September 14, 1870. For circulars address the Principal.

Principal.

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MISS ANABLE'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 1350 Pine street, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of Sept. 1981.

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WEST CHESTER PENTALE
NARY
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This Institution, under the care of MISS P, O.
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September next. Circulars, containing terms and other
information, can be had on application to the Principal.

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young Ladies; with Preparatory Department No. orth Seventh street, will reopen Wednesday, Sep

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