THE RIOT IN NEW ORLEANS.

A Military Commission of Investigation —Correspondence between President Johnson and Governor Wells—A Rebel Military Dictator, Etc.

NEW ORLEANS, August 1—6 P. M.—Thanks to martial law and the presence of troops, the city is comparatively quiet. The Rebel press, afraid of the consequences of the riot, are attempting to shift the blame on the negroes, when it is well known the police, the fire department, and things generally were organized for the purpose of massacring the members of the Convention and other Union men.

The *Times*, a notorious Rebel sheet, says:—"To see negroes mutilated and literally beaten to death as they sought to escape was one of the most horrible pictures it has ever been our ill-fortune to witness." A military commission, of which the gallant Major-General J. A. Mower is President, has been organized to investigate and report upon all facts connected with the late riot.

The following telegraphic correspondence explains itself:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 21.—To his Excellency Governor Wells:—I have been advised that you have issued a proclamation convening the Convention elected in 1864. Please inform me under and by what authority this has been done, and by what authority this Convention can assume to represent the whole people of the State of Louisiana?

ANDREW JOHNSON.

The Governor's reply is as follows:—

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW ORLEANS, July 28.—To his Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:—Your telegram is received. I have not issued any order convening the Convention of 1864. The Convention was reconvened by the president of that body, by virtue of a resolution authorizing him to do so, and in that event for him to call on the proper officers of the State to issue writs of election for delegates in unrepresented parishes. My proclamation was issued in response to that call. As soon as vacancies can be ascertained, they will be filled, and then the whole State will be represented in the Convention.

J. MADISON WELLS, Governor.

The telegram of the President to Attorney-General Herron is regarded as a virtual overthrow of the Constitution of the State, superseding the Governor, who, by article 59 of the Constitution, is charged with seeing the laws executed. The Rebel General Herron is, therefore, military dictator, and, by President Johnson's order, the troops are placed at his disposition. Union men are preparing to leave the State *en masse*, under the impression that the Government will not protect them. General Sheridan has returned, and will sustain martial law until after a thorough examination is made by the commission, unless, as is feared, the City Government is given back to the Rebel murderers of our Union men by the President's orders.

Mayor Monroe's letter of the 25th ult. to General Baird in reference to the Convention, is published. He says it is his intention to disperse this unlawful assembly. General Baird replies in a lengthy letter, and says:—

"I cannot understand how the Mayor of a city can undertake to decide so important and delicate a question as the legal authority upon which a Convention claiming to represent the people of an entire State bases its action."

Governor Wells has applied for military protection, his life having been threatened.

The President's Position—Reported Death of Governor Wells.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—The President has placed Attorney-General Herron in charge of the civil affairs of Louisiana, Governor Wells being reported dead, and Lieutenant-Governor Voorhees not being considered competent. Commissioners will be appointed from members of the mercantile business men to investigate the causes and results of the late riot. As there are over thirty prominent Rebel Generals in business in New Orleans, a selection will doubtless be made from them.

Editor King, of the New Orleans *Times*, had a long conference with the President this morning, and reports Mr. Johnson as fully understanding the whole affair. The animus of his message to Mayor Monroe of last night, indicates how far the President accords with the loyalists of that city.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The New Law Concerning Stamps.

ITS PROVISIONS.

The new Tax law went into operation yesterday. The following is the section in relation to the use of stamps by brokers, bankers, and banks:—

That section ninety-nine be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:—that there shall be paid on all sales made by brokers, banks, or bankers, whether made for the benefit of others or on their own account, the following taxes—that is to say, upon all sales and contracts for the sale of stocks, bonds, gold and silver bullion and coin, promissory notes, or other securities, a tax at the rate of one cent for every hundred dollars of the amount of such sales and contracts; and on all sales and contracts for sale negotiated and made by any person, firm, or company not paying a special tax as a broker, bank, or banker, of any gold or silver bullion, coin, promissory notes, stocks, bonds or other securities, not his or their own property, there shall be paid a tax at the rate of five cents for every hundred dollars of the amount of such sales or contracts; and on every sale and contract for sale, as aforesaid, there shall be made and delivered by the seller to the buyer a bill or memorandum of such sale or contract, on which there shall be affixed a lawful stamp or stamps in value equal to the amount of tax on such sale, to be predetermined by the rates of tax before mentioned; and in computing the amount of the stamp tax in any case herein provided for, any fractional part of one hundred dollars of value or amount on which tax is computed shall be accounted at one hundred dollars. And every bill or memorandum of sale or contract of sale before mentioned shall show the date thereof, the name of the seller, the amount of the sale or contract, and the matter or thing to which it refers. And any persons liable to pay the tax as herein provided, or any one who acts in the matter as agent, or who shall, in pursuance of any sale or contract, deliver or receive any stocks, bonds, bullion, coin, promissory notes, or other securities, without a bill or memorandum thereof as herein required, or who shall deliver or receive such bill or memorandum without having the proper stamps affixed thereto, shall forfeit and pay to the United States a penalty of five hundred dollars for each and every offense where the tax so evaded, or attempted to be evaded, does not exceed one hundred dollars, and a penalty of one thousand dollars when such tax shall exceed one hundred dollars, which may be recovered with costs in any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, at any time within one year after the liability to such penalty shall have been incurred; and the penalty recovered shall be awarded and distributed by the court between the United States and the informer, if there be any, as provided by law, who in the judgment of the court shall have first given the information of the violation of the law for which recovery is had: Provided, that where it shall appear that the omission to affix the proper stamp was not with intent to evade the provisions of this section, said penalty shall not be incurred. And the provisions of law in relation to stamp duties in schedule B of this act shall apply to the stamp taxes herein imposed upon sales and contracts of sales made by brokers, banks, or bankers, and others as aforesaid. And there shall be paid monthly on all sales by commercial brokers of any goods, wares, or merchandise a tax of one-twentieth or one per centum upon the amount of such sales, and on or before the tenth day of each month every commercial broker shall make a list or return to the assistant assessor of the district of the gross amount of such sales as aforesaid for the preceding month, in form and manner as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue: Provided, That in estimating sales of goods, wares, and merchandise for the purposes of this section, any sales made by or through another broker, upon which a tax has been paid, shall not be estimated and included as sold by the broker for whom the sale was made.

—The iron-clad frigate *Re d'Italia*, which was sunk by the Austrians, as reported elsewhere, was built by William H. Webb, in New York, in 1863. She was launched on the 18th day of April in that year, and sailed for Europe eight or ten months later. The length of her keel was about 277 feet, and over all the measurement was 289 feet. The breadth of the ship was 52 feet. She was plated with 4½ inch iron. Just previous to her departure for Italy, in December, 1863, she made a trial trip to Fortress Monroe, and was run on the Jersey shore. It became necessary to throw her guns overboard in order to get her off. Being among the first of the iron-clads built in this country, she was not, for obvious reasons, so good a vessel as those afterwards made.

OBITUARY.

John Ross.

John Ross, or Kooweskoowe, Chief of the Cherokee Indians, died in Washington yesterday. He was a half-breed, and at an early age acquired a good English education. In 1817 and 1819, the time the State of Georgia attempted to induce the Indians to remove west of the Mississippi, a liberal bribe was offered for this purpose to Ross by McIntosh, a Creek half-breed Indian, but it was refused. The proceedings of the Georgia Legislature with reference to the Cherokees, in 1829, led to an appeal on the part of the Indians, Ross acting as their agent, to the Supreme Court of the United States, which resulted in a decision in their favor. Georgia, however, refused to obey, and aggressions upon the Indians increased. In 1835 a treaty was concluded between J. F. Schermerhorn, an agent of the United States, and Major Ridge, his son John Ridge, Elias Boudinot, and about six hundred other Cherokee Indians, including men, women, and children, by which the Indians agreed to surrender their lands and remove West within two years. Against this treaty known as the New Echota, Ross and over five thousand of his tribe protested, in an appeal written by Ross, and addressed to the President of the United States, as having been fraudulently obtained. The Government, however, sent a force under General Scott to compel the fulfilment of the treaty. The Cherokees yielded, and, with Ross at their head, removed to their new home. Moderate allowance was made them for their losses by the Government, and after years of suffering they became a prosperous nation. Ross continued to be the Chief of the Cherokees for several years. In 1861, after some hesitation, he entered into a treaty with the Confederate authorities, but it has been stated that he was at heart loyal to the Government, and his business in Washington was for the purpose of pressing claims against the Government for losses during the war.

The Snider Rifle.

The new Snider rifle appears, from all accounts, to be the most perfect weapon yet produced for infantry use, and its advantages may be summed up as follows:—

1. The breech-loading arrangement is most simple—the breech is opened and shut in two motions, whereas the Prussian needle-gun requires five.

2. The converted Enfield will be superior in every respect; five rounds per minute is the average of the Prussian rifle, eleven to fifteen per minute that of the English Snider.

3. The ammunition prepared by Colonel Boxer, Royal Artillery, is simple and effective; it does not foul or heat the rifle, and does not deteriorate by time or transport, as is the case in the Prussian system. It has also exhibited extraordinary powers of resistance to damp; it seems to be capable of standing almost any amount of rough usage, and to enjoy a perfect immunity from miss-fires.

4. The Snider-Enfield is capable of being discharged, not "eight or ten times in a minute," as has been said, but fifteen; its accuracy of fire is not much below that of the best small-bore rifle; it is incalculably superior to that of the overpraised needle-gun.

5. The accuracy of shooting of the Snider rifle over that of the Enfield, taking an average of all ranges up to 1000 yards, is as 30 per cent., and the relative rapidity of fire of the two arms is, in round numbers, about as 5 to 1; and in freedom from fouling, its non-liability to deterioration by bad weather, and in facility of manipulation, the Snider rifle has proved itself remarkably superior to the unconverted arm.

The following rough general description will convey a good idea of the new arrangement in the Sniderrifle:—

"A portion of the upper side of the breech end of the barrel is cut out for the admission of the cartridge. This vacant space is closed after loading by a lump of steel—the 'breech-stopper' or 'breech-piece,' which hinges upon one side of the barrel, and forms a false breech, against the face of which the back end of the cartridge rests; the barrel is, in fact, shortened to this extent. A plunger or piston transmits the blow of the hammer through the stopper to the cap of the cartridge, which is withdrawn after firing by a little instrument which forms part of the stopper. The cartridge is on the central fire system, and exhibits no special novelty of construction in this respect, the ordinary arrangement having merely been slightly modified to increase the safety of the ammunition, and to ensure against miss-fires. The most salient novelties are the cartridge case and the bullet. As regards the former, the object has been to provide a case which shall uncoil or unwind to a certain extent on discharge; and this object is attained by rolling thin sheet brass into a hollow cylinder, upon a suitable former. One end of the cylinder fits into the metal cap which forms the back end of the cartridge, the other end receives the bullet, into the hinder cannelure of which it is choked. The brass case is covered either with paper or calico, and rendered completely waterproof by wax or varnish. The nature of this outer case, however, is of secondary importance, the desired end being obtained by the arrangement of the interior case, which on discharge, however disfigured, uncoils to the dimensions of the chamber, and after discharge has a tendency slightly to contract and facilitate the withdrawal of the empty case."

The Island of Valentia.

The island of Valentia, the Irish terminus of the Atlantic cable, is about six thousand acres in extent. It has three proprietors, of whom the Knight of Kerry is the chief, the others being Trinity College, Dublin, and Colonel Herbert of Muckross. The population is about two thousand; but, although the Knight is a staunch Protestant, his co-religionists do not number more than one hundred and fifty. The harmony of this little community (says a correspondent of the London *Star*) is, however, undisturbed by religious discord. The old priest, who is now between eighty and ninety years of age, has had charge of the parish for half a century, and his watchword has always been "Peace."

The average value of land is about fifteen shillings an acre. Much more of it is used for grazing purposes than for cultivation, the principal article manufactured being butter. Most of the cottages are simply fœtid hovels; but there is a considerable number of a better class, and the peasantry have a well-fed, comfortable appearance. They owe much to the Knight, who spends nearly the whole of the income he derives from this property in improvements and in giving employment to the people. He is regarded with a feudal reverence tempered by modern manners. His traditional title gives him no precedence at court, but his ancient lineage really places him far before the mushroom creation of yesterday. The late Knight, who was a *protege* of Lord Castlereagh, and a distinguished politician, being once addressed as "my lord" by an officious servitor, impatiently replied:—"Don't call me lord; I don't wish to be anything of the kind." Perhaps he remembered the Arab proverb, "The dog when he has money must be called, 'My lord, the dog.'" It is pleasant to be able to reconcile these relics of feudalism with the humanizing claims of modern civilization. It is pleasant also to find that the *Raccoon* has been here three months without discovering a single Fenian; and that although yesterday I saw the Fenian flag—the harp and the sun on a ground of green—hoisted on a skiff, this was done more in bravado than in earnest, and proves by its singularity that this imbecile form of disloyalty is altogether exceptional in Valentia and the adjacent mainland.

GENERAL R. E. LEE'S FATHER.—We find in many of our exchanges a statement that "the remains of Richard Henry Lee, the father of General Robert E. Lee, are to be removed from Georgia and interred at Lexington, on the 10th of September next." The father of Robert E. Lee was not Richard Henry Lee, but Henry, "Legion Harry," the "Light Horse Harry" of the Revolution, one of the most romantically brave and chivalrous soldiers of modern times. Richard Henry Lee was the first cousin of Legion Harry's father. He died and was buried among the people of Westmoreland. His remains now rest on the estate of Hon. Willoughby Newton, in that county, named Mount Pleasant, while Harry Lee's repose in Georgia, where he died on his way home from the West Indies.—*Petersburg Index.*

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

CURIOUS MATRIMONIAL COMPLICATIONS.—1. The Queen's eldest son—the Prince of Wales—is married to a daughter of the King of Denmark, who has been deprived of a large portion of his territories by the King of Prussia, father of the husband of the Queen's eldest daughter, and this mutilation of Denmark was effected nominally in the interest of the Duke of Augustenburg, whose younger brother, Prince Christian, has been married to the Queen's third daughter, the Princess Helena. 2. The Queen's first cousin, the King of Hanover, has been deprived of his kingdom by the same King of Prussia, in whose army the Queen's son-in-law, the Prince of Prussia, is a commanding officer. 3. Prince Alexander of Hesse, who commands the Federal army raised to oppose the King of Prussia, is brother to Prince Louis, the husband of Princess Alice, the Queen's second daughter. 4. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Prince Albert's brother, and brother-in-law to the Queen, holds command in the King of Prussia's army now invading Hanover, which kingdom, by-the-way, until the accession of her Majesty, formed part of the territory of the Kings of England. And lastly, Prince Teck, recently married to the Queen's first cousin, the Princess Mary of Cambridge, holds a commission in the army of the Emperor of Austria, and may at any time have to leave his bride for the seat of war, to fight the King of Prussia, who has the Queen's son-in-law and the Queen's brother-in-law both officers in his army.

LIVE BIRDS AND MICE IN MAIL-BAGS.—The Janesville *Courier* says when Mr. W. Reed, chief clerk in the Post Office, emptied the mail-bag for this city from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, out flew a small young bird of the sap-sucker species, scarcely old enough to fly. After some little trouble the bird was secured, and on examination it was found that the only damage it had received from its incarceration in the United States mail-bag from Philadelphia to this city, was a small bruise on one of its wings. It seemed to be a little stupid from its long fast. How it could have escaped death when enclosed among the mail matter with which the bag was filled is marvellous; and how it came in the sack is equally a mystery. Yesterday morning a mail-bag from the same city, when opened, out jumped a little mouse, healthy and sound, which soon took up quarters in the building, apparently well satisfied with the change. We will soon expect to hear of some of the clerks in the Philadelphia Post Office coming through the same way. Mr. Reed designs taking the greatest care of his little sap-sucker.

IMPORTANT DECISION TO OIL OPERATORS.—A prominent merchant of this city has received the following very important decision from the Office of Internal Revenue: Treasury Department, Office of Internal Revenue, Washington, July 19, 1866. SIR:—Your letter of the 2d ult. is received. I reply that when an individual sinks wells for the purpose of obtaining oil, and incurs loss thereby, such loss may be deducted from his income derived from business during the year in which said loss occurred.

But losses incurred by oil stock *companies* in sinking such wells, cannot be deducted from the income of the individual stockholder. Such losses must be considered as affecting the value of the *general stock, depreciating the same*, and the tax-payer cannot deduct from income on account of the *mere depreciation* of stocks. Very respectfully, E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

WEIGHT OF A BALE OF COTTON.—Our reports of the New York and foreign markets, says the Lynchburg (Va.) *Republican*, generally state the number of *bales* sold and the number on hand, as if all bales of cotton were of the same weight. As this is not the fact, the reader can hardly arrive at a correct conception of the quantity of the staple on the market. The following statement, which may be relied upon, will materially assist our readers to a proper understanding of the telegraphic reports. All to whom the subject is of importance should either commit it to memory, or cut it out and carefully preserve it for future reference. Average weight of a bale of cotton of different countries:—American, 475 pounds; East Indian, 387 pounds; Egyptian, 314 pounds; Brazilian, 182 pounds; West Indian, 165 pounds.

THE IRON CROWN OF LOMBARDY.—It is asked what Austria intends to do with the iron crown of Lombardy; it she intends to preserve that historical relic, now that the plains of Italy have slipped from her grasp? The crown, in 774, was received by Charlemagne from Pope Adrian I. In 1452 it was carried back to Rome, where it did duty at the coronation of Frederick IV., and in 1530 Charles V placed it on his head at Bologna. In May, 1805, another conqueror seized upon it at Milan. At present it is in the hands of the Austrians, who sent it to Vienna when war was declared in 1859.

A VESSEL TO LAY TORPEDOES.—A German named Flack has invented a vessel to be used in laying torpedoes for the defense of harbors. In May last, when in Valparaiso Bay, he sunk his vessel in the bay in thirty fathoms of water, himself and a party of friends being on board. No anxiety was felt for some time as to the safety of the adventurous party, Flack having protested that he could easily remain under water for six or seven hours. At last a diver was sent down, but for five days the vessel could not be discovered, and when found it lay at such a depth that the diver could not make a rope fast to it.

"PUNCH'S" FIFTY VOLUMES.—An interesting festival took place in London recently, in commemoration of the fiftieth volume of *Punch*. The entire literary and artistic staff and the proprietors dined together, and in recognition of the services of Mr. Mark Lemon, who has for a quarter of a century been sole editor of *Punch*, a silver "loving cup" was presented to him by the proprietors, and a testimonial of a very gratifying character was also handed to him by his fellow-workers.

POISON FOR ONE, MEAT FOR THE OTHER.—An interesting experiment has been in progress for some time past at the Royal Veterinary College at Camden Town, England. A number of healthy dogs have been fed upon the most diseased portions of cattle which have died of the rinderpest, some of the meat having been given to them raw and some in a cooked state. The result of the experiment has been that the dogs are fatter and healthier than ever.

A MONUMENT TO THE LOYAL DAUGHTER OF GENERAL LEE.—The Raleigh (N. C.) *Progress* of the 18th instant says:—"We are informed that the citizens of Warren county will, on the 8th proximo, erect a monument over the daughter of General Robert E. Lee. She is buried near Jones' Springs. Invitations to be present have been sent to the General and his family, Fitzhugh and William Henry Lee, General Ransom, and others. It is quite probable they will all attend."

THE VENGEANCE OF AN OWL.—A French paper says that in a commune near Avranches an owl has taken terrible vengeance for the loss of her young, which had been killed by a farmer's lad. For four days the owl was on the watch for the destroyer, and on the fifth, upon the boy leaving the farmhouse, the injured bird, which had been perched upon a tree, pounced down upon him, and with one stroke of its claws tore out his left eye.

GRECIAN.—At Athens a malady hitherto unknown has broken out among the beasts of burden. The animals, seized with a sudden fit of rage, tear their own flesh. There were in the University of Athens last quarter one thousand and ninety-eight students, two hundred and sixteen of whom are foreigners; six hundred and thirty-two studied law; and two hundred and fifteen medicine.

TAXATION IN FRANCE.—An official return in the *Moniteur* shows that the total revenue of France from indirect taxes during the first half of the present year amounted to 619,574,000 francs, being an increase of 56,653,000 francs on the corresponding period of 1865, and of 22,200,000 francs in 1864. The direct taxes during the first six months of 1866 produced 271,666,000 francs.

A LIVE TARGET.—The Dantsic *Gazette* says that there is a soldier now in that town who was engaged in the battle of Langensalz, where he received eight shots, none of which did him any injury. Three of these passed through his coattails, one knocked off his epaulette, another his cap, another made a hole in his trowsers, and one knocked off a piece of nail.

AMUSEMENTS.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—*The Sleeping Beauty* was repeated with its usual success last evening. The captivating transformation scene is alone worth one's time and money to see. It will be repeated every night this week. On Monday will be produced the standard French drama of *Bacchara; or, The Knaves of the Pack.*

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. J. B. Booth continues to attract full houses to this model establishment, by his elegant and finished rendering of "D'Artagnan," in the *Three Guardsmen.*

MR. COLLINS IN AUSTRALIA.—Our readers will undoubtedly be interested in the following intelligence from the Melbourne *Argus* of April 30:—"On Saturday evening, Shakespearian revivals at the Theatre Royal gave place to the representation of Hibernian character by Mr. John Collins, the popular Irish comedian and accomplished vocalist, who has achieved a great reputation in the various parts he impersonates. Since his arrival by the *Great Britain* his appearance has been expected by the playgoing public here with considerable impatience, and certainly his *debut* in every sense justified the anticipations which had been formed with regard to him. Notwithstanding the counter attraction of the circus, there was a rush to the Theatre Royal, and nearly every portion of the building was crowded. The parts selected for performance by Mr. Collins were 'Sir Patrick O'Plenipo,' in the *Irish Ambassador*, and 'Teddy the Filer' in the farce of that name. In both he was a great success. The moment he came upon the stage he had the audience with him; and he seemed, if possible, to gain in favor throughout the entertainment. He possesses the brogue exactly, looks the character he assumes, and plays with all the ease and grace of the accomplished actor. He was repeatedly recalled by the assemblage, and his singing created a perfect furor. The 'Bound Soger Boy' and 'The Low-backed Car' were followed by enthusiastic applause; but the song of 'Widow Machree' capped the climax, seeing that Mr. Collins, in response to the demand of the house, had to deliver it no less than three times more. The entire performance gave complete satisfaction. The ladies and gentlemen filling up the cast in both pieces sustained their respective parts in a most efficient manner. The farce of *Fortune's Frolic* concluded the evening's amusements."

"DINATOIRE."—At some of our watering places a new fashionable entertainment, which has lately come in vogue among Parisian ladies, has been introduced, namely, the "Dinner Tea," or the *Dinatoire*. This is, more properly, a country or suburban dinner offered to young ladies and gentlemen who meet for croquet, archery, boating, etc., and was never intended for papas and mammas, who love to sit over their bottle of wine. The advantages are, that evening dress is not *de rigueur*. The croquet, archery, or boating costume is admissible, so that, after the *Dinatoire*, sport may be resumed. In fact, it is a picnic at a private residence, where ceremony is abolished for the day.

PERSONAL.

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20 CENTS.—ROASTED COFFEE, A LITTLE broken, but very good, at WILSON'S.

BEST ROASTED COFFEES—20, 30, 35, AND 40 cents, at WILSON'S.

IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO GET GOOD TEA from your grocer, send to WILSON'S.

IF YOU WANT TO TASTE PURE OLD JAVA Coffee, 40 cents per pound, send to WILSON'S.

THOSE WHO LOVE GOOD TEA AND ARE able to appreciate it, can obtain it at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. There is no Tea in New York or Philadelphia that can equal our $1·60 Black.

N. B.—We have no objection to supplying those of our Philadelphia Tea Dealers who buy for cash, with our good Teas with the single exception of our $1·60 Black, as that Tea, when sold, cannot be replaced for any money. We shall reserve that for our own regular retail trade. It is like throwing pearls before swine to sell such magnificent Teas as that to people who cannot appreciate it. Address

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GEO. D. H. GILLESPIE, President.

DRAKE DE KAY, Secretary. 3 10 tuths rp

LUMBER.

1866.—FLOORING! FLOORING!! FLOORING! FLOORING!! 5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING. 4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING. 5-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING. 4-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING. 5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING. 4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING. ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING. STEP BOARDS. TRAIL PLANK.

1866.—PLASTERING LATHS!! PLASTERING LATHS, AT REDUCED PRICES. AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES. CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES. No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES. No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES. WHITE PINE SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!! LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!! RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE. RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

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First and second quality Yellow (4-4 5-4) and White (4-4) Flooring Boards.
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White Pine Sills, all sizes, Step Boards, 4-4, 5-4.
Hemlock Joist and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long, all widths.
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Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

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NEURALGIA, GOUT, ASTHMA,

These Terrible Afflictions and Painful Diseases Positively Conquered at Last.

BE CONVINCED BY CANDID TRUTH.

A CURE WARRANTED, OR THE MONEY RETURNED.

Remember, Used Inwardly.

There are no diseases treated with less success by Physicians than RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, GOUT, ASTHMA—few so prevalent, none so painful. The newly afflicted fly in relief to the many quack nostrums, which only produce worse effect, while sufferers for years, repent the thought of ever being cured, and the cry, my Doctor can't cure me, and I have spent thousands, trying to get well and am no better, is everywhere heard. It is no wonder the afflicted are suspicious and cautious, for they have just cause to be, for truthfully, upon solid facts, certified to by hundreds, there is no positive infallible genuine never-failing cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Gout, and Asthma at present known in this world other than Dr. FITLER'S Great Rheumatic Remedy, which defies your suspicions, and commands your confidence for the following reasons, viz:—

First. Because it is prepared from the original prescription of Doctor Joseph P. Fitler, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and now one of our oldest practising physicians.

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MORBID AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER, WEAKNESS OF NERVES, AND GENERAL DEBILITY OF THE WHOLE SYSTEM,

Treated with unprecedented success by

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The following GENTLEMEN, who have lately been cured under the treatment of Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER, have kindly permitted him to refer to them, and they would gladly bear testimony to the amount of BENEFIT derived from his TREATMENT:—

T. B. MCCREARY, Esq., No. 220 Walnut street.
—— SHOEMAKER, Esq., No. 205½ Walnut street.
ALAN