

Evening Telegraph

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET. PUBLISHED DAILY, except on Sundays, Holidays, and the first day of each month, when it is published on the 1st.

To Correspondents. No notice can be taken of any communication unless it is accompanied by the name and address of the writer, and unless the communication is so enclosed as to admit of its being sent to the printer without injury to the contents.

To Advertisers. Owing to the great increase in the circulation of this paper, it is necessary to add a few words as to the manner in which the advertisements should be prepared.

THE WAR NEWS. Lieutenant-General Grant is on a visit to General Sheridan, for the purpose of discussing the latter relative to the execution of a future plan of operations, and for observing what force may be necessary to insure victory in the Shenandoah valley, and a rapid general of Early in case of his retreat.

A HAZARD WITHOUT ODDS. This is no common struggle for office. The coming election will not merely decide who shall fill the Presidential chair during the next four years; it will not only decide whether the policy of the Democratic party, or that of the Republican, shall govern our national councils, but it will, in point of fact, decide whether we are to have a policy at all; whether we shall have a nation at all; whether there shall be in the future a great Power called the United States, or whether there shall be a knot of feeble confederates, wrangling among themselves and despised by the world, until their weakness shall become so general, that some really great Power shall say, "Come, why allow these brawlers to disturb the peace of mankind any longer? Let us give them the blessings of civilization and a settled form of government, and establish another monarchy, as we did in Mexico, and so make room for another son of some royal or imperial race to sit upon a Western throne!"

It is a desideratum that industry shall be active, there must be a quick demand and large consumption for the articles produced. Were it not for fashion, three-fourths of our looms and nine-tenths of the labor that gives bread to womankind of our cities, would be withdrawn. It is on this account, and in proof of its providential ordination, that in exact proportion as population becomes dense, means of refined employment multiply; and as raw text material increases in supply, machinery multiplies to convert it into fabrics, and fashion demands quarterly and monthly changes to use up the great production.

It is in this way that the industrial revolution of the Union, met by negotiations, looking to the peaceful restoration of the country as it was, with all the rights and privileges, so long arrogated by the slaveocracy, restored and legalized.

The leaders in the work of training the Chicago platform are in favor of recognizing the Rebellion; of entering into negotiations with its authorities; and either forming a Confederacy with them (of course, on their own terms), or else of peacefully, that is to say, meanly and basely, acknowledging that we have been wrong from the beginning, and that they have the right to dismember our country; to attack and possess our forts, arsenals, and dock-yards; that we were wrong to defend our Capital from attack; and that the United States of America is a thing of the past.

General McClellan would, so he says, if necessary, continue the war until the Union is restored, but with the comforting assurance to the Rebels that in no case are they to be worse off than they were before the war. That they may either fight on, or come into the Union again, as they please, but whenever they come in of their own accord, we will restore all their slaves, and put them exactly on the old footing; and, if they don't like this, the Union must be preserved—they must be conquered; but that they may be under no unecessity for the result, he tells them that they shall be restored to their original status.

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Among the fashionable attentions of the present day, there is one that deserves the severest condemnation. We allude to the custom of residents of Philadelphia making their purchases in New York, and spending large amounts in the shops of Broadway, when the identical goods can be purchased in our own city at a lower price.

What a saying of the barking and waste of newspaper power there would be, if men would confer their writings to subjects they understand! Often have we sighed over the waste of moral force exhibited in growing diatribes on the folly, and destructive tendency of fashion. Now men, whose impudent diatribes thus invade the sole and undisputed realm of women, ought (as women quietly rebuke) to be ashamed of themselves. Have they not

enough to engage their reformatory inspiration in such subjects as they better understand, and which will do them more good than the want of domestic architecture?

To men belong habits, extravagant enough, demoralizing enough, fust-magined enough, to give them fair chance and wide field for reformation. But this would be noting the course in their own eyes, and treading on the heels of the other sex, like a red flag to a bull, serves to divert attention from their own vicious propensities. Men are ignorant of the philosophy of fashion and the moral thereof. It is the prerogative of women to rule in that domain, where, as in every department properly belonging to them, their instinct is a better guide than the conceited wisdom of meddling moralists, who wear beards, and dye them after the fashion.

Did you ever know or suspect a lady of wearing a dress or a bouance the fashion? That is the question. If scolding effects nothing, common sense says cease chiding. There is a meaning in dress; a deep philosophy and an exalted morality. From the creation of man to this hour, it has been an institution, ruling the moral world with a power second to no other in its ameliorating influences. Not even religion, which has always been jealous of its rivalry in absorbing the thoughts of the world, can show a power so great; for instinct leads mankind, all with cheerful accord, to the one, while the other demands continued and severe efforts of eloquence and enactment to keep up even a decent show of devotional submission.

"When I go to the theatre," a lady will tell you, "I am not particular about dress, because the play absorbs people's attention. But when I go to church, I put on the ribbons, for people's eyes have leisure to scan my 'dress.'" They have more than leisure. The attention which flags under a proxy sermon or a formal prayer, finds delightful relief in scrutinizing and comparing each particular article of dress; so that, while few can remember the text, and yet fewer the single lady of the congregation who cannot tell you exactly what was worn by each and all of her acquaintances.

"I like such a church," says a lady from the country; "there is so much to look at and to admire in the costly dresses, that one's mind is not filled with horrible thoughts about the bad places, and how hard is the road to heaven, and all that. It is more pleasant to contemplate the fashions; it gives one so much to talk about, and there is none of that ugly long-faceness as one goes home to enjoy the Sunday dinner. For my part, I think I come from that church with the easiest conscience and most satisfactory feelings I ever experienced."

What money-hunting, politics, cigar smoking, banqueting, and "taking something," are to men, fashion is to women. It is accounted a necessary relief from the cares and daily toils of domestic drudgery. Against the many demoralizing pastimes of men, women have but one, which the most cherishing cycle will admit is comparatively unobscure and immeasurably more decent. Surely men who keep sneering at the fashionable extravagance of women, might forbear, and turn their eloquence to the reformation of their own more vicious hobbies. But fashion has its uses in the general economy of civilization.

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MASONIC HALL, No. 719 CHESTNUT STREET. F.A.L.L. STOCK CURTAIN MATERIALS. French Satins, English Broadcloths, etc.

A NEW TRICK OF THE DEMOCRAT. The Age this morning foredooms an attempt of the Democrats in Select Council to take advantage of the resignations of Messrs. WETHERILL, DAVIS, and MILLER from that body, and to begin at once a raid upon the Republican minority by ousting Messrs. OSBURN and HICKEY upon some flimsy pretext or other.

AFTER THE SPOILS. The Age has lately edified its readers with several elaborate essays, proving satisfactorily to their author, if to nobody else, that the election of Mr. LINCOLN will plunge the country into a gulf of indebtedness and eventual financial ruin.

Dr. Jay's Expectant. All who have used this standard Medicine for ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS AND COLDS, etc.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—MAGNIFICENT residence at No. 124 North Sixth Street. Also, a house on Chestnut Street, No. 112, on Pennsylvania Street, No. 110, on Chestnut Street, No. 118, on Chestnut Street, No. 116, on Chestnut Street.

FOR SALE—NEAT, LARGE MANSION at Duane's Alley, No. 21, between 21st and 22nd Streets, No. 131 North Sixth Street, No. 133 North Sixth Street, No. 135 North Sixth Street.

FOR SALE—LARGE FACTORY, NEAR the Philadelphia Canal, No. 124 North Sixth Street, No. 126 North Sixth Street, No. 128 North Sixth Street, No. 130 North Sixth Street.

FOR SALE—SACRIFICED UNPRECEDENTEDLY—Elegant residence at No. 118 North Sixth Street, No. 120 North Sixth Street, No. 122 North Sixth Street, No. 124 North Sixth Street.

FOR SALE—NEAT TWELVE ROOMED DWELLING, No. 900 N. SEVENTH STREET, No. 902 N. SEVENTH STREET, No. 904 N. SEVENTH STREET, No. 906 N. SEVENTH STREET.

REAL ESTATE—REAL ESTATE—REAL ESTATE—REAL ESTATE—REAL ESTATE—REAL ESTATE—REAL ESTATE—REAL ESTATE—REAL ESTATE—REAL ESTATE

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WINDOW SHADES, NO. 719 CHESTNUT STREET. LACES, KELY, CARRINGTON & Co. MANUFACTURERS, CHESTNUT STREET.

FACE CURTAINS, PETERSON'S NEW BOOKS. BY THE AUTHOR. Published by T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, No. 306 CHESTNUT STREET, Philadelphia, Pa.

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