THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH,

The State of Europe.

From the Tribune.

The two great questions which are at present engaging the attention of the European statesmen are slowly but stead by approaching their final solution. In Turkey, the resistance of armies? the Christian population to the brutish despotism of the Turks has, since the beginning of the new year, largely gained in dimensions and strength. It is no longer Crete alone which is In arms. The smaller islands in the Mediterranean have followed the example set by their larger sister, and united to chase the Turks from the sea. The province of Tnessaly, which borders upon Greece, is likewise in full insurrection, and furnishes a convenient rendezvous for the great number of Greek youth who can no longer restrain their warlike patriotism. In Greece the people, with an astonsating unanimity, are bringing an irresistable pressure to bear upon the Government in behalf of an open support of their kindred and co-religionists in the Turkish provinces. The schemes of the servians in Northern Turkey, who are the most warlike of all Christian tribes, and who constitute the bulk of the population in the provinces of Servia, Croatta, Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Monte negro, are still more ominous than the move-ment of the Greeks in the South, and the impending on break in Bosnia may, therefore give to the Turks, in a few weeks, more trouble than the Cre an insurrection has done during the past eight months. Russia is quietly but firmly maturing her policy for the rapidly approaching crisis, while England and France irresolutely confine themselves to a declaration that they will not interfere as long as Russia remains neutral. A European Conference, which is now much talked of, has no more chance of success than the late London Conference for the settlement of the Scaleswig-Holstein difficulty. According to present ap-pearances, the establishment of one or two hristian emptres upon the ruins of the Mahommedan power in European Turkey is an event not ar remote.

In Rome, the people are quietly awaiting the call of the "Committee of Action." That this call will ere long be issued, and that it will be complied with by nearly the whole population the Papal dominions, cannot be doubted. The Papal Government, in the meanwhile, by new acts of tetolerance against the foreign Pro-testant residents, and by its obstinate refusal to manifest a conciliatory spirit towards the Govern ment of Italy, notwithstanding all the advances made by the latter, seem to be anxious to destroy the last remainder of sympathy that may yet b telt with it as a temporal power.

Germany is preparing for the meeting of the

first North German Parliament. We have as no official accounts of the proceedings the Plempotentiaries assembled in Ber-What has become known of the Prus sian draft of a new German Constitution meets with considerable opposition, but at the same time the conviction prevails generally that more or less unpopular provisions will hardly weaken the impulse which the meeting a Parliament elected by universal suffrage will give to the national unity movement. The idea of a South German Confederation has been altogether abandoned, and with Baden and Bavaria looking avowedly towards a confederative reunion with Prussia, Wurtemberg alone

cannot stay out. The embarras-ments of the Austrian Government are in nowise lessened. The Hungarian Diet has, by an almost unanimous vote, adopted a declaration against the new military law of Austria, and the breach between Hungary and austria is therefore as wide as ever. The new Reichsrath, which the Government has ordered to be elected, and to be convoked within a few weeks, will only tend to make the conflict more apparent, for the differences between the several nationalities are still greater than those between the Government of Austria and the Magyars. Though trouble may not be so immineut as in Turkey and Rome, it is fully as sure

to come at the proper time. France has sent out the last vessel of the squadron that is to bring back the expeditionary force from Mexico. It appears to be certain that the Government will so far yield to the popular dis-atisfaction with the new plan for reorganizing the army as to introduce important modifications. There is a strong curent of popular opinion that the military force of France is ample for defensive purposes, and that it cannot be made sufficiently powerful for

The Fenian movement in Ireland is for the present entirely suppressed. The reform agita-tion in England, on the other hand, is gaining strength, though it appears doubtful whether it will soon lead to any practical result.

Gov. Geary on the Political Situation. From the Times.

The inaugural address of the Governor of Penusylvania, an abstract of which we published in Wednesday's Times, derives, perhaps, its chief importance, in so far as it deals with national affairs, from the honorable military record of General Geary during the war.

General Geary's services were then sufficiently conspicuous to make his judgment now, on current events, of account, aside from the weight which must attach to his views as the elected Chief of a great Commonwealth. In the latter character we should expect him to express, possibly with all the warmth and force and pointedness he has done, the feelings and sympathies of the vast constituency he now represents. In the character which he so recently sustained, as a military officer of high grade, we should have been justified in expecting a more judicial survey of certain passing events, and of the exi-gencies which may often control a really national policy in revolutionary times.

No loyal citizen can tail to sympathize with Governor Geary in his eloquent tribute to the loyalty and manhood of the Pennsylvania volunteers during the long, dark years of rebellion. The country would be ungrateful if it should ever forget what Governor Geary recounts—that Per nsylvania "contributed 366,226 volunteer soldiers to the rescue of the nation, and that nearly every battle-field has been moistened with the blood and whitened with the bones of

her heroes.

If other loyal States did their whole duty, as did Pennsylvania, in supporting the national Government with men and means, there was probably no other State thoroughly true to the Union, which, from its geographical position, suffered so much from the Rebel invasions. It appeared for a time that its soil should form the decisive battle-ground of the opposing forces. And there are many other military authorities, besides General Geary-including some eminent Confederate Generals—who still hold that the result of the battle of Gettysburg broke the power or the Rebellion.

All that General Geary says, moreover, of the endurance, the fidelity, and the sacrifices of the Union armies, east and west, cannot fail to find where the issues involved in the struggle are fairly understood, and where loyalty to the nation is held of paramount value to every sec-tional and local interest. It is where the Gov-ernor in his address falls to distinguish between the military and civil policy adopted by the national leaders that, we judge, he will be held as advancing views reflecting on the wisdom and discretion of those who, only a few months ago, were his own military superiors, and whose devotion to the national honor no great party in the country has ever ventured to call in

question.
Thus, for instance, while General Geary is speaking in a general way of the magnitude of

the crime of rebellion, he proceeds, perhaps un-wittingly, to arraign the judgment of Generals Grant and Sherman, sustained as that was, thoroughly and steadfastly, by President Lin-coln. General Geary says:-"I cannot retrain from an expression of regret that the general Sovernment has not taken any steps to inflict the proper penalties of the Constitution and laws upon the leaders of those who rudely and ferociously invaded the ever sucred soil of our State. It is certainly a morned clemency and a censurable forbearance which fail to punish the greatest crimes known to civilized nations; and may not the tope be reasonably indulged that the Federal authorities will coase to extend unmerited mercy to those who inaugurated the Rebellion, and controlled the movements of its

Such reflections as these, coming from a mere political speculator, or from an amateur multary officer who bad done merely orna-mental or hurtful service in the war, would invite no such comment as they do from an officer of General Geary's practical experience. would be well enough for a man with General Butler's military record to revive the question, either in a formal address or in a random speech, whether General Grant, acting in accord nce with the President's instructions, should have accepted the parole of the Confederate Generals, or whether the Commander-in-Chief and the Lieutenant General of the army are chargeable with "morbid elemency and censurable forbearance" in acting as they did. But such words are hardly those one should expect from the Governor of a great State, who had soberly weighed the character of the struggle in which our army was engaged, and who had done his full part as an active participant therein.

General Grant had nearly a twelve-months' time to revise his opinion on the whole question amnesty and parole, when he forwarded to the President in March, 1866, his indorsement of General Pickett's application for pardon, reading thus:—"General Pickett I know personally to be an bonorable man; but his judgment prompted him to do what cannot well be sustained; though 1 do no: see how any good, either to the triends of the deceased or by fixing an example for the future, can be secured by his trial now. It would only open up the ques tion whether or not the Government did not disregard its contract entered into to secure the

surrender of an armed enemy. General Pickett's case was an exceptional one, to which, even by ordinary military construction, the general parole might not have been held to apply. He had put under trial, convicted, and punished men who were believed to be true to the Union, for desertion from the Confederate ranks. Yet, such was General Grant's sense of national and military honor. that after the general parote, we held that the faith of the Government would be compromised

in even bringing him to trial. It is unfortunate that this deliberate judgment of the General of the United States Army should be arraigned by any officer that ever served creditably under him. It is a double mistortune when the arraignment comes from so high an official and so worthy a man as the Governor of the great Commonwealth of Penn-

Revolutions Never Go Backwards"— President Johnson's Impeachment Inevitable—The Plan.

From the Herald The revolution which was precipitated upon the country by the Southern Repellion of 1861 is not yet ended. The struggle is still going on with the old Southern oligarchy and their Northern Democratic sympathizers, defeated in the war, and it will be carried through. The great Union movement of the war will run its course. The great issues settled by the war will be established in the Government. They are under a momentum which cannot be resisted.
All impediments which block the way will be removed. It is the law of all revolutions. is only history repeating itself. So it is that no preorogined event in human affairs is more certain to come to pass than the impeachment and removal of President Johnson from office. This thing will be done because it has become a necessity to the consummation of this revolution. Congress has no alternative when suspension of its authority over the Rebel States for two years yet to come is morally certain

under President Johnson.

We are just now in the position of England after the war between the Parliament and King Charles the First, when, from his refuge among the Scots, he was delivered up to the Paritament for trial. There were at that time in the Parliamentary cause the Independents and the Presbyterians, corresponding with our radicals and conservatives of the present day. We know, however, that Cromwell and his radicals achieved their grand design in the condemnation and beheading of the King, and that the Commonwealth was next established. This is one parallel to our present situation; and there ther equally striking in the history of the great French Revolution. So far as his conti-nuance in office is concerned, the present posttion of Mr. Johnson is nardly better than was that of Louis XVI, when in his attempted escape from the republican authorities he was captured at Varennes, one hundred and fifty miles from Paris, and brought back to trial, to condemnation, and at last to the guillotine, after some stormy debates between the Jacobins and Girondists, the radicals and conservatives of the Convention. As it was with that Convention, so it is now with Congress-the radicals hold it and the conservatives, to save themselves, wil be compelled to go with the current, or politi-

cally they will fall like the Girondists. And why? Because such is the drift of this revolu-, and it will run its course. The House, as a grand jury, will impeach Andrew Johnson of certain "high crimes and misdemeanors," and the Senate, upon this indictment, as a high court, Chief Justice Chase presiding, will try aim, condemn him, and remove him. Before the close of the present Congress the impeachment will be made before the Senate, and with the new Republican accessions to the body which will come in with the new Congress in March, the Senate will proceed to business. The first step will be the election of a President of the body, who, under an existing law, will become President of the United States in the event of "the death, resignation, removal, or disability" of Andrew Johnson. Senators Wade, Trumbull, and Fessenden are each named as likely to secure this position; but, as Mr. Fessenden is intellectually and as a practical statesman the first man in the Senate, he will probably be chosen. Next, with the opening of his trial, President Johnson will be suspended as disabled, and the President of the Senate will be assigned pro tem to his place. After Mr. Johnson's conviction this new Executive will hold his position until a President shall

from the people.

It is probable that with the removal of the present incumbent a call for a special election will be issued—say before the end of May and that General Grant and Admiral Farragut will be the Republican ticket. They will, if so placed before the people, oe elected by acclamation, and in the meantime three-fourths of the loyal States now constituting the Government of the United States, having ratified the pending Constitutional amendment, it will before September next, be proclaimed as part and parcel of the Federal Constitution to all intents and purposes. Then, having an Executive chosen upon this platform, he will apply it to the outside States as the supreme law, adopted without reducing them to the test of dishonor, as they call it, or condemning them-selves, their associates, and their leaders in the Rebellion, and leaving them free to choose whether they will give the suffrage to their negroes, and count them in counting their people for Congress, or lose some twenty odd Representatives by limiting the ballot-box to the whites. Then the Supreme Court will be reconstructed from fresh materials, so that we shall have no more expositions of the law according to the Constitution as it was before

have been regularly elected by and returned

the deluge.

Thus the essential demands of this great revolution will be met, the Government in all its parts will respond to the voice of the people as represented in Congress, and the States wrested from the late Rebellion will be reconstructed and reinstated upon the pending Constructed.

stitutional amendment. The fire-caters of the South and their allies of the North will be thrown out, and will disappear with the dead senes of the past; the rump of the old Demoparty, and the political parties of the country will be reorganized upon the new issues of the new epoch which will begin to dawn upon the country with the removal of President Johnson.

LATEST FROM EUROPE BY BIRAMER.

The War Clouds-Critical Situation Between the Pope and Italy-Russian Interference in the East.

From the Journal de Rouen, January 3. There are two black clouds on the porizon: but we believe that the extent of the storm therein gathered is exagrerated. The first concerns Rome and the attitude which the Pontifical army is said to have assumed. Excited by external influences, the foreigners who compose it in great part are believed to be disposed to provoke a quarrel between them and Italy. We cannot credit any such rumors. The Ponti-fical army, led by an illustrious general, for merly paid too dearly for its first excitement to yield to fresh temptation.

The Pontincal Government, moreover, would gain nothing by envenoming matters. Italy has too clearly shown that she wishes for reconciliation to imagine that the wrong- could come from her side. If the Papal Government proroked or permitted others to stir up trouble in come, that would not bring back the French Italy has now the duty of protecting the Holy See, and it is she that would present berself. Finally, the *Moniteur* asserts that the mission of I, Tonello is succeeding. This affirmation ought of itself to give a denial to the rumors which

The other clouds appear much darker. They are those heapes up by the heroic resistance of the Cretan, and the announcement of a Russian intervention. But here several conditions must be remembered. The affairs of the East are the only ones that do not belong exclusively to any body, and that ought necessarily to be treated n common. Article eight of the treaty of Paris

is formal. It is to this effect:—
"If there should arise between the Porte and one or more of the other powers who signed the treaty, a dissension which should menace the maintenance of their relations, the Porte and each of these powers before having recurrence to force shall place the other parties to the treaty in a position to prevent that extremity by their mediating action."

Russia, before gaving recourse to arms, must, therefore, be prepared to consult separately all the power-, and refer to their mediations. The attributed, it is true, to the Porte of attacking Greece, and people are preoccupied on that subject about notes said to have been ent by the I wan to complain of the interven tion of the Greek volunteers. But it must also be remembered that the existence of Greece i under the sateguard of European treaties. The Divan could not attack Greece without coming to an understanding with the protecting powers. We ought not, therefore, to be in a hurry to be alarmed. The storm may arise, without doubt, out it is for the vigilance of those who have the threads of diplomacy in their hands to prevent it by their interference.

Russian Policy - Is the Treaty of 1856 Binuing on the Czar !

From Galignani's Messenger, January 4. Considerable attention has been excited by an article published in the Moscow Gazette, endeavoring to show that the events of the last ten years, but chiefly those which have taken place in the Danub an provinces, have destroyed the Treaty of 1858, and, in consequence, relieved Russia from the onerous duties imposed upon her at the close of the Crimean war. This dec'aration would certainly cause anxæty it, instead of emanating from the journal in question, the author was Prince Gortschakoff. until that takes place, and in presence of the calm existing in official quarters in Paris and London, we are at liberty to consider that statement as only the expression of a zealous feeling, agreeable perhaps to the Court of Rossia, but which by no means proves that the latter considers the moment to have arrived for it to issue from its long retirement.

The Mexican Question French Report Maximilian's Position as Stated by From La France, of Paris, January 5.

As soon as the health of the Emperor Maximilian permitted, he called together at Orizaba a Council of State Ministers. They assembled at one in the afternoon of the 24th of November. The Emperor, although still suffering, expounded, with remarkable clearness and energy, his ideas respecting the new duties which recent events appeared to prescribe.

After describing the situation of the country from a military point of view, the new attitude taken up by France, and that of the United States, his Majesty drew attention to the sacrifices which Mexico might have to make in order to maintain her existing institutions. He also spoke of his health, but added that this must be ooked upon as a secondary consideration, be cause if it were made plain that the welfare of the nation demanded his presence in Mexico, he would willingly sacrifice his life for his adopted country. In order to ascertain the opinion of the people of whose destinies he is the final judge, the Emperor said that he considered it to be his duty not to be satisfied with the assurances given by his Ministers and high functionaries of State, whose devotedness and patriot-

ism he, however, greatly appreciated. He added, moreover, that, desiring above all that his authority should be freely accepted by every party, his irrevocable intention was to appeal to the nation. Our correspondent in-forms us that this address produced an immense effect, and that the members of the Council could not, after so clear and frank a statement, do otherwise than recognize the necessity of the measure proposed by his Majesty. They, therefore, undertook to make arrangements to give effect to the views of the Sovereign, begging him, in the meantime, to be good enough to remain at the head of affairs until the nation had an opportunity of expressing its wishes.

-The following model of testamentary conciseness is the will of the late Mr. Sergeant Storks, of London:—'I leave to my son, R bert Reeve Storks, all my personal property absolutely which is not specifically bequeathed. To Kenns, £50 a year. Sir Henry and Mary are provided for. Tom I omit, as he possesses a fortune. Dated October 12 1859." This brief document disposes of \$600,000—say \$15,000 per

DIARIES. 1867

50 Styles and Sizes, at Low Prices.

Visiting and Wedding Cards, the latest novelties Initials, Monograms, etc., stamped on paper and envelopes, in colors, gratis. A large stock of English, French and American Pape

No. 116 WALNUT Street, BLANK BOOKS of the best anufacture, on hand and made to order.

R. HOSKINS & CO., Manufacturers of Blank Books, Stationers, Engravers, and Printers, No. 913 ARCH Street.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO. WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Varnishes, and Oils, No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET.

COBNER OF MACE. 10 24 3m) UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS,—
Principal Depot. No. 304 CHESNUT Street.
Central Depot No. 143 S FIFTH Street, one door below.
Chesnut Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on Orders by Mall ss promptly attended to.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &a W. SCOTT & CO.

AND DEALERS IN MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS No. 814 CHESNUT Street.

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS.

PHILADELPHIA PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE PERFECT FITTING SHIRIS AND DRAWER made from measurement at very short nonce.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN S DEESS GOODS WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street) 11:13

COAL.

R. W. PATRICK & CO.,

NO. 384 N. BROAD ST.,

DEALERS IN LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL. HAZLETON, MAHANOY, EAGLE VEIN, AND

RE-BROKEN STOVE, Always on hand, under cover, and free from DIRT and SLATE.

COAL! COAL! COAL! J. A. WILSON'S

(Successor to W. L. Foulk.) LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL FAMILY COAL YARD,

Attention is called to my HONEY BROOK LEHIGH and RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL, both superior and unsurpassed Coal.
Coal and Preparations best in the city. 1925 6m

No. 1517 CALLOWHILL St., Phila.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT Deep Sand-Joint HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES. Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.

CHARLES WILLIAMS. 5:05 No. 1182 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, of Fubic Lands, in TWENTY DIFfor All Funders, Fortable leaters, Lowdown Grates,
for cooking Stoves, etc., wholesaie and retail, by
the manufacturers.

Hi7 stuth 6m

No. 269 N. SECOND Street.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC. CALIFORNIA WINE COMPANY

WINES. From the Vineyards of Sonoma, Los Angelos, and Wapa Counties, California, consist-

AF BITTERS,
ANGELICA,
SHERRY,
HOUK,
CATAWBA,
CLARET,
PO. T.
BD WINE BITTERS,

These WINES are warranted to be the pure juice of the prape, unsurpassed by any in the market, and are highly recommended for Medicinal and Family purposes. FOR SALE BY.

E. L. CAUFFMAN. AGENT.

No. 21 North FOURTH Street, 1.3 :hstu2m PHILADELPHIA.

GREAT REVOLUTION

WINE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES Pure California Champagne,

ade and prepared as if done in France, from pure California Wine, and taking the place of Imported Champasne, The undersigned would call the attention o, Winc

Dealers and Botel Keepers to the following letter. which may give a correct idea of the quality of their "CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25, 1866, MESSA" HOUGHER & Co. :-

"Miessis Houcher & Co.:—
"Gentiemen:—Having given your California Champagne a thorough test we take pleasure in saying tha we think it the best American Wine we have ever used We shall at once place it on our bill of fare.
"Yours truly," J. E. KINGSLEY & CO." CALL and TRY OUR CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGNE

BOUCHER & CO., Il 20 tuths3m; No. 26 DEY Street, New York, A. MAYER, Agent, 710 SANSOM St., Philadelphia.

FREDERICK BALTZ & CO'S FIRST IMPORTATION

40 GALLON PACKAGES GIN. Just arrived and in bond, 56 Packages 40 Gallon EX-

CELSIOR SHEDAM GIN, which we are now selling at the lowest figure. We claim to be the FIRST IMPORTERS OF

FORTY GALLON PACKAGES. SHERRY AND PORT WINE. Sole Agents also for RIVIERE GARDRAT & CO.'s

PHILADELPHIA. UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 439 CHESNUT STREET
Searly Opposite the Post Office
Families supplied Orders from the Country promotly attended to.

TORDAN'S CELEBRATED TONIC ALE .-DEDAN'S CELEBRATED TONIC ALE,—
In use by thousands—havaids and others—has established a character for quality of material and purity of
manufacture which stands unrivalled. It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior rowic, and requires but a trial to convince the most
skeptical or its great merit. To be had, who'essee and
retall: of P. J. JÖHDAN, N 2 PEAR Street. [1178]

U NITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS,—
Principal Depot. No. 364 CHESNUT Street.
Central Depot. No. 163 S. F157H Street, one door below
Chesnut. Established 1862

Bevenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any smount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to. United States Notes. Draits on Philadelahla or New York, or current unds received in payment.

Particular stiention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Cormission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO. DIAMOND BEALERS & JEWELERS. WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED. 802 Chestant St., Phila-

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY AND

BRIDAL PRESENTS. Have on hand a large and beautiful assortment of Watches, Jewelry, and Silverware, suitable for Christn as Holiday and Bridal Presents. Particular attention soficited to our large assortmen f Diamonds and Watches, Gold Charms for ladies' and centlemen's wear. Also, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, and cal Rings, in great variety, all of the newest styles.

FANCY SILVER-WARE,

ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR BRIDAL GIFTS. We are daily receiving new goods selected expressly for the houday sales. On prices will be found as low, it not lower, than the same quality can be purchased else where In charges invited to call Diamonds and all precious stones, also, old Gold and Bi ver, purchased or taken in exchange. 5454p

WATCHES, JEWELRY, D W. W. CASSIDY.

No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected

SAMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES, JEWELBY, SILVERWARE, and FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY

DESCRIPTION, suitable for BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS. An examination will show my stock to be unsur passed in quality and cheapness. Particular attention paid to repairing.

BOWMAN & LEONARD, MANUFACTURERS OF WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

Silver and Silver-Plated Goods, 704 ARCH STREET.

PHILADELPHIA

Those in want or SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their adventage to visit our STORE before making their burchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods shables us to dely competition.

We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST CLASS, all at Jar own make, and will be sold at reduced prices.

MUSICAL BOXES

Large and small sizes, playing from, 2 to 12 airs, and costing from \$5 to \$300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodica as-"Home, Sweet Home "The Last Rose of Summer. "Auld Lang Syne. '

'Star Spangled Banner." "My Old Kentucky Home,"etc. etc., Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas Imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by FARR & BROTHER,

Importers of Watches etc., Il Hamtharp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.



BRIDAL PRESENTS. G. RUSSELL & CO., No. 22 North SIXTH St.,

Invite attention to their Choice Stocs or SOLLS SILVER WARE, suitable for CHRISTMAS and BRIDAL PRESENTS. HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street, Manufacturer and Dealer in

Watches Fine Jewelry, Silver-Plated Ware, AND

Solid Silver-Ware.

RICH JEWELRY. JOHN BRENNAN,

DEALER IN DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY Etc. Etc. Etc. 13 S. EIGHTH ST., PHILADA.

ROOFING.

ROOFING

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP, COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING-CLOTH, and conted with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.

LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as state
For TIN. COPPER, ZINC, and IRON
ROOFS this Paint is the ne pius ulira of all other protections, it forms a perfectly impervious covering completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against jeaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.

TIN and GRAVEL HOOFING done at the Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MAMMOTH ROOFING COMPANY.

BECKLESS & EVERETT,

12 21 6m

No. 302 GREEN Street



CLU SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED

No 17H JOHA'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH.

And casted with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint making them perfectly water proof. LEAKY GR VEL.

ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coasted with liquid which becomes as bard as slate. TIN GOPPER ZINC, or IRON coasted with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two ocnis per square foot old Roard or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot all complete Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENSELVANIA ROOFING GOMPANY.

GEORGE HOBART.

112 6m

No. 226 North FOURTH 81-68

U NITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—
Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUE Street.
Central Lepot, No. 162 S. FIFTH Street, one door below
Chesnut. Established 1862.

Fevenue Stamps of every description constantly on
band to any amount. Criters by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

LUMBER.

1867 - SELECT WHITE PINE BOARD CHOICE FANEL AND IN COMMUN. IN SECTIONS.

WHISE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANE,
LANGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

-BUILDING! BUILDING
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
6-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE FIRE FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPEUCE FLOORING.
BTEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANE.
PLASTERING LATE.

-CEDAR AND CYPRESS FINE ASSOCIATION LOGS AND POSTS.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867. LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE. 1867. ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DEF OPLAR CHERET. AND ASH.
O.K PLANK AND BOARDS.
EOSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867. CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS. 1867. SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!

SPRUCE JOIST:

SPRUCE JOIST:

FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTERR & CO.

H. WILLIAMS.

LUMBER.

Seventeenth and Spring Garden,

PHILADELPHIA. [11 29 th

C. PERKINS, LUMBER MERCHANT. Successor to R. Clark, Jr., NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

CUTLERY, ETC.

Constantly on hand, a large and varied assortment Building Lumber. 5 28

CUTLERY. A fine assortment of POCKET and
TABLE CUTLENY RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES SOUSCOS
PAPER AND TAILORS SHEARS, FTC., at
L. V. HELMOLD S
Cutiery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
Three doors above Wainut

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES EVANS & WATSON

MANUFACTURERS OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES

DESIGNED FOR

Bank, Mercautile, or Dwelling-House U

Established Over 25 Years. er 24,000 Safes in Use. The only Safes with Inside Boors. Never Lose their Fire-Proof Quality. Guaranteed free from Dampaess. Sold at Prices Lower than other makers. WAREROOMS:

No. 811 CHESNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA. 1 1

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

RUFFALO ROBES.

LAP RUGS.

HORSE COVERS. A large assortment, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL low prices, together with our uses, assortmen or SADDLERY, ETC.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS, No. 114 MARKET Street. HORSE COVERS

BUFFALO ROBES, LAP BUGS, BELOW MARKET RATES. KNEASS & CO. Lite-size horse in door. Come and see. 111

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE EXCELLENT BARGAINS To close the estate of the late

JOHN A. MURPHEY. Importer and Dealer in

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, No. 922 CHESNUT STREET. Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Phila.

His administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware Cutlery Iron Ware Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensits of every description.

A great variety of SHAKE & GOODS BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc. can be obtained on the most reasonable turns et. etc. can be obtained on the most reasonable terms GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS and WATER COULERS A fine assortment or PAPIER MACHE GOODS. This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philade phia and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing. Note - Our triends in the country may order by mail, and prempt attention will be given. [Il I thatus

H. BURDSALL'S CONFECTIONERY,

ICE CREAM AND DINING SALOONS, No. 1121 CHESNUT St., GIRARD ROW.

FRUIT AND POUND CAKES of all sizes, with large assertment of CONFECTIONERY, etc., forty,