The Weight of the Taxes.

While the journals of the faction now in power are telescopically hunting out single cases of murder and maining in farthest Texas and Arkansas, oblivious of the scores of wife and child murders close at hand, the people are impatiently demanding to know what all that has to do with such a "living" question as that of the enormous taxes which are annually drawn from their pockets. The special and subordinate officers under the guidance of this party may bring out as many reports on the Government expenditures and resources as they like-there stands the great, overshadowing fact still, that the rate of taxation in this free and naturally rich country reaches fourteen dollars for every man, woman, and child in it. It is preposterous. We are taxed more heavily than the English, and yet they have a debt almost twice the size of ours, and a Church establishment, a royal family, an immense navy, and an army to support. Our revenues for the last fiscal year amounted to four hundred and sixty millions of dollars. Enormous! That has been going on for three years and more, since peace was secured. What has been done with these four hundred and sixty millions? England manages to spend but four hundred millions, all her expenses included. We spend sixty more. What becomes of it?

Is the debt diminished? No. Are the taxes

lightened? No. Ninety millions go for for the army. What the need of supporting so large a force in a time of peace? Thirty millions of it to keep twenty thousand men in the South; and three of the ten Southern States expressly forbidden by a radical Congress to vote for President and Vice-President, for fear that they may not vote for the radical candidates. Forbidden to exercise a clear constitutional right, although the war was waged to compel them to observe nothing but strict constitutional obligations! What the need of an army in States like these, already impatient to be admitted to their relations within the Union? But besides the army there is the Freedmen's Bureau, costing, according to General Howard's report, nearly twelve millions from Jan., 1867, to Jan., 1868. And what appears on the surface, in this Bureau business, is but pebble stones of expenditure compared with the solid rock of extravagance underneath. Seven or eight hundred thousand able-bodied black laborers are taken from steady tasks, at which they might earn regular wages and gradually learn the lesson of continence and thrift, and introduced to midnight party leagues, taught mys-terious passwords which lead only to vagrancy and crime, and drilled in habits which forever unfit them for serviceable industry. Were these men-never more needed in the prostrated South than now-employed, as they would be but for the idle teachings of vagabond partisans, their applied labor would start ap confidence in that entire section, attract capital and immigration, guarantee peace and prosperity, and help lift this heavy load of taxation from the bent Northern neck. Besides reducing the expenditures by the withdrawal of the army and the Bureau, such a revival of Industry in the Southern States would bring revenue directly into the Treasury, and aid the North in paying its lessened share by opening the channels of business which radicalism has

This is simply what it has done, and what it might still do; but nothing is to be looked for from such a party different from what its record declares of it in the past. The single thing it has steadily refused to do is to curtail the expenses of the Government. It may profess and propose economy in every other form, thinking to hoodwink the people, but until it cuts off the waste at its source, it is not honest and sincere in anything it says. Congress adjourned without actually reducing the expenditures or curtailing its criminal extravagance. There was a good deal of talk about reducing the army, and abolishing the Freedmen's Bureau, and doing several other things of like character; but it all amounted to just what Commissioner Rollins resignation did—nothing. It was a trick, a catch, a blind, in the hope that the people would be deceived as they had long been defrauded. The appropriations voted were comparatively moderate for eleczioneering purposes; but a large deficiency bill will be certain to make up the lack before the end of the year. The fact still stands out, that although four hundred and sixty millions were taken from the pockets of the people for the last fiscal year, no movement has been honestly made for the reduction of the public expenditures, for staying this fearfully wasting tide of extravagance, or for limiting the nameless operations of corruption. The radical party is committed to precisely the same order of things which it followed last year, and has followed for the three years and more since the termination of the war.

so obstinately obstructed.

The people understand it all now. They see with a clear eye what this power-seeking faction would conceal from them. And they wait only for the day to come when they may constitutionally exercise the fall measure of authority which reverts to their hands. They will send away in disgrace a faction whose highest conception of government is, that it confers power on a few men to prey on the rights and prosperity of a whole people.

The Two Plans.

From the N. Y. Times.

The Boston Post declares that the Republican party is not entitled to respect because it presumes to present itself without a clear and well-settled plan of administration." What the exact radical plan is, adds our contemporary, "it would puzzle the best heads of their own party to tell." Of course, the inference is suggested that the Democratic plan is clear and well settled, and is therefore better entitled to the votes as well as the respect of the

It is admitted by the Democrats that the reconstruction question is the Aaron's rod of this campaign. In magnitude and importance it overshadows all other questions, and by their attitude in relation to it both parties will mainly be judged. Yet, on this question the Republican plan of administration is positive and definite, while that of the Democracy, vaguely indicated in the platform, is variously interpreted by the different sections

The plan by which the Republican organiwation seeks to justify its title to national confidence is not speculative. No hypothesis is assumed in anticipation of its development. It is now in operation in the ten States to which it applies; having in seven fulfilled the expectations and purposes of its authors, and in the remaining three being still in progress. By the reconstruction measures the party is prepared to stand; by their results it is willing that its capacity for governing shall be estimated. In its platform, it claims for them the merit of assured success; and it binds itself to sustain the institutions growing out of reconstruction, and to prevent the people of he States concerned "from being remitted to of anarchy." It pledges itself further is the principle of equal suffrage,

and generally to adhere to the positions it has and efficient organization in his own office to which your feelings ally you. We ask assumed in the course of legislation on these and in the two hundred and forty collection nothing, but shall rest content with recording matters. We submit, then, that here is the 'clear and well settled plan of administration' which the opposition demand. Here is the "exact plan" which the Post declares has no existence, but which in a party sense has been made irrevocable by the Chicago conven-

Can the Democratic party honestly say the same of and for itself? At the instance and in the words of Wade Hampton, it pronounces the reconstruction acts "a usurpation, and unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void," and it also calls for the "immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union.' The latter proposition is intelligible; although its operation would now be limited to the three excluded States. The seven States which have been restored to the Union need no further help: they have their rights in the Union, including complete control of their own affairs. The other three the party would bring in without conditions of any kind. So far the Democratic plan is clear enough. But who of the faithful will tell us its meaning in regard to the accomplished facts of reconstruction? What does the party propose to do with these? Will the Post explain with what objects the party "presumes to present itself," so far as the practical aspect of the question is concerned?

For two versions of Democratic desire and duty are before the country. Frank Blair's version prevailed in the Convention, and is the one in vegue throughout the South. The opposition leaders of that section have almost to a man committed themselves to the view which implies the overthrow of the reconstructed governments by force, and the reestablishment of white men's governments. One Southern journal has descended to particulars, according to which-if Seymour be elected-the Southern Democrats are to meet in Convention, form other constitutions, provide for the organization of other governments on the white man's basis, and butcher freedmen who dare to maintain the rights conferred by Congress. This would be the consistent application of the Blair doctrine as indorsed by the Convention, and incorporated in the platform.

But the cooler heads of the Northern Democracy repudiate a programme which, beginning in revolution, would end in anarchy. Of this more moderate view the World was at one time an emphatic expounder. No journal then showed more clearly the constitutional difficulties which block the path of those who would suddenly overturn the Governments organized under the law. None proved more conclusively that if the contingency contemplated occur, the President, whoever he be, will be obliged to use the power at his command to support the present dovernments against the combinations which the Southern Democrats propose to employ. The World and Boston Post, and the whole brood of Democratic journals published in this latitude, now evade the issue involved in this question. Not one of them has manliness enough to declare in what sense it receives this feature of the Democratic plan, or to declare in what light it would regard the practical exercise of the doctrine affirmed by Blair, and accepted by the South. Mr. Seymour has dodged the question. Mr. Pendieton, usually as frank as he is courteous, passes it over without a word. Not a single Democrat of mark, who has appeared in the Northern canvass, has ventured to unfold his own rendering of the plan, either by way of condemning or ratifying the Southern method or giving it effect.

The Democratic plan, then, is not only not 'clear and well settled,'' but it is not honest. It has two sides—one for the law-abiding North, the other for the law-delying malcontents of the South. It is conservative or revolutionary, according to the locality; the variableness of meaning being in itself an element of disturbance, which the business and to stir his appetite under such a very peculiar industry of the country cannot afford to en-

The Republican plan, on the contrary, has but one meaning and one end. Its maintenance of work performed under the law, and of results realized in conformity with the settled principles of the party, is distinct and emphatic. Neither in regard to the principles or form of reconstruction is there the shadow of turning. What the party advocates in the North it upholds in the South. And the whole tendency of its efforts is to secure the inst and permanent peace which is the great need of

The Revenue Supervisors.

From the N. Y. World. Of all those who have read section 49 of the unconstitutional new tax law, there are few, perhaps, who have penetrated the true aim and underlying character of the provisions therein contained. It may have been seen that twenty-five new offices are created, the holders to be termed supervisors of internal revenue; but has the real object of their creation also been perceived? Ostensibly it is for the promotion of the public good, by an improvement of the revenue system, and under this guise it has been palmed off upon the people. But those who are skilled in analyzing radical legislation, and interpreting radical actions generally, will see in this section a significant portion of a well-laid conspiracy intended solely for the extension of their party power. These supervisors were plainly brought into the field to be used as political agents in the radical interest; and to make them effective it was necessary to give them unusual powers. To whom the country is indebted for the original conception we do not know, but we strongly incline to the belief that Commissioner Rollins had a large agency in it, prompted by motives obvious to those who are conversant with his political aspirations. To insure appointment of the right men (in the radical view of things), the appointing control was exclusively vested in Mr. Rollins, regardless of the unconstitutionality of the vesture, or its perniciousness as an act leading straight to insubordination, from the demoralizing example set to the civil service throughout.

The scope of the power and the duties of these supervisors can be stated most briefly by giving the law itself:—Each one of them "shall be assigned to a designated territorial district, to be composed of one or more judicial districts and territories." We have here an area of jurisdiction that of itself makes them of that superior class of officers which the Constitution designed should be appointed by the President, not even by a department head, much less by an in-

competent bureau officer:-"It shall be the duty of every Supervisor "

* to see that all laws and regulations relating
to the collection of internal taxes are faithfully
executed and compiled with, " * and to
examine into the efficiency and conduct of all
officers of internal revenue within his district."

It will thus be seen that every supervisor becomes a sort of inquisitor and judge, competent to determine upon the actions of every excise officer within his official range; having power to regulate the revenue affairs, embraced within most ample limits, according to his own independent judgment. We call these dangerous and unwarranted powers. They are not delegated, because the revenue demands them for its protection and promotion; for those ends can much better be at-

districts in the country. They were delegated for the political benefit to be derived from the centralization in the hands of twentyfive men of powers heretofore held by twenty times that number, whose appointment Congress has outrageously usurped from the President and placed by pretense of law in the hands of one of their tools. These supervisors are empowered to examine persons, books, papers, accounts and premises; to administer oaths and to summon any person to appear before them with books and papers to testify, and to compel compliance in a summary manner. They have also power to make any changes they may see fit, in the assignment of inspectors, gaugers and storekespers to distilleries. In brief, they are given control of the entire revenue force embraced within the limits of a judicial district, from the assessors and collectors down to the lowest subordinate. And for the honest and efficient exercise of these broad powers they are answerable to no one but the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, according to the statute. The audacity, usurpation, and entire unlawfulness of the scheme will be seen at once. It becomes known at sight as a well-hatched conspiracy of the radicals, in and out of Congress, for obtaining hold of all the avenues to political power, regardless of the injury that may be dealt to public or private interests. All interests are inflexibly made to bend to the one great, cardinal purpose of perpetuating radical rule throughout the whole length and breadth of the land. The very manner of appointment of the supervisors is a flagrant violation of the organic law, as we have recently shown. And to this outrageous abuse of petty power is added the delegation of official powers to a set of political creatures that cannot but be regarded the community at large as dangerous in both nature and degree. We call the attention of the country—of the great body of tax-payers—to this new feature in the radical campaign, unparalleled in all the annals of political history for recklessness, unlawfulness, and petty trickery, and we ask if it is the intention of voters to permit the continued domination of a faction that has so justly forfeited all claim to the respect and support of honest men, who have the true good of the country at heart? The signs of

A Secondary Lion.

the times say it is not.

From the N. Y. Tribune. We observe that it is expected of General McClellan that immediately upon his arrival from Europe he will begin to make himself useful by eating a dinner in this city in honor of Blair and Seymour. "The McClellan Legion" has gone over, as we are informed, body, breeches, bravery and buttons, to Blair & Co., and the World frankly informs us that "the Legion is actively employing itself" in the present campaign in working for the Demo-cratic candidates, "to which object attentions shown General McClellan will be secondary.' This is candid, we admit; but how will the pilgrim warrior relish it when he comes to read t, or the dinner when he comes to eat it? Secondary, indeed? A very genial way this is of greeting the coming guest! "You are only secondary, General! but you shall have your dinner for all that. Sonp, fish, and every delicacy of the season. All the choice vintages of which you care to taste; but in return you will be expected to make some sacrifice of your personal feelings, and to forget what a mess we made of it in 1864. We are ready to show you every attention, but it must be understood that these attentions are secondary. Nominally this is the McClellan Legion still, but really it is a Blair and Sey-mour Club; and what will you take?" We mour Club; and what will you take?" don't know how the returning wanderer will relish this sort of thing, but not overmuch, we fancy. It will require a pretty good dinner welcome. We suppose that Gen. McClellan, like most military men, has the instincts of a gentleman; and this is more than we can say for the committee which proposes to make him dine in public under such delicate circumstances. If General McClellan has friends who desire to give him a dinner, be the same public or private, we do not know that it is for us or fer anybody else to object to the festivities: but when it is openly avowed that the dining is an electioneering scheme in behalf of Blair and Seymour, "to which object attentions shown General McClellan will be secondary," it is painful to notice a man who has occupied a really high position so shamefully insulted. We feel perfectly safe in predicting that General McClellan will decline any invitation to dinner of which he is to be "the secondary"

Vermont. From the N. Y. Tribune.

election for Governor, Congress, Legislature, ste., on Tuesday next, September 1, we have hitherto said nothing to her people. The Switzerland of America knows her friends and her enemies-knows that they are also the friends and enemies of liberty for all. Universally educated in their own excellent common schools, living generally on their own

Though the Green Mountain State holds her

farms, reading constantly and observing intently, her people know the right and steadfastly uphold it. Whatever votes, few or many, shall be cast in that State to restore Howell Cobb, Mason, Slidell, Toombs, Forrest, Semmes, etc., to mastery over the republic whose flag they deserted whose unity they assailed, whose commerce they destroyed whose defenders they slaughtered, will mainly be cast by immigrants from less intelligent communities, whose hearts are not thrilled by the recollection of Bennington and Saratoga, and whose fathers did not unite in hunting Sir George Provost from Plattsburgh. The World has a column of gaseous "Campaign Notes," purporting to show great changes everywhere in favor of Seymour and

Blair, whence we extract the following: -"A letter from Vermont to the World declares in the following words the gratifying fact that, even in the Green Mountain State, the days ahead look bright, Says the letter:—'We are receiving converts from the Republican ranks every week. You may safely count on Vermont as sure to give from 7000 to 10,000 Democratic gain in September next. The Democrats are fully aroused, and are determined to work. A

big mass meeting comes off in a week or two at Lyndon, Vt, when John Quincy Adams, F. G. sinclair, and many other prominent Democrats will speak." -We have not a word to say to the Republicans of Vermont. They will do as they see fit about calling out their full vote. They certainly have not less than forty-five thousand legal voters, but they may not choose to make the necessary effort to bring out even forty thousand of them. They may be so dead as to allow the World to figure out "7000 to 10,000 Democratic gain" in the vote

of next Tuesday; but we shall not believe it of them till we must. Men of Vermont! you can shame these brag-garts if you will! It rests with you to cheer the hearts and nerve the arms of the mighty host advancing to victory under the banners of Grant and Colfax, or to enable Wade Hampton, Forrest, and Semmes to evoke the old Rebel yell from their audiences as they boast that even Vermont shows a strong current setting everywhere in favor of Seymour and tained by placing a competent chief at the Blair. Do as your own hearts shall prompt, head of the service, who will give us an honest and thereby earn the gratitude of that party

your verdiet.

General Grant and the Democracy-The Lessons of Past Elections.

From the N. Y. Herald. The Democracy, in fighting the unparalleled assumptions of power, extravagances, corrup-tions, and grinding taxations of the present radical Congress, have sufficient material for a vigorous and effective campaign against the Republican party and its Presidential ticket of Grant and Colfax. Very few of the Democratic leaders, orators, or organs, however, have the sagacity or prudence to seize the advantages which are offered them in the usur pations and crimes and plunders of the radi cals, while avoiding the dangers of attempting to disparage the public services and blacken the character of General Grant. But no political party can safely ignore or disregard the lessons of past elections in reference to the merits of principles or candidates.

For instance, in the campaign of 1828, between Jackson and Adams—a campaign which marked a new organization of parties—the Adams party unwisely adopted the policy of a general hue and cry against Jackson, as a man whose personal record and character would make his election a lasting disgrace to the country. Thus he was presented in the administration newspapers, in pamphlets, and bandbills, including coffin handbills, and on the stump, as one of the most infamous characters that ever existed. As a soldier he was denounced as a tyrant and a butcher, and also as an impostor, for his victories, it was contended, were due to other men. As a civilian his qualifications were below mediocrity. He was an ignoramus, who could not write a single sentence correctly, and who knew but little more of affairs of state than an untamed Choctaw. As a citizen his character was that of a Southern backswood ruffian, ever seeking occasion for the exercise of pistol or bowie knife, and dangerous to friends and enemies. He was, moreover, represented as a duellist guilty of deliberate murder, a shameless adulterer, and a rowdy hero of cross-road taverns, horse races, and political barbecnes. In short, if the supporters of Adams could be believed, a more scandalous and detestable nomination could not have been made for the Presidency than that of Andrew Jackson. Yet he was elected by a very decisive popular and electoral majority over Adams, the model of all the virtues, because the people thought it proper to rebuke this scandalous partisan abuse of a deserving patriot; and thus the very means employed to defeat Jackson insured his triumphant election.

Such was the lesson given to the adverse party in the election of 1828. The same popular spirit of fair play against partisan perse-cution contributed to the increase of the vote for Jackson in 1832, although the bank question was the controlling issue in that canvass. Passing over the intervening elections for the present, in turning to that of 1852 we have a esson of a character totally different from that of 1828. General Scott, the first soldier of his day, the hero of Chippewa, Lundy's Lane, in the war of 1812, and of Vera Cruz and all the bloody battles around the city of Mexico in the war of 1846-7, as a Presidential candidate was overwhelmingly beaten in 1852 by a New Hampshire county court lawyer and local politician. And how? Because, while Greeley and his abolition faction of the Whig party could do nothing better than "split upon the platform" of Scott, which was the same as that of Pierce, the Democrats fought their battle squarely upon the great compromise measures of peace on the slavery question embraced in that platform and won the day. Scandalous personal abuse and libels on the character of General Scott were generally avoided, and his personal cause and claims were damaged only by his own impruden speeches and letters, drawbacks which are not

likely to damage General Grant. Here, then, are two very important lessons for our Democratic politicians—in the first election of Jackson in 1828, and in the defeat of Scott in 1852. In the one case against a meritorious soldier we see that personal calumnies and abuse only served to enlarge his claims in the estimation of the people; in the other case we see that against the highest military claims great public measures of necessity and sound policy will prevail, if no general attempt is made to reduce the military candidate to the level of a ruflian, a butcher, a pretender, an ignoramus or a drunkard. Common sense, one would think, ought to have prevailed with the Democrats in persuading them to fight this fight not against General Grant, but against the measures and principles of his party, in view of the election of 1852; but they seem determined upon a repetition o the foolish course of personal abuse against Jackson which swamped the party of Adams

The Ku-Klux Democracy.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

A short time ago we published an article designed to show that the spirit which now actuates the National Democratic party is essentially one with that which animates the lawless and barbaron Ku-Klux Klan of the South. Since that article was published the manifestations of that party spirit in various parts of the country have confirmed all its statements and inferences. The attacks on processions of Republicans in this and other cities, and the assaults made upon wellknown Republicans in various portions of the North, indicate that the sentiments of Frank Blair, and Wade Hampton, and Benjamin Hill, and Forrest, the butcher of negroes, are pervading the rank and file of the party everywhere.

But the details given in our dispatches published this morning, of the dangerous nature and illegal aims of a secret organization of great strength, wide extent, and thorough discipline, already formed in Missouri, for the purpose of carrying that State for Seymour and Blair in spite of law, and in contempt of loyalty, afford the most direct and palpable evidence of the correctness of the views already expressed by us. This plot, the character of which has been, by good for-tune, thus prematurely exposed, is not only in sympathy, but in ailiance with the bands of lawless Democrats in the South, who have shocked every sentiment of honor, patriotism, and humanity, by their heinous crimes, and there is reason to believe it is only one of several branches of the conspiracy against Republican government, which has for its purpose to put the Democratic party in power, at all hazards, regardless of law and of majorities, by riot, bloodshed, and revolution, if these means appear to be necessary.

This is not a trifling matter-not a tempo rary sensation. It is a formidable and alarming plot against the liberties upon which republican institutions are based. It demands thoughtful attention, and immediate, determined action. Either the laws must be maintained, or the country will become another Mexico, cursed with anarchy, without security of life or property, without liberty of speech, or freedom of political action. Let every patriotic citizen discountenance these schemes of lawlessness, and by his vote in the coming elections unmistakably pronounce his con-demnation of the party which resorts to such means for securing the gratification of its desperate lust for power and apolls.

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