

Address - TO THE - NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED

Sufferings Have Been Protracted

HIDDEN CAUSES,

WHOSE CASES REQUIRE PROMPT TREATMENT

Render Existence Desirable.

you are suffering from involuntary discharges, what does it produce upon your general health? you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired...

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THE ORESOENT'S DISPATCHES. FROM NEW YORK.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Appearance of Tammany Hall.

NEW YORK, July 4.—New Tammany Hall is admirably arranged for the convention; elegantly furnished with large American flags, and decorated with elaborately painted emblems of all the States.

The hall and galleries are densely crowded, and a great crowd is outside, vainly striving to gain admittance. A strong police force at the doors and on the street to keep the road open and preserve good order.

The convention was called to order twenty minutes past 12 o'clock, by August Belmont, chairman of the National Democratic Committee; saying: "The country looks to you, gentlemen, by means of the Democratic organization, to save the country."

Belmont nominated Hon. Henry S. Palmer, of Wisconsin, temporary chairman—carried.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Immense Crowd at Tammany Hall.

FIFTY THOUSAND APPLICANTS FOR TICKETS.

STRENGTH OF THE CANDIDATES.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

Reading the Declaration of Independence

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention.

General Franklin Permanent President.

LETTER FROM CHASE ON THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The Southern Delegates Admitted to Full Rights in the National Convention.

NEW YORK, July 4.—The crowds in the vicinity of Tammany Hall render the streets almost impassable. Over fifty thousand applications have been made for admission to the convention.

The Pendleton forces preserve their enthusiasm and confidence. The Johnson men are few but very determined. Hancock's supporters seem in high temper. Rumors of Chase's letter bearing strongly on States rights excite attention.

The Southern delegates applaud Johnson enthusiastically for the amnesty proclamation.

The rules of the Democratic convention of 1864 are adopted.

The committees on resolutions and permanent organization were appointed, when, after reading the Declaration of Independence, the convention adjourned until Monday.

The weather is intensely hot.

Gen. McClelland, of Illinois, temporary chairman of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, welcomed all true soldiers, North and South. A resolution was proposed, declaring the convention merely auxiliary to the National Democratic Convention.

Gen. W. B. Franklin, of Connecticut, was nominated for permanent president of the convention.

The Southern States are admitted to full rights in the National Democratic Convention.

The following seems well authenticated: Chase has written to John J. Cisco, of New York, in reply to certain queries concerning the platform which would be acceptable to him.

Mr. Chase takes the ground that the subject of universal suffrage should be left there, in his opinion, the Constitution of the United States leaves it, and that the general government has nothing to do with it.

He is in favor of universal amnesty and the removal of all disabilities on account of participation in the late rebellion, and believes it essentially necessary to the administration of good government in the late rebellious States, and to the practical relations of those States with the other States of the Union.

He strongly condemns military governments in time of peace, as incompatible with the principles of civil liberty, and believes that a free people should be as light as possible, and that they should be so distributed as to bear upon the rich rather than on the poor. He holds that while all the national obligations should be honestly fulfilled, no privileges should be granted to any classes of individuals or corporations. Mr. Chase has always believed and now believes in the fundamental doctrine of Democracy, and this paragraph very faithfully defines his present position.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Eight Hour Law.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The navy department issued orders yesterday in accordance with the eight-hour law. Work commenced at 7 o'clock and closed at 4 o'clock, with one hour's intermission for dinner.

FROM ATLANTA.

Organization of the Georgia Legislature—Case of the Columbus Prisoners.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 4.—By order of Gen. Meade, and proclamation of the governor elect, the Senate assembled in the City Hall at 12 m. to-day, and was called to order by Gov. Bullock, who ascended the stand, accompanied by Gen. Meade, Judge Erskine, and J. B. Barrett. Gen. Meade's order, the proclamation of the governor elect, and the omnibus bill were read, when the roll was called. A. A. Bradley, a negro, heading the list.

The oath was administered by Judge Erskine. Benjamin Comby, of Augusta, was elected president, and A. E. Marshall, of Atlanta, secretary of the Senate.

After organization of the Senate, the governor elect, accompanied by Gen. Meade, Judge Erskine and Barrett, proceeded to the hall of the House of Representatives, when the same routine was gone through with. E. L. McWhorter, of Greene county, was elected speaker. The House adjourned till Monday.

The city is crowded with strangers. The day passed off quietly.

The testimony for the prosecution in the case of the Columbus prisoners closed to-day.

FROM RALEIGH.

Celebration of the Fourth—The North Carolina Legislature.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 3.—In the Senate to-day, Judge Osborne, senator elect from Mecklenburg, presented his credentials, which were referred to a committee of investigation. The president of the Senate ruled that the General Assembly having adopted the Howard amendment, it had the force of law in the State, though not yet a part of the Constitution of the United States; hence, he will not admit persons banned by it.

Mr. Robbins, senator from Iowas, offered a resolution.

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