THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

Letter from Major-General G. A. Custer to J. W. Forney, Esq.

WASHINGTON, August 21.—J. W. Forney, Esq., Secretary United States Senate:—Departing from what I have ever considered a judicious custom, I deem it not only appropriate but incumbent upon me to correct the false impressions regarding my past and present position which at this time are being so assiduously disseminated throughout the country by a subsidized, unscrupulous, and fanatical press. It is to be expected, in times like the present, when a new political era is being inaugurated—an era which is destined to remodel and develop the character of our political structure—that the views and sentiments entertained by men, themselves the victims of passion and prejudice, will embrace a wide and unlimited scope, and that, blinded by resentment, their judgment beclouded, and impelled by malignant, unworthy, and most wicked ambition, none who endeavor to interpose an obstacle in their path, or who differ from them in opinion, can hope to escape their vilification and misrepresentation. A few of the most extreme radical journals have pretended to discover an inconsistency between the views embraced in my testimony before the Congressional Committee on Reconstruction, in March last, and in my present action as a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention, and a supporter of the principles enunciated in the resolutions and platform adopted by that illustrious national and patriotic assembly, composed of representatives from every State and territory in the Union, and therefore the first truly national Convention which has assembled in our country during the past six years. Prominent in this misrepresentation and wilful perversion of truth is the organ controlled and edited by yourself; and, were it not for the official position which you hold, I would not deem myself justified in referring to you or anything emanating from you.

I will not refer to the seditious and inflammatory epithets you applied to that Convention, of which I am proud to have been a member, but will only class them with your insidious and wicked harangues pronounced in the city of Philadelphia during the sitting of the Convention, in which you endeavored to stir the passions of what you supposed a mob to deeds of violence and blood. Neither will I occupy time in exposing your baseness in characterizing those gallant soldiers of the Union who took part in the Convention as being influenced by any but the highest, noblest, and most patriotic impulses which govern the human will. Much less were they, as you insinuate, tinctured with disloyalty. Such unwarranted, unjust, and unprovoked assertions come from you with bad grace when directed against those who, during the entire war, have freely and unselfishly perilled their lives to restore, defend, and perpetuate the principles of a constitutional Government, which you are laboring to destroy. What have you done or accomplished to justify you in maligning and traducing those whose patriotism has undergone the test of battle and is beyond impeachment?

My sole object in addressing you now is to correct the misrepresentations which have been made by you and other radical journals regarding my testimony concerning the condition of one, and a portion of another of the Southern States. In the first place, you would have your readers believe that I had submitted testimony in regard to the Southern States as a body, whereas I testified with reference to Texas and Western Louisiana alone, and particularly with reference to the former. Furthermore, before giving my evidence, I remarked to Senator Williams, of Oregon, who conducted the examination, that Texas had always been, more or less, regarded as a State in certain parts of which the local or domestic laws had little or no power; where citizens as a class were lawless, ungovernable, and uncontrolled by any other law than the one that "might makes right." Consequently, the condition of affairs as represented by me at that time (seven months ago) could not justly and wholly be considered as a result of the war, inasmuch as the same condition, to a certain extent, existed before the war. And to that class of population who were responsible for this condition of affairs did I refer when I stated that they "accepted the situation from motives entirely selfish." That a large number of the citizens of Texas, embracing the most intelligent and prominent men of the State, men, too, who have been prominently engaged in the Rebellion, accepted the situation in good faith, I know to be true. That the condition of the loyal men in that State would have been endangered by the complete withdrawal of the United States troops I do not entertain a doubt; but the danger would be shared by all classes.

It is universally known and conceded that the animosity existing between the partisans on the frontier of the Southern States was more bitter and unrelenting than that existing between the masses of the people North and South. Owing to the lawless character of a considerable portion of the population of Texas, I regarded it at that time as beyond the power of the civil government, unaided and unsupported by military authority, to preserve perfect peace and order within the limits of the State. I, therefore, in my testimony, which was given with reference to "that portion of the Southern country in which I have been," viz., Texas and Western Louisiana, gave it as my deliberate opinion that the people of that section of country were not at that time "in a proper condition," and had not manifested "a proper state of feeling to be restored to their former rights and privileges under the General Government," and that the national control over those States should be exercised by the Government "until satisfied that they may, without detriment, be entrusted with their former rights and privileges." I have herein briefly referred to those points of my testimony, in reference to which, through wilful perversion, the public were liable to be deceived.

And now, notwithstanding the prominence you gave to my testimony, as reproduced in the *Chronicle* of the 18th inst., under the captious heading of "Custer vs. Custer," etc. etc., thereby conveying the idea that the view entertained by me then differed widely from those I now entertain, I desire, notwithstanding the fact that "there are none so blind as they who refuse to see," to assure you that there exists a strict accordance between the opinions and sentiments then expressed and now advocated by me. And to prove that my suggestions set forth in the testimony referred to were in harmony with the course since maintained by the Administration, it will only be necessary to refer to the fact that the authority of the General Government has been confined in force in Texas in the form of a Provisional Government until within a very brief period, and that Texas, of all the Southern States, has been the last to elect State officers, and to attempt to inaugurate a State Government.

As to the propriety of my course in attending the National Union Convention I recognize in neither you, nor in those you represent, the right to question my motives. If I satisfy my God, my country, and my conscience, I achieve my highest aim; that my course has received the approval of the first and will ultimately, if not now, receive that of the second, is evidenced by the hearty approval of the third. As was so feelingly expressed by the distinguished statesman and patriot who presided over the deliberations of the Convention, "peace hath her victories none the less renowned than war;" and along with the many victories achieved upon many a hardly contested field, by the courage, fidelity, and perseverance of our noble and patriotic armies, and in which I am proud to have been an humble participant, I place as a crowning victory the harmonious assembling of that Convention, composed, as it was, of representatives from every State and Territory, men who for years past have been opposed to principle and policy, but who, casting aside all prejudices and personal feeling, assembled, intent but upon one purpose, and that purpose to secure the peace, prosperity, and preservation of the country. To achieve this grand purpose it seemed as if one and all were inspired by the sentiment, "Union, Concession, and Harmony—everything for the cause, nothing for men." And as a result of their deliberations, the platform and principles adopted by that Convention may be expressed in six words—National Integrity, Constitutional Liberty, Individual Rights. Upon this platform all who desire to promote peace, harmony, and justice throughout the length and breadth of our land may stand.

Those who desire to perpetuate strife, discord, and disunion, will reject it. Duty, as well as interest, demands that this Government shall be national; this cannot be as long as twenty-four States legislate for thirty-six States, and ten millions of our citizens are unrepresented. The Constitution makes each House of Congress the sole judge of the qualifications of its own members. It is not required by that instrument, nor is it demanded by any consideration of right or justice, that the two Houses of Congress should conjointly pass upon the qualifications and claims of members of either branch, and by no law or principle of free government can one or both Houses deprive an entire State of that fair representation to which, under the Constitution, it is entitled, unless by the exercise of an assumed power. You can testify with what earnestness I engaged in the late struggle, with what earnestness I fought until that struggle was declared ended, the victory won. With that same earnestness I still desire peace, that peace for which our armies contended. And now that the national authority is everywhere recognized, the doctrine of secession for ever settled, the public debt acknowledged, the Rebel debt repudiated, and peace, order, and harmony proclaimed in every State, it only remains for Congress "to receive to seats therein LOYAL Representatives from every State in allegiance to the United States, subject to the constitutional right of each House to judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members."

If a further vindication of my course was necessary, I might refer you to the proclamation of peace this day issued by the President of the United States. In that welcome document the President distinctly states, that by proclamation of April 2, 1865, issued subsequent to the date of my testimony, "there no longer existed any armed resistance of misguided citizens to the authority of the United States in any or all of the States, excepting only the State of Texas." Did not my evidence, which applied to Texas alone, accord with this view? And further, does not the President, in his proclamation of to-day, assert that "subsequent to the said 2d day of April, 1866, the insurrection in the State of Texas has been completely and everywhere suppressed and ended, and the authority of the United States has been successfully and completely established in the State of Texas, and now remains therein unresisted and undisputed, and such of the proper United States officers as have been duly commissioned within the limits of the said State are now in the undisturbed exercise of their official functions." This proves—1 That if you will compare the condition of affairs existing in Texas in March last, and as testified to by me, with the condition declared to exist by the proclamation of the President of one month later date, you will discover no discrepancy of opinion between the two. 2 If you desire to know by what principle of action I am now guided, I refer you to those parts of the President's proclamation already quoted, and to the final clause, in which he, the highest authority we recognize on earth, proclaims "that the insurrection is at an end, and that peace, order, tranquillity, and civil authority now exist in and throughout the whole of the United States of America."

G. A. CUSTER.

THE FENIANS.

Great Picnic at Buffalo—Over Fifteen Thousand Persons Present—The Canadians Watching Every Movement—Anticipated Attempt to Release the Fenian Prisoners in Canada—Movements of the Fenians in this City, Etc.

BUFFALO, August 21.—The long-talked-of and much-dreaded Fenian picnic was held to-day at the appointed place, Clinton Forest, and was, in every sense of the word, a decided success, though no attempt was made, or intended, to molest the loyal Canadians. At an early hour in the morning Buffalo was astir, and men were to be seen hurrying to and fro in their holiday attire, each wearing a green bow of ribbon or some such token of their nationality, while the green flag floated with the starry banner from the housetops of several prominent members of the Brotherhood. At 18 o'clock the line began to form on the terrace, with the right resting on Main street, and soon a salute of several guns, fired by the Fenian gun squad, announced all to be in readiness.

The procession then began to move, and was composed of about seven thousand men, consisting of the Veteran Corps, which is composed of honorably discharged soldiers; the Fenians wearing green shirts and caps, carrying rifles, followed by the bogus Queen's Own, the latter personating that body. The veterans bore their old battle-colors, while the Elevators' Association and other civic societies carried the Irish and American colors. Several bands of music accompanied them.

The route of march was down Main to Ohio street, thence to Michigan, to Exchange, up the latter to Main, and thence to the rendezvous at Clinton Forest.

Excursion boats left Buffalo every hour, all of which were crowded with the Fenians and their friends. On their way down, the breakwater opposite Fort Erie attracted much attention, and many hearty laughs were enjoyed at the expense of their neighbors, the Kanucks, who were very busy in riding up and down along the river bank, while the British gunboat *Robb* lay close into the wharf, watching every movement made with apparent anxiety.

At the grove the throng was immense, yet a more sober, quiet, or better conducted affair I have never witnessed. There could not have been less than fifteen thousand persons on the ground.

The great feature of the occasion was the sham battle, a counterpart of Limestone Ridge. So great was the desire of all present to witness this spectacle that it was late in the afternoon before a sufficient space could be cleared by the soldiers for the execution of the manœuvres. There were about two hundred Fenians and the same number of red-coats engaged, most of whom had actually participated in the fight which they represented. The affair was splendidly executed. The advance of the skirmishers of the Queen's Own, and the Fenians falling back, then the charge of the main body of the British, was made in fine order, and the Union Jack carried boldly, but the Fenians having drawn them on far enough soon changed their tactics, and with a wild yell threw themselves on the reds with a force irresistible, and charging, thus drove them before them in every direction at the point of the bayonet. Captain Glenner, of the Emmet Circle, personating Colonel Booker, was to be seen far in advance of his men on the retreat. The excitement then was intense, and the rapid and regular discharges of musketry produced a stirring effect, and the English Jack was soon torn from the flying standard-bearer and trampled under foot.

The crowd then dispersed to the speaker's stand, when Mr. Sherwood introduced General O'Neill to an audience of about five thousand persons who had assembled. He was received with the greatest enthusiasm by the people; women waved their handkerchiefs and men cheered again and again for the great Fenian leader.

In the morning, before proceeding to the picnic, General O'Neill, Colonels Star, Hoey, and ten others who were taken prisoners for breach of the neutrality laws, assembled at the United States District Court, before Judge Shipman, for the purpose of being discharged. Assistant District Attorney Tappan stated that a *nolle prosequi* had been entered, by order of the United States Attorney-General, in the case of those persons indicted at the past circuit of the district held at Canandaigua for the violation of the Neutrality act of 1818, and for their discharge, which was granted.

MADAME ANNA BISHOP.

Wreck of the Barque "Libelle" on Wake Island—The famous Opera Singer as Robinson Crusoe.

The Bremen barque *Libelle*, from San Francisco for Hong Kong, was totally lost on the night of March 4, on Wake Island. Among her passengers was Madame Anna Bishop, and the following letter from her to a gentleman of San Francisco, Cal., describes the catastrophe:—

GUAM, MARIANA ISLANDS, May 7.—You will be shocked to learn we have been wrecked on Wake Island on the 5th of March, and lost all. We were three weeks on the uninhabitable island. No water, and had to wait three days before we could get any from the ship. We had no clothing but what we stood in up to arriving on this island. The Governor and inhabitants have been most kind, and furnished us with a few materials to make up a little clothing. They have no stores here. We came, twenty-one of us, in an open boat fourteen hundred miles. How we wished it was to San Francisco! A perfect miracle our safe passage to this place. The captain of the *Libelle* left at the same time we did from Wake Island, in a small boat, with four of his men and three Chinese; but up to this time we have not heard of them.

We are here a month to day. The Governor has sent a schooner to Wake Is and for the specie saved from the wreck, and we have to wait its return to take us to Manila, where we hope to commence operations. Mr Van Reed and the Japanese are allowed to go with this to Hong Kong. You cannot imagine how we suffered all one night, from nine o'clock P. M. till eight A. M., thinking every moment would be our last; but the Almighty was watching over us poor sinners!

Mr. Schultz, Mr. Lascelles, and Maria, are with us.

Truly yours, ANNA BISHOP SCHULTZ.

AMUSEMENTS.

Those of our citizens who visit the Festival of Thursday, August 23d, instant, at Engel & Wolf's farm, will find it every way worthy of attention. It will be in every respect an occasion of much interest, and it is really a duty to aid in every effort to improve the standard of out door festivities.

—Chin Shing Sheang, a Chinese convert, who had been baptized in China, but removed to San Francisco, California, has been ordained as an elder in the Church of Converted Chinese Converts in that city. The Church is under the care of the Presbytery of California.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.*]

UNION DEMONSTRATION IN THE SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—Last evening a grand demonstration of the "Boys in Blue" and other Republicans of the Sixth Congressional District was to have been held at Norristown. The town was crowded with visitors from the surrounding boroughs and townships, desirous of hearing Hon. William D. Kelley, who was announced as the main speaker of the evening. Great enthusiasm prevailed, and the meeting bid fair to be a great success. Just prior to the hour fixed for the opening, a terrible storm of rain and wind passed over the town, and effectually put an end to anything like a formal outdoor meeting. It was resolved, therefore, to postpone the demonstration temporarily.

From this conclusion the vast crowd vigorously dissented, but the committee being inexorable, it was resolved to have at least an *impromptu* gathering. Accordingly the "Boys in Blue" turned out with torches and music, and marched down to serenade Judge Kelley. The Judge was introduced by William M. Runkel, Esq., and was most enthusiatically cheered, the enthusiasm of the crowd not being dampened even by the heavy shower of falling rain. He spoke for a few moments with his usual eloquence and power in denunciation of President Johnson, and in behalf of the Congressional plan of reconstruction. He was followed in a brief speech by Lewis Ashmead, Esq., of Philadelphia, at the close of which the large assemblage dispersed, with cheers for Geary and Kelley.

THE LATE CAPTAIN E. F. KOEHLER.—The late Captain E. F. Koehler was taken suddenly ill on Sunday night last, and died at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, of Asiatic cholera. He was aged about 36 years, and was a member of the bar. He studied law with Colonel James Page. He was an active member of the State Fencibles before the war, and went with that company into the three months' service at the beginning of the war. Afterwards he raised the color company of the 114th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served with distinction in it during the entire war. He was present and engaged in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Kelley's Ford, Minehill, Auburn, Guinea's Station, and numerous other engagements. He was judge-advocate on General Birney's staff for a long time, and did very effective service in that capacity. Captain Koehler leaves a wife and one child. The officers of the late 114th Regiment will meet at 2 o'clock this afternoon to take measures for attending the funeral, which will take place at 2 P. M. to-morrow, to go to South Laurel Hill.

MEETING OF NATIONAL UNION REPUBLICAN PARTY.—A meeting was held last evening at the "Seven Stars" hotel, at Frankford, and officers chosen for the ensuing year, as follows:—President, Joseph T. Vankirk; Vice-President, Watson Comly; Secretary, Thomas T. Holme; Treasurer, Israel Foster.

The following resolutions were then read, and adopted unanimously:—

Resolved, That the delegates from the ward to the City Convention be and they are hereby instructed to support the nominees of the Convention of the "Boys in Blue," held August 1, 1866, viz.:—General Joshua T. Owen for Clerk of Quarter Sessions, and Captain Harry Conner for City Commissioner.

Resolved, That the delegates from this Ward to the Congressional Convention are instructed to vote for no man for Congress unless he is *known* to be in favor of the measures adopted by Congress and opposed to the policy pursued by Andrew Johnson.

The meeting was addressed by Hon. Edward E. Lee (candidate for re-election for representative of the Seventeenth District) in support of the resolutions.

EXCITABLE INDIVIDUALS.—Thomas Phelon and William Phelon were arrested at a late hour last night in the neighborhood of Sixth and Race streets, for creating a disturbance. They are both middle-aged men, and although brothers, are in the habit of quarrelling with each other. Last night they got into a scuffle, and not being satisfied with pummelling each others' faces, they in their excitement and wrath aroused the whole neighborhood with cries of "bloody murder." Their cries attracted a policeman to the spot, and they were both conveyed to the Station House. This morning they had a hearing before Alderman Godbou, who fined them for disorderly conduct, and dismissed them with a severe reprimand.

ON A "STRIKE."—Thomas Daguen was arrested this morning in that classic locality, Bedford street, for committing an assault and battery on a female while in his cups. The affair took place in the house No. 530. It seems that he got into a difficulty with a young woman who had a tongue that was sharper than a two-edged sword. Seeing that she was getting the best of him in "Billingsgate," Daguen undertook to settle the debate by the use of the "knock-down argument," and while engaged in that method of disputation, was summarily taken before Alderman Tittermary, who committed him for committing the assault.

A BRUTE OF A HUSBAND.—A fellow named Allen Maxfield was arrested yesterday on the charge of committing assault and battery. The accused did not attack a man, as he was too cowardly for that, but was beating his wife and children in a most brutal manner. He has been in the habit of doing this for some months past, while on his drunken sprees, until the neighbors had to take notice of it. He was arrested at his residence in Deal street, below Frankford road. After a hearing this morning, Alderman Clouds held him in $500 bail to answer the charge of assault and battery.

A THIEF WITH A SWEET TOOTH.—John Boyle yesterday, about noon, went into a house in West Philadelphia, and seeing a bag containing several pounds of sugar on a table, he confiscated it for his own use and made off with it. He also took some clothing that had been left in the house. Fortunately he was observed and followed, and pointed out to an officer as he was crossing the Wire bridge. He was arrested, and had to disgorge his plunder yesterday afternoon. This morning he had a hearing before Alderman Allen, who committed him to answer the charge of larceny.

A MISTAKE.—The United States Hotel at Atlantic City will not be closed, as announced by a great many unauthorized persons. It will be kept open, as usual, for the reception of guests until further notice. It is with much pleasure that we are enabled to say this, as this well-known house is too well known and appreciated to afford to lose its accommodations during the remainder of the season.

GRAND HARVEST-HOME AT BEVERLY.—There will be a great gathering to-morrow at Beverly for the purpose of making arrangements for building a Methodist church. Rev. Dr. Carrow, of this city, will deliver an oration, after which a sumptuous banquet will be discussed.

PERFECTLY NEW DESCRIPTION OF A NOVEL HERO.—"Reginald's features were highly expressive of a 'big thing,' and 'I can't see it.' His eyes seldom flashed or sparkled, for fear of setting fire to his hair, whose hue far excelled that of the carrot. The size and weight of his many feet filled with respectful astonishment and awe all the worms and beetles that crossed his path. As for grace or gentility of manner, his lofty mind despised them. In order to please the ladies, he always had his garments well adorned with grease-spots and patches; and neither cheapness, elegance, nor durability could tempt him to purchase a new suit from

"TOWER HALL,
"No. 518 MARKET STREET.
"BENNETT & CO."

A CONSCIENTIOUS APOTHECARY will sell only such preparations as he knows to be valuable. The fact that every reputable druggist in the country keeps a constant supply of *MARSDEN'S CALISAYA TONIC*, is ample proof that its efficacy has been thoroughly tested. It is no nostrum, made up of nobody knows what, but a pure extract of the Calisaya Bark, the most approved tonic in the Materia Medica. *Depot, No. 437 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnson, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

A TERRIBLE COLLAPSE has taken place in the financial affairs of Europe. Whether this could have been prevented or can be remedied by the wisest measures is doubtful; but the fearful collapse which makes the critical stages of the Cholera, can be certainly prevented by the use of *MARSDEN'S ASIATIC CHOLERA CURE. Depot, No. 437 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

STANDARD HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.—The agent of Humphrey's Homœopathic Specifics has received a very important addition to his list of Humphreys' Specific Homœopathic Remedies in the shape of Specific No. 34, which cures diphtheria and ulcerated sore throat. These specifics have obtained a wide celebrity among medical practitioners, and are very largely used by them, being prompt, efficient, reliable, and convenient. An extended advertisement in another column gives a list of the different specifics, the diseases which they remedy, and the prices. The cases for family use are especially worthy of attention and also the new department of veterinary specifics. The headquarters of Humphreys' Specific Homœopathic Medicine Co. is at No. 562 Broadway, New York.—*Boston Traveller.*

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN-KILLER derives much of its popularity from the simplicity attending its use, which gives it a peculiar value in a family. The various diseases which may be reached by it, and in their incipient stages eradicated, are among those which are peculiarly fatal if suffered to run; but the curative magic of this preparation at once disarms them of their terrors. In all respects it fulfils the conditions of a popular medicine.

MULTITUDES OF PEOPLE REQUIRE AN ALTERATIVE, to restore the healthy action of their systems and correct the derangements that creep into it. Sarsaparillas were used and valued until several impositions were palmed off upon the public under this name. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is no imposition.

MOST REMARKABLE CURE OF RHEUMATISM.—Mrs. Kenney, Ridge road, above Poplar, suffered over twenty years; now well. Dr. Fitler's Remedy again.

"NEEDLES' CAMPHOR TROCHES," known to be a reliable and prompt cure for Choleraic Symptoms, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, etc. For sale by Druggists, and the maker, C. H. Needles, Twelfth and Race streets. Every one should keep them at hand. 50c. per box.

NOW THAT THE WIGWAM is closed, and the summer nearly so, let us all show our joyous feeling by getting a new suit of Clothing at Charles Stokes & Co.'s one price, under the Continental.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No 730 Chesnut street.

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Manufacturers. Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, No. 730 Chesnut street.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

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WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

LINDER—LOCKREY.—On Monday evening, April 2, by the Rev John B. McCorkill, Mr. JOHN A LINDER to Miss JOSEPHINE LOCKREY, both of this city.

ROONEY—PITTINGER.—On the 21st instant, at St Patrick's Church, Mr JAMES E. ROONEY, of Baltimore, to Miss PHIL PITTINGER of Emmitsburg, Md.

DIED.

BOYLE.—On the 21st instant, after a lingering illness, JOHN M. BOYLE, aged 21 years

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of B. V. Foundry of St. Patrick's Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 3931 Hampton street (below Twenty-first above Lombard), on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Cathedral Cemetery.

BYERLY.—On the 21st instant, Mrs. MARY BYERLY, relict of the late George Byerly, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Thomas Brown, No. 410 Worth street, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Romaine's Cemetery.

CLAY.—On the 20th instant, MARY, daughter of the late George F. and Elizabeth Clay, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mrs. Catharine Clay, S. E. corner of Second and Thompson streets, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

KOEHLER.—On the 21st instant, E. FORREST KOEHLER, in the 37th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, also the members of the 114th Regiment P. V., and the Southwark Hose Company, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1005 S. Fifth street, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

RUTHERFORD.—On the 19th inst., JOHN RUTHERFORD, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and male friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1832 Wallace street, on Wednesday next, the 22d instant at 4 o'clock P. M.

SHIELDS.—On the morning of the 20th instant, JAMES SHIELDS, aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his sister, Mrs. William Coulter, No. 26 N. Twenty-first street, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Woodlands.

SMALL STENCIL PLATES FOR MARKING Linen and Clothing, Brands for Marking Tools or Cattle, Steel Figure and Letter Punches, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

TOBACCO NEEDLES FOR THOSE WHO are Curing Tobacco, enabling them to string the stalks upon laths or slats very quickly. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

AT THE BOTTOM OF YOUR COAL-BIN there is often enough good Coal buried among the dust to pay for several Coal and Ash-sifters. It may, therefore, be economical to buy a Patent Sifter or Sieve, of which we have a variety.
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J. Edgar Thomson,	Samuel T. Bodine,
George Nugent,	John Aikman,
Hon James Pollock,	Henry K. Bennett,
Albert C. Roberts,	Hon Joseph Allison,
P. B. Mingle,	Isaac Hazlehurst.
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HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

Have proved, from the most ample experience, an entire success: Simple, Prompt, Efficient, and Reliable. They are the only Medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple that mistakes cannot be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to be always reliable.

No.		Cents.
1.	Cures FEVERS, Congestions and Inflammations	25
2.	" WORMS, Worm Fever, Worm Colic, etc	25
3.	" CRYING COLIC, or Teething of Infants	25
4.	" DIARRHŒA of children or adults	25
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