SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS-COMPILED EVERT DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Reunion of the Northern and Southern Democracy-The Party of the Future.

From the N. Y. Herald. It was hardly within the limit of possibility that the Democracy could triumph in the pending canvass, for, in the very nature of the case, their position was such as to awaken the mis givings of the people. They necessarily stood before the country in an attitude of hestility to the party that could with some show of justice claim the conduct of the war as a port on of its record; and the popular intellect, which generalizes on broad facts and does not weigh nice points, could see no difference between opposition to the party of the war and opposition to the war itself. This was made worse by the impenetrable stupidity of Democratic writers themselves confounding the same things, and arguing as if the best way to expose the follies and blunders of the Northern war party was to glorify the Southern armies and depreciate the courage of the national soldiers and the abilities of national generals. Thus, by the popular view and by the coppery justinet of its own writers, the Democratic party was at once debarred from assuming that attitude in which alone there was a possible victory for an opposition party-the attitude, namely, of a party that, acknowledging and accepting the result of the war, wages its strife against the abuses and shortcomings of a political organization corrupted by the possession of too much power. Thus debarred from that only sure course, the Democracy was from the beginning doomed to defeat.

Certain of the Democratic leaders saw thisnot the Northern ones, for they are fellows rich in bully and braggadocio and the mean cunning of jobbery, just in proportion as they are poor in that true capital of a party—educated thought applied to the solution of political problems. Northern Democratic leaders were summing up the total of spoils they would gather when they won, as the beggar of Bagdad counted the price of the chickens that were in his basket of eggs; and while they were thus busy the Southern leaders -the same men who ruled our system by superior sagacity in days gone by-were weighing the chauces of the conflict and devising the means by which victory was to be secured sooner or later. These men saw that the contest of their party in this canvass against a name that so carried the story of the war as Grant's did was hopeless, and turned their thoughts to what might practically be done this year. They gave up the candidate to be named by the North on condition that the North would give them their vital points of principle in the platform. This was a cheap victory. They could afford to let the North name the caudidate, for it made no difference who he might be, since it was so nearly an absolute certainty that he must be beaten, while in securing the platform they were enabled to identify a new consolidated Democracy in the very hour of its birth with that policy in regard to the Southern States that must eventually have the sympathy of the whole people. They gave up the candidate and the New Yorkers named him. The position of our city Democrats on the Presidency is this: if there is a man in the White House whom they can manage they would like to have a Democratic President; but if they cannot manage a Democratic President they would rather have a President of the other party. This is all in regard to the city spoils. A President they can manage will put their own men in the Custom House and the Post Office, and all will be harmony between the national this free metropolis; but if the President is one who will put other kinds of Democrats here to distress the municipal stealers and provoke division on tickets, they would rather have a President to put in Republicans, from whom they will be safe. This is their political philosophy, and in the contrast between it and the political ideas that moved the Southern leaders we see the true difference between

the two classes of men. The Southern leaders are looking, therefore, in this fight solely for its effect on the future. They know that they cannot win this yearthey must apprehend that they may not win for two or three campaigns to come; for, in view of the vitality that Grant will give, in view of the development of political purposes that will characterize his administration, it is at least possible that his party will receive from him an impulse that may carry it triumphantly many years into the future. On the other hand it cannot be concealed that it is a party naturally tending towards early disintegration. It is full of elements that are essentially conflicting, and that can only act together while some idea or will altogether dominating keeps in abeyance the natural tendency. Already this inevitable divergence of the elements of that party may be seen as it appears on one great topic in the comparison of the views of different radical leaders on the subject of national finances. And while this is true, it is certain that the Southern Democrats have placed their party right for the future on the subject that is to determine the fate of many candidates, the reconstruction of the Southern States and the relative position of the different races of men under this Government.

The Relative Cost of Republican and Democratic Rule.

From the N. Y. Times.

The Domocracy are hard pressed for argument, or they would not so grossly exaggerate the value of the service rendered to their cause by the dismissed director of the Statistical Bureau. His published statement added nothing to our stock of knowledge. It presents a vast array of figures, with various interesting exercises in elementary arithmetic; but as a contribution to the store of facts relating to the financial condition of the country, it is worthless. What truth it does contain is a mere rehash from documents with which the public have long been familiar, while the alleged startling exposures over which the Democrats are exulting turn out, on examination, to be the conjectural estimates of a man who has no peculiar title to oredence or respect. So far as ascertained facts are concerned, the issue is between Mr. Wells, whose industry and fidelity in conducting inquiries, and whose candor in setting forth results, have secured for him general confidence, and Mr. Delmar, whose egregious blundering even the Democratic Secretary of the Treasury found it necessary to rebuke. When passing from official data to the probable receipts and expenditures of a year which has yet nine months to run, this partisan statistician parades his ipse dixit as type head-line which is designed to catch the reader's eye, and, if possible, his subscription. The article is in Mr. Greeley's best advertising vein, and nothing short of the screet distress in Mr. Sinclair's department could have prompted so vigorous an appeal to the chari-The Tribune is announced by the editor to be "the largest, best, and cheapest weekly newspaper in America," "the necessity of the Farmer," with a large F, and "a Teacher and McCulloch, whose opposition to the Congres-

Preacher," whose teachings and preachings | are made prominent by capitals. With all this, however, there is a conspicuous absence of the Humanity, the Combat Deepens, and the Men and Brethren business which the interior view of the Tribune flice by a Tribune writer announced as inevitable indications that advertisements and postal currency therefor were becoming scarce. But as a compensation "we," "our, and "us" occur precisely forty-eight times in this editorial advertisement, compelling the conclusion that, after all, the plain English of Humanity is. "we," that Men and Brethren are "us" and "our," and that even Potatoes, with a large P, and particularly the Potatoes from other people's patches, are representative of one phase of what 'loilty' calls patriotism. This 'we' and 'us' and 'our' egotism may be necessary when the combat between Sinclair and the subscribers deepens, but the World no more needs to resort to such appeals to fill its treasury than it does to the Men and Brethren dodge, or the colored posters for colored readers. The World's enterprise is its advertisement and the evidence of its prosperity. The World is printed on at least fifty-two days in the year when the Tribune is not issued; we print a hundred supplements, filled with fresh intelligence and live matter, to the Tribune's one; and in the city where both journals are printed and both exert an immediate and direct influence, the voters who read the World outnumber those who read the Tribune more than two to one. The Tribune is, as it says it is, a Preacher, with the largest P possible, but it is not a teacher, or the total vote of its party in its own immediate bailiwick would be more than one-third of the vote of the party whose policy the World advocates. Nor can the Tribune be the "best newspaper" when it sedulously suppresses important news, as it often does, because it happens to conflict with the peculiar views of the Men and Brethren. But the Tribune has the right to resort to its own announced methods of appealing for succor and subscribers, and Mr. Greeley's latest editorial advertisement will no doubt be followed by the fall sowing of Mr. Sinclair's colored posters.

What Shall be Done With the Negro? From the Louisville Courier.

Everybody has heard the story of the man who drew the elephant in a lottery. After the first flush of joy at his supposed good for-tune was over, he began to consider what disposition he should make of the huge animal that threatened incontinently to eat him out of house and home, and of which he could make no possible use. The story, it will be remembered, goes on to tell of the trials and tribulations of the unfortunate wight with his newly-acquired property, which thus turned out an insupportable burden instead of a piece of good fortune, and which he would gladly have gotten rid of by making it a present to somebody but for the circumstance that he could induce no one to take it. Now we are disposed to consider the negroes very much in the light of the elephant drawn by the individual in question. They have been freed from their former condition of bondage, in which, by the way, they were really of some use, and turned loose upon the country; and new that the thing has been done past re-sction, the question is, what shall be done with them?

It is useless now to discuss the wisdom of emancipating the negro. The fact that he is free is one which must be recognized; and we have got to make the best of the circumstance that we can. That he is proving a burden upon the nation most grievous to bear, and that he threatens to become still more so in the future, is but too apparent. The support of Sambo has cost the Government of the United States a mint of mon-y each year since the period of his liberation, as the tax-payer's depleted pocket bears witness.

The enormous expense of maintaining the Freedmen's Bureau is but a trifling matter in comparison with the evils looming up in the future. As a rule, the negro is idle and selfindulgent. In his native Africa, and in the West India Islands where he has assumed his natural habits and condition, he does no work except when engaged in occupations that would scarcely be considered laudable among civilized and enlightened nations, but is content to lie all day in the shade of the orange or banana, waiting for the fruit to fall into his mouth. From the day of their emancipation in the United States the negroes have evinced a strong inclination to return to the instincts of their race as far as circumstances will admit of. In a great measure abandoning the industrious habits of the days of their servitude throughout the South, they have crowded into the towns, with little dependence for a livelihood except as they obtain it by alms or pilfering. Some of the towns and cities of our own State afford a striking illustration of this. The popula-tion of Lexington, for instance, has, since the close of the war, been nearly or quite doubled from the cause we allude to. The citizens of that place very naturally regard the acquisi-tion as anything but a blessing; and those who look upon the great number of dusky faces that peer out upon them, go in what direction they may, cannot but consider it a marvel how they live. Since it is thus already with the negro, there is no reason for doubt that, unless something is speedily done to prevent it, the soil of America will, ere long, be cursed with a sort of parish by all odds more objectionable than any other ever known in other lands. But the unpleasantness of having a race of

idle vagabonds among us, and being compelled to maintain them, is not by any means the most formidable feature of the subject. The negro, possessed as he is of strong animal passions and inferior intellect, is, in his new condition, peculiarly susceptible of evil influence. Those who are familiar with the character of the race, and conversant with its history, can be at no loss to form some conception of the evils that might be wrought through the instigation of bad and designing men. It is no light matter to have among us an inferior people, with bestial passions and instincts, capable of being aroused to turbulence, insubordination, and rapine at any time. It may be said, we know, by some, that the docility and tractableness thus far manifested by the majority of the Southern negroes should allay all such apprehensions. Let it not be forgotten, however, that the force of the habit of respect and obedience to their former masters is still upon them. Even that, as our readers are aware, has not been able to prevent numerous outrages in different parts of the South.

an offset to calculations based upon the experience of the last three years, his document becomes absurd. The contrast is then between the carefully compiled data of the Ways and Means Committee, fortified in regard to income by the opinions of the Commissioner of Revenue, and the predictions of a discredited official, manufactured to order. Our Democratic contemporaries are welcome to all the consolation they can derive from the latter

But the World goes a little too far when it parades Delmar as an authority in estimating "the cost of radical rule." The burden of the story is that the current fiscal year will end with a large deficit; the only corrobora-tion of which is found in a remark of Mr.

sional policy extended to its measure of fiscal relief. The cost of Republican rule, however, is much too large a question to be disposed of in this summary way. To judge of it correctly, we must look at it first as a whole, ranging from the accession of Mr. Lincoln to the present time; and next as compared with the expenditures of the Democratic party under Mr. Buchagan. In neither aspect has the Republican party reason to shrink from an

The Republicaus came into power the inheritors of embarrassing legacies left by their Democratic predecessors. They inherited a Treasury abandoned by Cobb without money or credit, and a Rebellion whose aggregate cost exceeded four thousand millions. They started, therefore, at a great disadvantage. Yet they succeeded in restoring credit to the Government, and in discharging debt, during the progress of the war, amounting to not less than \$620,681,162. After the war, moreover, war expenditures continued. There were arrears of payment due to the army and navy, pensions earned in the war, State expenses to be refunded, and other items of a special character accruing from the Rebellion. these to the debt outstanding when Lee surrendered, and compare the aggregate with the debt now outstanding, and it will be found that since the spring of 1865 the Republican party has paid off \$802,733,329. Such is its record in regard to the debt.

If these enormous payments, together with the debt remaining, are to be charged as "the cost of radical rule," it should never be forgotten that they are part of the cost of suppressing a Rebellion for which the Democratic party is largely responsible. The entire cost of the war might, indeed, be debited to the Democracy. Whether this be done or not, Republicans may point to the extent of the reduction of the debt, and the unparalleled rapidity with which it has been accomplished, as evidence of faithful and energetic stewardship on the part of their representatives. For the debt itself they are not responsible, but for its diminution they may fairly claim

Nor have war expenditures and payments, on account of the debt, prevented attention to taxation. The reduction of taxes within three years, as compared with the maximum necessitated by the war, amounts to \$167,000,000, of which \$67,000,000 were abolished last session. This process of saving has been rendered possible by continual and un sparing retrenchment. The expenses of the War Degartment, which, for the year ending June 30, 1865, were \$1,031,323,000, are for the current year \$40,000,000; while the Navy Department expenses have been cut down from \$123,000,000 to \$17,300,000. If the scale which prevailed in the four years of Buchanan's administration were now adhered to, the army, instead of costing forty millions in greenbacks, would cost seventy millions in gold; while the navy expenditures would be nearly forty millions instead of the seventeen which Congress has appropriated.

These comparisons constitute, after all the true test of Republican rule. Is Repub lican government cheaper or dearer than Democratic government? This is really the question to be met. We have answered it so far as it applies to two great channels of expenditure. We have shown that, notwithstanding inflated prices, the cost of carrying on the army and navy is at this moment less —taking everything into consideration—than under the last Democratic Administration. And the comparison may be pushed further without shaking the result. Thus, the civil list expenses, which were \$45,790,058 under Buchanan, in 1860, averaged less than \$25,-000,000 under Lincoln, and have not averaged more than \$42,000,000 under Mr. Johnson. The total cost of carrying on the Government under Buchanan, with a population of thirty millions, and prices resting on a hard money basis, exceeded seventy millions in gold, or, with gold at its present rate, about a hundred millions in greenbacks. The total now, with war prices still maintained, with a largely creased population, and with territories added, is but \$106,818, 447, or less than seven mil lions more than the Democratic total; and next year it will be within the hundred millions. Republican rule, then, as it exists at this moment, with all the drawbacks consequent upon the war, is actually cheaper than Democratic rule, as exemplified under Buchanan's administration.

A Flaming Colored Poster. From the N. Y. World.

A reputed writer on the Tribune has communicated, through one of the monthly magazines, the information that when funds in the Tribune office are failing Mr. Sinclair begins a broadcast sowing of colored posters throughout the country, and Mr. Greeley vigorously advertises the paper in its editorial columns. If this is so, the funds must be at an exceedingly low ebb just now, and this financial distress in the Tribune office fully accounts for the more than a column article in Wednesday's issue which announces the fact that the Tribune prints three editions, "each edition separate and distinctive," and consequently, by the peculiar logic of the Tribune, "they really form one journal."
The same process of reasoning raises the claimed circulation of "240,000" copies in the article to "a half million" in the large

And here we are led to consider the negro in his political aspect, in which we cannot but regard him as a most dangerous element of society. In an evil hour the radical leaders bethought themselves of using the negro for pelitical purposes. At the South, while intelligent white men have been disfranchised, negroes have, by the reconstruction policy, been endowed with citizenship, and constituted the ruling power. Utterly deficient in all knowledge of governmental theory, and the attri-butes that should pertain to citizenship, the African has been invested, so far as the radical party could invest him, with the political control of the Southern States. Now we think it probable, such are his habits of deference to his late master, that for the present he will not go far wrong; but who, we ask, can answer for the future ?

The policy of the radical party tends to create a perfect equality in all respects between the negro and the white man, or rather, we should say, it inculcates the superiority of the negro. We will not insult our readers by supposing that any legislation or any policy can create an actual equality of the races. And yet if political equality and even supremacy are to be bestowed upon the negro, is it not contemplated, we ask, to legislate him also into social equality? We confess we have no fears that anything the radicals can do will bring about an amalgamation of races, but certainly what is occurring should make the American people anxious to prevent the possibility of ever having in the United States a miserable mongrel race like that of Mexico.

Hoffmanship-And what it Costs.

From the N. Y. Tribune. For the information of our country readers who would like to know how much one term of Hoffman as Governor would cost the Sta'e, we give a few facts to show how much the city pays for Hoffman, and who gets the money. The following statement shows the amount of our annual tax for the support of the city government under various Mayors

since 1860, and the rate per capita for our entire population:-

From the above it will be seen that under Mayor Opdyke, with a currency depieciated so as to average during his term (1862-3) only 70 cents on the dollar, the expenses of the city, in greenbacks, were no greater in the total, and somewhat less per head of the population, than they had been in gold during the last two years of Fernando Wood. In short, the two years of Opdyke cost less in gold than the two book. Hoffmanship applies to the Legislature for an act specially authorizing what if done without its authority would be stealing. An honest man, or an officer who "sticks" at conscientious scruples, is rejected by "Hoffmanship" as an impracticable fool, a sort of political idiot. An officer who holds his tongue,

To illustrate the operation of Hoffmanship we begin building a Court House in 1861, which ought honestly to have been completed two years ago for \$2,000,000. It has already cost us nearly \$5,000,000, is incomplete, and will cost us \$7,000,000; \$2,100,000 have been spent on it under the sanction of Mayor Hoffman. Who gets the wasted three, four, or five millions ? Let us see. On September 16, policy of "Hoffmanship," the contract for the iron work was awarded privately, at far higher figures and to less responsible parties than could have been secured had the contracts been awarded, after due public competition, to the lowest bidder with respensible sureties. So of the other contracts.

On the same policy of "Hoffmanship" the sum of \$108,209 32 was expended in supplying the armories of our city militia regiments with black walnut furniture, including such items as 48 b lack walnut chairs at \$46 each. The further sum of \$99,152 55 was expended on carpets, painting, plumbing, and other luxuries of camp life. By the same policy of Hoffmanship about \$250,000 per annum are bled from the veins of the taxpayers, by one of Hoffman's principal adjutants, under pretense of publishing (?) the city's advertisements in a pretended newspaper called the Transcript, which has virtually no subscription list, and perhaps 2000 gratuitous circulation.

By the same policy of Hoffmanship the city was invited to pay eighty thousand dollars for the clerical labor of preparing the report and surveys of the Commissioners of Estimate on the opening of Church street. The same policy of Hoffmanship, after paying to its corperation counsel for salaries and clerk hire \$25,000 a year, a sum equal to the salary of the President of the United States, and three times that of his Cabinet officers, still, in one period of twenty-two months, pays \$44,611 50 in counsel fees to other lawyers, of whom one alone receives \$21,727.50, and another \$9775. The same policy of "steal and let steal" causes the Common Council to pay a noted politician, and supporter of Hoffman for Governor, \$18,000 a year for the rent of premises not worth \$6000, and neither fit nor occupied for the purposes for which the city is made to hire them. Need we continue ad nauseam the enumera-

tion of these multiplied schemes of robbery and plunder over which Hoffman and Hoffmanship preside? It is by these, with Hoffman as Lord of Misrule, that our taxes in New York bave swelled from twelve millions of dollars per annum to twenty-four millions. Freemen of New York, do you want to see your annual revenues parcelled out among the harples who are now fattening on our street contracts? Do you want to invest twenty millions in a State Capitol, after the manner in which we are building our Court House? Do you want to buy marble quarries for \$1,500,000, which cost Hoffman's friends \$4300 ? Do you want "Hoffmanship" to double the taxes of the State of New York, as it has already done those of the city? Are you eager to place the appointing and pardoning power of the State in the hands of one whom every creature of the rum power, every panderer to vice, and every political and professional thief, is working for with all his wicked might? If you do, elect John T. Heffman! If you do not, choose John A. Griswold, and let us have a pure and honorable administration. This is a square fight between the honest men and the thieves. Upon which side do you stand?

TO HORSEMEN AND FARMERS.

FOR GALLS, CUTS, OPEN FORES and BURNS,

No. 54 North SIXTH atrest (third floor) will be promptly attended to. 9 23 surg

 Few.
 Tix.
 Who Mayor percapita.

 1860.
 \$9,758,507.85
 Fernando Wood.

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 Fernando Wood.
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 1863.
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 From the abova it will be seen that under

years of Wood by the difference between gold and currency on \$21,000,000, or say \$6,000,-000. This cannot be due to rise in prices, because gold, the key of all prices, is lower. It is not caused by increase of population, because it is just twice as great per capita. We shall show that it is due to the operations of that gang of political thieves who have nominated John T. Hoffman for Governor. These operations cannot be termed stealing, because the word stealing expresses neither their turpitude nor their magnitude. As a new term seems to be needed, we brand them with at once the most appropriate and opprobrious epichet that occurs to us, viz., *Hoffmanship*. Hoffmanship is the cooperation of politicians to plunder the taxpayers in accordance with the forms of law. It is a school of ethics which teaches that goveruments are instituted among men in order that those who have charge of the treasury may make a "handsome thing" out of it. It is regarded a "handsome thing" in Hoffmanship if an official on a salary of \$5000 a year can spend \$30,000, and have a net surplus of \$100,000 at the end of the twelvemonth. Larceny is a rude and unpolished form of Hoffmanship. It steals, but it leaves the law against stealing, plain and pure, on the statute

pockets his indirect bribe, sticks at nothing, and stands by his friends, is promoted by Hoffmanship to be Recorder-Mayor-Governor.

1861, the Board of Supervisors resolved to build it of marble. On the 23d of the same month one of the Supervisors, on private account, engaged a marble quarry at Sheffield for \$1250, which he and his associates after-wards bought in fee for \$3080, making their total investment \$4330. Two responsible firms in this city offered to supply the entire marble for the building, one for \$150,000, and the other for \$125,000. The Court House Commissioners tried to get the marble thus in open market at the lowest terms. The Supervisors fought them, defeated them, and two years ago the city had already paid \$420,000 for marble to the Supervisor who had taken up his residence at the Sheffield quarry, and to his associates. Soon after they sold the quarry for \$800,000 more. Here was a nice little "plum" of \$1,100,000 obtained "according to law" and to the science of Hoffmanship. Whatever share of it is wanted to help elect Hoffman we wager will be forthcoming. By the same

DR. BOBB'S GREAT HORSE POWDER,

Worst cases cored in from one to six days. NO CURE NO PAY. PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER BOX.

All orders addressed DR. BOBB,

S. FRONT ST. 218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

OFFRE TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,

FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BONL! Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868. ALSO, FREE FINE LYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1843.

Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, in bond at Distillery, of this years' manufacture;

EDUCATIONAL.

EILDON SEMINARY (LATE LINWOOD RALL), opposite the York Road Station, North Pennsylvania Bailroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.
The Fifteenth Session of Miss CARR'S Select
Boarding School for Young Ladies will commence at
the above beautiful and healthful situation, Septemthe 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 to the Principal, Shoemakertown P. O., Montgomery County, Pa.

Circulars, and every information regarding the school, given at the Office of JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, No. 114 S. TRIRD Street, Philadelphia, or as above.

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE, IN CARE OF Franciscan Brothers, LORETTO, Cambria County, Pa', four miles from Cresson. Chartered in 1838, with privilege of conferring degrees. Location the most healthy in the State, the Allegheny Mountains being proverbial for pure water, bracing air, and picturesque scenery. Scholastic year commences 1st of September and ends 29th of June. Land Surveylog apparatus furnished graits. Students admitted from eight years to manhood. Board and tuition, onyable in advance, \$100 per session. Cussical and modern languages extra, \$10.

References—Right Rev. Bishop Wood, Philadelphia; Right Rev. Bishop Domenec, Pittsburg; and Rev. T. S. Reynolds, Loretto, Music (plano and use of instrument), \$25.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE. BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. Terms-Board, Taition, etc.-per scholastic year, \$ 00. NO EXTRAS.

Circulars at Mesers. Fairbanks & Ewing's, No. 715 CHESNUT Street; also at Messrs, T. B. Peterson &

Brothers' No. 306 CHESNUT Street, Address, personally or by note, N. FOSTER BROWNE, Principal,

South Amboy, N. J. HAMILTON INSTITUTE DAT AND BOARDng-School for Young Ladies. No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on MONDAY, September 7, 18t8, For terms, etc , apply to

8 241f PHILIP A. OREGAR, A. M., Principal, JANE M. HARPER WILL REOPEN HER School for Boys and Girs, No. 1728 CHASNUT street, September (uinth month) 21st. At pication for admission can be made at the room of the 17th and 18th, from 10 to 12 o'clock, or after the school commences.

A CADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LCCUST and JUNIPER

The Autumnal Session opened on SEPTEMBER 7.

JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M.,
9 7 mw4w Head Master, M ISS ELIZA W. SMITH'S FRENCH AND

FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NG. 1824 SPRUCE Street,
will reopen on MONDAY, September 14. 8 29 6w THE MISSES JOHNSTON'S BOARDING SPRUCE atreet, will reopen (D. V.) september 14, 1868.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF PIANO-FORTE, No. 746 FLORIDA Street, between

Eleventh and Twelfin, below Fitzwater. PROFESSOR E. BARILI WILL COMMENCE his Singing Lessons on the 1sth of September. Address No 1162 CHESNUT St. eet. Circulars can be obtained in all Music Stores. 97 mwftm* SIG. P. RONDINELLA, TEACHER OF SING-ING. Private lescous and classes. Residence. No. 368 S. THIRTEENTH Street. 819 2m* PIANO.-MR. V. VON AMSBERG HAS REsamed his Lessons, No. 264 south toth st. 9151m* BALLAD AND SIGHT SINGING.-T.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED

would call attention of the public to his

NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so con
structed as to at once commend their to general favor
being a combination of wrought and cast from. It is
very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air
vight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums tetaken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright
fluce as to produce a larger amount of heat from the
same weight of coal then any mrasice now in use.

The hygrometric condition of the sir as produced by
my new arrangement of evaporation will at once de
monstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace thawill produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a comblete Heating Apparatuwould do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1122 and 1124 MARKET Street,
Philadelphis.

A large assortment of Cocking Ranges, Fire-boar-

A large assortment of Cocking Ranges, Sire-boar Stoves, Low Down Grates, Vendlators, etc., alway on hand. N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. Sin

GROCERIES, ETC.

DURE WHITE WINE & CIDER VINEGAR GREEN GINGER, MUSTARD SEED, SPICES ETC.

All the requisites for Preserving and Picking pur-ALBERT C. BOBERTS. Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 71rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

BOARDING.

No. 1121 GIRAND STREET, CENTRALLY located, within two squares of the Continental and Girard House-An unfurnished SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM, with first-class Board.

Vacancies for Gentlemen and Table Boarders, Reference required.

GAS FIXTURES.

G A B F I X T U R E B.—
MIBLEY, MERRILL & TEACKARA,
NO. 718 CHESNUT Street,
manufacturers of Gas Fixtures. Lamps, etc., etc.
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