SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OFINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS-COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Affairs in Tennessee.

From the N. Y. Times. The picture presented by our Tennessee correspondent of the condition of affairs in that State, is not calculated to alray apprehension or to reconcile us to the temper of the Southern malcontents. Etories of outrage have not been rare for some time past. They have been circumstantial, have on all essential points been verified, and have been sufficient to prove

a near approach to social and industrial disorganization. The statement we print this morning differs from these only in its comprehensiveness. It groups facts derived from all paris of the State, and fastens upon disloyal persons and organizations the responsibility for a crisis not many degrees removed from civil war. What some have supposed to be incidental in its character, and confined to particular localities, is shown to be common to nearly all sections, and to be the product of an inveterate hostility to the authority and friends of the Union.

Color appears to be less a crime in Tennessee than loyalty. The negroes suffer first, of course. Their weakness invites violence, and their terror keeps them from proclaiming its exercise. They are wronged, robbed, even murdered, with almost complete impunity. The boldness which has marked some of the ontrages seems, indeed, to indicate a paralysis of civil authority, for which a parallel may be sought in the disastrous dawn of Kausas. White loyalists, moreover, suifer scarcely less. Social ostracism they might outlive, though that is bad enough. But they are maltreated, stripped of property, flogged, and sometimes killed, and in a general way are denied the exercise of their rights as citizens. If they arraign the perpetrators of crimes, or attempt the formation of Republican organizations, they do so at the peril of their lives. If they attend Republican demonstrations, they are compelled to travel by by-paths and at night to escape assassibation.

In this epitone of the position of loyal families in the State we are not sketching from imagination. We mention facts which the local press either suppresses, or distorts or publishes imperf-ctly, because it is for the most part in the hands of Rebels. When one leading journal of Memphis bids its readers "set the law-at deflance," and another rebukes the Ku-Kiux for not having "the hearts of radicals on their daggers," and when the most widely circulated papers of the State share these feelings, the chance of a fair hearing for marlyrs to Unionism, be they white or black, is exceedingly slight. Our correspondent testifles, however, whereof he knows, and his version of the case is in the main sustained by the inquiries of a committee of the local Legislature.

The first effect of this disturb d condition is upon the property and industry of the State. In its natural advantages-its soil, climate, resources of the forest and the mine, and in its geographical position-it has no superior in the Union. But how long will Northern men continue to go there, or being there will remain, at the risk of being hunted by outlaws or robbed of the means they propose to employ? The mere stoppage of immigration would be a calamity, but it is inevitable unless lawlessness be put down. Loyal settlers are driven out, or leave to seek security elsewhere. Business is brought to a stand-still, and the value of property experiences a large and constant depreciation. In the nature of things it must be so. And there can be no amendment until the issue raised by the disaffected in Tennessee be dis-

posed of summarily.

The danger for the moment seen is that of local collisions. The Unionists of the South are peaceful, but they are not cowards. They ask simply the safety which the law is supposed to guarantee, and the liberty to exercise their rights and pursue their vocations, to which white and black are entitled. But the time is evidently coming in which they may be compelled to defend themselves against Kuklux and all other outlaws. It were better they should be spared the trial. It were more desirable by far that punishment should be meted out by the State authorities, with the aid of the militia, if necessary. Still the risk exists. The loyal part of the population will not always permit the disloyal to brand and banish at will; and out of this latent determination may spring the organized strife which not a few anticipate. The Democratic leaders predict a conflict as a result of any attempt of the Executive to insure protection and punishment; but his course ought to be clear, regardless of consequences. We are not among the admirers of Governor Brownlow. As between the law and its violators, however, or between Union men adhering to the law and disloyal men setting the law at defiance, there is no room for hesitation, no time for

parley.

We wish we could believe that these things are confined to Tennessee. But they are not. Passion may be more intense there than in States more recently reconstructed; the elements of strife may be nearer the explosive point; but that they abound, with greater or less force, in several other parts of the South, is unfortunately incontestable. In Texas, Rebel lawlessness is not a whit less aggressive than in Tennessee; and Governor Warmouth's appeal for Federal help proves that Louisiana is not much better. There, as in the districts described in our Nashville correspondence, violence and murder, as penalties of attachment to the Union, are events of frequent occurrence. And the same state of things will be reproduced in Georgia, if Cobb and other Democratic leaders find followers vile enough to

do their bidding.

It is impossible to read Cobb's recent harangue without feeling that his spirit is as proscriptive, as murderous as that of any common Ku-Klux cut-throat. And as with Buchanan's Secretary of the Treasury, so it is with others who are engaged with him in the canvass for Seymour and Blair. They do not onenly advise the killing of Unionists, but they do propose that they be treated like dogs, and if possible driven from Southern communities. They make no secret of their resolve to make the South too hot for whites who vote the Republican ticket; and as for the blacks, they are to be starved, or by some other means coerced into the ranks of the Democracy. If there is any difference between these denunciations and incendiary counsels of Georgia planters and the acts of Tennessee rufflanism, it is in degree only. Both are in their nature

All's Well That Ends Well. From the Cincinnati Guzette.

A very large controversy over a very small subject has sprung up in the Second Ohio District. The real question at issue there is Whether a renegade Kepublican shall be elected under false pretenses by the Democrats whom he has joined, or whether a true Republican, whose consistent fidelity and real in the Republican organization during and since the war are recognized on all hands, shall be elected on the regular platform, and after the regular nomination of his party

From this question we do not propose to be | States. Ormuzd is their God, Darius their diverted. Small side issues-eagerly pressed by opponents anxious to shift the scene of contest-as to what may or may not have been the views of the Republican nominee at the outbreak or through the early months of the war, deserve very little attention. What has seemed necessary to refute the slanders on the Republican candidate, from time to time we have published, and we give, this morning, a careful statement from Democratic authority, that of itself effectually disposes of them. And

now we have done. The pother on either side in this small controversy is wonderful. We have cards and counter cards; statements of special reporters, and extracts dug from the musty files of forgotten country newspapers. A paper which believes the war was wrong and boasts that it so believed all through the war, objects to the Republican candidate that he continued for a few months of its way of thinking! A paper which has consistently advocated the right of secession objects to the Republican cantidate that at the outbreak of the war he retained for a little while some of its notions! A paper which is committed at once to the financial follies of Pendleton, the hard money speeches of Seymour's opposition to the war while it lasted, and opposition to peace and reconstruction when it was ended, opposes a can lidate in 1868 because it says he agreed with it for a few months in 1861! And over this the

battle rages. What a momentous thing it is, to be sure! Was Stevenson only a heathen man and a war Democrat in October, 1861?—hung be the beevens in black! Had be changed to the Republicans a month earlier?----

"let the kettle to the trumpet speak, The trumpet to the cannoneer without, The cannons to the heavens, the heavens to earth," Stevenson was Republican in September!

That Mr. Stevenson was a hearty, zealous Republican through the war, and that he has been so ever since, nobody questions or pre-tends to question. That he was as true to the Government and to the loyal people who sustained it in the dark days of Fredericksburg

and the second Ball Run as in the bright days of Vicksburg and Atlanta and Cedar Creek. pobody questions or pretends to question. That he has since been faithful, while more than one trusted leader has proved (aitbless on the is-ues arising from the close of the war, nobody questions or pretends to question.

That is enough for us. We are fighting a battle for order or chaos at the South -tor the reconstruction already accomplished, and peace and a settlement, or practical revoluion. We do not propose to belittle it by further certificates that some of our candidates were a little more or a little less prompt in joining the Republican party in 1881, than the great mass of war Demograts, whose accession saved the Government.

During that life and death struggle of the nation we did not stop to make crincal inquiry as to the antecedents of the men who volunteered to help us. Now that by their aid we have conquered we do not propose to become suddenly suspicious. We do not go back over the field peeking about to see whether, our recruits gave some serious thought to their action, and hesitared a little before break-

ing loose from party ties. But we do remember some who, under the pressure of aroused public sentiment, were shamed or frightened into a counterfeit pretense of devotion to the country, but at the first convenient opportunity, deserted again to the enemy in the hour of the country's sorest peril. Of such were the conductors of the Cincinnati Enquirer. Leprous with the infamy of that desertion, they have no power now to fasten stigmas upon loyal Democrats who came to the aid of the nation about the time they betrayed it.

The Antiquity of Radical Criminality. From the Washington National Intelligencer,

There is a mysterious but inevitable affinity between atrocity which is systematic, and the enthusiasm naturally attendant upon pseudo religious sentiment. False religion no sooner allies itself with the passions than it inspires refinements of wrong, and invents perversions of conscience; and such crime no sooner grows methodical than it persuades itself that it is sanctified by the Deity. This unnatural and terrible combination of things occupying the extreme poles of the constitution of man, is undoubtedly the sign of a stage of sin, at which the conscience, debauched by the passions, wantons through the mind. Ages of blood, of torture, of hypocrisy, and of imposture, in all climes, and among all peoples, testify with bitter intensity the excuse of the atheists of the last century for the unwarrantable charge, that religion itself was an evil, and the priestly office the curse of mankind.

The universality of this hateful reciprocity between deliberate crime and materialized religion demonstrates its seat, independently of conditions, deep in the heart of man. Tae insatiable greed, the merciless humiliation of the weak, the remorseless cruelty of those who go under the name of Radical toward the Southern people, is charitably and generally imputed to excess of loyalty, intemperate patriotism, and fanatical devotion to ideas, all grounded in our own age, country, institutions, and political education. But it is, most evidently, quite otherwise. The circumstances of the rise, the outbreak, the conduct, and the fall of the rebellion have had very little influence on the dreadful spirit which has covered ten States with general calamity, inflicted gratuitous sorrow upon every individual inhabiting them, and actually tended to coerce them back into barbarism. The age and country did, indeed, furnish the words wherewith the cant-without which the tongue of common speech would dissolve the fatal self-delusion-was forged; but the cant itself, ancient as falsehood, was the same which defiles all history with its abominable distillations from mingled murder and blasphemy. The gigantic instance of our own very day cannot be distinguished in substance from one which disgusts us across a tract of time beginning hundreds of years before Christ. If the following were a fable, who but the radicals of to-day would be recognized

as figured by it? In Persia there is a mountain on whose side, three hundred feet from the plain, is carved in the solid rock the celebrated inscription in which Darius commemorates his exploits in subduing, as ours in punishing, a rebellion in his empire. Modern penetration has resolved the strange characters, and interpreted the effigies of the king and his captive. Sitrautachmes, the rebel, stands abject, a symbol of the subdued rebellion, before the proud and successful monarch, while overhead a figure represents the great God-Ormuzd-to the Persians. Below is the inscription. This is some of it:-

"By the grace of Ormuz 1, I am king Ormuz 1 has granted me empire. Ormuz 1 brought help to me. By the grace of Ormuz 1 my troops entirely defeated the Rebei army, and took Strantschmes and brought him before me. Then I cut off his now and ears. He was kept chained at my door. All the kingdom beheld him. Af-terwards I crueified him at Arbela. * * Thou whoever mayst be king hereafter, exert thyself to put nown lying; the man who may be hereit-cal, him entirely destroy."

This inscription, without its frightful simpiloity, is written in every measure of the radical party, and the country has been convalued for three years by their attempts to

exemplar, and the South their Sitrautachmes. Will the people longer be governed by the Bagiston inscription of Darius-the typical rebellion-punisher; or by their own matchless and beneficent Constitution?

The New Democratic Organ.

From the N. Y. Tribune. The Hon. Mark M. Pomeroy, the great De-mogratic editor and states man of the West, has honored us with a copy of his 'new national daily paper," the Democrat. We are glad to have an opportunity of congratulating Mr. Tilden and his friends "that they are about to have an organ that will force the fighting." have been convinced that the disgust which the pure Democracy of New York felt for the Herald and the Horld would take expression in this form. It was impossible for a great party, a party of lusty, zealous, and bold men, to forever follow the uncertain leadership of the Herald, or to find comfort in the endless columns of twaddle which the hangers on of the Manhattan Club daily distil into the New York World. They have yearned for a leader like Pomeroy; and now Pomeroy comes among them, a Saul among Democratic prophets, and raises the banner of true Democracy in New York. Mr. Pomeroy informs us that his paper will

be "red hot;" that it will be "a true, reliable, out-and-out Democratic daily paper;" that it will be "the sharpest, plainest, most readable, best edited, and most juteresting daily paper ever issued in America;" and that "it will persistently and unflinchingly advocate the equality of States or another war," He also assures us, that in arranging this platform, it is "with a full knowledge of the wants of the people, their sentiments, and demands." The differexce between Mr. Pomeroy and the other Democratic editors is, that he is sincere. He claims to be a Democrat, and nothing else. A periodical writer recently made a sensation by publishing the history of "The Wickedest Man in New York"-Mr. John Allen of Water street. What Mr. Allen is to New York society, Mr. Pomeroy is to American journalism. He is the "Wickedest" editor in the country, and doesn't claim to be anything else. Mr. Allen makes his living by harboring prostitutes, selling "red-hot" liquor, having "red-hot" dances, and generally furnishing his guests with a "redhot" entertainment. The consequence is that Mr. Allen is a beloved denizen or Water street. and on the high road to fortune. Mr. Pomeroy proposes to publish a "red-hot news He will do justice to the virtues of Wilkes Booth; he will tell us of the loves of Grant among the Digger Indians, and about Butler's enormous lacceny of spoons, and will illustrate the torments of the "gorilla Linoln" as he "roisis in the lowest hell." Mr. John Allen, if he were to start a newspaper to rival Pomeroy, could not more aptly suit the D m cratic taste. It is all very well for those corled darlings of the Manhattan Club, sodden with the fumes of Mr. Barlow's champagne, to write their rhetorical tribbles about the Constitution and the laws; but the truehearted Democrat, the Democrat who goes to the polls and assists in swelling the great Democratic majority of New York, wants just such teaching as Mr. Pomeroy proposes to give him.

The only difficulty with Mr. Pemeroy's enterprise is, that about nine-tenths of the Democratic party cannot read. He is, therefore, very much in the position of Goldsmith who went to Holland to teach Euglish, and upon arriving there found he could not talk Dutch. This is one reason for the confidential circulation of the World, although another is that, even if the masses of the Democracy could read the World, they would not be able to understand it. Mr. Pomeroy will meet this difficulty by printing abandant illustrations. We shall have pictures of Grant in every stage of intoxication; of Butler as "the Lowell Shyster, 'spoon-thief," and "bank robber;" of the 'gentleman'' Booth in all the glory of his patriotic virtue; and of "Abe" Lincoln in all the merited agony of eternal pusishment. There are few Democrats so ignorant that they cannot understand a picture; and by this means the Wickedest Editor in America will succeed in instructing the Democracy in the tenets of their faith.

The advent of Mr. Pomeroy is a matter that more immediately concerns the World, the Herald, and the Express than it does the Tribune. At the same time, it is an event in New York journali m. It was something to know that we had Mr. John Allen in Water street, and that he represented a phase of metropolitan society. It is also something to know that we have Mr. Brick Pomeroy in journalism, and that he leads a mighty and well-disciplined party. As for the World, it serves no purpose either useful or ornamental, except to print the inexhaustible letters of George T. Curtis and the interminable speeches of Mr. Tilden. It would be a sad thing for Mr. Curtis not to have an organ; and Mr. Tilden in the agony of unreported speeches is a subject too dreadful for contemplation. But what will be their loss will be the gain of the party generaily. The Herald is not in so much danger. Mr. Pomeroy has great genius, but Mr. Bennett, if the pinch comes, can teach him how to make a paper "so unmistakably Democratic that people will know what it means the first

The Presidential Centest-The Degradation of the Party Press-Some Specimen Bricks. From the N. Y Herald.

Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, who, although fire-eater, has always been something of a philosopher, once upon a time, on the lower floor of Congress, thanked God that there was not a newspaper in his (the Accomac) Dis-He had seen enough of the vulgar personalities and scandalous accusations of the Richmond party press of that day to be thankful that there was no newspaper within the limits of his bailiwick. Nor, with all our "modern improvements" since that time, has party journalism, North or South, improved in the matter of decency. It is, as it was, a disgrace to the American press, and a scandal to the country. Appealing to the basest passions and prejudices of the baser sort, it shocks the moral sense of honest-thinking men. We give this morning, elsewhere in these columns, a specimen editorial from a leading Republican organ, and a sample from a very pretentious Democratic organ, and some other extracts, as illustrations of the reason why the aforesaid Wise, in his Chinese isolation, felt thank nl to God that there was no newspaper in his Congressional District.

First we will glance at a leader from the New York Tribune, headed "Vallandigham on the Finances," in which these dainty passages occur to strengthen the argument: - "Mr. Vallandigham deliberately lies;" "Whoever controverts this is a foolish reckless liar;" "Any villain who now says they (the five-twenties) are payable in greenbacks would as readily say they should never be paid at all;" "Mr. Vallandigham says the bondholder paid only five hundred dollars for a bond calling for a thousand. Herein the villain lies no less basely than before." "Mr. Vallandigham says that he is in favor of 'one currency for all, and gold for all.' In this he lies as usual; " and so on, with "knavery," "swindling," "scoundrelism," and "indelible infamy," to the end of the chapter. These are pet phrases with be Tribus humanitarians. It was from the inject it into the Constitution of the United | mild and benevelent Greeley that his party | it, instead of the very worst.

contemporary, Raymond, acquired the title of "The Little Villain," and the venerable Thurlow Weed the distinction of "The Old Villain." And we think it was to the "waterfowl" and patriarchal post of the Post that the Tribune ceneor called out, "You lie, villain, you lie!" Such is the philanthropy of our radical philosopher in discussing party politics. He scolds them like a very drab, and "as the old cock crows the young ones learn." Hence from the debasing lessons of their leading journals the general demoralization of the party press and the reeking corruption of our political parties.

Next we give a leading editorial from a prominent Copperhead organ-a great pretender to dignity and decorum as well as chop logic-an article headed "Insanity in the Say mour Family." In this article a certain statement of facts in reference to "insanity in the Seymour family" is, in a roundabout way, considered; but the facts are not denied. The advocate of Mr. Seymour undertakes rather to show that the danger of hereditary insanity is less to be feared in a public man than "beastly intoxication." For instance, it is urged that "to whatever ancestral tendencies Governor Seymour may be exposed, it will not be disputed that up to the present time he is a man of sound mind;" that "his faculties have never once been clouded or disordered or his self-control lost by beastly intoxication." Again, "he was never compelled by his incorrigible addiction to strong drink to resign a commission in the army to avoid dismissal" And yet again: - "Between a man who is not insane and one who is an inebriate. it is safer to rely on the mental soundness of the former than of the latter." Here, as an answer to a presumption of possible lunacy sgainst Seymour from a Republican organ, we have a positive charge from a Democratic organ of "an incorrigible addiction to strong drink" against Grant. The same charge, however, in 1863, was brought up from Vicksburg against Grant by a committee of Paritanical Maine law men "to Honest Old Abe." And what was his reply? "Tell me, gentle men, the favorite brand of his whisky, and I will send a barrel of it to every General in the

It would be a sorry state of affairs indeed, if, at this important epoch in our history, the American people were reduced in their choice of a President to a drunkard or a lunatic. But while it is simply impossible that any man with an intellect in any degree clouded or obscured could have given us the public record of General Grant of the last eight years, in the field and in the Cabinet, we think it morally certain that Horatio Seymoar, in coming sound in mind out of the late Demoeratic National Convention, after being nominated in spite of himself, and on the Pendleton platform and by the Pendleton Escort, will be competent, if required, to run that gauntlet of the office-seekers at Washington which was the death of Harrison and Taylor. We fear, however, that, as with poor Pierce and Buchanan, Seymour, if elected, will be apt to fall into the hands of the old school of Southern fireeaters-a misfortune which would be worse to himself and the country than lunacy or intoxi-

cation. We are, however, dealing with the degradation of the party press. The extracts we lay before our readers in exposition of this deplorable degradation will account for the rise and advance into power in this country of the independent press-that class of public journals which have no favors to ask of party politicians or party juntas and no frowns to fear; journals which do not depend for their existence upon the rise or downfall of politicians or parties, but which rest for their support upon the independent thinking masses of people, regardless of party. We have shown the demoralization of two of the leading party organs of this city. The Sun, the Times, and Journal of Commerce deserve to be mentioned as journals, independent or partisau, which pursue the discussion of public affairs and public men with a proper regard to decency and an enlightened constituency. The Herald has seen enough of political parties and party organs, and it has too long followed the path of an independent public opinion to become the slave and the follower at this late day of any party or any man.

Law and Order in Washington. From the N. Y. World.

if arithmetic were not a seditious science, and sight a disloil sense, we should have hopes of converting even the Tribune from the error of its ways. The letter we print to-day from Washington shows us how communities prosper which are under the control of the race which it is proposed to equalize with the free white men of the North, and to exalt above the free white men of the South. Negro legislation has been tried on a small scale at the national capital, and the consequence is that every department of the municipal government there is in a scandalous condition. The street lamps are left unlit, the fires which are set going by the carelessness of negroes in kitchens, are left to burn at their own sweet will by the carelessness of negroes in enginehouses; no ready money is forthcoming to meet the daily expenses even of the schools and the police, and criminals are left at large, unless they happen to be traiters to moral ideas, as well as to the social order. We are assured that a week's sojourn in that town would suffice to show, to any person fit to be without the walls of an idiot asylum, the impossibility of any department of things being even tolerably conducted which is put under control of the man and brother who is there held in check by the numerical predominance of the white race, but who, in some of the Southern States under the new order of things that the party which plumes itse f upon being a party of progress proposes to establish there, is altogether unchecked.

If these things are done in the green tree, what may we not expect to be done in the dry Luckily we are not left to analogy or to fancy to discover. The other day we published a letter from Hayti, where the experiment of the colored man's capacity for self-government has been tried for many years, and under auspices more favorable than can be hoped for it elsewhere. Washington is the blade, Savaunah the ear, but for the full corn in the ear we must go to Port-au-Prince. There the policeman no longer keeps up a pretense of existing as a conservator of public order, but his ostensible function, as in Washington his real one appears to be, is that of a vent for public moneys. In name, as in fact, the nasty squabble between the two hordes of blacks who are now carrying on what they call a revolution in that unhappy island, is a squabble for the funds which are spent upon the establishments of the Baron Grog and the Duke of Lemonade. Macaulay has said that to judge of a party we must take, not its profes-ions when it is in opposition, but its practice when it is in power. The same is true when it is the qualifications of a race that are the subject of discussion. It is a much more passable gulf which separates Washington from Pert-au-Prince than that which divides the Washington of ten years ago from the Washington of to-day, or the Washington of to-day from what may be the New York of ten years hence, unless sault, shall revisit the minds of men, and the crazy "reconstruction" legislation of the last three years be so modifled as to give the control of Southern politics and Southern society to the best elements in

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COMMISSION MERCHANT. FOR THE SALE OF

PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOUR-BON WHISKIES.

LUMBER. F. H. WILLIAMS.

SEVENTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN

OFFERS FOR SALE

PATTERN LUMBER OF ALL KINDS. EXTRA SEASONED PANEL PLANK. BUILDING LUMBER OF EVERY DESCRIP-

CAROLINA 44 and 54 FLOORING. HEMLOUR JOISTS, ALL SIZES. CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS BUNCH SHIN-GLES, PLASTERING LATH, POSTS,

A FULL LINE OF WALNUT AND OTHER HARD WOODS.

LUMBER WORKED TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE.

7 27 m w 12 m SPRUCE JOIST, SPRUCE JOIST, HEMLOCK, HEMLOCK. 1868. 1868.

1868. SEASUNED CLEAR PINE. 1868.
CHOICE PATTERN PINE.
SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS,
RED CEDAR.

FLORIDA FLOORING,
FLORIDA FLOORING,
CAROLINA FLOORING,
VIRGINIA FLOORING,
DELAWARE FLOORING,
ASH FLOORING,
WALNUT FLOORING,
FLORIDA STEP BOARDS,
RAIL PLANK, 1868.

1868. WALNUT BUS, AND PLANE, 1868. WALNUT BUS AND PLANE, 1868. WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANE.

UNDERTAKERS LUMBER 1868. UNDERTAKERS LUMBER 1868. WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.

BEASONED CHERRY. 1868. 1868. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY.

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

CAROLINA BUANTLING. 1868. NORWAY SUANTLING. 1868. CEDAR SHINGLES, 1868 OYPRISS SHINGLES, 1868 MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street, 1868.

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

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AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN MANDfactorers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER
BOARDS, etc., shall be has py to furnish orders at
wholesale rates deliverable at any accessible port.
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SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANILING SHINGLES, KASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS,
SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND
CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HAGMATCUSHIP KNESS, 131 stuth ALL OF WEICH WILL BE DELIVERED

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Always on hand, made of the Best Beasoned Lumber at low prices, WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS, Newels, Balusters, Brackets, and Wood Mouldings

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS, Walnut and Ash Hand Ralling, 8, 8%, and 4 Inches, BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, AND WALNUT MOULDINGS to order.

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FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

DEFLICE AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASE.