The Press.

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THE PRESS

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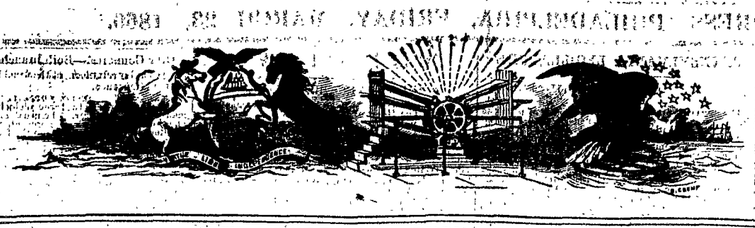

The Press.

FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1860.

LITERATURE.

LOSSING'S PICTORIAL FIELD-BOOK.

The annals of that Revolutionary struggle which elevated the American colonies of Great Britain into independent States, and finally confederated them into a mighty Union, now among the foremost nations of the earth, with an irrepressible tendency to advance, have been variously written by many hands. So well written, indeed, that the events which they record may be said to be better known than those of much more recent occurrence. Historians have searchingly gone into the most minute investigations, touching not only the smallest events, but chronicling the lives, characters, conduct, and motives of the men who acted in them. Journals, written at the time without the remotest dream of ever being read beyond the social circle, have been made public. Private letters have turned up, full of information. The public records of the country, and of individual States, have also supplied official facts. Tradition and legend have also contributed, as well as Song itself, whether heroic, or sarcastic, or humorous. American history, therefore, has been well written, from so many and such accessible sources of information.

Benson J. Lossing, an author as well as an artist, gave to the world, ten years ago, through the medium of Harper & Brothers, New York, a work of great interest and importance, called "The Pictorial Field-Book of the Revolution;" or, Illustrations, by pen and pencil, of the history, biography, scenery, relics, and traditions of the War for Independence," in two volumes, royal 8vo, with 1,100 engravings on wood, chiefly from original sketches by the author. This work was published, we believe, in monthly parts, and had, for a time, as have a large sale, in its completed form, when in the disastrous conflagration in December, 1853, which levelled Messrs. Harpers' vast establishment to the dust, the whole stock of "The Pictorial Field-Book" was destroyed, with a great many of the stereotype plates. Soon, by the magic of enterprise and money, the Harpers rebuilt their publication-store, raising a statelier and a finer edifice, in which they have proceeded, prospering and to prosper, but Mr. Lossing was unable to reproduce his great book until a few months ago. It has been republished, forming, in mere artistical and typographical essentials, one of the most attractive works which an American citizen can possess. There are no other two volumes upon earth which give so much information, by the medium of pen and pencil, as this Pictorial Field-Book of the Revolution. The wood-engravings are gems of the art—including views of scenery, noted places, battle-fields, maps, plans, relics, portraits, and autographs. For example, there are here over 450 fac-simile engravings of autographs, and several hundred portraits. The only illustration we dislike is the chromo-lithographic frontispiece to the first volume, which looks vulgar in its many bright colors.

In 1848 and 1849, Mr. Lossing made a tour, sketch-book, and note-book in hand, through the various localities of the Revolution, commencing with the scenes of Northern campaigns, starting from New York, and first proceeding to the fields of Saratoga, where Burgoyne and the British were so signally defeated. He gives, when he reaches the localities, full descriptions of preceding events. No place, connected with the Revolution, is passed over by him, and he fitly concludes with the closing scene, when Washington, on the 23d of December, 1783, his military labors closed, resigned his commission to the Congress, in the State House at Annapolis, assembled to receive him. There and then, as Mr. Lossing says, "he crowned the glory of his patriotic devotion by resigning into the hands of his country's representatives the instrument of his power, and as a plain, untitled citizen he sat down in peace in the midst of his family, on the banks of the Potomac."

To give some idea of the fulness of information here, we mention that in this work are over four hundred biographical sketches.

Pennsylvania, which took such a prominent and glorious part in the Revolutionary struggle, is done full justice to by Mr. Lossing's pen and pencil. Philadelphia is well treated by both.

Lastly, there is an Index, double-columned, covering eighty-four pages, which is a key to the whole book. We need not say that it adds immensely to its value.

"Life Before Him," an American novel of the present day, with the scenes principally in New York, is in all respects an original and striking book. It traces the career of a young *litterateur* who arrives in New York in a penniless condition, is kindly entreated by Philip Giles, a regular Bohemian, and finally rises to reputation, happiness, and wealth. This Giles is a specimen of the better class of Bohemians—literary men who live from hand to mouth, and sometimes emerge out of that condition, having brains. He does not belong to the disreputable members of the fraternity, who assume respectable names, pretend to be rightful claimants for titles of nobility, perpetually *talk* of fighting, and run up immense bills at hotels and restaurants, and with tailors and boarding-house keepers, until they realise Dick Swiveller's case, and have to shun certain streets, from dread of meeting angry creditors. No, Philip Giles is no semi-swindler of this sort, but an honest, eccentric, right-minded, careless fellow, who is author, artist, or actor, as the fit seizes him, and finally, properly applying his really good faculties, rises into an useful, hard-working, and successful artist. This character is well drawn, and ably sustained all through. The hero, named Warren James, is also properly brought out. There is another character, Charles Ashby, the artist, who is set before us at full length. Richard Hawley, a literary hack, who rails at all who succeeds, is probably a sketch from the life,—are we correct in thinking that Mr. Wemyss Jobson, whose contest wi' a Lola Montez is remembered in the law-courts of New York, sat for this picture? There are several female personages in this book, delicately limned. The author's name is unknown to us, but whoever he may be, he has intellect, and can apply it ably. The book is published by W. A. Townsend & Co., New York.

The same publishers have brought out "Against Wind and Tide," the reprint of an English novel by Holme Lee, author of "Sylvan Holt's Daughter," to which work it is not inferior—which is no small praise. It traces the adventures of twin sons of an English baronet of wealth and standing, who has deceived their mother by a pretended marriage. The story has no small share of romance, together with a great deal of reality. English society, in various phases, is ably and spiritedly sketched. The author, we understand, is a lady. She writes with force and spirit, and never lets the interest of the story flag.

Peterson & Brothers have published, in 8vo, the celebrated "American Notes," written by Dickens, and the "Pic-nic Papers," which he edited. There has been so much said of Dickens' famous onslaught upon America that its reproduction in book-form will be generally acceptable.

Dr. Samuel Ironeus Prime, of New York, whose previous Travels have been well received, has had a new book, just published by Sheldon & Company. It is called "Letters from Switzerland," and relates, in plain and clear manner, what the writer saw during his tour in one of the most interesting countries of Europe. Here is a large amount of information in a comparatively limited space, and future American travellers may safely use it as a guide-book, intelligent and reliable. It is neatly illustrated with several good wood engravings.

"The Life and Times of Herod the Great, as connected, Historically and Prophetically, with the Coming of Christ," by William M. Willett, of Burlington, has just been published by Lindsay & Blakiston. The design of this work is to collect evidence that the coming of the Saviour, at the time it occurred, was not a surprise; that it was expected; that prophecy had distinctly predicted it; and that historical events had gradually but irresistibly prepared the public mind for it. The book opens with the childhood of Herod, and closes with his death, a year after the murder of the Innocents, and while the Holy Family were still in Egypt. A great deal of reading is perceptible in this work, but the style is unequal—sometimes too grandiloquent, sometimes plain almost to baldness. Mr. Willett writes history as some people write romance; imagining circumstances and describing as fact what can be only surmise at the best. When he says (page 251) "all this was present in the mind of Simeon," he begs the question.

From Samuel Hazard, Jr., we have "Our Bible-Class, and the Good that Came of it," by Miss Caroline Fairfield, published by Derby & Jackson, New York. This is a religious story, with a good purpose, and better written than such works usually are, for, truth to say, religious stories are generally heavy and dull—sermons in disguise, like Geordie Robertson in Madge Wildfire's gown and bonnet.

MORE OF THE PERIODICALS.

The *Knickerbocker* for April does credit to the experience, tact, and editorial ability of Lewis Gaylord Clark. The miscellaneous papers are of varied merit. An article on John Keats, the poet, strikes us as exhibiting some new opinions and stating some bran-new facts. He declares that Alexander Pope "was no poet," only a delicious rhymester, master of no more than the mechanism of the art—merely a rhyming philosopher. He declares that "in poetry the manner of saying it is more than the matter said"—i. e., that the painted glass through which light is daintily admitted is more than the light itself. He declares that Byron, jealous of Keats, spoke in the spirit of Mr. Bumble, parochial beadle, when he said that "Hyperion" seems actually inspired by the Titans [Titans?] and is worthy of Eschylus—surely a grand and laudatory compliment? He avers that Wordsworth's mightiest Sarpedon was a peak-peddler, and that the highest strains of sadness his muse essayed were not drawn forth by the untimely death of some heroic Balder, but by a dead donkey. All these platitudes are childish—set down simply to produce what may be considered smart writing. The article "A Good Time Generally on a Farm," is worthy of the pen of Tom Hood, with its quiet humor. The Twelfth Number of the Editor's History of the *Knickerbocker Magazine* is very good; also, good are the Reminiscences of Irving and the remainder of the Editor's Table.

From Mr. Hazard we have the 12th Part of Chambers's Encyclopædia, with numerous wood engravings. Republished by Messrs. Appleton, New York. It comes down to the article *Bavoche*. This is an excellent Encyclopædia, and is particularly strong in European subjects.

Peterson's Ladies' Magazine has a very pretty frontispiece, "The Stupid Lesson," engraved on steel, and hitting off to the life a juvenile yawning over a lesson-book. The Parisian Fashions are beautifully engraved. There is the usual quantity and variety of reading matter. In a notice of Mrs. Whitman's well-intended but feebly-executed defense of Edgar A. Poe from the slanders of Griswold, Mr. Peterson says: "We knew Poe well, having edited Graham's *Magazine*, in conjunction with him, during the palmy days of that once popular periodical, and we can testify to the wonderful accuracy of Mrs. Whitman's estimate of the poet's character. She is mistaken, however, if she will allow us to say so, in her opinion as to the manner in which Poe composed. We had opportunities, which perhaps few other persons, out of his family, possessed, of studying his method; and of all men we have known, he was the least synthetical, and the most analytical: what he wrote, was always elaborately forged, chiseled, and polished, never poured forth, molten, to take form instantaneously. He wrote, as Hazlitt used to say Frenchmen painted: beginning at one corner, and working painfully through. No correct judgment of Poe's genius can be had if this is ignored." We had an impression that it must have been thus, and are glad to find it confirmed. The easy style of N. P. Willis's prose is produced by the same mechanical labor and polish, although it reads as if his thoughts freely overflowed into expression from a very full mind.

The frontispiece, an engraving on steel, to *Godey's Ladies' Book*, for April, is very pretty. It is called "Spring," and is redolent of the loveliest season of the year. The usual fashion and other plates are here also. The letter-press consists of essays, stories, poems, and useful descriptions of various processes—Tea included. The most amusing portion of this periodical is the further instalment, which is not a conclusion, we hope, of "Miss Slimmens' Boarding-house," a lively extravaganza, in Mrs. Malaprop's manner.

The Tariff Question in France.

SPEECH OF M. DE MORNY ON THE COMMERCIAL TREATY.

The Paris correspondence of the *Times* represents the impression produced in the capital by the Emperor's speech as being not quite satisfactory. The following is the speech delivered on the 24, by the President of the Corps Législatif:

GENTLEMEN: The Emperor's speech ought to reassure you on the subject which interests you most—peace.

The greatest element of prosperity at present, that with which a country whose industry and commerce are developed by credit cannot dispense, is confidence. Let us hope that the sincere intentions of the Emperor, expressed both at home and abroad, as they deserve to be, will definitively restore it; and, if I were permitted to refer to an additional motive for confidence, I could find it in the very character of the Emperor. I might say—in reminding you of a passage in his speech of yesterday, which you warmly applauded—that he will never cease to have the real interests of France before his eyes; he will not suffer himself to be led away; and the attacks of his enemies leave him as tranquil as the ardor of his allies.

Your session opens this time under pacific auspices. I have not, as I had last year, to make an appeal to the exaltation of your patriotism, nor to ask you to support the Imperial policy. I address myself to your judgment and cool reason.

The first question which appears, and which will give place to measures which will be submitted to you, is that which at present agitates the commercial world, and which is raised by the treaty of commerce concluded with England. It has revived all the theoretic discussions between free trade and the prohibitive system. Is it not a fit opportunity to examine the principles with attention?

Free trade may, it appears to me, be considered as the object to which society is tending, but protection ought to be the means of arriving at it. Suppose free trade established in a new and poor country, what will that country produce? I do not deny but that it can develop some favored industry by a natural privileged situation, but foreign competition would stifle in their bud all those things which it requires in order to prosper—capital, skilful workmen, experienced overseers, easy communication, and a good market—in fact, all the conditions which time alone can give. A transition, consequently, is indispensable, and to preach free trade to a country which does not enjoy all these advantages *is nearly as equitable as to propose to a child to contend with a grown man.* Now, these principles being laid down, can it be pretended that a Government ought to protect its industry by an interest exclusive of the manufacturers, and to preserve a monopoly at the expense of the consumers of the country? Far from that, the Government has quite a contrary duty to perform, for the only means of developing the public fortune, and improving the condition of all, is to succeed in reducing as much as possible the price of the objects of general consumption. Wages high in appearance are for them but a relative advantage. These are only advantageous, inasmuch as they can earn them at a rate in some degree corresponding with the objects necessary for their existence.

To attain this object it is useful that *industry be sufficiently stimulated in the interior by foreign competition, and that the protective duties should be regulated on the strength of those who are at the head of our industry, and not on the weakness of those who lag behind.* These, I believe, are the true principles. Nevertheless, this theory finds its limits in positive calculation. The price of every manufactured article is always composed of the same principal elements—the price of the raw material, the cost of manufacturing, and that of transport.

Our workmen are as skilful as foreign workmen. What constitutes our inferiority is the high price of the raw material and means of transport. Well, then, these are precisely the two obstacles which the Emperor meant to remove; while remaining in the just measure of protective principles.

I find also in the Emperor's letter to his Minister of State a passage which I am happy to submit to you. Here it is:

"Our agriculture must be improved, and our industry free from the internal impediments which keep it in a condition of inferiority. At this day it is obstructed by a number of restrictive regulations. In fact, the spirit of our codes, of our laws, was principally directed to prevent abuses, and by dint of pursuing them it has succeeded in impeding their use. This is the most important reform to obtain. There is no true prosperity but with entire civil liberty, and, if our country has never known how to use with moderation political liberty, it is because it had not begun to enjoy the benefits of the first."

Let us express our desire also that the irritation recently excited in the interior will calm down, and cease to disturb the minds of our population. The conscientious search for a purely political solution, proves it to excite complaints bitter? The members of the clergy, whom an excessive zeal has drawn on, have forgotten the service rendered to religion by the Emperor, and also, perhaps, the lessons of the past. When the people had before them but the humble and charitable pastor who translated for them the sublime morals of the Gospel, this gentle civilization of the heart, preaching love to your neighbor, the pardon of injuries, the disregard of worldly advantages—then, indeed, his faith gets fortified. But when the priest, forgetful of his character, borrows more worldly arms, and intrudes on civil and political interests, suddenly the Gallican susceptibility is roused, and the religious spirit loses all that the spirit of civil and political independence gains, and which forms the fund of public opinion in the country.

Let us unite our efforts, gentlemen, to restore calm to the public mind, and to give to industry the confidence it needs for its development. Let us aid the Emperor in his liberal measures; let us second his project; let us vote with eagerness the laws relating to all these economical questions, and let us resolutely enter with him on a new era of peace, progress, and liberty.

FIGHT AMONG THE FANCY—ONE BADLY BEATEN.—On Tuesday night, at about eleven o'clock, several well-known sporting characters met at Florence's saloon, corner of Broadway and Houston street. Among them were Con. Fitzgerald, Geo. King, and Hen Drake. King and Fitzgerald entered into a conversation about the great fight between Sayers and Heenan, and soon words ensued, the excitement culminating in a general fight. Drake and Fitzgerald pitched into King and beat him shamefully, but in doing so were badly beaten themselves. The whole party at one time was engaged in the row, either as peacemakers or aiders of whichever side had been espoused by the individual combatants, and the din was terrible. At last the rowdies were separated, and peace restored.

King was badly beaten about the head, and his face looks very much as if it came into forcible proximity with brass knuckles. Drake, who is the man that shot a negro in Thomas street some time ago and was with Coburn when the latter stabbed Officer Davison, has an unpleasant-looking countenance, very suggestive of one hundred rounds in the ring. Fitzgerald is also slightly disfigured. King was looked up in the Eighth-ward station-house by Officer Rogers, who effected his arrest. Officers Flannegan and Downs, of the Fourteenth ward, arrested the other two principals and locked them up. The whole three were held for examination on a charge preferred against them by the proprietor of the house where the trouble occurred.—*New York Express.*

THE WEEKLY PRESS.

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Are now opening their usual large assortment of

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DRY GOODS,

To which the attention of

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NOS. 239 AND 241 NORTH THIRD STREET, ABOVE RACE,

Respectfully invite the attention of buyers to their usual

LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS,

Among which will be found full lines of BATES' MILLS AND YORK COMPANY'S COTTONADES.

Also, a LARGE VARIETY Of New and confined Styles of PRINTS, *MERRIMACK SECONDS, &c.* fs3-3m

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Are prepared to exhibit at their salesrooms the most complete stock of goods ever offered by them, presenting unusual attractions to the trade generally.

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To all of which they invite the attention of CASH AND PROMPT SIX-MONTHS BUYERS.

B. M. BUNN, R. R. RAIGUEL, V. C. BUSH, W. W. KURTZ, H. F. BUNN. fe 13-3m

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Are now ready for the

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COOPER, PARHAM, & WORK,

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS, AND JOBBERS OF

HATS, CAPS, AND STRAW GOODS,

NO. 31 NORTH THIRD STREET.

Constantly on hand a large assortment of Straw and Leghorn Hats, Panama, Leghorn, and Palm Leaf Hats, Bonnet Trimmings, Artificial Flowers, Ruches, &c. fs2-3m

FAUST, WINEBRENER, & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

NO. 49 NORTH THIRD STREET,

Above Market, new Brown Stone Store, erected on the Old City Hotel Lot. PHILADELPHIA.

DAVID FAUST, D. S. WINEBRENER. W. M. CARTER. fs2-3m

HAZELL & HARMER,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

NO. 126 NORTH THIRD STREET.

A full assortment of City made Boots and Shoes constantly on hand. s16-1Ay10

LAING & MAGINNIS,

(Importers and Wholesale Dealers in IRISH, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN

SHOE THREADS,

FRENCH AND ENGLISH LASTINGS.

SHOE MANUFACTURERS' ARTICLES, SEWING MACHINE SILKS, THREADS, COTTONS, NEEDLES, &c.

SOLE AGENTS FOR Gurney's celebrated IXL Machine Silk, and Upfield's Patent Boot Tops.

No. 20 North THIRD Street. fs2-3m

SOWER, BARNES, & CO.,

BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS OF FELTON'S OUTLINE MAPS AND KEYS, EMMONS' GEOLOGY, BROOKS' NORMAL ARITHMETICS, SANDERS' READERS, &c.,

No. 27 NORTH THIRD STREET, (East side, below Arch Street.) fs2-3m

MILLINERY GOODS.

1860. 1860.

MILLINERY GOODS.

SPRING, 1860.

The subscriber has now open a superior stock of MILLINERY GOODS, consisting in part of—

RIBBONS, SILKS, GRAPES, RUCHES, FRENCH FLOWERS, and LACE GOODS.

—ALSO—

STRAW BONNETS, FLATS, BLOOMERS, AND STRAW TRIMMINGS,

All of the latest and most fashionable styles, to which he invites the attention of Merchants and Milliners.

Those wishing to save money by buying cheap will do well by calling on him before purchasing elsewhere.

M. BERNHEIM,

No. 21 SOUTH SECOND STREET, mh1-3m Below Market street.

1860. STRAW GOODS. 1860.

THOMPSON & JENKINS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

STRAW GOODS,

HATS AND CAPS, SILK BONNETS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, RUCHES, &c.

NO. 528 MARKET STREET.

Buyers are requested to examine our stock.

THOMAS F. FRALEY is engaged with the above house, and solicits the patronage of his friends. fs2-3m

MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS EXCLUSIVELY.

ROSENHEIM, BROOKS, & CO.,

431 MARKET STREET, NORTH SIDE,

Are now opening, for the Spring Trade, the most extensive and choicest stock in their line ever collected together under one roof.

RIBBONS of every conceivable description. BONNET MATERIALS. FRENCH ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS. RUCHES, and all other millinery articles

STRAW BONNETS IN IMMENSE VARIETY. CHILDREN'S AND MISSES GOODS, DO. BLOOMERS, SHAKER HOODS, &c.

Conscious of our superior facilities in obtaining our supplies, we flatter ourselves that superior inducements, both as regards choice of selection and moderation in prices, cannot be met with. fs2-3m

STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS.

LINCOLN, WOOD, & NICHOLS,

No. 725 CHESTNUT STREET, (Between Seventh and Eighth,)

Have now in store a COMPLETE STOCK OF

SPRING GOODS,

EMBRACING STRAW HATS AND BONNETS, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S STRAW GOODS, FANCY AND CRAPE BONNETS, FRENCH FLOWERS, RIBBONS, and MILLINERY GOODS IN GENERAL. To which they respectfully invite the attention of merchants.

Cash and short-time buyers will find special advantage in examining this stock before purchasing. fs3-3m

J. HILLBORN JONES,

Importer and Manufacturer of FANCY SILK AND STRAW BONNETS AND HATS.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, FEATHERS, RUCHES, &c.

The attention of City and Country Dealers is invited to a large and varied stock of the above goods at

432 MARKET STREET.

fs2-3m Below Fifth.

1860. SPRING STOCK ARRANGED. 1860.

One of the largest and most complete stocks of goods in our line in this country. The best terms and the cheapest prices.

C. H. GARDEN & CO.,

Manufacturers of, and Wholesale Dealers in, HATS, CAPS, FURS, SILK and STRAW BONNETS, and STRAW GOODS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, FEATHERS, RUCHES, &c.,

Nos. 560 and 562 MARKET STREET, S. W. corner Sixth. fs7-3m

SPRING OF 1860.

MARTINS, PEDDLE, HAMRICK, & CO.,

No. 30 NORTH FOURTH STREET,

Have now in store, and are daily receiving, complete lines of the following desirable goods, viz.:

HOSIERY AND GLOVES, SHIRTS AND SHIRT FRONTS, PARIS AND CANTON FANS, SUPERB BELTS, PARIS COMBS AND BRUSHES, NOTIONS OF EVERY KIND,

Adapted to Southern and Western Trade, to which we invite the attention of first-class buyers. fs3-3m

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOKER & BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

CITY AND EASTERN-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES,

Nos. 439 and 434 MARKET STREET,

Below FIFTH Street, South side, fs3-3m PHILADELPHIA.

LEVIC KRASIN, & CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE AND MANUFACTORY.

NO. 505 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

We have now on hand an extensive stock of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, of OUR OWN AND EASTERN MANUFACTURE, to which we invite the attention of Southern and Western buyers. fs3-3m

MEDICINAL.

MRS. WINSLOW, AN EXPERIENCED NURSE AND FEMALE Physician, presents to the attention of mothers her SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation; will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and in SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and can say, in confidence and truth of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine, NEVER HAS IT FAILED in a SINGLE INSTANCE, TO EFFECT A CURE, when we know an instance of disease it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and concur in the fact of its manifest. We speak in this know," after ten years' experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfilment of what we here declare, in almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be in minutes after the Syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one OF THE MOST EXPERIENCED AND SKILFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with never-failing success in THOUSANDS OF CASES,

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. will almost instantly relieve GRIPING IN THE BOWELS AND WIND COLIC, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints, do not let your prejudices, or those of others, stand between your child and the relief that will SURELY—yes, ABSOLUTELY—follow its timely used. Full directions accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world. Principal Office, No. 13 ZEDAR Street, New York.

Price 25 cents a bottle. jy23-1y

FLAGS! FLAGS!! FLAGS!!!

U. S. FLAG DEPOT.

49 SOUTH THIRD STREET, ABOVE CHESTNUT, PHILADELPHIA.

WM. F. SCHEIBLE,

Wholesale and retail manufacturer of Flags, Political Banners, and Transparencies. Flags of all sizes on hand, and made to order as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be had elsewhere in the city. fe28-1m

JAVA COFFEE.—1,000 pockets prime Java Coffee, for sale by JAMES GRAHAM & CO., 147 LETITIA Street. jy9

COMMISSION HOUSES.

SILKS & WOOLLENS!

McILWAINE & BACON,

No. 136 CHESTNUT STREET,

Have, per the latest arrivals, received a large stock of SILKS and WOOLLENS, adapted to the Clothing and Jobbing Trade, among which are the following popular makes of cloths:

C. NELLESSEN (Son of J. M.) Whole and Half Ends.
F. BIGLEY & SON'S " "
NAMIEST, OR AUSTRIAN " "
SAXONY CLOTHS, of all grades.

Also, 3-4 and 6-4 DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, FANCY do., BIGLEY'S SILK MIXTURES and TRICOTS, SATIN DE CHINES, BLACK SILK SATINS, COTTON BACK do., BLACK SILK VELVETS, BLACK and FANCY SILK VESTINGS, &c., &c. All of which are offered for sale on favorable terms. fs1-wf&m3m

SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON,

NO. 119 CHESTNUT ST.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF

PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

mh3-6m

WELLING, COFFIN, &