The Press.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1865.

☞ We can take no notice of anonymous communications. We do not return rejected manuscripts.

☞ Voluntary correspondence is solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for.

PROPOSED TAXATION OF EXPORTS.

Mr. Dudley, United States Consul at Liverpool, where his zeal, ability, patriotism, and attentive care for the interests of his country have won the grateful regard of the Government here, is now at Washington, being the first time during four eventful years, of his having quitted his post on leave. Mr. Dudley anticipates an early and immense increase of the trade between England and this country, and newspaper report says, "urges the Secretary of the Treasury to recommend to Congress an export duty on cotton, claiming that the constitutional prohibition can be overcome by levying an internal revenue duty of three cents per pound, with a drawback for home consumption, which will not injure the home manufacture, but would apply only to that going abroad." We cannot object to such a judicious proposal as this, particularly as it was first made in the columns of The Press three months ago. On that occasion, when condemning the fiscal anomaly and absurdity of putting a tax upon cotton used by our own manufacturers, and thereby directly competing with cotton goods made in England, we proposed that a tax of five cents per pound should be put upon all cotton grown in the United States, that there should be a drawback of the whole tax upon all cotton brought into home consumption, and that all cotton sent out of the country should pay the original tax of five cents (or whatever it might be) upon each pound. When we made this suggestion, which certainly was novel at the time, there had been an objection made to any tax whatever upon American produce, of any description, being taxed, if imported, on the ground that it was unconstitutional. We doubted whether, though the *letter* of the Constitution might appear hostile to a duty upon exports, its *spirit* was; and we suggested the plan, which Consul Dudley appears to have taken up, of taxing cotton as a raw material, not remitting that original duty when exported, but allowing a drawback for home consumption. In this manner, we thought and think, the difficulty could be got rid of—our own manufacturers served, and foreign manufacturers (who would have to pay the tax) placed upon a footing, at least, not more favorable than that held by our own.

In very truth, however, this is a subject of too much importance to be evaded thus. Our present system of taxation, which is new and cannot be expected to work easily, falls heavily upon our produce consumed at home, and does not fall at all upon our produce sent to foreigners, for the express purpose of competing with ourselves. In other and plainer words, our own people have to pay, and the exemption from taxes of our exports actually is a bonus to foreigners. As a nation, requiring a large revenue, in order that we may keep faith with the public creditors, we ought to resort to the taxation of certain exports. If, as is affirmed, the Constitution forbids this, let the Constitution be altered and amended upon that point. Foreign financiers laugh at and ridicule us because we do not tax the cotton and the tobacco which we export. We can raise a very great revenue by such a tax, and authority should be given for imposing it.

A DISMAL DEMOCRACY.

If ever there was a class of men who deserved to be heartily pitied, it is the dismal little politicians who are now travelling through Pennsylvania making speeches against the Union State ticket and negro suffrage. They are like a dilapidated circus, too poor to forget old jokes, and too weak to pay for a sober clown. "Occasional" runs a sharp contrast between these very forlorn manikins, with their "small-beer" doctrines, and the big intellects of the late insurgent States, with their loud avowals of manly repentance and their unconditional repeal of the whole catalogue of offences. With one bold resolve they fling into oblivion the doctrine of secession, the rebel State and Confederate war debt, the institution of slavery, and the black code of their States; endorse the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery forever, and prepare a system for the care of the freedmen. We shall not be at all surprised if the next step in some of the Southern States is for these same leaders to give the *colored* men the right of suffrage. It would only need this, though they have already done enough, to show the difference between the triflers and traders of the Copperhead school in the North, who never rise to the dignity of an act of justice to a foe, or to the courage of admitting an error, and the giant minds who make themselves masters of their future by regretting their mistakes and accepting the offered pardon of the government they have wronged.

A COPPERHEAD TURK.

We are indebted to our accomplished minister at Constantinople, Hon. E. Joy Morris, for *The Levant Herald*, an English daily paper, published in the city of the Constantines. It is well printed, and full of news. The following items show that Copperhead hatred and ignorance upon American financial policy have first-rate imitators in Constantinople;

"The most important incident of the news from the United States is the publication of the official statement respecting the public debt. It computes the entire debt to be about $2,757,000,000, bearing $130,000,000 interest. But there is an unpleasant rumor current that the statement of the debt is not correct, and the total amount has been made too small by about $100,000,000. This difference is made by not adding the whole of the latter subscriptions to the loan to the debt, and if the rumor be true, the debt really amounts to over $3,000,000,000. *There is a strong feeling in many parts of the country against this national debt, and it appears to rise in its greatest intensity in the New England States.* This opposition has taken a positive form, and in *two of those States the Legislatures have actually enacted laws against banks holding Government loans. In New Hampshire a tax of twenty-five per cent. has been placed on all income from government bonds, and fifteen per cent. on all such income in Connecticut.* In Vermont the issue of the coming town elections *turns entirely* upon this point, and the people will vote for or against the candidates as they wish the loans to be or not to be taxed. It only proves that New England, after securing its darling wish, the abolition of slavery, is very anxious by Yankee tricks *to avoid paying for it.*"

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* (Republican) of last evening, urges the repeal of the Congressional oath, incorporated in an act passed in July, of 1862, and says:

"The oath imposed by Congress was a military necessity in time of war, when it was necessary and even vital to know who were sound and loyal, and to keep out of office all who would use their position to thwart the legitimate purposes of the Government, embarrass its action, or give encouragement to its enemies. The oath belongs to war legislation. Its day has passed. The laws rendered necessary by the great struggle in which we were engaged are among the curiosities of the past. They have served their purpose, and they find no place in the era of peace. The duty of this day is to repair what has been wasted, to recognize the end of hostilities by breaking down the barriers that were erected between North and South, between the loyal and the traitor. There is no more place or reason for the test oath, and for the suspension of *habeas corpus*, than for trade restrictions already brushed away, or passports across the border, North and South. All alike belong to a different order of things, to a safer legislation. Will Congress be wise enough to recognize the new situation, and show by its acts that harmony is restored and that the Union stands with all its privileges accorded to all its citizens, who are acknowledged to be loyal and not criminal, whether by their own acts or by that of the President?"

We do not think the urgent advice of the *Advertiser* will be effective.

The State is overrun with Democratic candidates for popular favor. Colonel Davis wants to be Auditor General next October. Our townsman, Richard Vaux, and our neighbor at Reading, Hiester Clymer, want to be Governor next October a year. They all preach from one text—hatred of the negro and fear of negro equality. The real issues of the present and the grand duties of the future are entirely lost sight of in the eager hunt for office.

THE EPISCOPAL GENERAL CONVENTION.

This important religious assemblage will commence its sessions on Wednesday, the 4th of October, at Christ Church, in this city. It is the first General Episcopal Convention that has been held since the beginning of the rebellion, and the call is addressed as usual to every diocese in the Union. It is expected that many of the leading clergymen from the South will appear and take part, and if the spirit that animates them is at all responsive to the noble and philanthropic tone of the recent addresses of Bishop Stevens himself and Bishop Potter, in New York, incalculable good may result from the action of the convention. It would be surprising, while great political organizations are moving as to a common centre of unity and reconciliation, if the august leaders of our controlling religious communities should still be hopelessly divided by recent sectional controversies.

"More Loyal Thieves."—A fat, preposterous looking individual, said to belong to Philadelphia, was at the fair last Thursday, and was heard to swear very loudly that he would not vote for such a rascal and secondrel as "Bill Mann." He also was very fierce in his opposition to all "black Republicans and Abolitionists." This same individual was afterwards arrested for picking another man's pocket, and subsequently lodged in the lock-up. He was right about it. He is not likely to vote for Bill Mann, or any other man, until he serves out his time in the Montgomery-county jail.—*Norristown Independent.*

The Democratic leaders, in trying to get rid of the weight of Copperheadism, that has pulled them into the utter deeps of defeat and despair, by a natural fondness for doing wrong, are again sinking under a new burden. Expecting to float into power by professing exclusive devotion to the Andrew Johnson they have traduced with the hate of demons, they foully vituperate the men who nominated, elected, and supported him. The habit of blundering has become chronic and constitutional with these leaders.

"Hangman Hartranft" is the epithet applied by the Wilkesbarre *Union* and other Copperhead papers to the brave hero who began the wonderful series of crushing victories over the rebellion before Petersburg last Spring, and is now running as the Union candidate for Auditor General of this State. He executed the rebels in his mighty onset upon their impenetrable works on the 25th of March; he assisted at the execution of the assassins on the 7th day of July, at Washington, and he will preside at the execution of the sympathizers with both on the 10th of October next.

The facts are that Colonel Davis entered the army when the President and an Abolition Congress declared that the war was for the restoration of the Union, but when the conspirators became emboldened by their success and displayed the cloven-foot by declaring the war to be for the negro, he became *opposed to the war* being carried on for that purpose.—*Wilkesbarre Union (Dem.)*

And yet he still remained in the army after this alleged change of policy, and took the pay of the Government. A few more such apologies as these, and we shall begin to think the Democratic candidate for Auditor General is a lineal descendant of Jefferson Davis himself, who took an oath to support the Government and then broke it and betrayed his country.

What do you intend to do with Jefferson Davis?" asked an Englishman of an intelligent returned soldier the other day. "It would be blasted cruel to be hanging him, you know. Now what do you intend to do with him?" "Borrow St. Helena from her majesty, your Queen, and chain him there as you chained Napoleon, you know," was the reply. John Bull could not see the point.

A Hard Hit.

"The one overtopping issue, we repeat, is this—are you for or against President Johnson's plan for an immediate restoration of the Union? The Democracy, from Maine to Minnesota, say *yes*. The Republicans say *no!*—*N. Y. World.*

If the above is true, why did the editor of the *World* endeavor to get a resolution through the New York Democratic State Convention, denouncing the Administration of President Johnson? Why did the New York Democracy specially refuse to endorse the Democratic platforms of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, if the Democracy of all the States endorse President Johnson?—*Detroit Tribune.*

A New Weekly Newspaper.

We last evening received an advance number of a new weekly newspaper, entitled *Saturday Night*. This journal is published in this city, by Messrs. Davis & Elverson, and will appear, as its name indicates, every Saturday night. The number which is now before us is replete with good things, many, if not all, of which are original. George Francis Train has written a long article on "Toadyism," which appears on the first page. This article is written in Mr. Train's usual style, and spares not England or the Englishmen. The ladies are not forgotten, for *Saturday Night* has much which will greatly interest them. We have neither time nor space to enumerate the editorials, correspondence, theatrical notices, the great mass of local information, and numerous other departments which appear in this paper; so we can only wish this new arrival the great success it deserves.

Public Amusements.

Academy of Fine Arts.—This institution (Chestnut, above Tenth,) is open daily from 10 A. M. to six P. M. Benjamin West's picture of Christ Rejected is still on exhibition.

Assembly Buildings.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins are still attracting great crowds to the Assembly Buildings. The performance of "Two Hours in Funland" is certainly one which greatly pleases the Philadelphians.

Drop Top at Concert Hall.—Frank Bianco.—Three weeks ago there was an announcement that a blind negro boy would give exhibitions of his performances at Concert Hall. He was introduced to the audience by Mr. Maurice, of this city, who pronounced him the wonder of the 19th century. For several nights his audiences were only a few hundreds; his performances, however, have so astonished those who heard them that a perfect furore was created in musical circles, and for the last two weeks the hall has been crowded to excess. Next week is his last. We advise every one to hear him.

Reminiscences of Alexander H. Stephens.

The New York *Independent* contains an interesting chapter in the life of Stephens, now in Fort Warren. The writer says:

"In the year 1825, thirty-nine years ago, I became a member of the faculty of the University of Georgia, located at Athens, where I continued some five years, and at length returned to this my native State. While I was there Alexander H. Stephens entered as a student. He was then about fifteen; an amiable, modest, quiet, studious, bright-eyed lad, pious withal, and looking forward to the gospel ministry. He came, I think, from Washington, Wilkes county, of humble and poor parentage; but, exhibiting the capabilities and promise of usefulness, some benevolent gentleman united in furnishing him the means of education and preparation for the pulpit. He entered my classes, and I became much interested in him, and greatly pleased with his deportment and progress, and had with him many private walks and familiar conversations. He had not professed, I think, when I resigned and left the State, and then lost sight of him; and many years after, to my surprise, he turned up in Congress, and there became known to the whole country. How it happened that he did not enter the ministry I never learned satisfactorily until the spring of 1860, when the O. S. General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States met here in Rochester. Among the delegates I had the unexpected pleasure to meet with Rev. Alonzo Church, D. D., formerly, when I was there president of the University of Georgia. In a long conversation with him, calling up memories of the past, I inquired about Stephens, and the change of his early plans, adding, 'I suppose you know all about it.' 'Yes,' said he, 'I suppose I am as well acquainted with his whole history, and the working of his mind and heart, as any man living.' He then proceeded to say that, before the completion of his college course, on a deliberate and careful consideration of the whole subject, he deemed himself better fitted for the law than for theology; for the bar and the rostrum than the pulpit. He accordingly turned his attention to legal studies, was admitted, gained business and rose rapidly—and the first use he made of his earnings was to refund principal and interest, the money contributed for his education. He soon came forward in political life, and was at length elected to Congress, since which time his history has become national. He was, and I think still is, an *elder* in the Presbyterian Church."

This gentleman wrote to Stephens in 1860, and received the following reply:

"As to the momentous question which now threatens the stability of our institutions, what is to be the result. He alone knows who holds the destiny of a nation in his hands. My earnest hope is, that there is patriotism enough in the country, North and South, to save it."

Medical Electricity.—By reference to another column it will be noticed that Dr. S. W. Beckwith is now at the Electrical Institute, No. 1220 Walnut street, (formerly Professor C. H. Bolles,) where he successfully treats acute and chronic diseases by this wonderful scientific discovery. His card in another column will amply pay perusal.

His mode of treatment is highly recommended by a large circle of persons who have been restored to health under his management.

D. L. Carpenter's private dancing academy is advertised in another part of our paper.

Dedication of a New Organ.—On Thursday evening last a select audience assembled at the church of which Rev. J. Wheaton Smith is *pastor*, for the purpose of dedicating the new organ of the church. The services were very interesting, and on the occasion the full power of the instrument was developed in a variety of musical performances. It is conceded to be one of the best of its kind in use.

Publications Received.

"The Lost Will," by Mrs. Henry Wood, published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, is apparently one of her earliest stories. It is not worth much. The story is not so much of a will that was lost—it was recovered, in the simplest manner; we hear no more of it, nor of the lady and gentlemen whose pecuniary interests are involved in it, but have a good deal about a stolen bag of gold coin. There is another tale about a stolen bracelet, which a detective might have written.

"Standish: A Story of Our Day," in the new number of the *Railway Library* now published by Mr. Loring, of Boston, is a story of the war, something better than that abundant class of fiction yet has been.

"The Young Cadet," by Captain Bellew (father of Mr. F. Bellew, the comic artist), is not a novel, but a vivid sketch of a young cadet's life in the East India service. During the first year he is called "a griffin," and this book exactly covers the period of his griffinage.

"Match Making," from the same publisher (Mr. F. A. Brady, New York), is one of Mrs. Grey's multitudinous works of fiction, and not worth reading. Its sketches of society in England are feeble and unreal. This is surprising, as some of Mrs. Grey's novels are very readable.—(*Received from T. B. Peterson & Brothers*).

CITY ITEMS.

Advance in the Price of Stoves.

As advances in the prices of all kinds of wearables and eatables, and, in fact, merchandise of every description, have, for some time past, been the order of the day, it is not surprising that there should be some increase in the cost of Stoves. Our attention has been called to this subject through a circular recently issued by the stove foundries of this city, stating that hereafter the prices of their goods will be fifteen per cent. higher than heretofore. This is, of course, but one of a series of similar advances that have been made from time to time within the past year or two by this class of manufacturers in consequence of the steady advances which they have to pay for raw materials, the increased cost of labor, et cetera. Indeed, what has surprised us not a little is the fact that, *to consumers*, the cost of stoves has not been more largely increased over what was charged for them before the war, the present prices of stoves, to purchasers at retail, being scarcely more than forty per cent. higher now than then; whereas, the actual increase in the cost of their manufacture is about *one hundred and twenty-five per cent.* Now, the fact that any class of merchants should exhibit such consideration for the purses of their patrons is certainly refreshing in these times of general greed for gain, though upon examination it is found that this generosity to the public arises somewhat from the fact that there are *no combinations* between those engaged in the retail department of the stove business, and partly from the inability of many of the dealers to calculate with any degree of accuracy the cost of their goods, the calculation being rendered somewhat intricate by the multitudinous advances that have taken place in a great variety of materials that enter into the construction of stoves, such as ornaments, brass mouldings, rivets, wire, mica, &c.

Now, in view of these facts, it is no wonder that, in order to save themselves from pecuniary ruin, not a few in the trade have sought to create their usual profits by offering goods of inferior quality, which no doubt accounts for the large number of worthless stoves that have of late been foisted upon the market, prominent among which we note the spurious and very badly-executed imitations of the celebrated Anti-dust Parlor Stoves and Anti-dust Cook Stoves invented and manufactured by Mr. James Spear, Nos. 1116 and 1118 Market street.

Another artful dodge resorted to by certain unscrupulous dealers is the incorrect *numbering* of their stoves. All stoves are sold by sizes which are designated by certain numbers, and in order to get a fair price for the article they number a stove one size larger than it really is. Thus: a No. 7 is marked No. 8, or a No. 12 is marked a No. 14; and as few persons are able to carry these various sizes from one store to another by eye measurement, this species of deception is very common, actual measurement being the only safeguard. The most certain way, however, to avoid being overreached in this way is for purchasers to resort to establishments of character and reputation for fair dealing, than which we are happy to say that none stand higher than the house of Mr. Spear. The admirable stoves of Mr. Spear, which are unquestionably the best manufactured on this continent, have justly attained a world-wide reputation. They are made from the very choicest materials, Mr. Spear employing only the best imported Russia sheet-iron in manufacturing. With his usual sagacity, he laid in his present stock months ago, before the late rise in prices, and what will be gratifying intelligence to the public, he has determined to continue selling stoves at the old prices until the coldness of the season so overwhelms him with business as to render advances absolutely necessary. A deficiency in the supply of any article of merchandise is always certain to put up the price of it. This will be peculiarly applicable to the stove trade this season. The demand for stoves for the Southern States is unprecedented, so that the stocks remaining on hand to-day are unusually limited for so early in the season. This fact, together with what we have already stated, will most likely cause large advances in this department within the next few weeks, certainly when cold weather sets in. Country dealers can heed this admonition with profit to themselves by making their purchases now. The stock of Mr. Spear (whose extensive warerooms are now universally acknowledged to be the "headquarters" of the stove trade in Philadelphia), is, beyond doubt, the most complete and desirable in this city, and for Wholesale and Retail buyers to select from, and all who are in want of good stoves of any description will act wisely in calling at his establishment as early as possible.

New Feature in the Millinery Trade.—Yesterday the extensive millinery establishment of Messrs. Harding & Gardner, No. 413 Arch street, was the scene of a new feature in that department of trade, which was at once complimentary to this young and enterprising firm, creditable to our city, and worthy of the widest imitation by our wholesale dealers in the branch of business; we allude to their "opening" of French pattern bonnets, millinery goods in general *for the benefit of our city milliners.* It was, we believe, the first experiment of the kind ever made in Philadelphia, and was in all respects a perfect success.

The milliners of our city were there *en masse* and displayed their characteristic good taste by laying off generous bills of goods, almost every bin in their main salesroom having been made a depository for goods purchased by their numerous customers. With regard to the display itself, it was highly satisfactory to all concerned. The most flattering comments were passed upon the various novelties in their splendid line of French bonnets. The latter are certainly tasteful, and destined to be popular. Square crowns, with small capes, richly and rather compactly trimmed, prevail, though the "waterfall" styles are still somewhat in vogue.

We may state in this connection that one appreciated feature of the "opening" was a splendid variety of French frames. Their exhibition of all the various materials that enter into the construction of bonnets was also superior. On the whole, Messrs. Harding & Gardner have inaugurated a capital idea—one that will do much towards keeping the retail millinery trade of this city from going to New York for goods which can be purchased quite as, if not more, advantageously in Philadelphia, and one which cannot fail to contribute to the popularity and business success of this rising young house.

Magnificent Stock of Carpets.—The old house of McCallum & Co., have now ready at their extensive Retail Warerooms, No. 519 Chestnut street, opposite Independence Hall, their fall importations of carpetings, embracing all the most celebrated makes, styles and varieties, selected with the usual good taste of this well-known firm. A stroll through their establishment yesterday, seemed to us more like sauntering through some public exhibition of magnificent fabrics, than a mere business warehouse. The coloring and novelty of design of many of their carpets surpass in beauty and richness the productions of any former season. Indeed, some of the patterns exhibited are well worthy a visit of inspection by lovers of the beautiful, whether they intend to purchase or not; though Messrs. McC. & Co. will probably not thank us for this suggestion, as purchasing customers seemed to be pouring in upon them in a continuous stream. Among their fine Axminster goods, we especially noticed certain patterns and combinations of colors that have never been equalled—the Royal Wilton, Brussels, Tapestry Velvets, and Tapestry Brussels, as also in their Three-ply, Ingrain and Venetian goods. This stock also presents unusual attractions. We may state in this connection that the wholesale warehouse of this firm, at No. 509 Chestnut street, also presents its customary inducements to buyers. Being the proprietors of the celebrated Glen Echo Mills, at Germantown, the most important establishment of the kind in the United States, and being extensive makers of oil cloths, importers of and dealers in everything belonging to the carpet trade, buyers at wholesale will find it greatly to their advantage to call at 509 Chestnut street, before making up their fall stocks.

Autumn Confections.—The delicious autumnal weather is not more suggestive of the passing year than are the delicious saccharine preparations of *the* confectioners of this city—Messrs. E. G. Whitman & Co., 318 Chestnut street—are indicative of the current season and its home wants. The delicious chocolates, sugar-plums, rich bon-bons, creams of all flavors, fine mixtures, and various medicated confections are unrivalled in this country.

Multum in parvo.—If any of our readers will take the trouble, and be at the expense of purchasing one of each of the best Sewing Machines extant, *omitting the "Wheeler & Wilson,"* they will find by experiment that the *Wheeler & Wilson Machine alone* combines in it every desirable quality that is contained in *all the rest.* Hence their enormous sale, 200,000 of these instruments having already been sold of which over 7,000 are now in use in this city ministering to the happiness of as many homes.

To Buyers of Clothing.—As changes in gentlemen's apparel is rendered necessary by the now changing season, we advise all who desire well made, tasteful, and stylish clothing, at reasonable prices, to patronize the popular old house of Messrs. C. Somers & Son, No. 625 Chestnut street, under Jayne's Hall. Their new stock of cloths and cassimeres, for fall and winter wear, is the most elegant that we have examined this season.

Fine Confections, Grapes, Pears, &c.—Mr. A. L. Vansant, Ninth and Chestnut streets, is tempting the public effectually with his choice fruits, fine French mixtures, sweet roasted almonds, chocolate, Portuguese secrets, bonbons, and a thousand other novelties not found elsewhere.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods for Fall.—Gentlemen of taste will find everything in this department exactly suited to their wants, at Mr. George Grant's, No. 610 Chestnut street. In under-clothing, elegant scarfs, and cravats, suspenders, and numerous other articles of utility and taste, this stock has no parallel. His celebrated "prize medal" shirt, invented by Mr. John F. Taggart, is unequalled by any other in the world.

The Best Fitting Shirt of the age is "The Improved Pattern Shirt," made by John C. Arrison, at the old stand, Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth street. Work done by hand in the best manner, and warranted to give satisfaction. His stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods cannot be surpassed. Prices moderate.

An Embarrassing Time.—Why is it that the moment of popping the question is so terrible to young fellows that they frequently cannot utter a word? Because, just then, they love the fair one beyond expression. The girls generally find their tongues in good season. They usually respond, "Yes, dearest, and be sure to procure your wedding suit at the Brown-Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth!" Sensible young ladies!

From the
American Journal of Pharmacy,
May, 1865.
EDITED BY WM. PROCTOR, JR.,
Professor of Pharmacy in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

"Will the Fluid Extracts go out of use owing to the high price, or can we have some authoritative modifications of the formulas by which the can make them at a more reasonable cost?"

"If the latter, shall the change be in the quality of the menstruum, or in the manner of applying it, so as to reduce the quantity required? Can there be a convocation of the Committee of Revision to authorize some new method or modification of the present recipes?"

With regard to the contemplated change in the quality, or in the menstruum itself, in the preparation of fluid extracts, I would take occasion to say that in medicine the health of the patient is the great object to be gained.

The cost of material is something, but when put into the scale, with human health, and often human life, it is hardly worthy of consideration at all. My Business (Helmbold's) will continue to be made as formerly, and if it cannot be maintained at present prices, they will have to be advanced to meet the advance in price of material. To such as desire quantity instead of quality we would say that water is a cheap commodity, and may be readily added by the person using the medicine if he desires to do so.

H. T. Helmbold,
Druggist and Chemist,
594 Broadway, N. Y., City.

Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs.—The success of these instruments is unparalleled. Introduced a few years since, they have in this short time attained to an enviable position; standing first among instruments of their class in the judgment of the musical profession and connoisseurs generally. They are alike adapted to private and public use, having sufficient power for halls of considerable size, and so admirably serving the purposes of Sunday-schools, Churches, Lodges, &c., while their widest use is in private houses. So great is the demand, that the makers have been obliged to increase their manufactories sufficiently to enable them to produce one hundred instruments per week.

Officers who have returned from the war to lay their laurels at the feet of the ladies, find it expedient to perfume the leaves with Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus." A few drops of the perfume take off the odor of gunpowder acquired amid the smoke of battle. Sold everywhere.

Health, Comfort and Economy are all attained by the use of Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines. They have been subjected to the severest comparative tests, and their triumph has been as complete as it has been universal. There is not a single point of merit in any Sewing Machine made on this continent that the "Wheeler & Wilson" instrument does not contain in the highest perfection. For all family purposes, therefore, it is incomparably superior to any other. Over 7,000 of them are now in use in Philadelphia. Office No. 704 Chestnut street.

Hot-house Grapes, Choice Fruits, Confections, &c.—The most tempting stock in this city, is at A. L. Vansant's, Ninth and Chestnut. Roasted Almonds, Chocolates, and a hundred other delicious things, adapted for the season, can now be had at his counters.

Country Merchants are cordially invited to call and examine our extensive assortment of Hats, Caps, and Furs, before purchasing elsewhere. They will find it to their interest to do so. C. Oakford & Sons, Cont'l Hotel.

The varying temperature of the season is rapidly producing Colds, Coughs and Pulmonary Affections of all kinds. Persons with weak lungs should now be especially careful; and what may seem trifling Coughs and Colds ought to have immediate attention. The care less indifference which waits for "a cold to go as it came," in many cases results in laying the seeds of Consumption. For such neglect of one's health there is no excuse, as *Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant* can be readily procured; and its long established reputation is one guaranty of its efficacy as a most valuable remedy for all Coughs, Colds and Pulmonary Affections. Prepared only at No. 242 Chestnut street.

First-class. Mules.—Our readers, particularly parties interested in the possession of useful animals, will bear in mind that the Government sale of Mules is continued during the present month (Wednesdays and Saturdays), at the City Bazaar and Tattersall's, by R. B. Champion, Auctioneer, under orders from Assistant Quartermaster Albert S. Ashmead.

A Speck of Danger.—The minutest black spot on the enamel of a tooth is an evidence that decay's effacing finger has touched it. Quickly interpose the Sozodont as a safeguard, or the tooth is gone, and not only that one, but perhaps half a dozen. Be assured that nothing but Sozodont will either effectually prevent or arrest dental disease.

McClain's Night-Blooming Cereus, Sold at 50 cents per bottle.
McClain's Night-Blooming Cereus, Sold at 75 cents per bottle.
McClain's Night-Blooming Cereus, Sold at $1 per bottle, according to size.
Other choice Toilet Extracts prepared at
No. 334 North Sixth street, above Vine.
sep9-8t

Curtain Stores, 1026 Chestnut.—C. M. Stout & Co. has a beautiful stock of Brocatella, Piano Covers, Reps and Damasks, at reduced prices.

Five-Twenty Coupons, Gold and Silver, and Compound-Interest Notes of 1864, bought at best market rates by Drexel & Co., 34 South Third street.

Gentlemen's Hats.—All the newest styles of Silk Hats, Felt, Cassimere, and Cloth Hats, now ready at Charles Oakford & Sons', Continental Hotel.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To Those who Suffer.—It would seem almost incredible that men will continue to suffer when such a Remedy as PLANTATION BITTERS is within their reach. Persons troubled with Headache, Low Spirits, Heartburn, Pain in the Side, Back, or Stomach, Cramps, Bad Breath, and other symptoms of that horrid monster, Dyspepsia, are earnestly invited to test this Remedy.

These Bitters are very pleasant, and will not injure the weakest Stomach.

No change of diet is necessary while using them. We recommend patients to eat all they want of the best the market affords.

As an Antidote to Disease, Plantation Bitters are of great value. Take them when the first unpleasant symptoms appear, and you may avoid weeks and months of prostrating sickness.

The first trial will do you good. You will feel its beneficial effect at once.

Particularly recommended to weak and delicate ladies requiring something to brace and build them up.

sep30-6t] SOLD EVERYWHERE.

To Insure a Beautiful Head of Hair, Use

"*London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing.*"
"*London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing.*"

MAKES HAIR SOFT, GLOSSY, AND LUXURIANT. NUTRITIOUS AND STRICTLY VEGETABLE. KEEP'S THE SCALP CLEAN, COOL, AND HEALTHY.

"London Gray Hair	Color	Does	Restorer."
"London Hair	Color	Does	Restorer."
"London Hair	Color	not	Restorer."
"London Hair	Color	Stain	Restorer."
"London Hair	Color	Does	Restorer."
"London without	Hair Color	or Soil	Restorer."
"London Hair	Color	Does	Restorer."
"London Dyeing.	Hair Color	any-	Restorer."
"London Hair	Color	thing.	Restorer."

Price, 75 cents. Six bottles, $4. Sold by Doctor SWAYNE & SON, 330 North SIXTH Street.

Hall's Hair Renewer is the most perfect preparation for the hair ever offered to the public. It is a vegetable compound, and contains no injurious ingredients. It will restore gray hair to its original color—will prevent the hair falling out—and will promote its growth. It is a splendid hair dressing—cleansing the scalp, and making the hair soft, lustrous, and silken. R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors. sep12-1m

Crimean Bitters.—The Only Bitters approved by United States Army Surgeons, and used in Army Hospitals during the war. They are very agreeable to the palate; and in Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and General Debility are unrivalled. All Druggists keep them. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, Wholesale Agents. sep15-stuth12t

The Art of Letter Writing.
BY THE BARD OF TOWER HALL.

Few accomplishments are better
Than to write a graceful letter;
One that's worth reading:
Vivacious, unconstrained, and free,
Yet made entirely to agree
With the best breeding.

The plan which knowing ones do chalk,
Is, just to write as you would talk,
But, add to this rule—
As you'd talk with something to say,
Not just to pass the time away,
Like a prating fool.

Don't tell of every pain and ache,
And all the medicine you take,
Ailments to control:
And, as pitch you'd shun to handle,
Meddle not with noxious scandal,
Poison of the soul!

When writing to a country friend,
Some information try to send,
Of true benefit;
Tell him of Bennett's prices low,
And thither, when in town, he'll go,
If a man of wit!

Our stock being constantly replenished by large daily additions, we are enabled to offer a large assortment of all kinds, styles and sizes of clothing at the lowest possible prices.

TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET Street,
BENNETT & CO.

Clothing, Clothing,
Clothing, Clothing,
Clothing, Clothing,

Business Coats,	Business Coats,	Business Coats,
Business Coats,	Business Coats,	Business Coats,
Business Coats,	Business Coats,	Business Coats,
Coachman's Coats,	Coachman's Coats,	Coachman's Coats,
Coachman's Coats,	Coachman's Coats,	Coachman's Coats,
Coachman's Coats,	Coachman's Coats,	Coachman's Coats,
Walking Coats—new style.		
Walking Coats—new style.		
Walking Coats—new style.		
Pants, Pants—varied styles.		
Pants, Pants—varied styles.		
Pants, Pants—varied styles.		
Pants, Pants—varied styles.		
Vests, Vests—all descriptions.		
Vests, Vests—all descriptions.		
Vests, Vests—all descriptions.		
Vests, Vests—all descriptions.		
Boys' Clothing, Boys' Clothing,		
Boys' Clothing, Boys' Clothing,		
Boys' Clothing, Boys' Clothing,		
Boys' Clothing, Boys' Clothing,		
In the greatest variety.		
Hunting Coats, Hunting Coats,		
Hunting Coats, Hunting Coats,		
Hunting Coats, Hunting Coats,		
Hunting Coats, Hunting Coats.		

Being constantly supplied from Foreign Importations and Domestic Manufactures, we are enabled to offer the choicest assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING at reasonable prices.

Also, a splendid stock of UNCUT GOODS for Citizens, Boys, and Army and Navy Officers, which will be made to order at the shortest notice.

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S
BROWN-STONE CLOTHING HALL,
sep29-1m 603 and 605 CHESTNUT Street.

Railroad Conductors' Punches for punching Round, Square, Oval, Oblong, Star, Crescent, and other shaped holes. Also, a variety of Shoemakers' Punch Pivers and Punches. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-nye) MARKET Street, below Ninth. It

Buy Your Window Shades of the only manufacturer of fine shades in Philadelphia, Kelty, Carrington & Co., 723 Chestnut street.

Window Shades.—We are receiving every day fresh from factory, new styles of opaque window shades. Kelty, Carrington & Co., 723 Chestnut street.

All-wool and Union Reps Brocatelle, Damasks and Satin Delaines, at the curtain store of Kelty, Carrington & Co.

New Importations of Lace Embroidered Curtains at Kelty, Carrington & Co.

Kelty, Carrington & Co., Importers of Piano and Table Covers, Reps and Damasks.

Kelty, Carrington & Co. are receiving some choice new patterns window shades, rustic borders, and other styles much admired. Call and see them at 723 Chestnut street. sep20-wsim

Beauty of the Skin is secured by the use of Jared's "Email de Paris," which M'lle. Vestvali, Miss Lucille Western, Mrs. D. P. Bowers, and Mrs. Emma Waller unite in endorsing purifying a beautiful complexion, giving a soft, white, and transparent skin, removing freckles, tan, black-worm specks, small-pox marks, and all roughness, redness, and discolorations of the skin resulting from exposure or unhealthy action of the secretions. Sold by all respectable Druggists, Perfumers, and Hair-dressers. sep4-mwstf

Eye, Ear, and Catarrh successfully treated by J. Isaacs, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, 519 Pine Street. Artificial eyes inserted. No charge for examination. sep

Rupture Trusses.—Just received, a choice assortment of Adults', Youths' and Infants' "French Indestructible Trusses" also, a complete stock of best varieties, made to *special* order, for adjustment in my Office and Ladies' Truss and Brace Store. C. H. NEEDLES, Proprietor, S. W. cor. of TWELFTH and RACE Sts. sep29-10t

About my Last Year's Overcoat.—
I bought me an excellent overcoat
For a Fifty Dollar greenback note.
HOW IT WORE.
After wearing it all the winter through,
The coat was as good as when it was new.
PUT IT IN THE CLOSET.
Last Spring I hung it nicely away,
To hang till the first chill Autumn day,
READY FOR COLD WEATHER.
When the mercury fell to forty-four,
I opened the overcoat closet door.
THE INDUSTRIOUS MOTH.
But lo! A wicked moth was there,
Had nibbled a lot of holes in the cloth.
TOTALLY RUINED.
The mischievous, troublesome little varmint,
Had ruined my formerly excellent garment.
NOW I AM PREPARED
The coat, once snug and warm as fur,
Now looks like a kitchen colander.
FUTURE PROSPECTS.
To get rid of the thing, I intend plan
Is to trade it off to an *old clo'* man.
BUY A NEW ONE.
And then I guess I know what I'll do;
I'll get me an overcoat with a new lining.
WHERE TO BUY.
The only place I know of at all
To get such a garment is GREAT OAK HALL.
Kind friends if your memory is not quite so good as it was, it cannot be doubted that you have suffered as above described, it can be replaced with astonishing satisfaction from our beautiful Stock. Every shelf and counter of our immense establishment is filled with splendid goods for Gentlemen and Youth for Fall and Winter, and the styles are new and prices reasonable. Stop and look through the Stock, even if not ready to buy.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Popular Clothing House,
OAK HALL,
S. E. corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

☞ Prices Reduced.
☞ WANAMAKER & BROWN,
☞ Popular
☞ Clothing
☞ House,
☞ OAK HALL, S. E. cor. SIXTH and MARKET.

MARRIED.

WAGNER—DIZINGER.—In St. Andrew's Church, Thursday evening, September 28th, by the Rev. Wilmer Leech, Mr. Frederick