THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1868.

FRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LFADING JOURNALS PFON CURRENT TOPICS-COMPLEED EVERY DAY FOR THE STENING TELEGRAPH.

Bad Spelling, as a Means of Grace. From the N. Y. Tribune.

The Democratic party have made a discovery in logic. They have invented a new mode of political argument. They have discovered that bad spelling is a means of conviction, if not of grace. Moderately bad spelling is understood to have a satirioal effect. Very bad spelling has all the force of the severest invective. During the war it was discovered that active sympathy with the Rebellion was entirely patriotic and proper when styled and spelled "zeal in the cause." But an equally earnest devotion to the salvation of the Union was found to become a subject of "infinite jest" when rendered "zeel-in-the-kawa," The desire that all men should be free, the genuine love. of freedom not only for ourselves but for others, which has animated the noblest minds of all ages, became simply ridiculous by the addition of inverted commas and the omission of an "c." Freedom was something that Washington, Kosciusko, Lafayette, and Garibaldi fought for. How wide the contrast between these noble spirits, and John Brown, Abraham Lincoln, and the Union armies, who only fought for "fredum." The Declaration of Independence was cherished as the great charter of equal rights for all men. But it became very absurd when its leading theme was spelled "ekal rites." The effect of inverted commas to demolish the most sacred ideas was immense. If there are any two words in the language which it would seem should be exempt from pollution, they are God and humanity. But it was only necessary to throw these words between quotation marks to render them cdious, and to deprive them of all status in

respectable society. One would think that after the suppression of the Rebellion, and when even the Rebels themselves profess to be truly loyal there would be no opprobrium in having been loyal during the war. Not so. The new-born and reluctant acquiescence of the defeated Rebel is worthy of all acceptation, because spilled "truly loyal." But the contempt with which those who claim to be truly loyal now, regard those who have never been otherwise, finds severe expression in branding the latter with the orthographic stigma "trooly loil." They take a complacent delight in hurling this sharp javelin at those who fought and sustained the war for the Union, as if this unquestionably bad spelling would bear with it the seeds of contagious disease, and leave the soldiers and citizens on the Union side of the late contest parching with fevers and pitted with small-pox.

Probably General Grant, when he closed his letter accepting the unanimous nomination of the Republican party for the Presidency with the patriotic aspiration, "Let us have peace," had no thought how easily those who during the war were for peace, and since the peace are for war, might turn his simple and noble prayer into ridicule by spelling it, "Lesh ush hab peash." Yet so it is. In all its palpable ridiculousness, the prayer of the conqueror of the Rebellion stands revealed by a little judicious and effective misspeiling. The hero of the war is demolished, and proved to be a mere shoulder-strapped civilian, by simply quoting his rank thus, "General" Grant, which proves that he is not General Grant. And, by styling Ulysses S. Grant Hiram U. Grant, because he was so styled in his infancy, the entire history of the war is wiped out as effectually as Christianity is obliterated by styling Jesns "a carpenter," or St. Paul "Saul of

ing in Congress. Nor have we yet heard the first syllable from any quarter in the Democratic camp in recognition of this amendment. "The constitution of our fathers" is the campaign ery of Wade Hampton; and, according to his own testimony, he had as much to do in the shaping of the Democratic party's war platform of 1868 as had Mr. Vallandigham in the building of its peace platform of 1864. But if we are to go back to "the constitution of our fathers" we must go back to the regime of Buchapan, and of slavery and the Southern slaveholding oligarchy, and the Fagitive Slave law, and Southern Lynch law, and the Dred Scott decision that "negroes have no rights which white men are bound to respect.' The Democratic Tammany platform recognizes the abolition of slavery by "the voluntary action of the States concerned. This would imply that by their "voluntary action" they may re-establish slavery. The simple truth is, however, that slavery was abolished in the slave States by compulsion, by war, by the bayonet, and the result leaves nothing to the "voluntary action" of any State against the sovereign authority of the United States.

Is the war-approved as a success by the people of all the States participating in the election of 1864, except New Jersey, Delaware, and Kentucky-to be pronounced by the people in 1868 as a failure ? The position of the Democratic party and its restored Southern leaders, including Henry A. Wise, the Rhetts, Wade Hampton, Toombs, Cobb, Stephens, Semmes and Forrest, against Grant, Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan and Admiral Farragut, and against the results of the war, Southern reconstruction, and this Constitutional amendment, means the "Union as it was" before the war and State sovereignty, and that the "little unpleasantness" of the Rebellion and its consequences shall be wiped out, including the national debt and faith, and that the old Southern oligarchy, like the Bourbons by the Holy Alliance or the Stuarts after Cromwell, shall be restored again to power. Such is the attitude of Mr. Seymour as the candidate for the Presidential succession against General Grant, the conqueror of the Rebellion. In other words, the campaign has assumed the sharply defined lines of an appeal from the results of the battle fields of 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, to the ballot-box for a judgment between the cause represented in battle by General Grant and the cause still upheld with the "stars and bars" by General Wade Hampton.

War Democrats and Conservative Republicans-Their Position in the Canvass. From the N. Y. Times.

It is admitted that the Democratic party can

have no chance in the campaign unless all shades of opinion are merged in support of the nomination. The more candid of the organs have conceded the necessity of obtaining the help of conservative Republicans; and all sections have acknowledged the hopelessness of a contest in which intestine divisions shall be perpetuated. War Democrats must unite with Copperheads to secure even a glimpse of victory.

At least one of these contingent sources of strength was closed by the New York Conven-tion. The adoption of a platform which unsettles the results of the war and reopens the whole question of reconstruction, and the triumph of the extreme element in the selection of Seymour and Blair, dispelled whatever doubts remained in the minds of dissatisfied Republicans. A moderate, conciliatory and honest course on the part of the Convention might have awakened in them some hesitancy as to their duty in the election. But there could be none when the Convention adopted the views of Rebels and copperheads as to reconstruction, and of repudiators as to finance. From that moment it became clear that no parley could be held with the Democracy. Disapproval of the temper or policy of Congress became as nothing compared with the disgust awakened by the action of the Democratic Convention. And what is the position of the War Democrats? The Soldiers' Convention spoke for some of them, in a manner that indicated a strong desire to resume old party alliations. A few of them have since declared their adhesion to Seymour and Blair and the platform on which they stand. The great majority, however, make no secret of their aversion to both. The received the results of the Convention with an indifference which is rapidly changing to hostility. They regarded Sey-mour as an enemy of the Government while the war lasted, and are unwilling to intrust him with power at a period hardly less critical. Blair's letter opened to them visions of turbulence and bloodshed, and they could have no faith in the official conduct of a man who, to obtain a nomination, committed himself to views at variance with order and law. Hence the remarkable lack of enthusiasm which attended the adoption of the Democratic ticket. It extinguished hopes, and created a conviction fatal to confidence in the patriotism and statesmanship of the party. This conviction must have been diffused and strengthened by utterances and incidents in the South since the nomination. The potency of Copperheadism in the Convention might have admitted of explanation. But the reappearance of Rebel leaders on the Southern stage, their bold avowal of the ulterior designs with which they have rejoined the Democracy, the hostility they proclaim to national anthority, and the arrogant disloyal temper which animates their plans-are considerations which must influence every Northern Democrat, who, during the Rebellion sustained the cause of the Union. While, then, Union Democrats may here and there be found whose dislike of certain Republican measures has driven them into the arms of Seymour and his friends, it is safe to conclude that the great majority of them will hold no fellowship with a party whose most notable exponent and advocate has thus far been Wade Hampton. They can have nothing to do with a party which at the North relies upon repudiation, and in the South is championed by the bitterest and most relentless of the Rebels. To suppose otherwise were to impute to them a willingness to imp ril the Union they once helped to save, and to hand back the South to the keeping of its old masters. It is not possible that soldiers like Franklin and Hancock can be zealous supporters of a ticket which has Semmes and Toombs, and Forrest, and Vance, and Wise among its most active supporters. Vallandigham was a heavy load to carry; but when it is proposed to assume the entire crowd of Rebel leaders, and to send Seymour to the White House with these men as his advisers, the thing becomes too gross and impudent to be tolerated by the war wing of the Democracy. Its logical and proper place is under the Grant banner.

by the Legislatures elected in 1866. In the case of New Jersey the revocation was ex-pressed in terms of such unqualified wrath and denunciation that the paper, pronounced "scandalous and offensive," was refused a read-ing in Congress. Nor have we yet heard the first time. He is at home in caucus and convention he knows how to arouse the passions and pre-judices of a mob; it is not known that he re gards treason and rebeldon against constituted authority as punishable crimes; while it is believed that he prefers party to country, and the small acts of politics to the iofder almas of statesmanship. Still, it is said he is a states-man. If so, where is the proof?"

We could perhaps make a more satisfactory response to this call for light, if the Cincinnat mmercial had given its own ideal of what entitles a public man to be called a statesman. A definition which would include General Grant and exclude Governor Seymoar would be a curiosity in political literature. The tenor of the Commercial's interrogations implies that a candidate for President ought to be a statesman, and with respect to the present election it might be a sufficient reply to simply retort the questions, and ask for the proofs of Gene ral Grant's statesmanship. He has no original opinions on public questions, nor capacity to form any; no steadiness in adhering to the opinions he has from time to time borrowed from others; no elequence; no ability to make a great, or even a respectable, figure in a deliberative assembly; no knowledge of the politics of foreign countries, and but a slender and scanty acquaintance with the history of his own. In jurisprudence and political economy, those great departments of inquiry so essential to a well-equipped statesman, he is not even a novice, not even a tyro; he has never studied them at all. He graduated at the military school not far from the foot of his class; while he remained in the army he was not studious to enlarge the small stock of knowledge he acquired at West Point; resigning to avoid a dismissal in consequence of intemperate habits, his subsequent occupations as a small farmer in Mis souri and a tanner at monthly wages in Illinois, though honest and respectable, were not a very promising school for training a statesman. When the supporters of such a man question the ripe qualifications of Governor Seymour, they make themselves ridiculous.

It is quite true that Governor Seymour has never held office under the Federal Government, the Democratic party of this State not having elected a Senator since Mr. Dickinson, in 1851, nor had a Cabinet appointment since Mr. Marcy, in 1853. But Mr. Sey-mour has made bimself as much felt in national politics out of office as many other statesmen have in. And this is, perhaps, the most satisfactory proof of superior ability. The late John A. Andrew, whom all the Re publicans class as a statesman, is another instance of a man, who, though a mere Gov ernor of a State, won a national reputation. He acquired it, as Governor Seymour has, by his utterances on great national ques-A man who, by the mere force of his tions. talents, thus commands the attention of the nation, is of a higher order than those who must be lifted upon a pedestal before they can be heard. We suppose the Cincinnati Commercial would not dispute that the late Mr. Liocoln was a statesman; but what proofs had he given of it previous to his election to the Presidency? The Commercial can point to nothing but his controversy with Mr. Douglass when they stumped Illinois to-gether for the Senatorship. A man who could hold his own even tolerably against such a debater as Douglas must have had a pretty fair grasp of national questions. What a figure Grant would make in such a grapple with a statesman ! Mr. Greeley has many times, in the Tribune, expressed his approval of candidates confronting each other ou the stump, as Douglas and Lincoln did, thinking it an effe-tual bar against the election of fools and noodl to high offices. Wonder if Mr. Greeley won like to see the experiment tried between Gra and S-ymour? Free government is government by publ opinion. In free countries statesmen build a great reputation chiefly by the breadth an sagacity of their utterances on public qu tions. We suppose the Cinninnati Commerce regards John Bright as a statesman; but Brig has won his rank precisely as Governor Se mour has won his, by making the abl speeches of any man in his country of this cade. Mr. Seward was reckoned, eight yes ago, as the first statesman in the Republic party; the only foundation of his claim be his stump speeches in the Senate and the stump. Up to the time he was made S retary of the Treasury, the Cincinnati Co mercial's fellow-citizen, Governor Chase, h nothing else to support his high reputation a statesman. Let the Commercial select the best speeches of John Bright, or of Mr. Sewar or of Mr. Chase, and we will match them by of Governor Seymour's not inferior to eith collection in any of the requsites of statesma like eloquence, whether it be luminous clea ness of statement, breadth of view, solidity reasoning, sagacity, or tulness of information Governor Seymour has spent his whole in the liberal studies and pursuits which fit a statesman. The notion of the Cincinnati Commerce that Governor Seymour is an adept in ma aging a caucus and in the arts of a small pe ticiau, will excite a smile here in New Yo where he is known. Such petty intrigues the resource of an office-seeker; but Gov nor Seymour has never sought office; offi have always sought him. He does not belo to the order of men who need office to g them consideration. The chief advantage high office is the opportunities it affords influencing public opinion-the grand lever which the political world is moved in f countries. Mr. Seymour's abilities, eloquen and standing give him this advantage in pendently of public station. By such a m the routine duties of office may be reasona shunned, except when the public voice mands the sacrifice of his personal ease for general good.

SUMMER RESORTS. OBETTO SPRINGS, ON THE ALLEGHENY MOUNTAINS, NEAR ORESSON, PA. The public are informed that the LORETTO SPRINGS, NOW OPEN

under the supervision of JOHN MCINTOSH, will RECEIVE BOARDERS for the balance of the season for Twelve Dollars per

week. Mr. F. A. GIBBONE, the owner of the Holel, assures his friends and the public that he will use every effor-to make, hern contextable Villors will leave by 11 P. M. train, arriving at Kaylor's Station, near Cresson, at 9 o'clock A. M., the following morths. Kaylor & Station, new Creation be issued by the Penn-following morning. Communication Tickets will be issued by the Penn-cylvania Rairond during the season, JOH x McINTOSH, Promissor,

QUOWN'S MILLS BOARDING HOUSE-Originally kept by the BROWN FAMILY. is now open for the reception of permanent and transfont BOAFDERS.

The beautiful lake, the boats thereon, the fishing the bathing, the delightful medicated Miners Springs, the renovating plue breeze, the promenading in the splendid groves of lofty pines, all contrib te to make the place healthful for invatids and de lightful for those seeking comfort and pleasure. Passengers take the 4 o'clock boat foot of Market street wharf, to Camden. thence by cars by the way of Moorestown, Mount Holly, Pemberton to Wrights, town, where stages will be in readiness to convey passengers to Brown's Mills.

THOMAS SCATTERGOOD, Proprietor of Boarding House, JOHN HORNER,

7.23 WEAW Proprietor of Stagas. BELVIDERE AND DELAWARE RAILROAD COMPANY.

" DELAWARE WATER GAP."

NOTICE -For the special accommodation of Passengers desirous of spending Sunday at the BELA. WARE WATER GAP, an additional line will leave the Water Gap every MONDAY MORNING at 6 o'clock, arriving in Philadelphia about 11 A, M, Lines leave Kensington Depot for Delaware Water Gap daily (cundays excepted) at 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. W. H. GAIZMES, Agent. 7 25 ecd5w

HYCENIA HOUSE.

COLLINS' BEACH, DELAWARE,

Is now open for the reception of guests. This favo rite place of resort is beautically al unted at a point on the belaware Bay, a few milks from the Cap-s. I has a beautimi lawn in front, well shaded, good sal water bathing, sailing, etc. Take steamer Perry Arch street wharf. FRANK COLLINS, Proprietor. 7 10 1m

Post Office address, Deskyneville, Del. THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

This favorite SUMMER RESORT, situated on the CATSEILL MOUNTAINS, State of New York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been recently enlarged, will be open from JUNE 10 to OCTOBER 1.

Terms, \$4.50 per day, or \$28.00 per week. Stages connect at Catakili with all of the Hudson River Railroad trains, and the day soats from New York or Albany Also with the steamboats Thomas Powell and New Champion, leaving Pier 35, foot of FRANKLIN Street, New York, daily, at 5 P. M. Esturdays at P. M. [692m] CHARLES L. BEACH.Proprieto.

CONCRESS HALL CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY, Will receive guests June 23.

Terms \$4.00 per day-\$25.00 per week. Please address, J. F. CAKE,



Fontical Clubs niced out with everything they m require. CALL ON OR ADDRESS

W. F. SCHEIBLE.

sale and retail.

Tarsus.

We congratulate the Democratic party on the fertility of its resources and the profandity of its arguments as shown in these homethrusts of orthography. They are unanswer-able. If anybody can show that such a deluge of inverted commas and bad spelling does not prove that Seymour and Blair ought to be elected President, let him undertake the difficult task. We shrink from it appalled. We are not equal to it.

The Constitutional Amendment and the Political Parties of the Day. From the N. Y. Herald.

Article fourteen of the amendments of the Constitution declares, first section, the equality of all citizens in their civil rights, and that persons of all races and colors born or naturalized in the United States are citizens thereof and of the State in which they reside; second, that representation in Congress shall be restricted or extended in proportion as the right of suffrage may be restricted or enlarged by the several States; third, that certain Rebels shall be disfranchised and disabled from holding certain civil offices, State and national, until absolved by a two-thirds vote of each House of Corgress; fourth, that the validity of the national debt, pensions, and bounties shall not be questioned, and that all Rebet debts and claims for slaves shall be held illegal and void; fifth, that Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce these provisions. This article the Secretary of State has proclaimed as duly ratified by "more than three fourths of the States," and that, therefore, it is "valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution of the United States."

Here, then, we have a definite settlement of the questions of civil rights, suffrage, disfranchisement, and civil disabilities, the national debt, and all Rebel debts and claims for slaves -a settlement which, in the State elections of 1866, was overwhelmingly approved by the people from ocean to ocean. But how stand the political parties of 1868 upon this settlement? It is the work of the Republican party, and, although it opens the door for the removal of the Congressional policy of universal negro suffrage enforced upon the Rebel States in their reconstruction and restoration, even Sumner was an active instrument in securing this ratification. He and his fellow radicals of the universal fanatical negro suffrage school doubtless believe that whatever party may come henceforth uppermost in any of the Southern States it will give the negroes the largest suffrage in order to have the largest possible representation in Congress and in the Electoral College, which elects the President and Vice President of the United States. The Republicans, then, radical fanatics, and women's rights men, and all, will adhere to this amendment, although it limits the suffrage to males above the age of twenty-one years, and restores to the States respectively the right to establish a universal or qualified suffrage on the basis of property, education, race or color.

The administration, next, with Mr. Seward's proclamation of this amendment, is bound by it: for it is an official act of a recognized officer of the administration. But what of the Democratic party? According to its Tammany platform the Southern reconstruction acts of Congress are "unconstitutional, revolutionary and void." Against the universal negro suffrage experiment of the Republicans there was a Democratic Legislature elected in Obio in 1867, and also in New Jersey, and the first regular proceeding of each of these Legislaures was the indiguant repeal of the ratificaion of this Constitutional amendment made

Horatio Seymour a Statesman. From the N. Y. World.

The Cincinnati Commercial makes this conession of ignorance, and sceptical appeal for information:-

"We must repeat our call upon Democratic speakers and newspapers for evidence of Gov-ernor Seymour's statesmanship. What has he done that entitles him to that reputation? Gov-

GAS FIXTURES.

OHN D WEAVER. J SELLERS PENN WEAVER & PENNOC PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTE No. 57 NORTH SEVENTH STREET, Philadelph Country Seats fitted up with Gas and Wa er, in f class style. An assortment of Brass and iron Lift Force Pumps constantly on hand LEAD BURNING AND CHEMICAL PLUMBI N. B .- Wa er Wheels supplied to the trade others at reasonable prices 781 G A S F I X T U R & S MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA. No. 715 CHESSUT Street, manunchirers of Gas Fixtures, Lanus, etc., would call the strenting of the public to their large elegant assortment of Gas Ohnudellers, Penda Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas pipes dwellings and public buildings, and attend to exter ing, altering, and repairing gas-pipes. All work warranted.

MILLINERY.



Has a large assortment of MILLINERY.

Ladies', Missen', and Children's Silk Velvet, Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the l styles, Also, Silks, Velvets, Bibbons, Co Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc., etc., wholesale retall.

CAPE ISLAND.	No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET, eastrp PHILADELPHIA.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.	ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.
Is now open for the reception of Guests. Music under the direction of Simon Hassler	MERBICK & SONS' SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
Persons wishing to engage rooms can do so by ap- olying to BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,	No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia, WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM ENGINE,
62 sm] ATLANTIC CITY. or No. 827 RICHMOND Street. }	Regulated by the Governor. MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE.
THE NEPTUNE HOUSE,	Patented June, 1868. DA VID JOY'S
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Has been enlarged, repainted, returnished with new urniture and spring beds, and is now open for the	PATENT VALVELE38 STEAM HAMMER. D. M. WESTON'S PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR DRAINING MACHINE
reception of visitors. It is within FIFTY YARDS of the beach. JOHN SMICK, Proprietor, ROBERT L. FURY 7 is im	AND HYDRO EXTRACTOR, For Cotion or Woollen manufacturers. [7 10mwf 1y
OUNTRY BOARDING. CHESNUT SPRINGS, NEAR WILLOW GROVE AVENUE, (Formerly Hospital Station.) Two communicating rooms vacant, Apply on the premises, or at No 1402 WALNUT Street. 723	PENN STEAM ENGINE ANI BOILER WORKS,-NEAFIE & LEVY HAAR AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS MACHINIST, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACK SMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many year oven in successful operation, and been exclusively angaged in building and repairing Marine and Rive. Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Wate Engines, Propeliers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to con tract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different size
OPERA GLASSES.	are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch Every description of pattern-making made at the aboriest noice. High and Low-pressure Find Tubular and Cylinder Hollers, of the best Penneylva
PROM BARDOU & SON, PARIS.	nia charcoal fron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds fron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Bol Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business. Drawings and specifications for all work done a
JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.,	the establishment free of charge, and work guaran tend. The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, fails, etc. etc
JEWELLERS, No. 902 CHESNUT Street,	for raising heavy or light weights. JACOB C. NEAFIE JOHN P. LEVY. 8 11 BEACH and PALMER Streets.
Have Just Opened a Large Invoice of PARTICULARLY FINE	SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTE AND WASHINGTON SITE A.
OPERA CLASSES, Including every variety of Rock Crystal,	FHILADELPHIA, MERRICK & SONS, ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS, manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engine for Land, River, and Marine Service, Boliers, Gussonsters, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc. Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Ocular Graduated, Duchesse, and	Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Work, Workshops, and Railroad Stations. etc. Reforts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction. Every description of Plantation Machinery, also
VARIABLE AND NIGHT LENSES. ALSO, [44 sw Tourist Glasses and Telescopes.	Every description of Plantation Machinery, als Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Paus, Ol Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping, En gines, etc. Sole Agents for N. Billenx's Patent Sugar Boilin, Appareius, Nemyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and
	Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Suga Draining Machines.
FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS,&C H. S. K. C.	STOVES, RANGES, ETC.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves. EVERY PAIR WARRANTED. EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES. J. W. SCOTT & CO., 527270 NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.	NOTICE, -THE UNDERSIGNE would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE. This is an entirely new heater. It is so con structed as to at cocc command itself to general favor being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It very simple in its construction, and is perfectly all very simple in its construction, and is perfectly all tight; acid cleaned. It is so arranged with uprigh flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use The bygrometric condition of the air as produced by
PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.	monstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace the will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere. Those in wast or a complete Healing Apparato would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle CH & RLES WILDIAMS. Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Screet,
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made nom measurement at very short notice. All other ar icles of GENTLEMEN'S DRE:S GCOLS in full variety. WINCHESTER & CO.,	A large assoriment of Cooking Ranges, Viraboar Stoves, Low Down Grates, Veniliators, etc., alway on hand. N. BJobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 105
COTTON AND FLAX.	THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Familie Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENT DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphi
EAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, Of all numbers and brands. Tent. Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck, A iso Paper Manufacturers' Drior Feits from one to several test wide; Pauling, Belting, Sall Twine, etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO., No, 108 JONES' Alley	OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Pamilie Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENT DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphi Rarges, Hot Air Furnaces, Portaole Heaters, Low down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Bollers, Stew hole Fistes, Rollers, Cocking Stoves, elc., wholesal and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON, 127 stu them No. 268 N. SECOND Street.

	UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1, 1868,
Δ.	I WILL CLOSE DAILY AT 5 P. M.
2.	G. W. RUSSELL,
-	Importer and Dealer in French Clocks, Watches Fine Jewelry, and Silver Ware,
	No. 22 North SIXTH Street,
la.	5 265 PHILADELPHIA.
BLE	LUMBER.
E,	1868. SPRUCE JOINT, BPRUCE JOINT, 1868.
LNG NE	1868. SEASONED CLEAR FINE 1868. CHOICE PATTERN FINE 1868. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR.
Iy ND VY CRS DE Gare vely	1868. FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. MASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDE. RAIL PLANK.
iver nter heir con- ano ilzer	1868. WALNUT EDS. AND PLANE. 1868. WALNUT EDS AND PLANE. 1868. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANE.
tch the Fine Iva- nds	1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER 1868. RED CEDAR WALNUT AND PINE
Roll cted e at ran-	1868. SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. 1868. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY.
for fety, etc.	1868. OIGAR BOX MAKERS' 1868. BPANISH CEDAR BOX MAKERS' 1868.
ta. ICR	1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA E. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.
ND	1868. CEDAR SHINGLES. OYPRISS SHINGLES. 1868. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street.
ines	T. P. GALVIN & CO.,
and	LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
also Oll	SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF, BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,
En-	(60-CALLED), PHILADELPHIA,
EB	AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN MADE facturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIM BER BOARDS, etc., shall be has py to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port. Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOOLING SCANTLING, SHIN- GLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOOK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HAC- MATCO SHIP-KNEES, 131 stub?
con-	ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED
It is air.	ATANY PARTOFTRE CITY PROMPTLY, TYNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL, NOS.
use.	U 24, 26, and 25 S, FIFTEENTH Street. ESLER & BRO., PROPRIETORS.
e de thai	Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices, wood worth DUNGS BRACK FTS: RATESETEDS
	WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
agle.	Neweis, Balasters, Brackets, and Wood Monidings
agle.	Newels, Balasters, Brackets, and Wood Mouldings WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS, Walnut and Ash Hand Ralling, 8, 5%, and 4 inches,

H Hamth[rp] No. 224 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TINTIL CEDTENDED 1 1000

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN OCAL. Kept diyunder cover. Prepared expression for family use. Yest Ko. 125 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office No. 514 WALNUT Street. 79