

OUR SATURDAY NIGHT SUPPER TABLE SERIES

A MEAT FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES, AND A CURE FOR HYPOCHONDRIA, HYPOCHIRIA, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A BY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR. ALMANAC AND DIARY.

BRIEF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEEK.

August. Monday, 27.—Summer vacation commenced at Washington.

Tuesday, 28.—Arrival of the "Policy" man in Philadelphia, by the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, Secretary Seward and others accompanying him.

Wednesday, 29.—Board of Aldermen in New York make arrangements to receive the President. They invite Seward, Astor, and others to share the honors with them, provided they foot the bill.

Thursday, 30.—Capture of the White Crow at Manassas, and of President Johnson by the Aldermen at the Battery in New York.

Friday, 31.—Political Conventions meet. The "Boys in Blue," if they keep on campaigning, it will be "Blue rain" to their Copperhead antagonists.

September. Saturday, 1.—SERIES COLUMN DAY.—The Editor, having accompanied the President across the Ferry Boat, from Walnut Street Wharf to Camden, is much struck with the importance of being President, and having a "pass" on all the boats.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TOWER.

He Leaves Camden, N. J., Forever! HE "GOES THROUGH" NEW JERSEY.

MR. SEWARD THE "PUNCH" OF THE PARTY.

SPEECHES, Etc. Etc.

BY OUR OWN REPORTER.



THE PRESIDENT ON THE TOWER.

CAMDEN, August 29.—The Presidential party, which is another new party in the field, has just come up the Slip from the State Rights, not the first Slip the President has had between himself and State rights, as the late news from New Orleans testifies; however, "slips go over," and this one at the ferry came near doing it on account of the crowd breaking one of the hanging chains, but it having a "check," prevented any serious mishap happening to those traveling cabinet-makers.

Major-General Butterfield, the representative of the citizens' committee of New York, now joined the excursionists, showing, as Mr. Seward said, "the New Yorkers knew which side of their bread was buttered." We tried to get around Captain Heath, of the State Rights, so as to get a choice position, but the Captain measuring 8 feet 7 1/2 inches in circumference, prevented that piece of strategy by us; consequently part of our report is written under disadvantageous circumstances, and the balance of it under forty minutes.

FISH HOUSE.—The illustrious party halted to receive the cheers of a picnic that was here spending the day. Secretary Seward made a speech, in which he said that he thought no thought or studied no principle out which went to make the Fish House, on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, the very best place for picnics in this great country. (Applause.)

RIVERBOS.—This neat Quaker settlement was next reached, but the train did not stop long enough for us to notice any peculiarity of the place, if we except the Episcopal Church near the station, which has its bell, containing the bell, sitting on the ground behind the church. We believe the cause of it was that the minister, on account of the limited finances of the Episcopal Society, had to be his own sexton and bell-ringer, and in deference to his aversion to going up stairs, and not being "High Church" in the sense of climbing a steeple, the deacons, different from Mahomet, brought the bell to the ringer.

It was once said that this was originally settled by Quakers emigrating from Penn's Manor, in Bucks county, Pa., but Penn's Manor and the manner of these Quakers are so different, that great doubts exist as to the truth of the statement; besides, Penn's belief was what is known as Orthodox, but these Friends savor more of the Splatterdocks, of which great quantities are cultivated near their dwellings on the Delaware.

The train now moved on at a rapid rate, passing several ambitious towns and individuals on the route, amid demonstrations of great joy, considering there were no Government offices, until it arrived at Progress; here the train held up to let a sloop loaded with watermelons and cantelopes pass through the Hancock's Bridge. While waiting here the Mayor, Postmaster, Constable, Pound-keeper, Hotel-organizer, and Bridge-tenders, waited upon the party and tendered it the freedom of the city, which was not much of a gift, considering the cows, dogs, and goats have it now; but they also refreshed the distinguished guests with a glass of lager all around.

The "Flagman" signalling the bridge "all right," the train now passed on, arriving at Delanco in safety in two minutes after leaving Progress on the other side of the creek.

said that he had heard of people before now being melancholy in view of the dangers of the Republic (hear, hear); but never before did he hear of any person being Watermeloncholy, (Great applause.) And he would here, in all soberness say, that he had never thought a thought or studied a principle but which went to the improvement of the Watermelons and Cantelopes raised around Delanco, (Cheers and a "tiger.") He was also happy to refer the citizens to the distinguished guests of the Army and Navy who are now with them, General Grant and Admiral Farragut, who are now busily engaged cleaning the seeds out of another Cantelope, which they are doing as effectually as they did the seeds of discord in our great country the past five years—immense cheering, during which the train moved off, while the President stood on the back platform of the cars, waving a fine piece of Watermelon to the patriotic crowd, who can't elope with him.



THE PRESIDENT BIDDING FAREWELL TO THE DELAWARE.

BEVERLY.—The train halted for a few minutes in this thriving manufacturing city to receive the congratulations of the citizens and an address from the "Little Wanderers," which are daily turned out from the largest factory in the place, and indeed it is the only establishment now running. Mr. Seward here introduced the President to a descendant of the first Secessionist, one of the "Burr" family, as he jocosely remarked, while he facetiously stuck in the President's coat-tail some two or three sand-burrs, which he had just picked off of the clothes of the Mayor of Beverly, who was standing on the platform. Mr. Seward here made a speech to the "Little Wanderers" and to the Ladies and Gentlemen in charge of them. He said:—"We, the President, General Grant, and Admiral Farragut, were Big Wanderers. (Cheers.) They had wandered all over the land the past five years, and had no country they could call their own. (Cheers.) The gentlemen who were appointed to office under Lincoln's Administration are also Wanderers, or soon will be, as they will have no office they can call their own. At this latter remark the village Postmaster left. Mr. Seward continuing, said that he had thought no thought or studied a principle, but which went to increase the accommodations for Little Wanderers throughout the Republic in general and of Beverly in particular. (Immense cheering.)

MR. SEWARD MAKING HIS LITTLE WANDERING SPEECH.

BURLINGTON.—The cars reached here at 9 o'clock with the Presidential party in good order, except that they wanted greasing, which was immediately done by one of the employes of the road. A number of gentlemen here pressed forward to shake hands with the President, but their hands were shaking so much before they reached the President, and, indeed, not only their hands, but their whole frame, with the agree, that it was impossible to get up an intelligent shake, and which is on such intimate terms with the inhabitants of this old-established stand that they have come to consider themselves, as Mr. Seward expressed it, "great shakes." After a proper amount of shaking was done inside and outside of the cars, the train moved off. In answer to calls for a speech, Mr. Seward referred them to tomorrow's papers for some of his.



MR. SEWARD MAKING HIS LITTLE WANDERING SPEECH.

BORDENTOWN.—The train passed through here amid cheers and the waving of hats, which Mr. Seward said seemed to touch the President on the "raw," and when asked for an explanation by General Grant, he said he meant the "burrah," at which the whole party laughed immoderately, and took drink.

Another letter appeared in the Times of yesterday, to which we invite the attention of our radical contemporaries. It came from our New Orleans correspondent, whose reports in relation to the riot had been accepted by them as the best received from that city. Having ignored the trustworthiness of the writer on the general subject, they cannot well undervalue his testimony in the present instance. And what are the leading points of his communication? In the first place he depreciates the "ridiculous exaggeration and gross misrepresentation" which have been witnessed in connection with the riot. He lays the blame—reasonably, we think—upon two classes of extremists: the extreme radicals, and the extreme Southern extremists whom the war has not driven off the stage.



VIEW OF THE CITY OF TRENTON, N. J.

TRENTON.—The train stopped here five minutes and the President and party stepped out on the railroad platform, when Mr. Mayor Mills, of Trenton, said it was his pleasure to introduce to him the President of the City Council; who then went on to say that that great city was the capital of New Jersey. It was here that Washington crossed the Delaware, and it was here General McClellan spent a couple of months of pleasant autumn weather, after he spent all of the summer with his soldiers in the swamps of Chickahominy, and himself in the gunboats; it was here that the celebrated "mountain partridge" was first discovered. This is classic ground—the planks of this platform you stand upon, Mr. President, are all sound, and so are you who stand upon them. (Cheers.)

After the cheering of the crowd had ceased President Johnson returned his sincere thanks for the kind demonstration of the citizens, and said he was familiar with all of the events referred to by the eloquent gentleman who had preceded him, and those events he should ever hold in remembrance. Salutes were fired, and the band, in respect to the party, played the National air:—"Hail to the chief who pay in advance is." After which Mr. Seward stepped forward and said:—"Gentlemen and Fellow-citizens of New Jersey:—You see before you General Grant, who

represents the Army; Admiral Farragut, who represents the Navy; the President, who represents the Union; and the speaker, who represents himself—as best he can. (Great cheering.) Gentlemen, when I see your noble city, your beautiful bridge across the Delaware, your patient mules on the tow-path of the canal, I am reminded of the industry and enterprise of your citizens; and I have not thought a thought or studied a principle but which went to make the city of Trenton the great city of the State for canal locks and mules. (Cheers.) My funds having now run out, leaving me just enough to get back again on the return train, and the conductor saying that they were not carrying dead-heads now, I was unable to accompany the distinguished party further. It was rumored that the party might stop at New York on their way through; they may do so, but it is my opinion if they are going to stop at every place that can raise a post office, the Douglas monument in Washington square in your own city.

BIBLICAL. The President, in his archeological speech in this city, said our first parents, Adam and Eve, were tailors, and as he was once a tailor he wished to have the credit of a distinguished precedent in his profession. We would inform the President, who challenges history in the matter, that he has no need to be ashamed of his ancestors, Adam and Eve, for besides being their own tailors, they also had a sugar plantation, at least we judge so, as among the first things they did was to begin raising Cain.

SPIRITUAL FACTS. Dr. JOLLY, a French statistician, says that in 1840 the consumption of alcohol in Paris was equivalent annually to seven quarts to each individual, but now the average is twenty-six quarts. One Parisian drinks one quart of whisky in four days. That must be JOLLY.

NO "FALSE CALVES" THERE. We see that Governor Bullock, of Massachusetts, addressed the Cattle Show at Montpelier this week. The exhibition was for the good of the public Weal.

THE NEW YORK PRESS. EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

THE SOUTHERN EXTREMISTS. Great importance is attached in certain quarters to the gathering which is to be known in radical history as "The Southern Loyalists' Convention." The opponents of the Administration have been busy for weeks, in organizing delegations from the North and West to welcome and sustain those who are represented as pre-eminently the custodians of loyalty in the Southern States. The Northern supporters of the Congressional policy of disunion are to muster at Philadelphia in full force, that they may sympathize with their brethren from the South, and demonstrate to the country the existence of a Southern party in their favor. It will not be amiss, therefore, to watch the proportion which the south will bona fide contribute to the Convention, and so to test the genuineness of the pretensions which are urged in its behalf. The names attached to the invitation as originally issued were not calculated to produce a very favorable impression, since some of them cannot pretend even to be residents of the South, while others, like Hamilton, are notorious deserters of character and standing among the Southern people.

The anxiety of the radicals to insure a numerically strong attendance has been another suspicious circumstance. It has looked like a consciousness of the unreal nature of the affair as an expression of any noticeable element in Southern society; the Northern delegations being relied upon to make up by their numbers and talk for the lack of real Southern resources. It shows the means that have been resorted to by the handful of radicals who centre in Alexandria to get up what purports to be a delegation from Virginia, the larvae of the nomination is exposed, and the fraud involved in it established. Of thorough radicals, such as the judicial Underwood and the detestable Bolt, Virginia cannot produce a hundred, all told, and considerably less than half of this number have arrogated to themselves the right to choose delegates to the "Loyalists' Convention."

This might be tolerated, perhaps, if those who have been named as delegates were willing to appear in that capacity. But our correspondent informs us that in this respect the published list is a piece of knavery. The respectable names upon it are names not of radicals, but of Union men, who are supporters of the movement already inaugurated. A letter appears from one gentleman who so declares over his signature, and others are mentioned who were at Philadelphia during the recent proceedings, and are hearty in their support of the President. Taking Virginia as an illustration, we incline to the opinion that "The Southern Loyalists' Convention" will prove as fictitious a display, so far as the South is concerned, as anything gotten up under the auspices of Mr. Hamilton might be expected to be. A few days will enable us to return to the chaff. Meanwhile this exposure of the sham attempted in Virginia is rich in suggestions.

Another letter appeared in the Times of yesterday, to which we invite the attention of our radical contemporaries. It came from our New Orleans correspondent, whose reports in relation to the riot had been accepted by them as the best received from that city. Having ignored the trustworthiness of the writer on the general subject, they cannot well undervalue his testimony in the present instance. And what are the leading points of his communication? In the first place he depreciates the "ridiculous exaggeration and gross misrepresentation" which have been witnessed in connection with the riot. He lays the blame—reasonably, we think—upon two classes of extremists: the extreme radicals, and the extreme Southern extremists whom the war has not driven off the stage.

The radicals abuse the South, insult the Southerners, and land the negroes as the superior people; the fire-eaters, in return, ostracize the Northerner, and resent his efforts to obtain negro suffrage. Both classes are nuisances. And to these classes, and these alone, may the riot be attributed. Both continue active at work. The radicals declare that the illegal Convention which was the immediate occasion of the trouble shall yet be held; and the fire-eaters, while indicating the conventionists shield the police, by whom lives were wantonly sacrificed. The great body of the people are united in opposition to the radicals and in condemnation of the Mayor and his minions. Upon this head our correspondent's statement is in harmony with General Sheridan's reports. They corroborated, it may be accepted as conclusive. And it suffices to vindicate the South generally, and the city of New Orleans in particular, from the accusations of which these deplorable occurrences have been the pretext.

Passing from Louisiana to Missouri, we meet the extremists in another aspect. At New Orleans the radicals are an insignificant minority, effective only for mischief. In Missouri they have the upper hand. They have enacted laws to suit their purposes, instituted laws to pervert the exclusive power, and have in Governor Fletcher a willing instrument in their plans. See, then, what Missouri is under radical rule! It is the theatre of insult, violence, and murder, perpetrated by the radicals, without a syllable of protest from the Governor to protect the lives and property of his political opponents. Outrages which, when heard of in Texas or Mississippi are pardoned by the radicals as evidence of anarchy, but which so completely exemplify the nature of radicalism when allowed unchecked development. Outside of St. Louis, Union men, as we understand the term, seem no longer to have rights. The Governor virtually prohibits all but radicals from voting, and permits the formation of ruffianly organizations to secure by force the control of the polls. Neither age nor sex affords a shield against outrage; insulting, injurious, and robbing with impunity persons whose crime is their aversion to radicalism. Yet the journals which demand the arraignment of Mayor Monroe for murder have not uttered a syllable in behalf of the Governor Fletcher, although he is the true offender. And when a suggestion is heard that the military interference which has been deemed justifiable in case of New Orleans may also become necessary to protect the Unionists of Missouri in the exercise of their constitutional rights, an indignant protest is uttered against executive "usurpation." But the justification would be the same in both cases. And the Civil Rights act, aimed by the radicals at the cotton-growing States, may first be brought into play against their own partisans in Missouri. The process would be poetically just, though not pragmatically agreeable to Governor Fletcher and his friends.

THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION AND ITS CHAIRMAN. The Republican National Convention, which nominated Mr. Lincoln for President and Mr. Johnson for Vice-President, appointed, as is customary with such bodies, an Executive Committee. The only duties with which such a Committee is charged are, first, to organize itself by appointing proper officers; and, secondly, to meet under the call of its Chairman, to fix the time and place of holding, and issue the call for assembling, the next National Convention. In the usual course of things the Republican Executive Committee would not meet until the year 1868.

But Mr. Raymond, the duly elected Chairman, having attended the Philadelphia Convention, the radical members of the Executive Committee fell into a great rage, and determined to depose him from his chairmanship, and elect him from the Committee. They would thereby formally excommunicate him, and by implication all other Republicans who favor the Philadelphia movement. But the scheme encounters this difficulty—that Mr. Raymond is not a member of the Committee, and has no authority to call a meeting of the Committee, and he is not very likely to lend himself to the radicals to be his own executioner. Some members of the Committee, therefore, issued a call, in disregard of the authority of the Executive Committee, for a meeting of the Executive Committee at Philadelphia on the 1st of September, that is, next Monday. They, of course, supposed that Mr. Raymond and his friends in the Committee would not obey the irregular and unauthorized call, and that the radicals who did so smoothly through the form of deposing him and appointing a new Chairman without opposition. It would then be proclaimed all over the country, in all the radical newspapers, that Mr. Raymond, and with him all the Republicans favoring the highest authority, to be outside the pale of the Republican party.

Mr. Raymond, with admirable coolness and tact, the day after he received the call, issued a circular to the Executive Committee, to be held on the same day, but at the Astor House in this city. His radical adversaries were quick to see the effect of this new call, being only authorized by a new call of a public meeting, and having the Philadelphia meeting in the attitude of bolters and seceders, who, at the very time a regular meeting of the Executive Committee is to be held, are outside of the meeting in opposition to it; thus putting themselves in precisely the position where they were trying to put Mr. Raymond.

Mr. Raymond's call created a great flutter among the radicals, who saw themselves in a fair way to be foiled. Nothing remained for them but to boldly deny Mr. Raymond's authority to call a meeting of the Executive Committee. But this denial, to be of any avail, must be supported by some sort of a public manifesto; and Governor Ward, of New Jersey, presuming on his prominence, addressed a public letter to Mr. Raymond, declining to attend the meeting he had called, announcing his intention to take part in the Philadelphia meeting, and telling him that by his apostasy he had forfeited the title under which he called the Astor House meeting had been called. Governor Ward, in his suit; for, as he asserts, Mr. Raymond is already divested of his chairmanship, so that other members of the Committee cannot acknowledge it, it is superfluous to call a meeting to depose him. It may be said, indeed, that the Committee needs a new chairman. But this would be said to no purpose, since the committee will be just as competent to appoint a new chairman in 1868, as it is in 1866; and if a meeting can be called without a chairman now, it could equally be called without a chairman then. In truth, the Philadelphia meeting is called merely to put Mr. Raymond outside the party, and his call has driven the radicals to stability themselves by declaring the work already done which they are going to Philadelphia to undertake. If Mr. Raymond is chairman, they are seceders in holding an outside meeting while the regular one is in session. If he is not, there is no need of their meeting to put him out.

Mr. Raymond has published a civilly contemptuous reply to Governor Ward, in which the impertinence of the latter is warmly rebuked. Mr. Raymond says he has no desire to hold the office of chairman of the Committee against the wishes of its members; but he has called the Astor House meeting in order to give them an opportunity to act; and that an irregular meeting will not be recognized as having any authority. This puts the radicals "between the Devil and the deep sea." The fittest thing they could do would be to attend the Astor House meeting, and if they found themselves in a minority, let Mr. Raymond out in regular form. But they have precluded themselves from this course by denying his authority to call a meeting. Mr. Raymond has, therefore, succeeded in putting them in a position where, if they hold their Philadelphia meeting, they publish themselves as bolters and seceders from the regular Republican organization, thus making them fall into the self-same pit they were digging for him.

PUBLIC DECENCY. The President of the United States, impudently attended, is on a speaking tour through the country. Very large crowds are naturally attracted to see and hear him. All who see fit unite to do him honor, and those who do not—(witness the Philadelphia Councils)—are assailed as wanting in respect for his high office. Yet the President chooses, in his wondrous harangues, to make such remarks as the following from the balcony of the Delmonico's on Wednesday evening:—"I will not thank God that I have the power to repeat it, what I have said elsewhere before, that the August Convention which met at Philadelphia, in the midst of enemies and those who

are opposed to the restoration of the Union of these States, was to me a cheering indication that we should some day see the end of the South. The rebellion has been completely crushed in the South. It is now to fight the enemies of the Union in the North. God being willing, and with your help, I intend to fight the battle with Northern traitors!"

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