

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Party Conventions and their Presidential Candidates.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The perplexities of the Democracy at Tammany Hall in the nomination of their Presidential candidate naturally draw our attention to the oligarchy and combinations, the trading and log rolling, and the chances and accidents which in most cases have determined the nominations of these President-making conventions, and especially under the Democratic two-thirds rule. Let us look back a little, and we shall see in this Democratic Convention of 1868 there is nothing extraordinary in its proceedings or results. It is only the old story of 1848, and 1852, and again, with certain variations adapted to the time.

The lines of division between the old Republican and Federal parties having entirely disappeared with the dissolution of the Federal party, there was in 1824 a beautiful scrub race for the Presidency between Jackson, Adams, Crawford, and Clay. Jackson came out first from the people, but lacking a majority vote of the electoral colleges the election was thrown into the House of Representatives, when, by a coalition between the friends of Adams and Clay, Adams was elected. Against this coalition, denounced by John Randolph as "a coalition of the Puritan and blackleg," the Jackson party rallied at once around their favorite for another trial before the people, and in 1828, by a sort of popular spontaneous combustion, he defeated Adams so signally as to make "Old Hickory" the head of the new Democratic party, its candidate in advance for another term. Thus with the assembling of the nominating party convention of 1832 there was no difficulty about its ticket (Jackson and Van Buren); for the popularity of Jackson had settled his nomination, and his will was accepted as the law in reference to his associate on the ticket. So it was with Van Buren's nomination and election as President in 1836, and with his nomination for a second term in 1840. But in 1840 the financial disasters of Van Buren's administration had turned the popular tide against him, and so, even as the nominee successor of Jackson, he met with a crushing defeat.

The friends of Van Buren, still pressing his claims for a second term, came forward with a decided majority of the Convention in his behalf in 1844. Here the previously unsuspected power and difficulties and doubts of the Democratic two-thirds rule began to be felt. Van Buren, by a little over one third of the Convention, was thus cast aside, and Polk, never dreamed of before, was finally nominated as a compromise for the campaign. The New York Democrat supported Polk with a sort of underhand coalition that Van Buren was to have another trial in 1848, and so, when by the Southern slaveholding oligarchy in that Convention Cass was nominated, Van Buren, assisted by Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, and other powerful Democratic free-soilers, took the field as a third party candidate on his independent free-soil Buffalo platform. Thus, in cutting Cass out of the vote of New York, and defeating him, "Little Van" had full satisfaction against the regular Democratic Convention and the Southern oligarchy, which had jugged him twice out of the regular Democratic line of succession.

In 1852, as much of a surprise to the party as was Polk, poor Pierce, over the heads of a baker's dozen of old stagers, became the Democratic nominee; in 1856, on the strength of an alibi on the unpopular Kansas-Nebraska bill (having been absent in England at the time of its passage), Buchanan, after thirty years of active engineering, secured the prize under certain skillful manipulations of the slaveholding interests of the South by the Democratic nomination. This two-thirds rule, in fact, was the instrument whereby the Southern slaveholders dictated the candidates of the Democracy from and after the defeat in 1840 of Van Buren down to Buchanan. But in 1860, at Charleston, the Douglas democracy of the West set their faces resolutely against the Southern oligarchy, and we know what has followed.

So much for these "President-making conventions of the Democracy under their two-thirds rule. The old Whig party, the old Republican party, under their majority rule down to 1860, were not subjected to such terrible conflicts as the Democrats in their nominating conventions; but they were still largely controlled by the chapter of accidents. In 1836 the Whigs were cut up into a scrub race against Van Buren, the results of which showed that upon one candidate they might have beaten him. In 1840 expediency dictated the nomination of General Harrison, when they might have elected Clay; in 1844 they nominated Clay with great enthusiasm, only to have him defeated by an abolitionist defection in New York; in 1848, when there was another chance for Clay, they fell back upon General Taylor, a military chieftain whose election was as proscribed to the party as that of Harrison; in 1852 they nominated General Scott, another military chieftain, and in that canvass the old Whig party died from too much abolition. In 1854 poor Pierce's repeal of the Missouri Compromise (the Kansas-Nebraska bill) opened the floodgates of a Northern reaction against slavery, and in 1856 Fremont, the Republican nominee on the Van Buren free-soil platform of 1848, would in all probability have been elected but for the independent opposition Know-Nothing ticket of Fillmore (a disappointed Whig) and the indifference of the Seward clique. In 1860 Seward was adroitly cut out of the Republican nomination, and Lincoln, as unexpectedly as Polk or Pierce, became the nominee of his party, and, as it proved, the very man for a crisis more formidable to contemplate and more difficult to delicate, and dangerous than any other crisis in American history since the Declaration of Independence.

Since the time of General Jackson our Presidents, going through the form of an election by the people, have really been chosen by these nominating party conventions, on one side or the other; and these party nominations have been effected by a few trading managers at a venture, or from mere considerations of electing expediency, except in the two nominations of Clay and in the second nomination of Lincoln. Hence, from these juggling conventions, the corruption of American politics and politicians, in and out of power. They have brought upon us all the disasters of the bloodiest civil war in human history, and they will again bring us into the most serious troubles unless we find and adopt some better method of President-making than the system of these trading party conventions.

Grant versus Seymour.

Grant versus Seymour. Horatio Seymour is a very Democratic "match" for General Grant. The services of the one to the country form a very pungent comparison with those of the other. The history of one and the other during the last eight years constitutes a very instructive sub-

ject of contemplation for patriotic citizens at this time.

For this generation at least, the merits of a public man will be adjudged principally by what he did for the salvation of the Union and the cause of Freedom during that tremendous crisis when treason attempted their overthrow.

This standard of judgment is a perfectly fair one. For, if the rebellion had been allowed to succeed, we could not only have lost the freedom and unity, which are our country's glory and honor, but we would have been started on the road to ruin and anarchy, and would soon have been left without any country at all.

What Grant did for the Union, every man and woman, every boy and girl, every Northern and Southern, every foreigner and American knows. How promptly he took the field in the humblest capacity at the outbreak of the rebellion, in position, he won for us the first victory of the war—how he marched from one triumph to another till the whole Mississippi Valley was restored to our flag, how rising to the supreme command of the army, he organized victory in Virginia, till finally a Rebel could be found on the territory of the republic—everybody who loves the Union and is proud of his country will forever gratefully remember. And it is also well remembered how, subsequently, by his wise counsels and temperate disposition, he labored to reconcile the sections that had been embittered against each other, to secure clemency for the conquered, and to repair the breaches of war. He displayed the genius of a statesman in the policy he suggested, and exhibited the capacity of a first-rate administrator in the carrying out of the measures which he originated. The endowments of the man seemed to fit him equally for peace and for war; and he proved himself as competent to take the initiative as to be the executor.

While performing these great services, and bending all his energies and intellect to this tremendous work, what was Horatio Seymour doing for his country, for his Government, and for the salvation of the Union? Was he exerting his powers of mind and position in their behalf? Or was he acting in such a way as to encourage the enemy, to discourage our army and people, and to throw the weight of the Empire State to the side of the disunionists? Who needs to be told that will recall his condemnable messages to the Legislature and speeches in this city and elsewhere? Who needs to be told that will recall all his blabber about the impossibility of our success, and all his assaults upon the Government for its action in behalf of the Union? Who needs to be told that will recall his persistent and laborious attempts to thwart the Government in its efforts to raise troops in this State? Who needs to be told that will recall his conduct at the time of the riots in this city, and when the Rebel army was advancing through Pennsylvania? Who needs to be told that will recall anything of the inside history of his administration during the perilous years when he was Governor of this State? It was a shameful and fearful history throughout; and yet it is as a reward for his conduct at that time that he has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

We demand, therefore, that the American people shall judge between Grant and Seymour on this issue. We demand that the services and merits of one and the other shall be taken into account, and that the history of neither shall be forgotten. But Seymour is a "great statesman." Statesmanship, forsooth! Why, Grant displayed a higher statesmanship in his negotiations with Lee, in the advice he gave to the President, in the measures he urged upon Congress, in the policy he sought to secure for the South, in the execution of his duties, civil and military, than Seymour ever dreamed of. All the statesmanship that Seymour could ever show was in the position of Governor; and the intellectual culture required for that position may be measured by the mediocrity he displayed in the discharge of his duties. He showed nothing except that his views were petty and contracted, and that his capacity was of the most common-place order, and that he could talk with the fluency of a demagogue.

In putting forth such a man as a match for the great commander of our armies, for the wise, clear-headed, far-seeing, self-possessed master and manager of affairs, we have an open evidence that ouracity which distinguishes the Democratic party.

Traitors in the Camp.

Traitors in the Camp. If anybody will consult the newspaper files of the summer and fall of 1865, he will find that for six months at least before the meeting of Congress many of the radical chiefs were in a state of great anxiety lest the Southern Representatives should get back into their places before conditions had been imposed on them. At that time negro suffrage had not begun to be advocated, or, at least, was only advocated by a very few on grounds of right or justice. Even Wendell Phillips relied largely on the expediency of the thing, and one of the great reasons why negro suffrage was pronounced to be expedient, was that his negro vote would be expected to help the Republican party to defend the public credit from the assaults which the Southerners were expected to make upon it. Senator Sumner, we remember, quoted with horror a passage from one of the letters of our correspondent, who was then travelling in the South, in which he reported an interview with a young man—we believe in Virginia—in which the young man said he was willing to acknowledge himself whipped; but that if anybody supposed he was going to help to pay the cost of whipping him, that person was—we will his language under a paraphrase—in a very remarkable degree mistaken. We accordingly set out to get the negroes enfranchised—our motives, of course, being mixed. Some were affected most powerfully by one consideration and some by another; but we presume there has hardly been any advocate of the Congressional plan of reconstruction who was not affected powerfully by the hope that negro suffrage would strengthen the Republican party sufficiently to enable it to fulfill the national obligations to the persons whom the party had induced to lend money to carry on the war.

The negroes have been enfranchised, and the South is nearly back into the Union. The process of reconstruction has lasted long, and caused much irritation, and given rise to much discussion. The Southerners have certainly not kept very quiet, and adversity has apparently deprived them of one of their old frankness. We believe we know pretty well from their own acts and declarations what it is that is uppermost in their minds, and yet, as far as our observation goes, nothing worthy of note has come from any Southern source indicating that a desire to evade or prevent the punctual payment of the national debt is prevalent amongst the secessionists, or, at all events, influences their political action or forms part of their political programme. They are troubled about many things, but apparently the best means of cheating the public creditor is not one of the things which seriously occupies them. Yet the public credit is generally admitted to be suffering more or less damage. The Republican party has done all it can to uphold

it, by formally denouncing all attacks on it as a "crime," and making its defense a part of the party platform; but somebody is attacking it, and damaging it, too. It is not the Southerners. They say nothing about it. It is not the negroes. As far as they have spoken their minds about it at all, they have given every reason to believe that it, at least, has nothing to fear from them. It is not the Democrats. It is true, a large portion of the Democrats are in favor of repudiation in a disguised form, and just now are putting this idea in the front of their battle, and abuse the "franchise bondholders" a good deal. But then this is, after all, rather harmless work, for two reasons: one is, that the Democrats are not in power; the other is, that they are not likely to be. What Pendleton says on this subject is not much heeded in the money markets of the world, because Pendleton is well known to be a private gentleman, and to be likely to wear a large portion of the Democratic mantle in Congress of much consequence to the cause they a very insignificant minority.

Who is it, then, that is filling the world with alarm about the national good faith, and disgusting and dishonouring everybody who looks to the United States for the display, not simply of greater material prosperity, but of a higher moral tone than older nations? Why, a knot of arch-radicals—men who have been the chief supporters of negro suffrage, who have done more than most men to do with "putting the war through," and getting people to advance money to carry it on—none of your weak-kneed, weak-backed, milk-and-water brethren, but regular "whole-souled, reliable statesmen," "educated up" to the highest attainable point of ardor and enthusiasm—"friends of mankind," too, whose performances, could he behold them, would kill Anacharsis Clootz with envy. There is Mr. Benjamin F. Butler at the head of the list. He has lately printed a list of the names of his followers—his daily contemporaries have done so much more effectively than we could do it. Suffice it to say, that amongst the names of those who voted with him last week to cheat the public creditor of the tenth part of his interest, will be found those of few men whose "soundness" has ever been doubtful, or who have ever allowed themselves to lag in the rear when "leaping ahead" was to be done. Having exhausted nearly every extreme except the extreme of dishonesty, they have fallen back on repudiation. They are impractical and unscrupulous; they have begun to find intolerably stupid and monotonous, so they are now trying the knavish in search of a new sensation.

Moreover, there was an argument in very common use during the war, which Benham in his "Book of Fallacies" calls the *omnino a sociis* fallacy, and which consists in alleging that what you say cannot be sound, because certain persons known to be bad agree with you in it. This played a very prominent part in the argumentation of the New York Tribune. Who needs to be told that he has been constantly employed to frighten timid or sensitive men into acquiescence in all sorts of follies. Under its auspices our Democrat has only to concur in your opinions, or to take up a position beside you, in order to cover you with confusion and destroy all confidence in you. For instance, when we were arguing against the return of P. T. Barnum to Congress, we were informed that none of the reasons we gave for desiring his defeat were worth attention, inasmuch as they gave satisfaction to the Copperheads of the Fourth Connecticut District.

This being the accepted orthodox logic however, we hardly expected to see prominent Republicans ranging themselves with Copperheads in the House of Representatives in assaults on the public credit, and yet that is the spectacle we now witness. It is, to say the least, singular that in the various attacks Mr. Butler and his followers have been making on the Tax bill, he has had the hearty cooperation of the Democrats; but what more singular is that the same persons who did not think there was time for Mr. Schenck's tax bill to pass, also think that the interest on the national bonds should be taxed ten per cent. What is most singular is, however, that such a doctor in the law as Mr. Butler should now make light of the great *omnino a sociis* argument as a foolish argument which has no weight, and impudently persevere in his evil courses. We trust that some of the organs which admire this gentleman, and consider him the pillar of the Church, will take notice of his line of force, and whatever course of discipline may be necessary to prevent his giving further scandal, and to correct his manners and excesses.

There is one other argument about which the present course of events causes as serious anxiety. We have found no proper name for it in the ordinary works on logic, but it ought to have one, and a good one, and we have contrived one ourselves, which we offer with great diffidence, but which, we trust, will not be found unavailing. We propose to call it the *omnino a sociis* argument. The argument is this: you cannot be an honest or good man because what you say or do repudiates the Copperheads. This, too, was a favorite one with the Tribune, until Mr. Greeley bailed Jefferson Davis, when it was used against him by the New York Times in a cruel and indecent manner, and it fell out of use in Mr. Greeley's paper. Its ordinary form is this:—"On Mr. —'s motives we cast no imputation; they may be good, or they may be bad; but this we do know, that there is not a Copperhead happier by what he did last Monday," or Tuesday, or Wednesday, as the case may be. Now, we do not ourselves think much of this argument. We have known it to fail, and we ourselves never use it. It is too delicate for ordinary political discussion, and it is certainly falling into disrepute. But before it loses all its power, we propose to turn it against the sixty-one Republicans who followed Messrs. Cobb and Butler in their attempt to disgrace their country last week, and ask them whether they know that there is not a Copperhead or secessionist in the United States whom their conduct has not delighted and inspired with hope? Nay, more, whether they know that there is not an enemy of popular government on the face of the earth who will not hear of it with delight, and who will not treasure it up for use in defense of caste and privilege, and that there is probably nobody who, during the next five years, in any quarter of the globe, preaches great political possibilities for the human race, who will not have it cast in his teeth, and whom it will not confound and make ashamed?

The Bewildered Brethren.

The Bewildered Brethren. It is doubtful if even the strong Southern wing of the radical party can find in the Federal observances and solemnities of Vandalia any-

thing like the real mystery that attaches to the radical candidate for the Presidency. The men and brethren, black and white, are in a state of blind bewilderment as to their favorite's name and policy and habits, and at present, even as to his whereabouts, for he is not in Washington, and the papers are absolutely silent as to his presence in the West. Grant's name has been variously stated—by his father who begot and baptized him, to be Hiram (Ulysses) congressman Hiram, who secured him a West Point cadetship, by Hiram Simpson, and by various friends of the family to be Hiram Simpson, Simpson Siney, Ulysses Siney, Hiram Siney, and, indeed, radical journals in the general bewilderment have rung the changes so that he is Unconditional Simpson, Simpson Surrender, All-Summer Simpson, and Simpsons of other sorts and all sorts, till the myth himself has moodily fallen back upon the alphabetical U. S., which may be accepted as the Unexplained Simpson. Then as to his habits: Phillips, Tilton, and other prominent radicals, declare or insinuate that Grant is a drunkard, and the Tribune has published a Western correspondent's statement that President Johnson declared that some one, supposed to be Grant, had been in the Executive Mansion "so drunk that he could hardly stand upon his legs." On the other hand, Henry Wilson (who was so baptized by the Legislature of Massachusetts) asserts that he has never seen Grant take a "single" glass of wine, and ten prominent patriots in the Boston Blind Asylum stand ready to swear that they have never seen him drink a glass of Bourbon, brandy, or beer, or even water. Next, as to his fumigatory propensities, the inhabitants at the foot of Vesuvius were never more anxious over the ever-to-be-expected eruptions of that mountain than the brethren are agitated as to whether Grant smokes. L'Omstead, Bodge, and other anti-tobaccoists declare that what the National Anti-Tobacco League has published as the "single" glass of wine, the breath of Grant put out on a frosty morning. If we believe these people, very little goes into the mouth of Grant, and nothing comes out—no smoke, and, above all, no speeches. In place of a policy, the Man of Mystery refers you to his "record," when asked to express his political opinions, the Man on Horseback talks horse; and when journeying among his political admirers at the West, the Myth is mum. All of which tends to the endless confusion of the brethren, plain and colored, and leads to an infinity of non-dramas, as thus:—Who has Grant's name? What does he believe? Has he policy? Does he drink? Is he a smoker? Where is he just now? and last, not least, in what part of the boat will he be when his party sails for the sources of Salt River? Washburne, or some other man, should answer these questions, and dispel the doubts which now bewilder the brethren. "Let us have peace."

Reform in Naturalization.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We are not surprised that the articles which have been published on the great naturalization frauds in Pennsylvania, in behalf of the Democratic party in 1867, should have brought to us several suggestions from correspondents whose attention has been attracted by the intrinsic importance of the subject. The underlying idea of liberal political institutions is, that of the most perfect equity, and there is nothing more aristocratic in its tendencies and nature than double-voting. The felon who votes more than once, when the law allows him to vote only once, neutralizes the vote of his honest neighbor, and may defeat the will of a whole township or county, or even State. A correspondent who has had a practical experience of the evils and dangers attending the present reckless and unrestrained use of naturalization papers in the promotion of fraud, proposes various changes in the law, which, if they had been made soon enough, would have effectually blocked the pretty little game of the Pennsylvania Democratic State Committee. He would have the naturalization process perfected and both sets of papers granted in open court only; he would have the interval of two years between the issue of the first and second papers rigidly insisted on; he suggests that those who mean to apply for naturalization should give sufficient public notice of their intention, and that printed lists of such applicants should be posted in public places in each election precinct for a proper time before the application is to be heard. These judicious suggestions are worthy of careful consideration.

Our readers will remember that one of the most shameful of the Pennsylvania frauds was the voting by naturalized citizens upon the strength of papers worthless at best in half a dozen or more precincts. Fellows who resort to this game, and who are known technically in Democratic science as "rounders," are encouraged in their profitable but iniquitous perambulations by unscrupulous inspectors and Judges of Elections, who are utterly void of shame. Our correspondent proposes, when any man registers or votes upon the strength of one of these naturalization papers, that the fact should be indorsed upon them in black ink, thus: "Registered at or voted upon in this precinct of the State of —, on this day of —, A. D. —, by the within named —, now resident and voter hereof." This certificate, signed by the Register or Judge of Election, might prevent an unprincipled officer from receiving a fraudulent vote; but he would sin with his eyes open, and he could plead no honest mistake when brought to book for his crime. Our correspondent says that when he was a legislator in Detroit, in 1859, he took the liberty, law or no law, of thus endorsing naturalization papers. The local Democratic journals of course set up a howl of indignation, but their clamor did not kill him, nor will a like noise prove fatal to any Registers elsewhere who may adopt this simple preventive, taking upon their own shoulders the responsibility until we can get the procedure authorized by the act of Congress.

The honest and well-informed citizen who votes but once at an election, is defrauded of his most precious immunity by the dishonest or ignorant naturalized citizen who votes upon the same occasion twice or thrice. To a considerable degree the liberty in quest of which he has crossed the ocean, and the political safety which he has abandoned his birth-place to secure, are fleeced from him through the ignorance or the dishonesty of his associates of the same class, who should be as scrupulous as he is in maintaining the dignity and reputation of the body to which both belong. He should be as ready to have the offenders of the poll suitably punished as he would be to send the petty larcenous rogue who picks his pocket to the penitentiary.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, May 13, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—In pursuance of resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors at a stated meeting held this day, notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, that they will have the privilege of subscribing, either directly or by subscription under such rules as may be prescribed, for Twenty-five Per Cent. of additional Stock at Par, in proportion to their respective interests as they stand registered on the books of the Company, May 20, 1868. Holders of less than four Shares will be entitled to subscribe for a full share and those holding more Shares than a multiple of four Shares will be entitled to an additional share. Subscriptions to the new Stock will be received on and after May 20, 1868, and the privilege of subscribing will cease on the 30th day of July, 1868. The instalments on account of the new Shares shall be paid in cash, as follows:— 1st. Twenty-five Per Cent. at the time of subscription, on or before the 30th day of July, 1868. 2d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of December, 1868. 3d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of June, 1869. 4th. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of December, 1869. If Stockholders should prefer their whole amount may be paid up at once, or any remaining instalments may be paid up in full at the time of the payment of the second or third instalment, and each instalment paid up, shall be entitled to a pro rata dividend that may be declared on full Shares. THOMAS M. FIRTH, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 27 S. FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE.—The books of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY open April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of \$100 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next, at par for new mortgage bonds of equal amount bearing seven per cent, interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run. The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE. The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, June 30, and reopened on THURSDAY, July 1, 1868. FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable on Common Stock on and after JULY 15 to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 20th inst. All payments at this office. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

BY ORDER OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, stock of the MERCHANTS LIBRARY COMPANY will be taken on for one or more proposed amendments to the Charter. Section 5 of the Board of Directors shall have full power to make and alter such Rules and by laws as they may deem necessary for the well-being and management of the affairs of the Company. Provided, such by laws be not in conflict with the Charter and laws of this State or of the United States. The books will be opened in the LIBRARY, on MONDAY, July 6, and closed SATURDAY, July 11. The hours for voting will be, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. On Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, from 4 to 9 P. M. The votes will be tallied, each share of stock held entitled to one vote, which must be presented in person. JOHN LARDNER, Recording Secretary, Philadelphia, July 1, 1868.

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FROM BARDOU & SON, PARIS. JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO., JEWELLERS, No. 902 CHESTNUT Street, have just opened a Large Invoice of PARTICULARLY FINE OPERA GLASSES, Including every variety of Rock Crystal, Ocular Graduated, Duchesse, and VARIABLE AND NIGHT LENSES. ALSO, Tourist Glasses and Telescopes.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE GREAT AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE OVERSEAMING AND SEWING MACHINE, Its wonderful Popularity Conclusive Proof of its Great Merit.

The Increase in the demand for this valuable Machine has been TENSFOLD during the last seven months of its first year before the public. This grand and surprising success is unprecedented in the history of Sewing Machines, and we feel fully warranted in claiming that IT HAS NO EQUAL, Being absolutely the best.

FAMILY MACHINE

IN THE WORLD, And intrinsically the cheapest, for it is really two Machines combined in one. Sold at the S. W. Cor. of ELEVENTH and CHESTNUT, PHILADELPHIA. 15 1/2 streets.

PAINTED PHOTOS.

A NEW THING IN ART.—BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOS. A. S. ROBINSON, No. 9 CHESTNUT Street, Has just received a superb collection of BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS OF FLOWERS. They are exquisite gems of art, rivaling in beauty, naturalness of tint, and perfection of form a great variety of the choicest exotic flowering plants. They are mounted on boards of three sizes, and sold from 2 cents to \$3 and \$4 each. For framing and the album they are incomparably beautiful.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. IN HAN RURYCY. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of EVAN DALLYMPLER, of the city of Philadelphia, county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

JOHN ROBERTS, Assignee. No. 12 S. SIXTH STREET. Dated at Philadelphia, June 24, 1868. 19 1/2 streets.

THE STEAM GENERATOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL, - - - \$100,000 This Company are now prepared to furnish WEGAND'S PATENT IMPROVED STEAM GENERATOR, Of any power required, upon two weeks' notice. They have been introduced in this city, and thoroughly tested, with most satisfactory results, and are sold UNDER GUARANTEE OF ABSOLUTE SAFETY FROM DESTRUCTIVE EXPLOSION. They are cheaper in first cost, and in expense of erection, more economical in fuel, durable and convenient in use than any other apparatus for generating steam.

OFFICE OF COMPANY, (ROOMS Nos. 8 and 9), No. 528 WALNUT STREET NELSON J. NICKERSON, President, EDWARD H. GRAHAM, Secretary and Treas.