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NEW

HORACE GREELEY.

com the Northern Monthly for August. There is a story to the effect that Mr. Seward be described Horace Greeley as a great man, full of genius and power that if he had comon sense he would be dangerous. The errant ndencies of Mr. Greeley's mind have been so markably illustrated during the past five or years, that Mr. Seward's epigram has int. A great man and a great fool, comed in one person, certainly presents an inngruous picture, which has the effect of ricature; and perhaps it is proper, in deribing Mr. Greeley, to adopt the mild eupheism of "a great child." The conjunction of hildish (not child-like) qualities with great sutal capacity is the key to his character, ad it is singular that, in the numerous blosphies which have been published, this aw has never been expressed.

Every reader of American newspapers has n, at intervals, ridiculous caricatures of . Greeley-burlesques of the kind to which public men are subjected, and which possome degree of humor or appositeness. e caricaturist aims to bring out the leading hits of the man; in excess, it is true, but the ence is not successful unless it is readily d generally recognized as significant. The tures of Horace Greeley invariably repret him as an overgrown child. His callow eplicity of look and manner at once strike sartist as peculiar to himself.

Physically, these characteristics are very simble. There is the looseness of the bony usture which belongs to immaturity. The sh is flabby, like a child's. The features k the strong outline of manliness. The eye soft and wavering, and has none of that andatory energy which fires the look of magity. The gait is loose and shambling-a ing along, instead of a deliberate progress. such a body be typical of the mind which habits it, and its motions correspondent, we my readily understand how easily such a man odly, and merely stagger along the road of bought, according as one faculty or another appropriately moved him by its activity. In bt, the human being is far more of a machine m most are willing to admit. Nor is it bugh to say the body affects the mind. It its purpose to represent the indwelling soul. have to learn of each other through the dy: they also judge by the body. As Swedenog expresses it, there is a "correspondence" eween the two.

Horace Greeley grew up rapidly to nearly x feet in height, at an early age. This hasty with of the skeleton left the organic developent lagging behind. Naturally of a nervous aperament, and of large brain, his mental ivity served to still further exhaust his are of vitality, and thereby retard physical attrity. There is some analogy between this metuous growth of his body and the opera-cus of his mind. He generalizes and theoing out the practical details of a plan. He celetonizes, but never completes. Now, the ganie development of a man is that which res him both his passive and active powers endurance as well as strength. Greeley's wishness, nervousness, cowardice, are due efly to his immaturity. His nerves never a proper masculine covering. When a

eleven, he was thrown into an agony or by the delusion that he saw a wolf's fining in the dark by the roadside, and wed two girls to escort him home. He not bear the sight of blood; consequently

liked hunting, and stopped his ears finability to control the bodily impulses led to its desires as well as its fears, its ares as well as its pains. His mental life, sed, usually absorbed his attention, often attention of the attention of t en the appetites were given rein, they would e the bit in their teeth at once, and run ay with propriety. Both in childhood and dult years, Mr. Greeley is described as eatwith the veracity of a famished man. when there is no work pressing him he sleeps ith equal facility, and regardless of time or lace. In fine, the physical lite of Mr. Greeley characterized by the twin faults of childish apatience of pain and childish eagerness for atification. The only reason he is not more sual is because the body, with him, is a st hard ridden, and rarely turned out to ed. His early liking for childish food, and his ter advocacy of it, is consistent with his own hysical immaturity. Of late years, and indeed rall his life, except two or three years spent a boarding-house kept on the plan of Syl-ester Graham—the apostle of bran bread Mr. Greeley has eaten more or less meat. 7ith mature years he has probably felt e need of it, and learned to like it. But 1858 he wrote that it was "still his perate judgment that in the temperate torrid zones, where a great abun-e and variety of vegetable food is easily pred, a diet which includes no flesh meat eferable. If I were to live leisurely, as I hould choose, I would say, Give me the best poductions of grains, of fruits, with abunice of milk, cream, etc., and let me never in see animal flesh presented for human d. Not having time nor means to make a orld for myself, I try to accommodate my abits to the world that is, and eat meat, hich is often the best food within reach," that time, Mr. Greeley was forty-seven ars of age, and weighed one hundred and ty-four pounds. Since then, he has had years of comparatively light work, less and good living, and must weigh at least hundred. His personal appearance justi-the opinion expressed by him in 1858, that ith light daily tasks, little responsibility, I an active out-door life, I think I might

the mental life of Mr. Greeley is not unlike physical. There is the same complete rption in the occupation of the moment, same childish disregard of circumstances, same intolerance of whatever is unplea-His mind does not work calmly and iderately, but very passionately and in-He fastens on his own view of a ot like a blood-sucker. You cannot tear from it till he has sucked all the life of and falls off from satiety. Then he may di r that others have thought truly as well a mself, though he had called them "fools," lars," and "villains," for seeking to contror this views. Even his benevolence par res somewhat of the same selfishness. es because it is painful to refuse. For g time his heart could not restrain its caregifts to whomsoever came, regardless of proprieties of the case. He could not bear sight of suffering. He gave freely and insiderately, to be rid of it. But when expenoe taught him that this system of giving y multiplied the number of beggars, it was ped. This almsgiving had been incited so much by considerate kindliness for the et of it, as by impatience of the feelings h the sight of want awakened. In a word, as a childish benevolence, which the man pally outgrew. One day (before the war) o woman came into Mr. Greeley's room,

indity of an alderman."

and told her tale of distress. He threw her five dollars-a gift liberal enough, truly, to rid the room at once of the applicant. But the negress was so astounded and so grateful that she fell upon her knees, and began to call down blessings innumerable on the giver's head. This pained Mr. Greeley even more than her story, and he hastily silenced her. "Now, don't," said he, in his whining tone; "don't do that. Get up, and go 'way!"

In his theology, also, Mr. Greeley illustrates his illogical way of disregarding unpleasant facts when they disagree with his sentimental theories. He denies a hell, on the ground of God's beneficence. But transient pain is no more reconcilable with that idea than eternal misery, nor is the misery of the individual for the sake of the race logically consistent with it. If Mr. Greeley able to argue suffering out of eternity because it is unpleasant to him, why not also out of this world, for the same reason?

It would appear, indeed, that physical, mental, and moral qualities alike unfit Mr. Greeley for dealing with practical life. He wilfully absorbs himself in what pleases him, and insists upon shutting out everything else from his vision. Especially does he shrink from the idea of violence, in connection with any reform in the individual, or in society. Ardent and persistent as he has been in advocating many a good cause, the proposition to use force never came from him. He would never have made the mistake of St. Peter. and cut off an ear. He has none of that masculine, mature, and energetic Christianity which the author of "Ecce Homo' describes as "not the emasculate sentimental thing it is sometimes represented to be.'

"War," he adds," for example, and capi-tal punishment, are frequently denounced as unchristian, because they involve circum-stances of horror; and when the ardent champions of some great cause have declared that they would persevere, although it should be necessary to lay waste a continent, and exterminate a nation, the resolution is stigmatized as shocking and unchristian. Shocking it may be, but not therefore unchristian. The enthusiasm of humanity does indeed destroy a great deal of hatred, but it creates as much more. Selfish hatred is indeed charmed away, but a not less flery passion takes its place. the writer goes on to say that even the spirit which inspired the Crusaders and others, zealous to do violence for what they believed to be the cause of religion, was not unchristian. "At any rate, the ostensible object of such horrors was Christian, and the indignation which professedly prompts them is also Christian, and the assumption they involve that agonies of pain, and blood shed in rivers, are less evils than the soul spotted and bewildered with sin, is most Christian."

It is obvious that a character so childish. and a mind so self-absorbed as Mr. Greeley's, must have been more or less the sport of circumstances. The superficial observer may start at this, and ask whether Mr. Greeley is not, then, an exemplar of what man can do in spite of unfavorable surroundings? Not remarkably so. Constitutional qualities, good and bad, have make him what he is; circumstances, pretty much alone, have determined what he was to think, say, and do. He has drifted quite passively on the current of events.

Born in Amherst, N. H., in 1811, of parents who were bankrupt before he was ten years old, Mr. Greeley had, in all, but forty-five months instruction in a poor district school. But his large brain and active temperament attracted him irresistibly to books. Endowed with a remarkable memory, and a good gfft of language, he early became a great talker as well as reader. Wherever he went, for years, he was the town encyclopedia of general, and especially of political information. But, until he came to New York, in August, 1831, his range of literature was necessarily very limited. Then, for years, he was subjected to the stress of poverty, and the anxieties of unsuccessful business enterprises. The New Yorker was started in March, 1834, and Mr. Greeley edited that diligently, in connection with other literary and political labors, till it was merged with the Tribune, in 1841. It was during this active and exciting period of his life that the transcendental movement arose in New England. In September, 1836, Messrs. Emerson, Hedge, Francis, and two others met at the house of George Ripley, in Boston, and formed the Transcendental Club, which afterwards was joined by Brownson, Parker, Frothingham, Channing, and other young and ardent thinkers. Such a movement in thought as this, aided and inspired by the grim utterances of Carlyle in England, and the translations of German philosophy then becoming current, would easily attract and absorb a mind like Greeley's. The visionary and ideal is the and in which all delight to dwell. To a mind so impatient as Greeley's, this dreamland was a heavenly resort, where a new Atlantis could be built up at leisure; where man, in imagination at least, could become perfect, life happy, and everything finally Divine. After the Tribune began its career, Dana, Ripley, Margaret Fuller, and other disciples of the Transcendental School, and graduates of the Brook Farm, were attracted to it. Between 1845 and 1849, all those named became editorially connected with it; and, in 1842, Albert Brisbane began his series of articles in advocacy of Fourierism. That was a period of great activity and earnestness of thought among the young men of this country. There was a breaking up of old systems, and a seeking after new ones, a period given up to the spirit of iconoclasm, a too hasty and wholesale discarding of the old. It was welcome work for the young, the sanguine, and the inexperienced. Such was Mr. Greeley; and into all the new revelations of that day, spiritualism included, he entered with the zeal of a would-be reformer, and the confidence that appertains to ignorance. He was, in fact, the passive as well as active instrument, through whom ain the physical proportions and oleaginous these new things obtained a hearing. Perhaps no other man would have had patience with the towering pretensions of the various isms which aired themselves in the columns of the Tribune. Few other men, in control of such a journal, could be found so ignorant as to bear with the effusions of our young and flery reformers. But these subjects, in those days, occupied much of the public attention. The

whenever they have appealed to his feelings. In 1833, he wrote, in behalf of a friend, an article in defense of lotteries, which were then imperilled in his State, by the excitement upon the suicide of a young man who had lost his all in them. "This," said Mr. Greeley, sonly proved that the young man was a per son of weak character, and had nothing to do with the question whether the State ought to license lotteries." He seems lately to have discovered that it is not quite safe to assume, on this subject, at least, that the mass of men

have strong characters. Mr. Greeley drifted into political life as passively as into his other occupations. In 1838 a weekly political paper, published at Albany, needed an editor, and he was selected, on account of the extensive knowledge of political statistics which he had exhibited in the New Yorker. His course at first was a moderate one, but his feelings soon made him a zealous politician and a warm partisan, as was shown in the "Log Cabin" campaign in 1840-41, and subsequently in the Tribune. The habitue's of the Tribune office, on election nights, do not need to be reminded of the enthusiastic and peculiar yells with which Greeley was wont to welcome favorable returns, nor the Tartarean imprecations which were showered by him with equal zest upon news of defeat. His ardent devotion to Clay is well known; and how he flung himself out of the Philadelphia Convention in 1848, in unrestrainable rage when Taylor was nominated, instead of his favorite. His homage to "Harry Clay" was that which a childish and immature nature pays involuntarily to one which is eminently nasculine, mature, and strong.

It is not needful to review a political career o well and widely known as that of Mr. Greeley. Nor is it necessary to dwell upon the events of the recent war, which developed his characteristic weaknesses in so glaring a light. A few quotations will show how dangerous a person he would have been for a leader, in emergencies which called for masculine courage and manly endurance, and how weak a staff we should have leaned upon had he been our main reliance. The writer of these lines remembers, as all other patriots who then chanced to reside in the South well remember, the dismay with which we read such words as these, in the Tribune of November 9, 1860:-

"If the cotton States shall become satisfied that they can do better out of the Union than in it, we insist on letting them go in neace.

And this of November 26, 1860:-"If the cotton States unitedly and earnestly wish to withdraw peacefully from the Union, we think they should and would be allowed to do so. Any attempt to compel them by force to remain would be contrary to the principles enunciated in the immortal Declaration of Independence, contrary to the fundamental principles on which human liberty is

And this of December 17, 1860:-"If it (the Declaration) justified the secession from the British empire of three millions of colonists in 1776, we do not see why it should not justify the secession of five millions of Southrons from the Union in 1851."

And this February 23, 1861:—
"Whenever it shall be clear that the great body of the Southern people have become conclusively alienated from the Union, and anxious to escape from it, we will do our best to forward their views."

After the great uprising had demonstrated how deeply and utterly the common sense and manhood of the American people repudiated this cowardly twaddle, Mr. Greeley illustrated his insincere special pleading, by insisting than he meant to include the blacks as well as the whites when he referred to the "great body of the Southern people," as though he ever supposed they would or could have have any voice in determining the question of secession. This is a characteristic habit of his, to thrust his head into the sand like the ostrich, blind to the nakedness which is palpable to everybody else. During the war the same timidity displayed

itself. Mr. Greeley had no more confidence in the courage and persistence of the loyal people than he had in his own. His nervous uneasiness and dread of failure, and constitutional horror at the sight of blood, developed themselves in such paragraphs as this, of January 22, 1863:-

"If three months more of earnest fighting shall not serve to make a serious impression on the Rebels, \* \* let us bow to our destiny and make the best attainable peace." And again, June 17, 1863:-

'If the Rebels are indeed our masters, let

them show it, and let us own it." Even the victories of Vicksburg and Gettysourg did not encourage Mr. Greeley. In July, 864, he informed Mr. Lincoln that "our bleeding, bankrupt, almost dying country longs for peace, shudders at the prospect of fresh conscriptions, of further wholesale devastation, of new rivers of human blood;" and he begged the President to treat with the

Rebels, even at the risk of recognizing them. These facts, together with recent eccentricities of conduct, show that Mr. Greeley's mind, even in its maturity, is too much the play-thing of his feelings, and that those feelings are very unsafe and unreliable guides.

Perhaps no juster criterion can be found by which to judge Horace Greeley than the example of Benjamin Franklin. Their circumstances and manner of life were remarkably similar. Both were led providentially to positions of great prominence and influence. It is the constitutional qualities of the two men which have given them so different a character and reputation. With no more advantages than Greeley, Franklin became easily the snave habitud of the royal saloon. He was relied upen as the safe counsellor of statesmen. In the midst of revolution he never lost his calmness nor his courage. He was universally recognized as pre-eminently possessed of common sense. Withal, his mind was capacious and philosophical. He never lost sight of facts. His theories were not visionary. His plans were always practical. In what respect loes Mr. Greeley furnish a parallel to his admitted wisdom? Rather in what great quality loes he not present a strong contrast? Franklin was one of the fathers of the Republic; Greeley, one of its most timorous children. Another parallel may be drawn; for Mr.

was an attempt to persuade me off a dock into thirty-feet water, which I was barely able with help to prevent. Long after that I tried | made an unfair proposition in Congress, and he replied by attempting to persuade a hole into the top of my skull, and my brains out through that hole. That is all my personal experience on the subject; but I have very often been assured (no doubt truly) that if I should ever go South, and attempt there to

persuade people that slavery was wrong, I should very soon have the breath of life persuaded out of my body." Now suppose, after all this and still later experience of the temper and spirit which slavery and Rebellion have fostered, Mr. Greeley should also fall by the hand of an assassin, would his fate arouse the commiseration which was extended to Booth's illustrious victim. would he receive the same apotheosis Would not the verdict be:-He obstinately shut his eyes to facts; he tamely substituted tolerance of crime for justice. His experience

taught him nothing. He was a burned child

that would still play with the fire. He brought

upon himself merited punishment for his temporizing and vacillation.

Mr. Greeley's excellence as an editor is indisputable. His ready memory and varied knowledge fit him admirably for that vocation. In a good cause his logic is very effective; in a bad cause his special pleading is ingenious. Let his antagonist beware how he uses weapons that may be turned upon himself. When James Watson Webb undertook to ridicule Greeley's shabby attire, he was silenced by the retort that the dress which he found so ridiculous was not nearly so singular as that he would himself have worn but for the clemency of Governor Seward. When Mordecai M. Noah depreciated the negro as belonging to an inferior race, which had no rights that white men were bound to respect, Mr. Greeley's stinging and conclusive answer was, that a man belonging to a nationality which for centuries had been outlawed in every Christian nation, should be the last one to ex-

cite prejudices on account of race or color. Nor is it fitting to deny the greatness of Horace Greeley's heart. There is too much enthusiasm there for what he believes to be right, too ready a willingness to battle, against any odds, for whatever he deems a humanitarian object, to permit any lover of mankind to withhold his respect and affection for the man. Were his head as cool as his heart is warm, his judgment as sound as his aims are noble, he would not have made the mistakes which prove him to be an unfit leader in the path of progress he so devotedly loves.

[The above exceedingly clever, but somewhat prejudiced article, bears internal evidence of being the composition of the Hon. James W. Wall, of Burlington, N. J., sometime United States Senator from that State. The following estimate of Mr. Greeley's life and character, written by the Hon. James M. Scovel, of Camden, N. J., is presented to the public as an offset to the partial strictures of the ex-Senator. It is written from an entirely different standpoint, and, we think, with more justice and a truer appreciation of the great "philosopher of the Tribune."-ED. TELE-

HORACE GREELEY:

WHAT HE 18, AND WHAT THE COUNTRY OWES HIM. The Northern Monthly and N. J. Magazine devotes nine pages of its August number to an article (whose author, contrary to the rule obtains with this magazine, writes under the rose) which, in no kindly spirit, pictures the peculiarities of the really genial, gentle, and many-sided philosopher of the

The sting of the sketch, like the poison of some serpents, is the tail of it. This new Nominis Stat Umbra says:-"Were his head as cool as his heart is warm, his judgment as sound as his aims are noble, he would not have made the mistakes which prove him to be an unfit leader in the path of progress he so devotedly loves."

Now it is safe to say, and it can be said with perfect truthfulness, that a critic who begins his article with an encomium on William H. Seward, as the writer in the New Jersey Magazine does, is apt to end it with a sneer at the muscular morality, the veracity and couragethe pluck-which have already made Horace Greeley's name more widely known than that of any other public man since the death of Abraham Lincoln.

It is not fashionable now to stone the prophets. Young America only snubs them. With unbecoming audacity the Northern Monthly critic intimates that because Mr. Greeley had made mistakes he is not fit to be a leader. Now God made Horace Greeley a leader of the people, and whom God has joined together let no man put asunder.

Mr. Greeley is essentially a man of convictions, and ninety-nine times in a hundred his convictions are right; and woe to the luckless wight or the much-venturing knight who takes up a lance to defend meanness, or enters the lists to uphold injustice! He, the conservative apologist of human selfishness or rapacity, is apt to go down,

"Rider and horse In one red burial blent,"

Even Wendell Phillips, who cannot be accused of any present tenderness for Horace Greeley, never hesitated to say that, during the war, the Tribune was the white plume of Navarre, always in the forefront of the fight for the

If the reader of this can see any sense in the question of Nominis Stat Umbra-"If Greeley should also fall by the hand of an assassin, would his fate arouse the commiseration which was extended to Booth's illustrious victim; and would he receive the same apotheosis ?"-the writer of this cannot. The parallel is not a fair one. Abraham Lincoln-and no man will more reverently bow than we do before his gentle, noble, and beautiful nature -was a better politician than Horace Greeley; but Greeley is to-day as true to the great, simple, and sublime doctrines of republicanism as Abra

was unjust and pernicious, and their reply | twenty votes. As the result proved, his calculation was accurate, for the subsequent election of delegates only confirmed his statements. And he did not hesitate to say, if beaten by to persuade another slaveholder (son of a life-long negro-trader, and now himself a Rebel General) that he had the range of possibilities. Our self-sufficient critic thinks Horace Greeley, according to Seward, "a great man, so full of genius and power that if he had common sense he would be dangerous." Well, we had thought when the Seward-Johnson reactionary convention was planned, at which one Doolittle was floormanager, that the philosopher of the Tribune was a little dangerous ! Still, we may be mistaken. But if our recollection is accurate, the first man to expose the dangerous character of that coalition which trifled with, while it pandered to the South, only to bind the North to the chariot-wheels of a policy which was animated only by selfishness, and had no aim but power, the first man who really led the people against the imperial power of Presidential patronage was Horace Greeley. And yet—and yet—our shadow of a shade, whose inspiration comes not from the friends but from the enemies of the country, thinks Horace Greeley, if he had common sense, "would be dangerous!" Oh, sensible, magnanimous, and self-appreciative criticism! Oh, "the pity of it, Iago," that the world should grope in darkness so long, ignorant of thy identity, hiding still under the shadow of thy own impersonality! While United States Senators were busy with their little fears about collectors and assessors, Horace Greeley was the first and bravest man to expose the base and wicked meanness which sought to sind in new, and stronger, and more lasting bonds, 4,000,000 of the helpless, and yield them blind, bleeding, and hopeless, after 200 years of bondage, to their masters, whose tenderest mercy breathed

> which sees, in the poet's language, that the "individual withers, but the State is more and more;" that any one man's aspirations and personal aims are nothing—less than the dust in the balance-as compared with the good of the millions-the striving to make them happier for our having lived in the world. There s wisdom, as well as wit, in Garrick's prologue, which says that serious reflection on the evils in the world insensibly leads a man towards religion or politics, else he runs mad! Mr. Greeley is remarkable for his intellectual conscientiousness. Many men are norally honest; few men have intellectual integrity. Mr. Seward said New York had no eader after the Constitutional amendment became part of the Congressional plan of reconstruction. New York found a leader, and when, by almost unanimous consent, the Senatorship was accorded to him, with the popular and tacit understanding that Horace Greeley would give up half his platform, "universal amnesty," he not only refused the moral bribe, but grimly refused even to be silent on that question. Show me another example He lost the Senatorial purple, but he gained in the hearts of the people; for if a man plants himself indomitably on the right, the great world will sooner or later swing around to him. Horace Greeley has made Presidents

"Common sense !" If we are not mistaken

Horace Greeley has that rare common sense

cruelty, oppression, and crime.

and unmade them. His Tribune has made half our public men "great," but he, unselfish, never "giving up to party what was meant for mankind," has gone steadily enward, scarcely ever being in office, if we may except his half a term in Congress, and his election as delegate at large to the Constitutional Convention of New York. No man has ever said more bitter things, or

true, against Andrew Johnson than the philosopher of the Tribune, and yet Andrew Johnson sends his name to the Senate as Minister to Austria, knowing well that he cannot swerve him a hair's breadth from the line of principle Mr. Greeley is not without personal vanity, and not without ambition. Who is? What a manly ring has his letter dissolving the old partnership of Seward, Weed, and Greeley Self-respect could no longer permit him to be the servant of such a man as Thurlow Weed. He said so, and it was a noble thing to say it when he did and as he did. The writer to whom we have so often referred, not because of the merit of the article, but because of Mr. Greeley's unselfish devotion to principle, demanded that some one, of his own free will and accord, should make some answer, however imperfect and fragmentary, to the animus of the magazine sketch. The writer thinks Mr. Greeley "a great man and a great fool, or, to adopt a mild euphemism, a great child. (New Jersey Magazine.)

Napoleon's definition of a great man was that man who did great things. And the defeat alone of the Seward Johnson plan of restoration, backed, as it was pretended to be, by the great name of Abraham Lincoln, stamps Mr. Greeley's name with greatness forever, and his fame will grow brighter and brighter as he nears the perfect day. It is the heart that makes the soldier; and all philosophy teaches us that the intellect, when true to the line, acts through the sensibilities.

We can count on the fingers of either hand the public men in America whom power never warped. Horace Greeley, to his eternal honor be it said, is one of the five righteous, and, like Abon Ben Adhem, his "name leads all the rest." If we made exceptions, they would be in favor of Stevens and Sumner, Garrison and Phillips.

Horace Greeley never abandons a principle -he never went back on a friend. That he is not undertood he well knows, and has said so when addressing his friends as "narrowminded blockheads," who meant to serve the country but did not know how. And the act for which he has been most severely censured was done from the loftiest and purest motives, and after consultation with the great men in whom we all trust, but who have not yet been generous enough to share the blame which the populace are ready always, upon the slightest provocation, to shower upon their prophets, crying one day "Hosanna!" and the next day

Preparing the cruciffien.

Nominis Stat Umbra is mistaken when he says Horace Greeley's character is a conjunction of "childish (not childlike) qualities with great mental capacity." It is true he has

wonderful simplicity of character. He does not like to obey, nor does he desire o himself in being But simplicity is power which is not the timid sentimen-AVAILABLE COPY is. Right well he

Will never a moment stop, To see which dog may be in the fault, But will shout for the dog on top,"

timid foe, no suspicious friend. His sensibili-ties, his sympathies, alive and healthy, keep him in accord with the needs of plaintive hu manity: for he is great in sympathy, "which is the condition of insight, the root of tolerance, and the seal of culture." But we must put a period to this necessarily imperfect tribute of sincere friendship to a noble nature.
Walter Scott. in dying, said to Lockhart, "Be good, my dear." This was the sum of earthly wisdom. Horace Greeley is a good man; a

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Also, constantly receiving from New York and the Eastern States full lines of low priced Skirts, at very low prices; among which is a lot of Plain Skirts at the following rates:—15 springs, 55c.; 25 springs, 55c.; 35 springs, 55c.; 36 springs, 55c.; 36 springs, 55c.; and 48 springs, \$1°00.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. Whole sale and retail, at the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Emporium, No. 626 ARCH Street, below Seventh.

610 3m rp WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC. STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,

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FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, NO. 1321 MARKET STREET,

Offert or sale a large stock of Hardware and Cutlery,

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AT REDUCED PRICES. [87 thatu CUTLERY.



A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCIS-SORS, PAPER AND TAILORS'

L. V. HELMOLD'S Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street, Three doors above Walnut.

SHIPPING

THE STEAMSHIP "CITY OF WASHINGTON," of the Inman Line, will builden Pier 45; North River, at Noon, on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, For Liverpool/calling at Queenstown. Entes or Passage—First Capin, \$10: Steerage, \$20—

No 411 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLing at Queenstown.—The Inman Line,
sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Malla
RETURN TICK ETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST
CLASS, \$200 GOLD.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.—Saturday, August 16
CITY OF LONDON—Saturday, August 16
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CITY OF PARIS—Saturday, August 14
CITY OF PARIS—Saturday, August 14
ETNA—Wednesday August 24
ETNA—Wednesday and Wednesday, a;
noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday,
Payable in Gold.—Payable in Currency
First Cabin—\$10 Steerage.—\$2
To London—115 To London—12
Passange by the Wednesday Steamers:—First Cabin
\$110; Steerage, \$30. Fayable in U. S. Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havye, Hamburg, &re
men, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown \$40
currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons
sending for their iriends.
For hirther information apply at the Company's
office.

No. 16 BROADWAY, N. Y.

8 7 or No. 41 CHESNUT St., Philadelphis.

PANY'S REGULAR LINE
FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Toal,
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Toal,
The steamship TonaWanda will leave for the
above port on Saturday, August 17, at 8 o'clock A. M.,
from second wharf below Spruce street.
Through passage tickets sold and freight taken for
all points in connection with the Georgia Central Hallroad. WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 S, Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell.

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GARDNER & FLEMING

COACH MAKERS, NO. 214 SOUTH PIFTH STREET, New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Par ticular attention paid to repairing. 5 30 8m.

SLATE MANTELS.

SLATE MARTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty, trength, and Cheapness, SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generall

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## not offend the Southern people by discussing slavery. "Are they not better satisfied," he "with my letting Abolition alone, than though I struggled officiously to make myself known as their defender? Enlighten me." Mr. Greeley's whole course, indeed, then and since, indicates that passive yielding, on the side of his sentiments and feelings, which may

BEST

of truth and right which marks the man of

strong conscience, and which is so essential in a leader of public opinion. Both men and

circumstances have warped his judgment

tion, as he did to Taylor in 1848. Lincoln of the many sides to his wonderful character.

After the writer of this was elected a delegate the basis of liberty and justice for all. Greeley would conciliate them with \$400,000,000, proffered with the palsied hand of fear. When the assassin's act had sent Lincoln to his immortality, all his eccentricities but served, be expected from a childish character. He does not illustrate, in any instance, that intuition

upon that sanguine background, to bring out in stronger light the saintly goodness of the In the early part of the war, Mr. Greeley described his own experience as a conciliator a follows:-"I tried more than twenty-five years ago to

persuade the slaveholders that their system

to the Baltimore Convention, he saw Mr. Lincoln in the White House. He was in one of his brightest moods, and in his inimitable way (and his most astonishing trait was his clairvoyant insight, his keen comprehension of the character of our prominent men) Mr. Lincoln sketched the position of every prominent United States Senator on the question of the renomination of the President.

And to the no small surprise of the writer; Mr. Lincoln produced a half sheet of paper, upon which he had made an exact calculation that he was then only short of a nomination

Not so H. G. He is as true as steel-no

great man; an honest man.