Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

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Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal discount made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure their insertion in all of our editions.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1864.

OUR SCHOOLS.

The doors of our schools will soon be reopened for the admission of scholars, and the youth of both sexes may then be seen, with as many books as they can well carry, going or returning from the establishments where they are to be taught the important principles necessary in after life. When it is considered that adults are learners, and men and women are daily gathering new knowledge, it may not be amiss to say a word about the interesting little men and women who toil so hard over their lessons! The first six years of a child's life should be spent in forming the body and organs of sense, by exercise and healthful play in the open air. Much of the education of a child, in the inceptive stages of existence, may be imparted by conversation, and his mind may receive much information of a valuable kind through the medium of the senses.

The best authorities agree that at seven years of age a child may spend from one to two hours at his book; at eight, three hours; and so on till he is fifteen, at which period the mental powers begin to be developed, and then six or seven hours may be given to study. There is a possibility of children having too much to do, too many lessons to learn, too many books in hand. This can be tolerated when the mind enlarges, and the capacities are augmented; but a faithful teacher, who combines zeal with knowledge, who has perhaps an acquaintance with physiology, and an experienced judgment, will give the little man or woman a short and easy lesson, and require it to be got *well*, rather than puzzle the delicate young creature with too much, which must be acquired imperfectly.

This is a simple thing in itself. Every one knows it, or *thinks* he knows it. But there have been children to whom existence has been made a burden because they could not learn their lessons fast enough, and their overtaxed brains suffered sadly, asleep and awake, in order to perform their difficult tasks. This is no excuse for the idle and lazy mischief-makers, who must be *driven* to school, and never willingly prepare a lesson; nor yet a dictation to judicious teachers how to act, but a *suggestion* founded on observation. Children should have plenty of exercise. They should not be confined, but allowed those recreations that develop the strength and increase the power of each organ of the body, as well as the brain and nervous system.

Let those who deem these remarks common-place think for a moment whether it is not in the first steps in life that the child is "made or marred." Children of a tender age are physically injured all their lives by too much confinement; and this may have a mischievous effect, as much in a Philadelphia school as in an English cotton factory. Besides, the brain of the child is injured by premature application, and if he does not sink into an early grave, he becomes an intellectual dwarf or imbecile driveller—good for nothing.

These remarks are important to the parent who sends to the teacher's care the child of his fondest hopes; to the teacher who wants to discharge faithfully the important duty devolving upon him; to the child—for the alternative may be a healthy body and mind through life, or a diseased, weak frame and sickly intellect; to our country, for we want to have a race of physical and intellectual giants, who will be alike distinguished in the field and in the cabinet.

ATHLETIC EXERCISES.

With very many other and wiser people, we are right glad to observe the increasing popularity of athletic games and exercises among us. Our youth have been degenerating sadly since the good old times of breeches and three-cornered hats. They have become a byword to foreign travelers in our country, and a "scorn and derision" to tourists, both native and European. Their fair proportions have been curtailed, and their forms need the greatest art of the tailor to give them the semblance of manhood. What are the chief causes of this physical deterioration? Habits of idleness, neglect of athletic exercises or bodily effort of any kind, combined with precocious dissipation, the consumption of poisonous liquors, and other kindred irregularities.

Why is it that the young men of England—the young aristocracy, we mean—with far greater wealth, far greater opportunities of riotous living, and, in fact, quite as much, if not more enjoyment of those opportunities—for the "University men," the "Young Guardsmen," and bachelor Belgravia, generally, are at least as "fast" as "Young America" of a similar age and social position—why is it, we ask, that these "young bloods" of England are broad-shouldered, ruddy-cheeked, muscular and stalwart six footers, while our representatives of the "rising generation" are spindle-legged, pale-faced, hollow-chested apologies for masculinity, that strut feebly along the streets, like animated frameworks for the display of tailor's handiwork?"

Simply and solely because, in the colleges and universities of England, the cricket club, the rowing club, the base-ball club, flourish as an essential part of the training—because the students exercise their bodies as regularly, and often much more violently, than their minds, and so are physically strengthened and developed.

In view of these contrasts, we repeat that we hope to see a restoration of the good old games and sports that strung the sinews and hardened the muscles of our forefathers for Bunker Hill and Valley Forge. Cricket is rapidly regaining ground among us; in driving out of the city of a fine afternoon we often see more than one jolly party bowling and batting away right manfully. The kindred games of base, and town, and corner ball, are also coming back to enliven our suburban fields and brace the thews of youth.

Gymnasiums and "Calisthenic Institutes" are springing up in our midst, and obtaining equal favor and patronage; and we predict, joyfully, hopefully, confidently, that the next generation of "Young America" will not be ashamed to stand side by side with their Anglo-Saxon contemporaries, or to contend with them on equal terms in the manly diversions of their own land.

INTEMPERANCE.

Mr. Samuel S. Southard, Agent of the Adams Express Company, at Terre Haute, Indiana, committed suicide in his room a few days ago, by a pistol shot through the head. He was so attentive to business, that but few outside of his most intimate friends knew of his disposition, and as a citizen and business man his character was deservedly high. Yet the victim of strong drink left a letter which says:—

"Liquor has ruined me as well as thousands of "others; I have tried hard to quit, but find it "impossible to do so. I have drank nothing "this evening, and am perfectly calm. I have "no unkind word or feeling towards any one. "That curse of all evils, rum, takes one more to "the grave, who might have been esteemed and "enjoyed the confidence and respect of the community. My poor family! O God! I cannot "think of them, or write of or to them. My "cup is full. May a just and merciful God deal "kindly with them."

As a source of individual wretchedness, of moral perversion, and public evil, there is probably no single vice calling more loudly for social correction than intemperance. States have supplied almshouses for the poor, penitentiaries and prisons for the criminal, and places of refuge and discipline for the insane, the crippled, and the abandoned; yet while it will be found, upon examining the statistics of such institutions, that by far the largest part of their inmates owe their unfortunate condition directly or indirectly to intoxicating drinks, society has adopted no means of reclaiming the inebriate, and thereby applying the most effectual corrective to a disease than which there is none more alarming in its extent or more prolific of private and public injury.

It is time that something was done to strike this great curse at the root; that the civil authority of every Commonwealth should begin to regard and deal with it as a monstrous political offense, not only subject properly to its jurisdiction, but imperatively demanding the exertion of all its restraining and conservative power. As the fruitful parent of crime, intemperance is, in our judgment, as legitimately an object of criminal justice as the larcenies, riots, blasphemies, murders, and all the endlessly varied forms of violence, misery, and disorder provided for in penal codes and subjected to legal control.

Though philanthropy has been anxiously exercised in devising means of prevention, it is amazing that so little has been done to reform the drunkard; that while the humane spirit of the age is founding so many useful establishments for private relief and public advantage, no provision has yet been made to arrest the victim of intemperance in his course, and by bringing him under compulsive, but kind and rational discipline, retrieve him from the fearful tyranny of a passion which has deprived him of the moral and physical energy requisite to rescue and preserve himself.

The fact is, that in neglecting thus long to recognize the confirmed inebriate as a criminal, constantly offending against the peace, the happiness, and the morals of the State—or as an irresponsible agent, incapable of self-control, and therefore, as one who has forfeited his rights of personal liberty, society has overlooked a grave—perhaps the gravest—malady of the kind that has ever contributed to afflict it or invoked the interposition of Government. An enlightened practical view of this question should be delayed no longer.

The positive and frightfully extensive influence which drunkenness has in corrupting men, in disqualifying them for the rights and duties of citizenship, and in diffusing widespread licentiousness and distress through the land, implicating the innocent, and burdening the State, should be realized; and an intelligent social sentiment, justly careful of the general welfare and security, and actuated by a benevolent desire to restrain and recover those who have become the helpless slaves of a resistless appetite, should at once provide some sufficient plan for reforming drunkards, and eventually suppressing the vice itself.

No better expedient for the end proposed could be devised than a House of Industry, where all the proper restraints could be enforced, the requisite physical and moral influences be brought to bear upon the patient, and the labor of his hands be applied to defraying the expenses of the institution. This would at once accomplish three important objects, namely, relieve society from a nuisance; subject a person incapable of self-control to wholesome reformatory government; and release the public from a principal occasion of the heavy charges now incurred in the support of thousands of individuals whose habits of intoxication have either immediately or indirectly thrown them into almshouses, prisons, and hospitals.

Philadelphia has acquired an enviable reputation for valuable measures of improvement in prison discipline and kindred matters. She has now the opportunity of leading in a movement relative to a class of unfortunates and an evil which rise in their claim upon charitable sympathy and legislative concern far above most other objects of the kind which have already received the care of statesmen and the bounty of private benevolence. Will not, then, some of our most influential citizens take this suggestion up in that earnest spirit which its great consequence to society should excite, and press it forward to practical realization? A more interesting reform has rarely engaged public attention, and it deserves to be urged with corresponding zeal.

Periodicals Received.—From Mr. John J. Kramer, No. 403 Chesnut street, we have received copies of *Frank Leslie's Newspaper*, *Harper's Weekly*, Madame Demorest's *Journal of Fashion*, London *Illustrated News* and *Punch*, *Harper's*, London *Society*, *Temple Bar*, and *Cornhill Magazines*, *All the Year Round*. It is only necessary to say that these splendid periodicals

FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

From Le Follet.

We must no longer seek for fashion in Paris—the fickle goddess is to be found in the chateau or at the watering places, but her reign there is as despotic as in the capital. Foulard is still a favorite, and just now berege and Chambery gauze are much worn; also, a charming material, called Indian gauze, is used for demi-toilette. Dress of pique or batiste, simply ornamented with white or colored braid, and with a little veste to match, are exceedingly useful. More elegant dresses, but still made with vestes, are of muslin or batiste, trimmed with guipure, Valenciennes, embroidery, or ribbon bows. The square fichu is that decidedly preferred to be worn with low-bodied summer evening-dress. The ceinture is now one of the most important parts of the toilette. For young girls of slight figure nothing can be more becoming than the Swiss ceinture, embroidered and trimmed with lace or ruches of ribbon, worn over a white chemisette.

Bands of thick, plain ribbon are quite the order of the day. Wide square buckles are worn with them. Muslin shawls and camails, trimmed with insertion and flounces of lace, are in vogue. The richest are lined with taffetas; others, more simple, are trimmed with festooned flounces or ball fringe, an insertion over ribbon being placed all round. Some half-fitting casaques are also made of muslin, with embroidered seams. This season white tarlatan is much used for trimming taffetas. It seems a strange fancy, but when well arranged it has a good effect. But the best way of making our readers acquainted with *la mode* is to proceed to our description of dresses.

A straw-colored lawn dress:—

At the bottom of the skirt a plaited flounce about five inches wide, and upon each plait a coquille of black lace partly on the skirt. A small veste of the same material as the dress, trimmed round with black lace; opened in front, but attached by pattes, which cross over a waistcoat of batiste, with insertion and Valenciennes lace forming a jabot, and also placed round the basques. A dress of white alpaca:—The bottom of the skirt cut in very deep festoons, and edged with a wide cerise ribbon. This trimming is rounded off, and carried up the side as far as the waist. A narrow flounce is placed over the ribbon round the festoons.

Ceinture corselet, with basques directoire made of cerise taffeta, and embroidered with jet. With this elegant dress is worn a high body and long sleeves of muslin bulllonne, and cross-barred with narrow cerise velvet. A spotted muslin dress, over sky-blue tarlatane; a flounce about six inches wide, trimmed with guipure, and headed with a magnificent insertion, which is carried up each seam in horseshoe form to the height of a quarter of a yard. A pouillon veste, trimmed in the same style. Underneath, a Swiss ceinture of blue taffetas, with very long and wide ends falling behind. A robe of white foulard, the skirt trimmed round with a wide band of blue taffetas, edged on each side with a quilling, and embroidered with white silk.

A small collet to match, and a jockey hat of Leghorn, trimmed with a white feather and blue bow, completed this toilette. A white muslin dress, with a plaiting and revers, about five inches wide around the bottom of the skirt, and up each side of the seams, gradually diminishing in width. These revers are embroidered and placed over pink. The veste and sleeves trimmed to match. A robe of pointed muslin, the body full at the waist; ceinture of lilac gauze, with a satin edge trimmed with a quilling of the same ribbon, covered with black lace. Bodies of crepe lisse are much worn, with skirts of Chambery gauze or light-colored silk. They have a most charming effect, trimmed with black braid, and quillings of black and white blonde, and are exceedingly becoming.

Others are made of thin nansook, with narrow tucks, small collar of linen, and wide cuffs, each trimmed round with a very narrow insertion of embroidered muslin; or striped muslin, with Valenciennes insertion, and straps of velvet up each side. China crape and foulard are both also used for loose bodies. Foulard, although not quite so graceful as China crape, is so much cheaper that it will be more generally worn. White dresses are more worn than ever this season, not only for full dress in muslin, gauze, barege, tulle, &c., but also for morning wear in jaconet, muslinette, alpaca, and poil de chevre. The robes de ville of foulard and silk, with white grounds, are also much in favor. A great many robes and casaques of white alpaca, poil de chevre, and cachemire are trimmed with colored silk. The colors most in vogue are lilac, blue, and pink, in clear, bright tints.

A reaction has taken place with regard to bonnets; and from the high-fronted bonnets lately worn, we have now come to mere head-dresses, and are fast going back to the close bonnet of former days. The curtain, too, is quite banished by some, although others still retain it as the most elegant finish. We give the description of some made each way. A capote of white tulle bouillonne, trimmed on the crown with a large bow of tulle, covered with branches of young ivy. Curtain of blond, edged with silk fringe. The inside trimmed with puffing of tulle, with branches of ivy crossing it. A capote of light-blue crape, covered with tulle, worked with crystal beads.

A bow of blue ribbon takes the place of the curtain. At the side a blue tulip, from which falls a Russian aigrette. Bouillonne of crape, with blue bow and lilies of the valley inside. A bonnet of drawn tulle, the crown of tulle in deep flutes, separated by straps of white ribbon, with branches of honeysuckle falling over them. Fancy ribbons are much used for morning bonnets, either flowered or in shaded stripes; they have a very rich appearance. The same style of ribbon, only much wider, is also worn for sashes. For the seaside, some most elegant and becoming coiffures have been prepared.

We select some of the most elegant. The chapeau La Valiere Louis XIV, style of fancy straw, edged with black velvet worked with straw. A bow of maize-colored ribbon, fastened by a straw cord, and falling rather to the side, seems to hold a plume of black feathers, surmounted by the wing of a bird, which falls over the front. This hat is rather large, but very graceful and becoming to a certain style of beauty. The chapeau Huguenot:—The edges raised and trimmed with narrow black velvet. A flowered ribbon crossed round the crown, and falling in two ends behind, with a bouquet of black feathers and field flowers.

Each of these has its own peculiar style; it must rest with the fair wearer to choose the one the most becoming. We must not close our description of the hats without the Princess de Galles and the Mousquetaire. The former made of very white straw, edged with green velvet, with a bouquet of peacock's feathers, in the midst of which reposes a small green bird. Round the brim a row of small straw hanging buttons. The latter of straw, edged with blue velvet. Round the crown two narrow straps of velvet fastened under a bow of the same trimmed with straw, from which fall one blue and two brown feathers.

—A new mill, three hundred and fifty feet long by one hundred and eighty-four feet wide and three stories high, is going up at Lawrence, Massachusetts.

Married.

LE CARON—MELVIN.—At the Catholic Cathedral, Nashville, Tenn., by the Rev. Father Ryan, on the 27th of July, HENRI LE CARON, of the Anderson Cavalry, to Miss ANNIE MELVIN, of Nashville, Tenn.

THORN—FORSYTHE.—On the 11th instant, in the Church of the Mediator, by the Rev. John Long, Chaplain U. S. A., JAMES E. THORN and ANNA J., eldest daughter of the late Thos. Forsythe. Delaware county paper please copy.

RICE—BOYD.—On February 9th, 1864, by Rev. Dr. Dales, Mr. JAMES D. RICE to Miss JANE BOYD, both of this city.

Died.

ALLEN.—On the evening of the 11th inst., GEORGE D., infant son of Richard J. and Mary D. Allen, aged 13 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father at Haddonfield, N. J., on First day, the 14th inst., at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

DAVIS.—On the 12th instant, JAMES DAVIS, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, James McFadden, No. 2021 Arch street, on Monday next, at 4 P. M., without further notice.

ALEXIF.—In Alexandria, Egypt, on Saturday, July 2 and 14, and the British consulate, JAMES CARLOLINE, wife of the Rev. Henry H. Jessup, Missionary to Syria.

KEIM.—On Wednesday, June 1st, at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., ANDREW KEIM, Co. D, 98th Regt. Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the 18th year of his age, son of Wm. and Harriet Keim.

Due notice of the body is received.

KEYSER.—On the 12th instant, LEIBERT KEYSER, son of the late William and Barbara Keyser, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his nephew, William E. Thomas, Main street, above Washington avenue, Germantown, on Sunday, 14th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MASON.—On the morning of the 11th inst. WILLIAM MASON, in the 6th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1307 Wharton street, on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock.

PALMER.—At Moreheat City, on the 4th instant, FREDERICA DOUGLAS PALMER, departed this life, at the age of 2 years and 15 days. She was the daughter of Brigadier-General James C. Palmer and Kate J. Palmer, Chief of the General commanding the military district of North Carolina.

SMITH.—On Friday, the 12th instant, FANNIE V., wife of Thomas J. Smith, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, S. W. corner of Second and South streets, on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

SHIELDS.—On Thursday morning, 11th instant, Mrs. ANN SHIELDS, in the 79th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandson, Mr. George Gowa, No. 215 S. Eleventh street, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

TYSON.—Suddenly, after a short but painful illness, on the 12th day of August, Friday, Mrs. EVELINE TYSON, wife of the late Samuel B. Tyson, Esq., in the 69th year of her age. [Western papers please copy.]

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

UNION M. E. CHURCH, FOURTH Street, below Arch.—Sabbath, August 14, Rev. JAMES CLARK, D. D., will preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. THOS. H. HAGGERTY, of St. Joseph, Mo., in the evening at 8 o'clock. 1t*

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Rev. C. H. A. BULKLEY, of New York, will preach at CONCERT HALL, To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Seats free.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.—THIS CHURCH WILL be closed until Sunday, August 28th, for cleaning and repairs.

REV. WILLIAM BARNS WILL PREACH in EMORY M. E. CHURCH to-morrow morning and Rev. DANIEL WEBSTER in the evening.

TRINITY CHAPEL, TWENTY-SECOND AND LOCUST streets. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. The Rev. Mr. BADGER will preach in the evening.

REV. J. TODD WILL PREACH IN TRINITY M. E. Church, EIGHTH Street, above Race, on Sabbath next, the 14th instant, at 10½ A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M.

THE CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY WILL be closed on the second and third Sundays of the month. It will be reopened on the fourth Sunday at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 8 o'clock P. M.

REV. DAVID STEELE, PASTOR OF THE Fourth Reformed Presbyterian Church, EIGHTEENTH and FILBERT Streets, will preach to-morrow at 10½ and 8 o'clock.

WAGNER INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, SEVENTEENTH Street, above Columbia avenue. Preaching at this institution to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, by Rev. W. W. TAYLOR. Seats free. All are invited.

SPRING GARDEN HALL, N. W. CORNER SPRING GARDEN and THIRTEENTH Streets. Meetings of the Church of Christ assembling here are as follows:—At 10½ A. M., for worship, in the "breaking of bread," "showing the Lord's death till he comes," in prayer and praise, and for teaching and admonishing one another. And at 7½ o'clock P. M., for the preaching of the Word, by the Pastor, CHARLES CAMPBELL. Free to free.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT Street,

WINDOW SHADES,

CURTAINS,

AND

MOSQUITO NETTINGS.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Kerosene Glue Pot.—We are glad to present the public with a new money saving article, simple in construction, as easily managed as an ordinary lamp used for lighting purposes—in fact it simply a common lamp, to which we apply the principle of heating over and around the flame, as secured to us by Letters Patent, issued by the United States, and known as "Fisher's Patent." With this simple apparatus, Glue may be kept hot all day, and not consume five cents' worth of oil.

To mechanics and artisans who are compelled to use alcohol at present high prices, this article will save its cost in one week.

FERRIS & DRIMAN,
No. 102 South Second Street.

ELECTRICITY.

LOOK AND LIVE! A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT!

All diseased conditions, both acute and chronic, where there is vitality enough left to react, are permanently cured, by warrantee, at No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, and in case of a failure in most obstinate maladies, no charge is made. Electrical Institution, established about five years ago by Professor BOLLES. Read the following:—

A class of maladies prevails to a fearful extent in communities, dooming 100,000 victims, of both sexes, annually to an early grave. These diseases are very imperfectly understood. Their external manifestations or symptoms are nervous debility, relaxation, and great exhaustion, marasmus, or wasting and consumption of the tissues of the whole body, shortness of breathing, or too hurried breathing on ascending a hill or flight of stairs, palpitation of the heart, asthma, bronchitis, and a dry, sore throat, trembling and shaking of the arms and lower limbs, aversion to society, business, and to study; sometimes dimness of the eyesight, loss of memory, dizziness of the head, neuralgia, pain in various parts of the body, pains in the back and lower limbs, lumbago, dyspepsia, constipation of the bowels, deranged secretions of the kidneys, and many other glands of the body, producing virulent diseases in both males and females; likewise epilepsy, hysteria, and different forms of nervous spasms. Now, then, ninety-nine cases out of every hundred of all the above-named diseases, and a host of others not named, as consumption of the lungs, or of the spinal nerves, have their origin in the pelvic viscera, hence the want of success by any of the old medical systems of practice.

DISEASES OF FEMALES.

Prolapsus Uteri, Leucorrhœa, Amenorrhœa, and Dysmenorrhœa. All the above diseases and other Uterine complaints have their origin in a loss of the vital power of the body, brought on by injuries, excesses, sedentary habits, personal abuses, abortions, and the use of powerful medicines. Some of the peculiar symptoms are dragging pains through the hip and back, weakness of the limbs, and extreme languor and debility throughout the entire system. The effects produced from these troublesome maladies are almost multitudinous. Consumption, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Deafness, Blindness, Fits, and Insanity, and even Idiocy, are not uncommon.

No effectual or reliable remedy has ever been found for these alarming complaints till our late discovery in the use of Electricity in strict accordance with the positive and negative polarization of the Uterine Organs. We never failed in curing all of the above diseases, except in case of organic derangement, or severe injuries of the parts.

Mrs. Fulton, a lady of great experience and ability, will have entire charge of treating in the ladies' department.

Consultation free.

Prof. BOLLES & Dr. BROWN,
6m5-30* No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

THE GREAT FIRE AT HENRY SIMONS' U. S. NATIONAL WAGON WORKS, LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFE STILL THE MASTER OF THE SITUATION. TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL. Its Enemy, like his great Prototype, "THE FATHER OF ALL ERROR," MUST SUCCUMB.

The citizens of Philadelphia and vicinity are particularly requested to read the following note from Mr. HENRY SIMONS:—

PHILADELPHIA, July 26, 1864.

M. C. Sadler, Agent for Lillie's Chilled Iron Safe:—

DEAR SIR:—The No. 10 Chilled Iron Safe I purchased of you in 1858 was in my office, which was burned entirely down, with my wagon factory, on Friday night last. My books and papers were taken out of the Safe before the fire reached the building, therefore no attention was paid to the Safe, after the fire, for some days.

The office was a three-story brick building, lying just south of my main wagon-shop, and as the wind at the time was from the north, the fire from the wagon-shop was forced strongly upon the office, and everything combustible burned completely up. On examining the Safe the inside was found not injured in the least, and with a coat of paint and a little repairing externally, is ready and fit for use.

I can cheerfully recommend LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFE to all interested as a most thorough Fire-proof.

HENRY SIMONS,
U. S. National Wagon Works.

The following facts in the above certificate are particularly noticeable:—

First, The character of the building, its being located just south of the main wagon-shop, with but a moderate amount of combustible material; also the fact that the wind at the time was strong from the north, which caused an immense amount of heat upon this building.

Second, The fact that the Safe was the only Safe saved in the neighborhood of the fire that occurred, and that it was left in the cellar, among the ruins, for days without care or attention, as there was nothing left in it.

Third, That the Safe is not strung, warped, or twisted, but is still in order, and fit for use, even the lock being still unjostled.

This wonderful result, together with the result of the late attempt at robbery of Lillie's Chilled Iron Safe at the West Philadelphia Trust Fund, just published, must prove to the satisfaction of all parties interested in safes, that Lillie's Chilled Iron Safe is all that is claimed for it, strictly and thoroughly fire and burglar-proof, the safe-drawer safe maker, David Evans' assertion to the contrary notwithstanding. Verily, Providence is on the side of Truth.

M. C. SADLER, Agent.
No. 21 S. SEVENTH Street.

N. B.—The above safe is now at my depot, and all parties interested will please examine it for themselves.

M. C. SADLER, Agent.
6m5-30 No. 21 S. SEVENTH Street.

Fine Quality Champagnes,

Means. Davis & Richards,
Arch and Tenth Streets,

Have just received a Fresh Importation of

Clarke Heidsieck,
Piper Heidsieck,
Madame Cliquot,
Green Seal,
Mumm & Co.,
Toucher,

And other superior brands of Champagnes.

E. G. Whitman & Co.,

Manufacturers of New and Delicious Confections, Almond Paste, Chocolate Caramels, Cream La Mode de Paris, exquisitely flavored.

Roasted Jordan Almonds, &c., &c.

No. 316 Chesnut street, below Fourth.

Steck & Co.'s Pianos.—

STECK & CO.'S | MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. | PIANOS.

STECK & CO.'S | PIANOS.

J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

NO DECEPTION.—NO INFERIOR COAL purchased to offer below the cost price of a superior article. SAMUEL W. HESS, BROAD Street, above Race, east side, sells the genuine EAGLE VEIN, best and purest mined. Egg and Stove sizes, $11; Large Nut, $10 per ton.

Customers should make their purchases at once, previous to another advance. 1m14-3m

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

AMUSEMENTS.

FOR THREE DAYS—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS TROUPE of Mrs. CHAS. WARNER, will perform AFTERNOONS and EVENINGS as follows:—NORRISTOWN, THURSDAY, 11th; GERMANTOWN, FRIDAY, 12th; FRANKFORD, SATURDAY, 13th.

The entire Classic Troupe will appear on each occasion. 4t11-3t*

GROVER'S NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,

The grand romantic, musical, spectacular drama, ALADDIN, OR THE WONDERFUL LAMP.

Presented, after three months' active preparation, in a style of unprecedented magnificence, replete with wonderful transformations, magnificent scenery, grand marches, superb costumes and properties, beautiful music, and choruses. jy30 tf

REMARKABLE EXHIBITION, FOR ONLY ONE WEEK, ARCH STREET, ABOVE NINETEENTH.

Messrs. THAYER & NOYES' United States Circus, and Messrs VAN AMBURG & CO.'S Mammoth Menagerie, combined, will be opened to the public, commencing On MONDAY EVENING, August 8, and continuing EVERY EVENING until Saturday 13th inst., inclusive. Performances on the afternoons of Tuesday 9th, Wednesday 10th, Thursday 11th, Friday 12th, and Saturday 13th.

Admission—Adults 50 cts. each; Children 25 cents. Afternoon performance commences at 2½ o'clock; evening, 7½ o'clock. Doors open at half hour earlier on each occasion. Menagerie Matinee Wednesday morning, commencing at 9 o'clock, for the benefit of the CHAMBERSBURG SUFFERERS. 4m8-6t

FOR CAPE MAY.

THE STAUNCH AND COMMODIOUS STEAMER "MANHATTAN," CAPTAIN E. A. RYTHER,

Of the Cape May Line, is now making her regular trips to CAPE MAY, leaving ARCH Street Wharf, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at nine o'clock; returning will leave Cape May every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at half-past eight o'clock, touching at New Castle going and returning. Fare $2 50; carriage hire included. Children half price; carriage hire included. Servants $1 50; carriage hire extra. Freight at low rates. No freight received after 5 o'clock, and in all cases must be prepaid.

jy21-tf JOSEPH A. STEWART, Agent.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS, AT REDUCED RATES, TO THE GREAT Coal, Iron, and Lumber Regions OF PENNSYLVANIA. TICKETS GOOD FOR TEN DAYS.

Giving ample time to visit each point of interest on the route.

The Catawissa Railroad Company

Having perfected arrangements with connecting roads, will issue EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia over the following route:—

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad—To Reading, Schuylkill Haven, Ashland, Mahanoy City, and Tamaqua. Catawissa Railroad—To Summit, McAuley Mountain, Catawissa, Rupertsville, Milton, and Williamsport. Lehigh and Mahanoy, and Beaver Meadow Railroads—To Black Creek and Mauch Chunk. Lehigh Valley Railroad—To Allentown, and Bethlehem, and the North Pennsylvania Railroad to Philadelphia.

For variety and grandeur of scenery, this route presents peculiar inducements to tourists.

Those wishing to do so, may reverse the route by obtaining tickets to start over the North Pennsylvania Railroad.

FARE, $10.

Tickets can be obtained at the Depots of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and North Pennsylvania Railroad Companies, and of

N. VAN HORN,
TICKET AGENT,
N. W. CORNER SIXTH AND CHESNUT STS.

Trains start from Philadelphia and Reading Depot at 8·15 A. M. and 3·30 P. M., and from North Pennsylvania Railroad Depot at 7 A. M. and 3·45, and 5·15 P. M. jy23-stuth12t

INVALIDS AND CONVALESCENTS.

INVALIDS AND CONVALESCENTS.

Invalids and Convalescents,
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Especially
FEMALES IN DELICATE HEALTH,
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Will find our	Will find our	Will find our
California Wines,	California Wines,	California Wines,
California Wines,	California Wines,	California Wines,
California Wines,	California Wines,	California Wines,

peculiarly valuable in all cases of languor and great prostration of strength.

Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask
Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask
Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask

Drs. McClelland, Gebhard, Jackson,
(of the Pennsylvania University),
Hering, Berens, Graves, Hartshorne
Schmeis, Williams, Hartley, Neidhard,
Wilson, Tindal, Vinal, Pomley,
Noble, Knorr, Mayland, Turner,
and other leading physicians, what they think of the medicinal virtues of California Wines! These gentlemen prescribe our brands, and assure us of the benefits patients receive from their use!

CALIFORNIA WINE AGENCY,
1y26-1m No. 42 S. FIFTH street, above Chesnut.

MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL
JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,
No. 718 MARKET STREET,

are now receiving their supplies fresh from the fisheries.

The superiority of their Oil in every respect, has gained for it a reputation and sale beyond any other found in the market.

To maintain it, they are determined to supply an article that may be entirely relied on for freshness and purity.

See testimonials of Professors of Medical Colleges. s u11

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS.

POSTAGE STAMPS FOR SALE.

A DISCOUNT OF TWO PER CENT. ON ALL SUMS OF $20 AND UPWARDS.

At the Principal Depot for the sale of Internal Revenue Stamps,

No. 704 CHESNUT Street, and
s m10 No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, Philadelphia.

THE NEW TAX BILL AND REVENUE STAMP LAW.

Copies of the New Tax Bill and Revenue Stamp Law for sale wholesale and retail; and Revenue Stamps of all descriptions constantly on hand, at the following rates of discount:—

On orders of $50, two per cent. discount.
" " 100, three " "
" " 200, four " "

At the Principal Depot for the Sale of Internal Revenue Stamps, No. 704 CHESNUT Street, and No. 103 S. FIFTH Street. Full descriptions of the Stamp Law in pamphlet form. jy29 tf

MONEY, TO ANY AMOUNT, loaned upon Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Plate, Clothing, &c., at

JONES & CO.'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner THIRD and GASKILL Streets,
Below Lombard.

N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, &c., FOR SALE AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. 1y14-1m

TELEGRAPH NOTICE.—REMOVAL AND Consolidation.—The offices of the Inland and Independent Telegraph Lines have been removed from No. 418 CHESNUT Street and 9 South THIRD Street, to the southeast corner of THIRD and CHESNUT Streets.

These companies have been consolidated with the United States Telegraph Company, and their consolidated lines now extend over the United States and Canadas, and are now being rapidly constructed to California, and the Territories of Oregon and Idaho.

The public will at once see the advantages that this line now enjoys over all other lines, inasmuch as messages are forwarded *direct* to all points, thus avoiding the delays and inaccuracies of relaying, renumbering, and rewriting over connecting or sectional lines.

The United States Consolidated Lines are the only lines working in opposition to the Old Monopoly.

A. J. BALDWIN, Superintendent.
Philadelphia, Aug. 10, 1864. su 11 6t

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH SEWING MACHINES, THE BEST IN USE.

s m28 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

WANTED TO SELL OR EXCHANGE, Elliptic Sewing Machine, The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine, The Singer do. And all the principal Sewing Machines. All furnished from their principal offices.

Also, all kinds of Second-Hand Machines, for Sale and Repaired at the new office of

LEAVENS & FAULKNER,
No. 105 N. EIGHTH Street.
(Over ten years with Singer & Co.)

Ladies taught to operate. 1m14-3m

GREAT CENTRAL CLOTHING HOUSE,

S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS.,

AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 526 MARKET Street.

LARGE SALE OF GRANITE, AND COMMON CROCKERY WARE. On Tuesday Morning, At 10 o'clock, a large assortment of fresh ice ROCKINGHAM AND YELLOW WARE. Consisting of Jugs, Bowls, Tea-pots, Cake Pans, Pie Plates, Baking Pans, &c.

TUMBLERS.

50 bbls. assorted Tumblers.

JAPAN CHIMNEYS.

50 boxes Coal Oil Chimneys, 0, 1, 2, extra fine.

WANTS

CITY POINT, Va.,
August 7, 1864.

Bureau Director of Hospitals,
Agency Operating Against Richmond.

WANTED,

300 Teamsters,
50 Wheelwrights,
50 Blacksmiths, and
20 Carriage Trimmers.

Who will receive the highest rates of Government pay, rations, and medical attendance.

Transportation furnished by applying at

No. 221 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

E. J. STRANG,
Captain, A. Q. M.

JAMES M. KELLY,
Quartermaster's Agent.

au13-1m

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