

SPiRiT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPIL'D EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Gipsy Canvas.

From the N. Y. Tribune. Mr. Hoffman is again with his gipsy keepers, and has received, we understand, an affectionate welcome. Mr. Tweed complimented him upon having taken good care of his clothes, while Mr. Sweeney counted his pocket-money, and was delighted to find that he had not spent more than his allowance. He was then taken over to Brooklyn, where he made a brief speech. He would have made the old one, but District Attorney Morris lives in Brooklyn, and it was feared Mr. Morris would ask ugly questions.

Mr. Hoffman will be sent into the rural districts at an early day, possibly into Pennsylvania. Mr. Oakley Hall will accompany him. Our country friends will please to give Mr. Hall the reception due to the great "fence," and thief-protector of New York. Mr. Oakley Hall, by virtue of his office, is the prosecutor of evil-doers, while by virtue of his Tammany alliance he is the defender of every rascal that votes properly. Mr. Hall is the scolding gipsy of his tribe. It is his business to watch over the gipsies, to keep an eye on the police, and when Father Tweed and Mother Sweeney come home tired from the Albany Hen-Roosts and the Supervisors' Barns, to sing songs and make merry jests. These antics are perfectly harmless. Mr. Hall is a clown by profession, and he merely follows this company, just as he followed the Republicans very recently. His wear is motley, and his business is to make jests and turn somersaults for his employers. He wears his very mane and eyes, which he has new diversions, which are quaint and pleasing. For instance, his prank that Mr. Hoffman is an "honest man" and will make an honest Governor, is intensely amusing. Nobody is expected to believe the clown here, any more than to believe him when he assures the country ploughman that the ringmaster is a nobleman in reduced circumstances, and that he himself is a willing but badly-used follower. Many honest yeomen give their dollars because they think the clown "a clever fellow," and that the ringmaster wears elegant embroideries which cost him thousands. They do not know that the money goes to the hard-fac'd creature who keeps the gate, and that the wit of the clown and the elegance of his associate are salaried virtues. In the same manner these yeomen are asked to reward the "deportment" of Hoffman and the antics of Hall with votes, under the impression that the votes will inure to their personal benefit.

It's a mistake! The votes will go to the man at the gate, and his name is Peter B. Sweeney. Hoffman is a paid actor put up to "draw," and dressed for his part with care. His speeches, his movements, his attitudes, are all written down for him. He is the "heavy" man of the party, and his back must be pained; and as he appears before Rochester, and Buffalo, and Brooklyn audiences, it is his duty to speak of public virtue and economy, and the Constitution and taxation, and summon the pit with tragic energy. Hall, with his banjo, will make them merry again. There is as much difference between Hoffman on the rostrum, and Hoffman in the ante-chamber of Mr. Sweeney, as between the tinselled Richard who sits on the carpeted throne and the poorly paid actor who coaxes the manager to pay him his salary. We have no objection to the performance, if the people will only remember they are performers. Far be it from us to interfere with our worthy Mayor earning his bread. He has good powers of speech, a round, pleasing voice, much expression, and recites his speeches fluently and with earnestness. Having been raised and clothed and fed by his keepers, he can make them no less a return than loyal gratitude. He has made money for his keepers. The success of Mr. Bateman with his merry French people, of Mr. Wheatley with his slightly dressed women, and of Mr. Hayes with his *Hamlet Dumps*, is nothing compared with that of Sweeney, Tweed, and Purser, and their "unparalleled" attraction. All this money has been made in the narrow field of New York city. Give them the State—plant Sweeney and his gang in the Treasury—and the wealth of the lately deceased Mr. Stevens will be as a drop in the bucket to what will open before them. Then Napoleon Tweed will show us that his Court House achievement was but the Rivoli of his splendid career—the mere shadow of what his genius can accomplish. Tweed and Sweeney are the men to beat! Hoffman is not in the canvas. He is the Trojan horse of the Tammany ring! Admit him into the Executive chamber, and we shall see the day of wrath. Our gipsy from Sing Sing will give us a thoroughly Sing Sing administration!

Tribulations of the "Tribune." From the N. Y. World. A writer, who is reported to be one of the Tribune staff, has favored a monthly magazine with an interior view of the Tribune, in which he makes the following interesting disclosures relating to the economy of that office:—

and in other ways, admit the emptiness of its exchequer. The Tribune's circulation, especially its city circulation, is small because it confines itself to a small party. The World is willing to let its large and constantly increasing list of readers see what the opponents of Democracy as well as leading Democrats have to say. We published Blair's speech and as much as we could get of Stanton's side by side, in the same issue. We gave the Republican speeches of Fremont and Griswold. Our readers are fully informed of what the radicals do at all their great gatherings. As a consequence, we gain subscribers and have lots of readers in both parties, and our liberality and perfect fairness have drawn thousands of subscribers from the Herald, Sea, and other radical sheets which pretend to be "independent." A live newspaper is its own best advertiser. The supplements which we publish three or four times a week, filled with fresh intelligence and matters of vital interest from all quarters, are better advertisements than all the posters Mr. Sinclair ever "sowed." Nor need the World make the confession that it must resort to country advertising and poster-pasting to replenish its treasury. Our enterprise as a newspaper has long ago enabled us to outstrip in circulation any and all papers which endeavor to keep themselves before the people by means of "colored posters," rather than by the contents of their columns. The fairness, fullness, freshness, and general merits of a good newspaper will "post" the people as well as itself, and bring the immediate returns which are manifest in every department, including the treasury of the World. The Tribune's magazine writer has frankly told how the Tribune tries to raise the wind, and we as freely tell the Tribune how to make it a strong and constantly swelling gale.

The Peace of Grant, the Grave of Liberty.

Petersburg (Va) Index. Wendell Phillips, who is the real leader of the radical party, and who always occupies an advanced position which it never fails to march up to, thus speaks of Grant in a recent number of the Anti-Slavery Standard:—"The people have been largely educated to the extent of their faculties, and do not even affect to put off any share of it on the shoulders of Grant, or fancy that he can or will lead us on, or in anything. They see in him a tool, not a leader. The nomination of Grant by the radical party was owing solely to the fact that it did not have an available leader, and was forced to take an available tool. If Grant should prove less supple than the party leaders anticipate, he can easily be removed by impeachment, and the Chicago Convention made provisions for his successor in case it became necessary to depose him. It has been said that in case Grant is elected it is his intention immediately to resign, retaining his present high and lucrative office, and hand the reins over to Colfax, confiding himself simply to the execution of the decrees of the Government, should the army and navy be requisite for that purpose. Thus will be accomplished the fate which our great friend, De Toqueville, feared and predicted for us. Let any of our readers turn to the concluding chapters of his great work, 'Democracy in America,' where he shows the strong tendency of all communities where the doctrine of equality prevails to relapse into a central despotism. The great problem in America where we have no aristocracy, is to maintain at once our individual freedom and the equality of each individual before the law. The almost irresistible tendency among a great Democratic people is for the individual and the municipality to become helpless, and for the great central power to become absolute and omnipotent.

What De Toqueville feared for us was that from a great Republic, profils of great men, of heroic souls, and independent manly genius, we would sink into a great nation of little men. We would become vassals to a vast and mild despotism, which would deprive us at once of the wish and the will to be free, and whose all-pervading power would not be the less despotic and irresponsible, because an enervated and debased people themselves appointed the instrument by which it will be administered. He points out that such a Government will give us peace, and that this is the attraction which it will offer, and that in some weak and unguarded moment, following the failure of a central despotism, the nation will accept the fatal bribe and change liberty, freedom, independence and glory, for equality, despotism, peace, and inglorious ease. A tone of mournful foreboding pervades the conclusion of this great man's work on American Democracy. When we first read it before the war, we did not share in his apprehensions. But the course of events has proved that the prophetic intuitions of his genius are probably about to be demonstrated by the inexorable logic of events.

He did not, however, quite despair of our Republic. He pointed out the way of escape. It is yet open to us. Let us reanimate the form of our government and our Constitution with the great spirit of its founders, and we shall have the repose which accompanies the achievement of great and noble purposes, the rest which follows high and heroic and successful action and the calm satisfaction which pervades the glowing hearts of a people upon the humblest of whom its government dare not tread, and yet for the humblest of whom all the thunders of its power will awaken to avenge a wrong inflicted by a foreign hand. Such repose, such rest, such satisfaction is promised by the success of the great National, Union, Constitutional, Democratic party. The peace of despotism and Grant is the peace of death and despotism. To accept it is to lie down in the dust with all nations who have lost their freedom, to whose graves the Muse of History mournfully points and bids us beware.

Profit and Loss. From the N. Y. Evening Post. The Democratic platform declares that the Five-twenty bonds must be paid off in paper money, now worth seventy cents on the dollar. We have asked repeatedly whether the paper money is to be raised by taxing the people or by printing it. Leading Democrats differ in their answers. Some say by taxation, some by printing. Mr. Pendleton, who would be Mr. Seymour's Secretary of the Treasury if Mr. Seymour were elected, is most specific in his plan. He would meet the \$500,000,000 already redeemable by printing the greenbacks, except the small amount provided by selling the surplus gold in the treasury; and would withdraw the national bank notes, amounting to nearly \$300,000,000, as a compensation. He would thus increase the aggregate paper issues by some \$125,000,000. The increase in the active currency would be about \$200,000,000, because the greenbacks now held as reserve by banks would be released. The check to the credit of the Government by such a step would put the premium on gold very high. Every one per cent. of depreciation of the currency, with eight hundred millions of it in circulation, would tax the people eight millions of dollars. The total result could not fail to be a random tax on wages, salaries, and savings of the people, of much more than the full value of the portion of the bonds repudiated.

But let us leave Mr. Pendleton's plan entirely out of the question. Let us assume, that the moderate views of those who would pay off the bonds with the present greenbacks are the true exponent of the platform. Let us even suppose that the Government could raise a surplus of \$500,000,000 next year, to redeem the bonds of 1863, without oppressive taxes; and could pay off the bonds without depreciating the currency. What is the profit, and what the loss? The creditors of the nation, who have bargained for \$500,000,000, would receive only \$350,000,000. There would be a clear saving of \$150,000,000 to the people. If there be 40,000,000 of people, the net gain to each person would be \$3.75. Each family of six persons, that lost nothing by the bonds or the currency, would be the richer by \$22.50. On the other hand, something would be lost. The pride which each American has justly taken in his fatherland would be gone forever. The nation would be stained, dishonored, disgraced before the world. The cause of government by the people, in so far as it is identified with us, would be made a byword and a reproach throughout Christendom. Our national self-respect would be gone, and we and our children forever would be made conscious that we belong to a community of swindlers, a country whose honor cannot be trusted.

During the late war one fact helped the Union cause in Europe more than a thousand arguments. It was that Massachusetts fought for the Union, and Mississippi against it. Massachusetts had always paid her debts with honor, and was respected. Mississippi had cheated her creditors, and was despised. Here was a fact widely known, and appealing in a practical form, which they could understand, to the people of Europe. Thousands of them repudiated the rebel bonds, and bought the Union bonds, in consequence of it. Thousands more gave their sympathies, and hoped to the people whom they knew to be honest, against Jefferson Davis and his followers, whom they knew to be dishonest.

The Democratic platform proposes that the nation shall throw away the policy of Massachusetts, and adopt that of Mississippi. If we do it, we throw away the proud reputation and conscious honor with which the men of Massachusetts and of the Union have been able to face the world. We embrace for ourselves, our children, and our country, the universal contempt which civilized nations have given to the repudiators of Mississippi. The question is a fair one. The profit and loss are before the people. Each man must judge for himself which is worth the most to him, the honor and dignity of his country, or the sum of \$3.75. Every father of a large family must decide for himself and his children, whether he would rather leave them citizens of a respected and glorious community, or receive, for their disgrace and his use, the profit of \$2.50.

Would it not be a pitiful sight to see the men of 1861, who gave their sons and brothers to the honor and the safety of this land, sell it all from their hands in the day of triumph, for \$3.75 per head! If that which they had for years ago, we rejoiced to secure at the cost of a dearly loved life for nearly every family, should now be traded off by the friends of the heroic dead for twenty-two dollars and fifty cents per household! The honor of the United States, the good faith of their people, the fame of their successes, and the dearly bought fruits of their terrible struggle, are in the hands of the people. A body of ambitious politicians bids for them all, and offers you, citizens, \$3.75 each. If you will sell them, and part with their forever. The question for you and for us, are you for sale; and is that your price?

Return of the Rebels to Power.

From the N. Y. Times. A dread of the return of the Rebels to power is to-day the dominant feeling of the Northern masses. It is that which gives vigor and earnestness to the Republican movement. It overrides all cavil about the wisdom of Republican rule, and silences all complaint about the unconstitutionality of radical action. Grant the justice of all these charges; let it be conceded that Congress has been just as ultra and unreasonable as is alleged—acknowledge the truth of whatever the Democratic organs see it to say about military despotism, ruinous taxation, and an oppressive debt;—all these evils are felt to be infinitely less than that involved in giving the Rebels renewed ascendancy in the councils of the nation. Nor is it at all surprising that this should be so. What these men did when they had power before is a good criterion of what they would do should they get it again. They had power, without stint, down to 1860; and the use they made of it plunged the nation into war. The Rebellion was the direct and inevitable result of their ascendancy. They sought to perpetuate their sway; and when they found it had come to an end, they tried to break up the nation they could no longer rule. If they were again to get the power they had before, they would again use it for the same ends. They would again put the national existence in jeopardy, rather than share political power with any other class of citizens, or accept the principles which the war has established.

Until the meeting of the Democratic National Convention their purposes were vague and their plans indefinite. But the place assigned them in that Convention made them bold. The certainty that they would have the alliance and support of the whole Democratic party made them reckless; and they proclaimed openly the means by which they would seek a restoration of power and the objects for which they would use it. They intend to overthrow and "disperse" the local governments newly established in the Southern States. They intend to break up their Legislatures—to drive their Governors, elected by their people, out of office—to silence their courts of justice, to nullify their laws, and sweep away every vestige of the civil authority they have established. And then they intend to establish new governments, to elect new officers, and to make new laws to suit themselves. And all this they intend to do by the action of the President whom they hope to elect—by compelling him, as their party representative and tool, to use the army for that purpose, and to force the assent of Congress in the event of a violent overthrow of government, which he has established and are now in active, effective operation under the sanction of the national authority.

What is this but revolution? Even if the Southern State Governments were not created in accordance with constitutional forms, they are still de facto governments, erected in accordance with the will of the people, and by the direct action of the people themselves. They are discharging all the functions of government, and are performing, with more or less success, all its duties. If the Democrats seek to change them, let them do it in the regular, peaceful mode provided by the constitution—by the action of the people themselves. Let them appeal to the Supreme Court and to the popular vote. If they secure a verdict in their favor from those tribunals, they will have no difficulty in carrying it into effect. But if they discard them and attempt to carry their point by resort to violence and force, they will again encounter, in their second attempt at revolution, as they did in

their first, the force of the nation, with the Government of the nation to wield and direct it. The people do not desire any such renewal of strife, nor do they intend to permit it. The open attempt of the Rebels to regain power has aroused the strongest and ablest opposition. It has infused into the ranks of the Republican party the utmost enthusiasm and energy. The Democratic party, by giving the Rebel element the control and direction of its policy, has awakened to renewed life and action the patriotic spirit which crushed the Rebellion, and which will crush this attempt to renew its aims and efforts. Since Wade Hampton, and Forrest, and Beauregard, and all the most violent leaders of the Democratic party, and are found now as they marshaled the hosts of the Rebellion, to the contest against Grant and the National Government, there is no room for doubt as to the aim and temper of the contest. It is a renewal of the old struggle. It is an effort to restore the Rebels to power. And to that the loyal people of the whole country are invincibly opposed.

A Bad Business.

From the N. Y. World. How is this? In his late exculpatory report, Major-General Meade thus speaks of certain proceedings in the case of G. W. Ashburn, a leading Georgia radical killed in a negro brothel at Columbus, in that State, on the night of the 30th of March last:—"Hence many arrests were made of parties who were subsequently released, on its being proved that they were neither participants nor had any knowledge of the case. In all these cases the parties were well treated, and on being discharged were paid the usual witness fees for the period they were removed from the courts." It will be seen here that the "many" arrested parties were released on proving their innocence, the presumption being, of course, that they were guilty—not a very hopeful indication, by-the-by, of the spirit in which General Meade went into this business. Next we have it stated—first, that these parties were "well treated," and second, and on release, "the usual witness fees." Why they were paid any witness fees at all when they were arrested and confined, not as witnesses but criminals, does not appear, and suggests the application of a *double standard*; but, be that as it may, in a communication appearing in the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer of the 20th inst., it is stated that at least nine of these persons ever received a cent, their names being given as the brothers Marks, William Cash, Cliff B. Grimes, James Lawrence, and Drury Lawrence, confined in the cells at Atlanta Barracks, and William Bell, Thomas W. Grimes, and Robert Ennis, kept in the Columbia jail. It is also stated in that communication that the some of incarceration was in "dirty, filthy cells," which it is submitted is not being "well treated." Now all this, perhaps, may not be of much importance in one view of the case, but in another it is certainly worthy of note that in the brief compass of nine lines General Meade manages to say that the arrested men on suspicion, held them as guilty till proved innocent, treated them well by putting them in filthy cells, and paid them as witnesses when he had laid them by the heels as assassins. This is a bad business, and it cannot be conceded that the exculpatory report makes it any better.

GROCERIES, ETC.

PATENTED SEPTEMBER 8, 1868. BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA. SALT FISH COMPANY.



DESICCATED COD FISH FOR FAMILY USE. ONE POUND EQUAL TO FOUR POUNDS RAW FISH. Warranted to keep in any climate for any number of years. Great saving in freight, breakage, and decay. One-half of a pound makes a meal for seven persons. Sample cases 21 and 65 pounds each. Made by all Grocers, and manufactured by the BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA SALT FISH COMPANY, LEDGER PLACE, No. 52 NORTH SECOND ST., PHILA.

PATENTED JULY 7, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA EAST INDIA COCOANUT COMPANY, TRADE MARK. LEDGER PLACE



DEAR NO. 52 NORTH SECOND ST., PHILA., MANUFACTURERS PREPARED COCOANUT, FOR PIES, PUDDINGS, CAKES, ETC. ETC. 19 1/2 bushels

PURE WHITE WINE & CIDER VINEGAR

GREEN GINGER, MUSTARD SEED, SPICES, ETC. All the requisites for Preserving and Pickling purposes. ALBERT C. ROBERTS, Dealer in Fine Groceries, 11 7th Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. NICHOLAS B. ALLEN, of Philadelphia, bankrupt, having petitioned for his discharge in a meeting of creditors to be held on the 14th day of October 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., before the Register, EDWIN T. CHAMBERS, No. 415 W. LINT STREET, in the city of Philadelphia, that the examination of the bankrupt may be dispensed with, and any business meetings required by sections 27 or 28 of the act of Congress in that behalf be dispensed with, and that the bankrupt be discharged. A hearing will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of October 1868, before the Court, at Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock A. M., when the parties interested may show cause against such discharge. Attest by the Clerk of the Court, the 25th day of the month of September 1868. JAMES M. JONES, Clerk of the Court. 19 1/2 bushels

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

At Philadelphia, September 23, 1868. The undersigned being duly sworn to his appointment as Assignee of P. F. FOY, of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District, do hereby certify to the creditors of said bankrupt, that he has taken the oaths required by law, and that he has examined the books and accounts of the bankrupt, and has found that the same are correct, and that the assets of the bankrupt are as follows:—To the creditors of said bankrupt, \$22,000. To the creditors of common pleas for Philadelphia, \$10,000. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of WILLIAM M. BAKER, Assignee of JOSEPH F. KEEN, for the benefit of creditors, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the account, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment on TUESDAY, October 6th, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 408 N. 3rd Street, in the city of Philadelphia. WILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor. 19 1/2 bushels

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST. HENRY S. HANNA & CO. 218 & 220 S. FRONT ST. OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND, Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868. ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845. Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, in bond at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

EDUCATIONAL.

EILDON SEMINARY (LATE LINWOOD HALL), opposite the York Road Station, North Philadelphia, seven miles from Philadelphia. The Fifteenth Session of Miss CARROLLS Select Boarding School for Young Ladies will commence at the above beautiful and healthful situation, September 15, 1868. Increased accommodations having been obtained by change of residence, there are a few vacancies, which may be filled by early application. Location, quiet, salubrious, and of the highest degree. Terms, classical, Shakerstown P. O., Montgomery County, Pa. Circulars, and every information regarding the school, given at the office of JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, or at above.

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE, IN CARE OF ST. FRANCIS BROTHERS, LORETO, Cambria County, Pa., four miles from Crosson. Chartered in 1824, with a view to the education of the young men of the State, the Allegheny Mountains being proverbial for pure water, bracing air, and picturesqueness of scenery. The present year commences on the 1st of September and ends 25th of June. Land surveying apparatus furnished gratis. Students admitted from eight years to maturity. Board and tuition, payable in advance, \$100 per session. Classical and modern languages taught, &c. Reference—Right Rev. Bishop Wood, Philadelphia; Right Rev. Bishop Jenne, Pittsburgh; and Rev. J. M. Reynolds, Loreto. Music (piano and voice of instrument), &c. \$15 per session. 19 1/2 bushels

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR BOARDING-SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 2310 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on MONDAY, September 7, 1868. For terms, etc., apply to 524 1/2 PHILIP A. ORRIGAN, A. M., Principal.

JANE M. HARPER WILL REOPEN HER School for Boys and Girls, No. 1727 CHESNUT Street, September (ninth month) 21st. Application for admission can be made at the school on the 19th and 20th of September, or after the school commences. 19 1/2 bushels

CHESNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY, PHILADELPHIA. Miss BONNEY and Miss DILLAYE will reopen their Boarding School for Young Ladies (second session), September 18, at No. 1615 Chesnut street. Particulars from circulars. \$10 to \$12. 19 1/2 bushels

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LECOST and JUNIOR COURSE. The Autumnal Session opened on SEPTEMBER 17, 1868. JAMES W. ROBERTS, A. M., Head Teacher. 9 1/2 bushels

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1024 SPRUCE Street, will reopen on MONDAY, September 14, 8 29 6w. THE MISSES ROGERS, No. 1914 PINE Street, will reopen their school for Young Ladies and Children, on MONDAY, September 7, 9 1/2 bushels

LAW DEPARTMENT UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA. A term will commence on THURSDAY, October 1. Introductory by Professor K. FENNER MILLER, at 8 o'clock P. M., 21 1/2 bushels

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION. MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF PIANO-FORTE, No. 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, below Fitzwater. 9 1/2 bushels

SIG. P. BONDINELLI, TEACHER OF SINGING, Private lessons and classes. Residence, No. 308 S. THIRTIETH Street. 9 1/2 bushels

PIANO.—MR. V. VON AMERSBERG HAS RECOMMENDED HIS LESSONS, No. 251 South 15th St., 9 1/2 bushels

T. BOWERS, TEACHER OF PIANO AND SINGING, No. 568 E. TENTH Street. 9 1/2 bushels

BALLAD AND SIGHT SINGING.—T. BISHOP, No. 33 S. NINETEENTH St. 9 23 2m

SEWING MACHINES. AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTT-HOLE OVERSEAMING AND SEWING MACHINE, Its wonderful Popularity Conclusive Proof of its Great Merit. The increase in the demand for this valuable Machine has been TENDRIFOLD during the last seven months of its first year before the public. This grand and surprising success is unprecedented in the history of Sewing Machines, and we feel fully warranted in claiming that IT HAS NO EQUAL. Being absolutely the best

PHILADELPHIA [30 Bushels] STOVES, RANGES, ETC. NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN HEATER. This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to consume only a small quantity of fuel, and is perfectly self-cleaning, having no pipes or draughts to be cleaned out and cleared. It is so arranged with special view to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any heater now in use. The hygienic condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only HEAT or FURNACE that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere. Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Heater. CHARLES WILLIAMS, No. 1122 and 1124 MARKET Street, Philadelphia. A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand. N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. \$10

WINES, ETC.

JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE STS., IMPORTER OF Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc., AND COMMISSION MERCHANT FOR THE SALE OF PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 19 1/2 bushels

LUMBER. 1868. SPRUCE JOIST, SPRUCE JOIST, RED CEDAR, REMLOCK. 1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE, SEASONED CLEAR PINE, SEASONED CLEAR PINE, SPANISH CEDAR, RED PATTENNA, RED CEDAR. 1868. FLORIDA FLOORING, FINE FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING, FINE FLOORING, ASH FLOORING, FLORIDA FLOORING, WALNUT FLOORING, HALL PLANK. 1868. WALNUT BBS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BBS. AND PLANK, WALNUT FLOORING. 1868. UNDERTAKERS LUMBER, UNDERTAKERS LUMBER, WALNUT AND PINE. 1868. SEASONED POPLAR, SEASONED CHERRY, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA H. T. SILLA, ROBY SCANTLING. 1868. CEDAR SKIOLDS, MAULE BROTHER & CO., No. 3200 SOUTH STREET. 19 1/2 bushels

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