The Work Before Us.

From the N. Y. Tribune. This is the 1st of September. Nine weeks from to day the people's votes will decide who shall be their President and their Vice-President respectively for four years from the 4th of March n-xt. How very far we are from being ready for that ordeal, the intelligent well

Our National and State nominations were made early, as was right. They were received with very general and hearty approval. General Grant had already been nominated for President by the people, so that the Convention had no duty but to ratify the popular choice. The selections of Messrs. Colfax, Griswold, and their associates, are abundantly proved wise and happy. We are consciously strong, and therein is our chief danger. and therein is our chief danger.

The season has thus far been a very busy one. The persistent cold and wet of May and June threw the spring work of our farmers far into summer. They were a good month behindhand on the 1st of June; and they have been working hard ever since to recover that month, which most of them have at length done. Our mechanics also, but espe-cially those who are engaged in house-building, have generally been driven this season as they never were before. The gamblers and loafers, who have abundant leisure, are generally against us; the men who thrive by useful industry are largely with us; and these have never been more absorbed in their daily avocations than this season. Hence, our political work is less advanced than it ought to be at the beginning of autumn.

True, we have held many meetings-generally good, and often unexpectedly large; but mass meetings only incite to work; the work still remains to be done. True, we have organized many clubs; but we have yet to organize clubs in at least half the townships in the Union. And that is the work immediately before us.

As yet, we have had to struggle against a very general and sanguine presumption that no effort is needed. The mass of our voters cannot be made to realize the possibility of Grant's defeat. They know that many Demo-crats proclaimed him their candidate for President long before he received any formal nomination. They know that nine tenths of those voters who are not partisans are instinctively Grant men. If there be a township which contains 150 pronounced Republicans, with as many Democrats, and 25 voters whe are neither, but vote habitually for the best men, that township will cast at least 170 votes for Grant. No American needs to be told who Grant is, nor what he has done to commend him to popular favor and confidence. He is emphatically the people's man, and will poll more votes on personal grounds than any President since George Washington. That there are and have been more voters who desire Grant's than there are who favor Seymour's election, we have never doubted.

But the Copperheads are ravenously hungry and utterly unscrupulous. After years of famine, Johnson's apostacy has given them a taste of fresh blood. They are determined to win at all hazards; and they will do it by fraudulent naturalizations and by dodble voting, if they can.

Here, then, is seen the necessity for a better and more thorough organization. We cannot stop their cheating without it. We have organized in half the wards and townships throughout the country; but the adversary can cheat us enough to beat us in the residue, if we do not organize there also.

Hitherto, blind trust has been made an excuse for indolence. 'Grant can't be beaten by "such a man as Seymonr," has been the cry of all the do-nothings. If we do not misread the signs, they are likely to have their confidence rudely shocked within the next six weeks. For, while the friends of General Grant are abundantly able to secure his election by proper effort, it is a grave mistake to imagine that he can or will be elected without such effort. And this we look to see demonstrated alike by our successes and our reverses in the October elections. We may instance the Territory of Colorado, where an election is to be held one week hence, and where the Republicans act as though intent on defeating their candidate for delegate in Congress. When they shall have done it, they will tell us how strong Grant is with them, and what a majority they could give him if they were in the Union! Very likely they could; but such support as theirs would never make him President.

We know, as every one knows, that General Grant is stronger than his party, and will poll thousands of votes that will not be given to our local candidates in the September and October elections. But let him poll ever so many, he will nevertheless be defeated by monstrous frauds, unless there be seasonably effected a thorough organization of his supporters. Such organization in half the towns will simply restrict the meditated frauds to the other hali; it will nowise defeat them.

We speak frankly; for the crisis is very grave, and the necessity for action uigent. We can certainly elect Grant and Colfax, if we can keep down illegal voting throughout the Union to one per cent. of the total; we shall be beaten if it shall be swelled to five per cent. or over. We can keep it down so that it shall be harmless, if we can have such an organization throughout the country that we shall surely get out our full legal vote and keep out the illegal votes which in default of due preparation, exertion, and vigilance, will inevitably be polled against us.

Friends of Grant and Colfax! we need an

effective, working, wide-awake club in every township! Even where we are a small minority, we can keep out illegal votes by so organizing that minority that they will know beforehand who are and who are not legal voters in their respective districts, and be on hand when the poll opens, prepared to challenge sternly and prosecute fearlessly. Will you, who are already well organized, look at once to the towns around you which are not, and see that they, too, shall speedily have followed your excellent example?

The President and the South.

From the N. Y. Times. "Andrew Johnson to the Resone" is the heading with which Mr. John Forsyth introduces to the readers of the Mobile Register the following despatch, credited to correspondence of the Louisville Jurnal:-

"In a recent conversation the President expressed himself unreservedly and warmly on the condition of affairs in Tennessee. In regard to the calling out of the militia by Brownlow, he pointed to the constitutional provision that no State could organize a standing army in time of peace, and said that if these militia were thus unlawfully called out, they would be confronted by the national troops. In order to carry out this line of policy, a new Commander of the Department, in place of General Thomas, was canvassed, and the names of Genera's Rousseau, Gordon Granger, and Gillem mentioned prominently therewith."

On this despatch the Register remarks:—

On this despatch the Register remarks:-"The influence that such a policy on the part of the President, if firmly adhered to and vigor-ously carried out, would have on the condition

of affairs in Tennessee and all the Southern | States, can bardly be estimated, even by thuse | who are directly interested,"

That one part of the statement is true, the more recently reported interview of the President with a reactionary delegation from Tennessee has clearly proved. The doctrine attributed by the Louisville Journal's informant to Mr. Johnson is identical with that which he expounded the other day for the encouragement of the lawless element which chafes under the repressive measures of Governor Brownlow. It is evident that Mr. Johnson is inclined as far as possible to weaken the authority of the Southern Executives; and the oversight of Congress in allowing a provision to continue which was enacted under entirely different circumstances, affords both a pretext and an opportunity which he will not hesitate to turn to the account of the Democratic party.

The proposed removal of General Thomas, and the substitution of a commander more clearly in political fellowship with the President, is in keeping with other parts of the scheme. Not only would be deprive the loval Government of the means of maintaining their authority, but he desires to place the national troops under commands whose blas is toward

the Democracy. We agree with Mr. Forsyth that if this policy be "firmly adhered to and vigorously carried out" by the President, its effect will not be limited to Tennessee. Its influence throughout the South will be so immediate and so great that it "can hardly be esti-mated." Whatever it amounts to, we may be sure that it will be a'together on the side of the disaffected element, and that its exercise will be prejudicial to the rights and interests of the loyal people. The satisfaction which the prospect affords to the Rebel Press indicates the light in which Mr. Johnson's course in regard to the maintenance of peace is viewed at the South.

The subject is a grave one, and one which official wrongheadedness may at any moment swell into gigantic proportions. The telegram from Arkansas via St. Louis is, we trust, au exaggeration, if not an invention. But it were criminal to ignore the danger of collision which exists there, as elsewhere in the South. in consequence of the aggressive spirit which the proceedings of the New York Convention, and the known sympathies of Mr. Johnson have imparted to the Democracy. They were obstinate before; they are now defiant. And nothing but, extreme care, and the adoption of a wiser course by the President will swert very serious irouble. It is not pleasant to coufess the fact, but nothing can be gained by closing our eyes to its existence. Disloyalty manifests itself in forms which constantly grow worse; and the duty of the President is certainly not performed when be takes counsel with, and in effect supports those who are hostile to loyal rule. To be half hearted or indifferent would be bad enough at a time when the maintenance of order in ten or eleven States is in a large degree contingent on the course of Federal anthority. But the position is infinitely more serious when, as at present, the party whose plans imperil peace are able to point to the President as a sympathizer and a possible ally.

Negro Suffrage Irreversible.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. The policy of enfranchising the Southern blacks is being vindicated more speedily and effectively than its most sanguine supporters could have anticipated. Accounts from South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, and, in fact, ali the Southern States, represent that the negroes are much better treated than ever before, and that the planters and politicians spare no pains to conciliate them, in order to obtain their votes for the defeat of the radicals. Now, it was always one of the most effective arguments in favor of negro franchise that it was necessary as a protection to the black race. It | mony of one of our most distinguished Union was desirable, if not necessary, to give the generals, fresh from a conference with the blacks political power, in order to render them leading commanders of the late Southern

election by the aid of black votes, there has been a wonderful abatement in Southern contempt for free negroes and black voters. The freedmen are flattered, if not cajbled, for their votes, and barbecues, the especial delight of the negro heart, are the order of the day. The objections against negro suffrage are lost sight of in the anxiety to catch the negro vote.

The Southern whites have found out that the negroes can be used as instruments of their ambition, and this fact may be regarded as constituting an irreversible guarantee for negro suffrage at first, and other privileges in due time. It is doubtful whether even Frank Blair, were he greater than he is ever likely to be, could roll back accomplished events in the South, and take the franchise from the negroes. Powerful parties will always exist in the South, to which the negro vote will be necessary.

This fact is a great triumph for the Republicans, even though they should lose every Southern State. Their work will remain behind them to be perpetuated and improved upon by the very men who were formerly its most bitter opponents. Even if the reconstructed Governments in the South should be overthrown by the issue of the Presidential campaign, negre suffrage will remain to modify and mould the future destinies of that section.

General Robert E. Lee. From the N. Y. World.

The Tribune pours out nearly two columns of venom against this distinguished Southern soldier, berating him because he has not thrown the weight of his great influence into the scale of reconstruction. We insert a short specimen of the Tribune's vituperation, partly because it acknowledges the potency of General Lee's influence over the Southern heart, and partly because it confesses the deplorable condition of that section in the fourth year after the disbandment of the Southern armies. Says the Tribune:-

Says the Tribune:—

"Peace brought political and personal duties to all of us. To kobert it. Lee it brought a duty of honor. He possessed great influence with the Southern Rebels. He knew how greatly he had sinned and with what magnanimity he had been protected by General Grant. We are told that when he saw the generosity of Grant to his shattered army, he was "overcome with emotion"—that he was profuse with thanks, Since that tearful day, however, ne has been silent. He knew what the welfare of the South demanded—that amnesty was at hand if suffrage were given—that the North merely wanted justice secured to the race it had freed—to throw down every barrier, and unite every interest in the harmony of a restored Union. He saw the Cobbs and Hills of the South, the men who had been warriors in peace and citizens in war, fermenting discord, and bitterly assailing every plan of reconstruction. He saw these cowardly myrmidons of hatred filling the South like many evil spirits. Like the witches in Macbell, they have worked their charms to a dismal-fatal end—and infected the very air with their 'neilbroth, boil, and buble.' Like the Centaurs in Dante's hell, their aim seems ever to drive back the race so long at their mercy into the dark river of blood. See what they have made the South! Emigration is arrested—capital shrinks from her cities and seaports—commerce seeks less corgenial but more secure climes—credit is dead—her vast resources are neglected—there is no industry, no enterprise, no national prois dead—her vast resources are n°glected—there is no industry, no enterprise, no astional progress, no public spirit—nothing but political chaos and social anxiety."

Could there be anything more captiously unreasonable than complaints by the radicals, at this late date, that the leaders of Southern opinion have not been efficient pioneers of pacification? Their credit and influence have

been obstructed, and, as far as radical rancor could go, nultified and annihilated by legislative degradation; and now, when it is found impossible to reconstruct the South without their aid, they are soundly abused because they have not furnished it! If their influence was wanted in the pacification of the country, why was it not applied for? At the close of the war a flerce shout went up that the South ern leaders must be proscribed and ostracised; that their property ought to be confiscated, and themselves banished or hanged In the work of 'reconstruction, they were warned to "take back seats." The restoration of the Union could have been accomplished within thirty days after the surrender of Lee had it not been for the proclaimed horror and scorn of allowing 'the Rebels" to have any hand in the work. All that was needed was for the existing State Legislatures to take oath to support the Constitution, and the work would have been accomplished. President Lincoln at first favored such action by the Legislature of Virginia; but the radicals raised such a din of flerce remonstrance that he quickly changed his mind. When General Sherman received the surrender of Johnston he had not heard of Mr. Lincoln's change of purpose, and followed what he supposed was to be the model set by the President in Virginia. Nobody can have forgot the tremendous howl of indignation which resounded throughout the North. Republicans denounced General Sherman as a traitor. The Secretary of War used the telegraph to publish that great soldier as a traitor. The cry was taken up and echoed by Bancrott, the historian, in a speech delivered in this city. The whole radical party was shooked and appalled, was horrified, indignant, and furious at the idea that "rebel legislatures" were to be made instruments of restoring the Union. The same intolerant feeling was manifested towards all who had taken any part in the Rebellion, and particularly its leaders. And now the Tribune has the absurd assurance to turn round and abuse the Southern leaders because they have not lent their aid to build up a new order of things!

After all these years of turmoil and disorganization, the radicals are at last beginning to find out that stable reconstruction is impossible without the active co-operation of the leading men of the South. Almost the whole white population took part in the Rebellion, and the same leaders whom they then followed could easily have made them content with reasonable terms of reconciliation. Rather than permit this, the radicals inverted the order of nature, and absurdly imagined that by military coercion they could make a herd of needy, ignorant blacks, just let loose from brutalizing servitude, the leaders of Southern society and the architects of a new order of things. The result is what any reasonable man might have expected. As the Tribune is constrained to confess, "Emigration is arrested-capital shrinks from her cities and seaports-commerce seeks less congenial but more secure climes-credit is dead-her vast resources are neglected-there is no industry, no enterprise, no national progress, no public spirit, nothing but political chaos and social

This is the practical result of radical management in the South. As the Good Book says, "A tree is known by its fruit. Men do not gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles. Wherefore by their fruits ye shall know them."

Rosecrans and I ce.

From the Boston Post, "I only wish," said General Rosecrans, on his return from Virginia, "the whole Northern people knew their Southern brethren as well as I do." Here is the plain and direct testiemancipation.

Since the Democrats carried the Mississippi armies. "The great leaders of the South," says he, "desire peace, fraternal feeling, prosperity and happiness." And he adds, "I am fully satisfied that it is not the Southern people who stand in the way of a full and complete reconciliation."

> Nor is it the Northern people. Both sides are impatient for that solid, compact reunion which all know must be secured before the country can ever advance a step towards enduring prosperity. Then what hinders, what has been the cause of obstruction for three years past? Nothing but this radical faction that has intrenched itself in the places of power, and to-day bids defiance to the South, North and the Constitution together. It is new engaged in an attempt to appropriate the military along with the civil power, and, if successful, the latter will practically disappear from view altogether.
>
> The first thing radicalism will do in its effort

to break the force of this unequivocal testimony, will be to taunt the Southern leaders with a desire to dictate to the North. It will describe them as Rebels still, and insultingly ask by what right they venture to speak at all while still disfranchised. For all that, the country knows that these Southern chieftains speak the sentiments of the Southern people. Right or wrong, they are the men whom that people have faithfully followed and trusted, and in whom they still confide. This is only a fact, and no taunts and insults can cover it up. That such taunts are heard at all satisfies us that the radicals are for anything but peace and fraternity. They want a perpetual hubbub, would like another war, and are daily inciting the ignorant blacks of the chief Southern cities to deeds of violence, as a pretext for developing similar schemes of their own. They are not yet ready to square their accounts with the people, but dodge the figures and start the cry of a new revelution in the South.

These guilty party leaders have carried this thing far enough, having long ago reached the limit of the people's patience. All who sincerely want peace will hail these new asseverations of General Lee and his associates with genuine satisfaction. They know that these men mean just what they say. Of course they will charge General Rosecraus with being a "Copperhead" for believing such assurances, or for having had anything to say to those who made them. But that is only their party game. They want no such testimony for themselves, nor do they want peace on any terms that will leave self-government, North and South, inviolable. If so bigoted, intolerant, and thoroughly unpatriotic a party as this is to be allowed longer control of the Government, Heaven pity the unhappy country that has to submit to its hateful rule! Now is the time for the people to rise and rescue their free institutions from the hands of the spoilers. No open enemy could do the injury to them which their insidious advances aim to accomplish. While they mouth their canting cry, "Let us have peace!" they insult every one who would promote a peace that does not crouch and tremble beneath the sword. If that be peace, what is to be the Union that will rest on such a foundation?

Democratic Repudiation of Vallandigham.

From the Cincinnati Gazette. Vallandigham is not to have smooth sailing in the Third Ohio District. Gaining his nomination by the same hypocritical policy as Seymour employed to get the votes of the Convention at New York, he has disgusted not only the aspirants for the position, but every

bonest minded Democrat. In the last number of the Lebanon Patriot, the Democratic organ of Warren county, its editor, Mr. S. L. Leffingwell, appointes his resignation, for the simple reason that he cannot support the traitor. He says he became editor of the paper on the distinct understanding that Vallandigham would under no possible contingency allow his name to be used, and adds :- "The disaffected Republican and conservative war element demanded that he should, for once, stand aside. He was not the choice of the Democracy, and was only forced upon the Convention by the trickery of his peculiar friends, and the pressure of an outside radical rabble, which feared the defeat of Schenck, in the selection of some one else than the gentleman named. The updersigned cannot, consistently with his record as a war Democrat, support Mr. Vallandigham, and consequently resigns his position as editor thereof. He believes the Democratic party to be the only Constitutional Union party of the country, and will, placed in whatever field, labor for the success of our national nominees-Seymour and Blair."

From the Cincinnati Gazette, The Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency says General Grant is one of the ablest men this country ever produced. The most popular Presidential candidate of the Democrats, George H. Pendleton, says:-"I would not, if I could, pluck one leaf from the laurels of General Grant. Whatever may be his capacity as a soldier, he has stood the test of success, and, so far as I have known, he has borne himself with moderation and magnauimity in his high office." The most conspicuous and odious representative of the Peace Democracy, Mr. Vallandigham, says he would not utter one syllable against the purity or the

one of their leading journals disturbs their harmony. The New York World seems to imagine that the campaign can be won by slandering or ridiculing the candidates. Its standard name for the amiable Speaker of the House is Mr. Smiler Colfax. It rings the daily changes on the fact that Genral Grant's baptismal name was Hiram Ulysses. It sneers at his capacity, and devotes column after column to elaborate criticisms of what it calls his military blunders. We have not the remotest di-position to interfere with this indulgence. In fact, we hope to see it continued. But for those who care to see how circumstances alter cases with able journa's that are not troubled with any such awkward accessories as convictions, we quote the World's opinion of General Grant before he was nominated for the Presidency by the Republicans. . In its issue of the 11th of April, 1865, it said:-

"General Grant's last brilliant campaign sets the final scal upon his reputation. It stamps the final scal upon his reputation. It stamps him as the superior of his able antisgonist, as well as of all the commanders who have served with or under him in the great campaigns of

"G neral Grant's history should teach us to disc.) minate better than we Americans are apt to do, between glitter and solid worts. Our proneness to run after demagogues and spouters may find a wholesome corrective in the study of such a character as his. The qualities by which great things are accomplished are here seen to have no necessary connection with snowy and superficial accomplishments. When the mass of men look upon such a character, they may learn a truer respect for themselves and each other; they are laught by it that high may learn a truer respect for themselves and each other; they are laught by it that high qualities and great abilities are consistent with the simplicity of taste, contempt for parade and plainness of manners with which direct and earnest men have a strong natural sympathy. Ulysses Grant, the tanner, Ulysses Grant, the unsuccessful applicant for the post of City surveyor of St. Louis, Ulysses Grant, the driver into that city of his two herse team with a load of wood to sell, bad within him every manly quality which will cause the name of Lieutebant General Grant to live for ever in history. His career is a lesson in practical democracy; it

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Grant-Seymour-Blair.

capacity of General Grant.

Throughout the Democratic party there is an honorable unanimity on this subject. Only

discriminate better than we Americans are apt His career is a lesson in practical democracy. It is a quiet satire on the dandyism, the puppyism, and the shallow affectation of our fashion able exquisites, as well as upon the swagger of our plausible, glib-longued demagogues?"

It is barely possible that the World did not mean to refer to Horatio Seymour or General Frank P. Blair in its sneers at the "swagger of our plausible, glib-tongued demagogues," as contrasted with the quiet lessou in practical Democracy taught by General Grant's career. But it is not possible for any one to read the article now without perceiving the admirable application.

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131 stuth ALL OF WRICH WILL BE DELIVEBED

ATANY PARTOFTHE CITY PROMPTLY, GAS FIXTURES.

WEAVER & PENNOCK. PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS, No. 87 NORTH SEVENTH STREET,

Philadelphia. Country Seats fitted up with Gas and Water, in firstclass style. An assortment of Brass and Iron Lut and Force Pumps constantly on hand LEAD BURNING AND CHEMICAL PLUMBING. N. B.—Wa er Wheels supplied to the trade and others at reasonable prices. 781 im

A S F I X T U R E S.—
MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA.

Manufacturers of Gas Fixtures. Lamps, etc., etc., would call the attents n of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandallers, Pendants. Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes.

All work warranted.

3.13

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY
The following Managers and Officers have
been elected her the year 1808.

ELI K. PRICE, President.
Wm. H. Moore,
Samuel S. Moon,
Girles Eallett,
George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble,
Ferritary and Treasurer—JOS. B. TOWNSEND.
The Managers have passed a resolution requiring
both Lothelders and Victors to present tickets at the
entrance for addition to the Company, No Six
ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers.

722

FLORIDA FLOORING.
FLORIDA FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
VIRGINIA FLOORING.
DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
FLOBIDA STEP BOARDS,
RAIL PLANK. 1868. WALNUT BUS AND PLANK; 1868. WALNUT BUS AND PLANK; 1868. WALNUT BURNE; 1868. UNDERTAKERS LUMBER 1868.
RED CEDAR.
WALNUT AND PINE. 8. SEASONED POPLAR. 1868.
WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
HICKORY. 1868. 1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' 1868. SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW.