SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS DPON CURRENT TOPICS-COMPILED EVERY DAY POR THE SYSNING TELEGRAPH.

Tinkering the Constitution.

From the N. Y. Tribune. President Johnson, wearied of his reverence for the Constitution as framed by our forefathers, by the failure of the recent Demo cratic Convention to nominate the "actual choice of the people," has thrown the weight of his vast influence with Congress in favor of four new amendments of the Constitution, all apparently designed for the better protection of office-seekers. A mere amendment like the 14th, which secures only the liberty of four millions of people, whose race were slaves when the Constitution was adopted, and the peace of forty millions of people who have been convulsed with civil war to settle the condition of this race, seems to President Johnson to display a dangerous irreverence for the infallible perfection of our charter of liberties. But the failure of the Democratic Convention to nominate him, and the fact that he is practically deprived of the privilege of running as a candidate, while his ardent admirers the people are "by the manipulations of the Convention" debarred from voting for the man of their choice, convince him that the

The end of his term of office-now, alas! appreaching all too speedily for the welfare of the country-admenishes him that the President's term of office ought to be six years instead of four. The patriotic heart of the President is grieved within him at the thought of the disasters which may overtake the country for want of two years more of his invaluable Chief Magistracy. This suggests his second amendment, making the Presidential

Constitution is imperfect in respect to the

mode of electing a President.

term six years. His parrow escape from conviction and removal on his impeachment trial, and the happy thought how impossible and needless would be all efforts to remove any President, if he were to be succeeded by those very members of the Cabinet appointed by himself, who advised the acts for which he was impeached, have suggested the third amendment. It purposes to prevent all future impeachments of a President, by providing that, in the event of his removal, he will be succeeded by the members of his Cabinet, beginning with the Secretary of State and ending with the Attorney-General. The President omits to state whether members of the Cabinet pro tem. would be included in the order of succession; but as such a measure would aid the President in designating his successor, it would doubtless add so much to the value of impeachment, as a political remedy for misrule, that the President would be pleased to have Congress include all

Cabinet officers pro tem. As Mr. Johnson finds, on a preliminary canvass of the Legislature of Tennessee, that that body is indisposed to elect him to the Senate of the United States, he is so deeply sensible of the mischief wrought by this inadvertence, not to say criminal oversight, on the part of the framers of the Constitution, that he recommends that the Senators, like the President, shall be chosen by the people. His last amendment provides that the Judges of the Supreme Court shall hold for twelve years

instead of for life.

The most important of these purports to provide for the election of a President directly by the people, and aims to abolish nominations by party conventions. But we doubt if the means proposed would tend in the slightest degree to accomplish the end sought. Party nominations originate in the determination of each party and of all voters not to throw away their votes by scattering them on twenty candidates, but to make them tell on the result by concentrating all that are of one political faith on the one candidate who best represents that faith, and will poll most votes in favor of it at the polls. It is based on the truth that all important political questions may be best decided by the people on a square issue-to which there can be only two parties. Shall we extend slavery? shall we subdue he Rebellion? shall we abolish slavery? shall we grant universal suffrage? These are the great square issues on which the people want to vote, and on which they can vote in two parties, one party voting substantially no and the other yes. The great mass of voters care more for the success of their party on these great issues than what individual may be selected to represent them. So long as these motives preponderate there will be the same temptation to concentrate votes on one candidate, the same increased chance of electing the nomines of a national convention over any and all independent candidates, and therefore the same certainty that two or three national conventions will meet and nominate their caudidates, and that the whole people will vote for them, after Mr. Johnson's amendment had been adopted as before. He proposes that, instead of the people of each State en masse voting for electors on a general ticket, the State shall be divided into as many districts as it is entitled to electoral votes, and that the people of each district shall choose, not one elector, but one vote-i. e., for whatsoever candidate for President or Vice-President the highest number of popular votes in a district shall be given, one electoral vote shall be counted on behalf of that district for President or Vice-President. The President would still be elected, not by the votes of the people directly, nor yet by the solid votes of States as now, but by the votes of districts, of which each State would have as many as it now has of electoral votes. This would divide the votes of States, so that one district, comprising certain counties in a State, might vote for the Republican candidate, and other counties in the same State for the Democratic. But it would not be a direct vote by the people-for in a direct popular vote every man's vote must be counted to determine the final result; but in Mr. Johnson's plan only the votes of electoral districts are counted, and those who voted with the minority in any district are not counted at all. It would be possible, therefore, that the majority of popular votes might be for one candidate, and the majority of districts, not only in each State but in all the States, might be for another candidate. This might defeat the popular will as manifestly and as often as the present system. For instance, the State of New York is now balanced very evenly between the two parties, by the fact that the enormous Democratic majority in the city is applied to offset the Republican majorities in the rural districts. Under Mr. Johnson's amendment, 100,000 Democratic majority in New York city would be no better than 10,000 or 1000, so long as each elec-toral district were carried. So, though the whole people in a State er section should vote one ticket, it would avail just as much and no more than a bare majority in each electoral district of that State or section. It is singular that so ancient an advocate of State Rights as the President should propose a plan which would merge the identity of States in all Presidential elections. But it is obvious that each political

party would be as anxious to effect a National

nomination, which would concentrate on one candidate the votes of all the Congressional

districts it could carry, as it now is to concen-

trate on one exponence the voice of all the

minority in each electoral district would be lost in the count, as now the votes of the minority in each state are lost: the popular vote might be cast for another than the candidate elected, just as now; and the only effect of the change would be to merge the States and elect the President by electoral districts.

An inconvenience attending the plan would be that the electoral districts would not correspond to any political division of the State now existing. It would require two more districts in each State than the number of Congressional districts, so as to add one electoral district for each Senator. The electoral districts would be just near enough to the Congressional to create confusion. To earry out the plan would require a board of auditors and entire official machinery for each electoral district which do not now exist. As to the proposition that the President shall be elected for aix years instead of four, reluctant as the American people feel to part with the services of President Johnson after so short and glorious an administration, we cannot conceive that they will ever again have "showered down upon them" a Presidential blessing which they will seriously yearn to retain for more than four years. If they should, their yearnings may doubtless be satisfied by re-electing him for four years more. The most illustrions precedent relative to a six years' term is that afforded by the Rebel Cenfederacy, which elected Jeff. Davis for that term, and found it rather longer than they would have wished.

The amendment requiring that on impeachment and removal of the President, he shall appoint a successor—for devolving the succession on the members of his Cabinet means no ess-may not have been intended as a joke, but it is nearer approximation to humor than the President has ever before perpetrated. The thought of impeaching Johnson to have him succeeded by Seward, or removing Bu-chanan to get Howell Cobb, or ousting Franklin Pierce to put in Jesserson Davis, is amusing. The election of United States Senators by the people instead of by the Legislature would, we think be no improvement on the present system. It would practically devolve the actual selection on the State Conventions of the respective parties, and we doubt if any higher grade of Senators would be chosen by these two political Conventions than are now chosen by the Legislature. The change would be for the worse. Appointing the Judges of the Inited States Supreme Court for twelve years, instead of for life, would bring them more under the control of the President, and would lessen their independence. It would place the two judges of the Supreme Court whose terms would expire during the term of any President more under his control than the welfare of the country demands. On the whole, therefore, we see many more evidences of wisdom in the Constitution as our fathers framed it than in any improvements Mr. Johnson would be likely to make in it. We have not been in the habit of regarding the Constitution with fetish worship. We believe it will perpetually grow, and change, and be renewed. And like all living things, when it ceases to grow it will have begun to die. But Mr. Johnson's amendments are crude and bungling in their conception, and though he claims that his meditations upon them have been long, they never could have been broad or deep.

How the Republicans Produced the "Draft Riots." From the N. Y. World.

Mayor Opdyke, in the proclamation which he issued on the third day of the great riot, used this language: - "It would not have interrupted your peace for a day, but for the temporary absence of all our organized local

How came the militia to be absent? It was in consequence of a call by the Federal Government for immediate aid in repelling the Rebel invasion of Pennsylvania, and of the promptitude, zeal, and energy with which Governor Seymour responded to the call, sending not only all our organized local troops, but others which were organized on the spur of the occasion. The Tribune, of Monday, was constrained to acknowledge that Governor Seymour did his whole duty in that alarming emergency. We quote its language:-

"In June, 1803, General Lee evading, by a flank march, the Army of the Potomac, which confronted and stood ready to fight him on the Rappahannock—invaded Maryland and Pennsylvania. The movement—as Lee's official report virtually confesses—was not defensible on military nor other than political grands. military, nor on other than political grounds. The Rebeis hoped to win a victory on Northern soil, and thereby to stimulate their Northern friends to declare openly in their favor, and thus, by paralyzing the Union Government, end the contest in triumph. The President, justly alarmed and apprehensive, called urginity on the Governors of the Northern States for militia. Governor Seymour promptly responded, by sending all the uniformed and discontinuous militial and content and discontinuous militial and content and the second content and the conten ciplined militia of our city, with at least one regiment organized for the occasion. The Pre-sident and his War Secretary thanked him for so doing. And, if the forces thus sent were so so doing. And, if the forces thus sent were so managed that they did not get within gunshot of an enemy, and nowise contributed to the glorious result of the Gettysburg struggle, the hault was not Governor Seymour's nor their own.

"Now, then, having given Governor Seymour full credit for sending away our organized mi-litis, let us see what was done in its absence by himself and his 'friends.'"

Yes: let us see what was done, not only by Governor Seymour, but by the Republican Administration at Washington, when New York had generously stripped herself of all her means of preserving local order. Pru-dence and gratitude alike dictated that the Federal authorities should do nothing during the absence of our militia calculated to kindle the inflammable passions of the lower orders of a vast city. It was well known to the Administration that the conscription was odious, and no attempt should have been made to enforce it until after the return of our local troops. A few weeks' delay would have made no real difference to the Government; and the fact that our militia regiments were then serving at the seat of war might in equity have been accepted as a temporary substitute for drafted men. But no! It was in that critical conjuncture, it was when the city was thus stripped and defenseless, that the Secretary of War thought fit to iling in firebrands, by enforcing, just in that dangerous crisis, the odious conscription by which poor men were to be dragged away from their weeping families, while the rich were to be excused and let off on the payment of \$300. It was reckless tyrauny, it was flendish madness, to select such a moment for enforcing the draft. Justice, prudence, fairness, gratitude, common sense, all forbade this rash experiment on the inflammable temper of the multitude, when their passions were so combustible and the means of repression had been generously given away at the urgent call of the Government. The riots were thus the direct consequence of thankless insolence and blundering tyranny at Washington.

The riots being thus wantonly brought on by the Republican administration, what part did Governor Seymour act in their suppression? On the next day after their ontbreak he hasto the city. On his arrival he found a raging, surging mob thronging the City Hall Park, and the first thing he did was to make them a speech, dissuading them from violence. He got their attention in the same way that Archbishop Hoghes two or three days afterwards | at our own doors.

States it can carry. Neminations would, there- | got their attention for a similar purpose-by fore, be made by national conventions of either making his approaches in a friendly, persuaparty, as now. The people would concentrate sive tone. It was the method which would on these nominations as now; the votes of the have been adopted by any man of tact and good sense who did not deliberately intend to iash the mob into ungovernable fury. And a set of graceless republican calumniators howled against that speech as it its purpose had been to encourage the violence it tried to restrain ! So much for republican honesty and caudor. On the same day with that judicious speech the very day of his arrival, Governor Sey-

mour issued three documents with his official t ne of these documents was a military call countersigned by the Inspector-General of the State, requesting all citizens to assemble at some of the numerous designated places and

tioned at those places it named in the call. Another of those documents was the following address to the people of the city:-

be enrolled under the direction of officers sta-

"To the People of the City of New York .- "A riotous demonstration in your city, originating in opposition to the conscription of sol-diers for the military service of the United States, has swelled into vast proportions, directing its fury against the property and lives of peaceful citizens. I know that many of those who have participated in those proceed-ings would not have allowed themselves to be ings would not have allowed themselves to be carried to such extremes of violence and wrong, except under an appreneasion of injustice; but such persons are reminded that the only opposition to the conscription which can be allowed is an appeal to the courts. "The right of every citizen to make such an

appear will be maintained, and the decision of courts must be respected and obeyed by rulers and people alike. No other course is consistent with the maintenance of the laws, the peace and order of the city, and the safety of its in-

"Riotous proceedings must and shall be put down. The laws of the State of New York must be enforced. Its peace and order maintained, and the lives and property of all its citizens protected at any and every hazard. The rights of every citizen will be properly guarded and defended by the Chief Magistrate of the State. "I do therefore call upon all persons engaged in these riotous proceedings to retire to tueir homes and employments, declaring to them that unless they do so at once, I shall use all the power necessary to restore the peace and order of the city. I also call upon all well-dis-posed persons not enrolled for the preservation

of order to pursue their ordinary avocations.
"Let all citiz ns stand firmly by the constituted authorities, sustaining law and order in the city, and ready to answer any such demand as circumstances may render necessary for me to make upon their services; and they may rely ujon a rigid enforcement of the laws of this State against all who violate them. "Horario Sey Mour, Governor.

"New York, July 14, 1863." The other document issued on the day of his arrival was the following proclamation declaring the city and county in a state of insurrec-

"Whereas, It is manifest that the combina-"Whereas, It is manifest that the combina-tions for torcible resistance to the laws of the State of New York, and to the execution of civil and criminal process, exist in the city and county of New York, whereby the peace and safety of the city, and the lives and property of its inhabitants are endangered; and "Whereas, The power of the said city and county has been exerted, and is not sufficient to enable the officers of the said city and county to maintain the laws of the State, and execute the legal process of its officers; and,

the legal process of its officers; and,
"Whereas Application has been made to me
by the Sheriff of the city and county of New
York to declare the said city and county to be

in a state of insurrection;
"Now therefore I, Horadio Seymour, Governor of the State of New York, and Commander in-Chief of the forces of the same, do in its name and by its authority, issue this proclamation, in accordance with the statue in such cases made and provided, and do hereby declare the city and county of New York to be in a state of insurrection, and give notice to all persons that the means provided by the laws of this State for the maintenance of law and order will be employed to whatever degree may be necessary, and that all persons who shall after the conjunction of this persons who shall, after the publication of this proclamation, assist, or sid and assist in resist-ing any force ordered out by the Governor to quelt or suppress such insurrection, will reader

themselves hable to the pennittes prescribed by law. Horario Seyhour, "New York, July 14, 1863." If the Republican press would have the honesty to give a full and ungaroled statement of Governor Seymour's acts on that memorable day, they would exhibit him as filling the full measure of his duties in a very trying crisis. The riots were brought on by the reckless, blundering insolence of the Republican administration, who stirred the public passions to fury at a time when the city was stripped of its local troops; and the conflagration thus madly kindled was extinguished by the vigor, energy, and address of Governor Seymour. His conduct on the first day of the riots, the speech included, is not a topic for apology, but for eulogy and approbation. The Republican papers are too shabby and dishonest to give its full history.

Foois.

From the N. Y. Citizen, "Though you bray a fool in a mortar, his folly will not depart from him." We have not only brayed them in mortars, but in rided cannon, in fifteen-inch guns, and in many other curious and unpleasantly effective instruments, and still their folly seems to be altogether their most prominent quality. Vicksburg and Fort St. Philip we brayed them with our mortars, at Fort Pulaski we devoted our rifled ordnance to their service, at Savannah we turned our fifteen-inch guns to their improvement, and at Richmond we gave them the finishing touch with whatever we had at command; and yet they come back to uswhat is left of them-as fresh in their folly as ever. In fact, the process seems only to have brought the disease to the surface, and they are blooming all over with folly spots, as well soaked topers do with gin-blossoms. One of the most prominent of them helps along the election of Seymour and Blair by announcing that it would result in the salvation of the "Lost Cause." Another repudiates the plank of the Democratic platform which announces as the settled conviction of North and South alike-of Union and Rebel soldiers-that secession is dead; and they all problaim that the election of Seymour and Blair is to be the vindication, and possibly the renewal of Rebellion.

This is bad enough; but worse remains to be told. It is announced that rebel generals and Congressmen, soldiers with hands red with the blood of our fellow-Northerners, and politicians fresh from plotting the destruction of the Union, are to stump the North against Grapt and Colfax. We have all we can do to win this election at best-save us from this assistance, or we are lost. Let them carry their own States; that employment will occupy their full time, and require more abilities than they have as yet shown in this cauvass. If they can draw over the negro vote on a fair basis, such as qualified suffrage, let them do so. We do not care to have Buckner's opinion that Grant is no General. Questions of this kind are pretty well settled in our view, and are not involved in the present election. If they were, and the Democrats took the Southern side, we should not be left with a corporal's guard on election day. Every rebel speech at the North-and rebels seem unable to make any but rebel speeches-will cost us a bundred votes for every one it gains. The North desires reunion-rennien of heart as well as of territory -and when the Southerners honestly desire the same, they can benefit themselves and their country by saying so openly and dis-tinctly. Right glad will the North be to hear the ntterance, but we can hear it from the South-the birth-place of secession-as well as

The Indian Treaties. From the N. Y. Times.

Congress has so long delayed action in regard to Indian matters that it is extremely doubtful if any definite policy will be agreed upon at this session. It will be a most unfortunate thing for the West, however, if this important matter is left for another year in its present unsettled condition. The Indians, discouraged and disgusted at the non-fulfill ment of the treaties which they entered into year ago, are repeating their operations of last season, and roving bands are carrying terror to the hearts of hundreds of settlers. The depredations already committed by them this year will serve to intimidate hundreds of emigrants, who would otherwise have made

their homes on the frontier.

For all these outrages the Government is directly responsible. The Indian Peace Commission which was sent out last year succeeded, after great trouble and at a heavy expense, in reaching the hostile tribes, and in perfecting satisfactory treaties with them. By the terms of these treaties the Indians were to be concentrated on certain lands set apart exclusively for their use, mills, stores, churches, and schools were to be erected for them, and Government agents were to instruct them in agricultural pursuits and in the raising of stock. In short, the red man was to be gradually civilized, and taught to earn his living

by the sweat of his brow. But these treaties are good for nothing until ratified by the authorities at Washington. This has not yet been done, notwithstauding the fact that the Commissioners have repeat edly urged it upon the attention of the proper officials. They assert that this delay is the direct cause of the Indian hostilities this season, and predict that unless something is done speedily the dissatisfaction among the red men will become more general, and another Indian war be the result.

More Indian Hostilities.

From the N. Y. Hevald.

No sooner are we assured that a final treaty of peace has been concluded with the Indians than information arrives of a renewal of depredations upon the white settlers and travellers of the far West. By a telegram published elsewhere we learn that by reason of these depredations the agent at Fort Larned refused to turnish the savages with arms and ammupition, and forthwith our red men and brothers declared this to be a violation of the treaty and announced themselves as ready for war. To make good their threat trains were soon after attacked and robbed and a lieutenant and five privates of the army were subsequently murdered. At last accounts the military authorities were concentrating troops at For Larned, and orders had been issued to the various posts to prepare for action at a moment's notice. In the meantime the Indians had been informed that the Government, though anxious for peace, was fully prepared to wage war-an announcement which had the effect of awing them somewhat, although they continued sullen and discontented. Thus the matter stood when the despatch was sent, and we doubt if the next intelligence will be more favorable. The course pursued by the Government towards these Indians has been a most vacillating one, and a disgrace to a great nation. If our army had been made to whip the savages thoroughly, instead of "peace commissioners" being sent to negotiate treaties, their arrogance and hostility to the whites would have long ago disappeared, and the settlers upon the Plains would have now been able to dwell with safety in their cabins and peacefully carry out the destiny of our civilization. We feel assured that the most rigorous measures will alone teach these redskins to fear and submit to the power of the Government.

GROCERIES, ETC.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families at their country residences with every description of FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, ETC., ALBERT C. ROBERTS.

Dealer in Fine Groceries Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sta.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON. NON. 828 AND SEZ SOUTH STREET Has large assortment of

MILLINERY. Ladles', Misses', and Children's Silk, Velvet, Feli, draw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest ryles. Aiso, Siks, Velvets, Ribbons, Orapos Festhers, Flowers, Frames, etc., wholesale and

GAS FIXTURES.

A S F I X T U B E S,—
MISREY, MERRILL & THACKARA,
NO. 716 CHESNUT Street,
manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., ekc.
would call the attention of the public to their large and
elegant assortment of Gas Chandelers, Pendanus
Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes inte
dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extend
ing, attering, and repelings gas-pipes. ing, altering and repairing gas-pipes.
All work warranted.

INSTRUCTION.

STEVENSDAL BINSTITUTE. BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. Terms-Board, Tuition, etc.-per scholastic year, \$500 NO EXTRAS.

Circulars at Mesars, Fairbanks & Ewing's, No. 714 CHESNUT Street; also at Mesers. T. B. Poterson & Brothers', No. 306 CHESNUT Strops. Address, personally or by note,

N FOSTER BROWNE, Principal is a thmu South Ambay, N. J

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C

H. S. K. G. Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves EVERY PAIR WARRANTED,

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES J. W. SCOTT & CO., NO. 314 CHENNUT STREET,

DATENT SHOULDER-SHAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S PURNISHING STORE PERFECT FITTING SHIRIS AND DRAWERS ade from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO., NO. 705 CHESNUT Street

WIRE CUARDS,

FOR STORE PRONTS, ASYLUMS, PAC-TORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Budsteads, Ornsmenta Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS.

NO II BUCH DEALH SHOOK

218 & 220 218 & 220 S. FRONT ST. S. FRONT ST.

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.

ALSO, FREE FINE KYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES. Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.

Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, in bond at Distillery, of this years' manufacit re,

LUMBER. SPRUCE JOIST, SPRUCE JOIST, HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868.

8. BEASONED CLEAR PINE. 10 BEASONED CLEAR PINE. 10 CHOICE PATTERN PINE. BPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR, FINE OLD RYE, BOURSON AND MONONGAHELA 1868. WHISKY,

FLORIDA FLOORING,
FLORIDA FLOORING,
CAROLINA FLOORING,
VIRGINIA FLOORING,
DELAWARE FLOORING,
ASH FLOORING,
WALNUT FLOORING,
FLORIDA STEP BOARDS,
RAIL PLANK,

1868, WALNUT BDS, AND PLANK, 1868, WALNUT BDS AND PLANK, 1868, WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK,

8. SEASONED POPLAR 1868. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY.

1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS 1868. SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW.

CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA H. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868. CEDAR SHINGLES, 1868 OVPRESS SHINGLES, 1868 MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street 1 12

T. P. GALVIN & CO., LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF, BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,

PHILADELPHIA, (80 CALLED), AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCETIMBER SOURLDS, etc., shall be harpy to furnish orders at wholesale rates deliverable at any accessible port. Widesale rates deliverable at any acce since port, Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HAO MATCU SHIP-KNESS, ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED ATANY PARTOFTEE CITY PROMPTLY.

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL, NOS ESLER & BRO., PROPRIETORS.

Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumbs; at low prices, WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS, Newels, Balusters, Brackets, and Wood Moulding WOCD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS, Walnut and Ash Hand Ralling, 3, \$14, and 4 Inches BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, AND WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6132

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING

CARRIAGE BUILDERS.

No. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,

BELOW WALNUT.

An assortment of NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES always on hand at REASONABLE

TRUSSES.

"SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUES
No. 1847 CKESNUT Street. This Trass correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping, Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladie suffering with Female weakness, will find reilef and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs, Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock box Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance.

COAL.

D. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN COAL. Kept dryunder cover. Prepared expression family use. Yard, No. 125 WASHINGTON Avenue Office No. 514 WALNUT Street.

THE STEAM CENERATOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF PENNSELVANIA.

CAPITAL, - - \$100,000 This Company are now prepared to furnish WIEGAND'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 GUARANTER 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. # and 6),

No. 528 WALNUT STREET EDWARD H. GRAHAM, Becretary and Trea urer NELSON J. NICKERSON, President,

GEORGE PLOWMAN. CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

REMOVED To No. 134 DOCK Street, PHILADELPHIA.

OHN CRUMP. CARPENTER AND BUILDER, SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AN NO. 1783 CHESNUT STREET,

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands,
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck,
A ho Paper Menufacturers' Drior Felis from one to
several test wide; Paoling, Belling, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. KVFRBIAN & CO.,
No. 108 JONES' Alley PHILADELPHIA

BRANDY, WINE, GIN, ETC.

MEALL & MCBRIDE. IMPORTERS OF

BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, ETC.

AND DISTILLERS OF

PURE AND UNADULTERATED.

No. 151 South FRONT Street. PHILADELPHIA. Liquors by the B title and Demijohn furnished expressly for family and medicinal purposes. Orders by mail will be promotly attended to. 12thstarp

CHAMPAGNE,—AN INVOICE OF "PLANT Dore" Champagne, imported and for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "GOLD Lac" Chair pagne, imported and for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street. CHAMPAGNE.-AN INVOICE OF "GLO-

ris" Champagne, imported and fer sale by
JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR.
4111 125 WALNUT and 2 GRANITE street. CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL.—AN INVOICE of the above, for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 128 WALNUT and PI GRANITE Street,

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

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

Would invite particular attention to their large and

LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES of American and Foreign Makers of the fine at quality, in Gold and Silver Cases. A variety of Independent % Second, for horse Ladies' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14

BTTTON AND EYELET STUDS in great variety-newest patterns.

SOLID SILVERWARE for Bridal presents; Plated-ware, etc.

Repairing done in the test manner, and warranted.

5.412

SPECIAL NOTICE.

UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1, 1868, I WILL CLOSE DAILY AT 5 P. M.

G. W. RUSSELL. Importer and Dealer in French Clocks, Watches

Fine Jewelry, and Silver Ware, No. 22 North SIXTH Street, PHILADELPHIA. HAVING PURCHASED THE INTEREST

OF THOMAS WRIGGINS, ESQ. My late partner in the firm of WRIGGINS & WAR-DEN, I am now prepared to offer A NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

AT THE OLD STAND, S.E. CORNER FIFTH AND CHESNUT STS. And respectfully request a continuance of the parcuage so long and liberally bestowed upon the late trm. Particular attention given to the repairing of WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

Philadelphia, March 16, 1868.

A. B. WARDEN,
6 3 wfm2m JEWELRYI JEWELRYI

S. E. Corner Tenth and Chesnut. NEW STORE. NEW GOODS.

WRICCINS & CO.,

(Formerly Wriggins & Warden, Fifth and Chesnut) nvite attention to their New Jewelry Store, S. E. cor-ner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets. we remain and CHESNUT Strees.

We are now prepared, with our Extensive Stock, to the GREAT INDUCEMENTS to buyers.

WATCHES of the most celebrated makers. JEW-ELRY, and SILVER WARE, slwsys the latest designs and best qualities.

Goods especially designed for BRIDAL PRESENTS.

Farticular attention given to the Repairing of WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

[51 mwf]

WRIGGINS & CO., 8. E. Corner Tenth and Chesnut Stroets.

FINE WATCHES.

We keep always on hand an assortment of LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES' Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all war canted to give complete satisfaction, and at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. FARR & BROTHER importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc. il lismingrp] No. 224 CHESNUT St., below Fourth, Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

PAINTED PHOTOS.

NEW THING IN ART .-BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOS,

A. S. ROBINSON, No 9.0 CHESNUT Street, Has just received a superb collection of

EEBLIN PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS OF FLOWERS. They are exquisite gems of art, rivalling 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 25 cents to #3 and #4 each, For framing and the album they are incomparably

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING.

ALSEDYLL, MARX & CO. NO. 182 BOUTH ELEVENTH STREET

AND

MO. DES MACH STRUME. DIE MR