SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

The Lesson of the Election.

From the N. Y. Commercial Adv rtiser. The World says the despatches "are less favorable even than we had hoped, for our hopes had been of a sweeping and conclusive triumph, which would have left the November contest a matter of mere form." "The returns," it adds, "establish incontestably a completely adverse result." This virtually yields the point, and concedes to the Republicans a triumph in November; and not all the special pleading of the leaders, or the appeal to Democrats to "keep their armor on," will save the party from just that overwhelming defeat it so richly merits. The people of this country are progressive, not reactionary. They detest the blind and wicked policy of the Democratic party. They want peace and not war. They propose to have universal freedom' and to maintain the equality of all men before the law. They know what Democracy means, and they know that this so-called Democracy is a lie, that it prates of equal rights and denies equality of right whenever it has the power.

The lesson of the canvass is a plain one, and even the fugitive Democrats may read it as they run. Their leader, Blair, has proclaimed a revolution. Their leaders, Wade Hampton, Wise, Vance, Forrest, Hill, and others, have welcomed this revolutionary programme. They have determined to make 1868 in the likeness of 1860, and to repeat in the coming winter the reckless and traitorous conduct of eight years ago. Cover up their purposes as they may, the people penetrate the disguise and detect the sham. They have had all the war they want, and they will not yield power to men whose purposes are as bloodthirsty now as they were in all the years from Fort Sumter to Appointtox, and who have not veiled them, from the time they gave their parole in 1865 till they appeared in Tammany Hall in July last. The issue is clear and distinct. Thousands of Democrats have already abandoned the party of Rebellion, and thou-sands of voters who have stayed away from the polls the last ten years, are now up in arms and eager to give the coup de grace to the party which brought on the great civil war, and which gave aid and comfort to it during its progress. They see in Grant the presage of peace, and know that the calm and magnanimous and victorious soldier will prove himself the capable and efficient Executive.

The True Way to Conduct a Canvass. Brom the N. Y. Evening Post.

There has been a tendency for some years for Democrats to hold their political meetings alone, and Republicans to hold theirs by themselves. This has come to be so customary that, in the East at least, it is not often we see one party inviting members of the other to attend its meetings; and it is even true that in some places a Democrat would be thought an intruder if he appeared in a Republican meeting, while in some others a Republican could not, without risking insult, show himself in a Democratic assemblage.

Now all this is, of course, absurd; political meetings are held—or ought to be—political speeches are made, and political arguments used, in part at least, with the object of persuading and convincing men now outside of the party, and thus strengthening the party. But if this custom of isolating parties was

only absurd, we should say nothing; we speak threatens constantly more and more the public peace, and does more than the most exciting questions to make our elections scenes of violence, to breed and perpetuate hatred between members of parties, and to prepare the country for revolutionary scenes.

Suppose, for a moment, that our present method of carrying on a political canvass were abolished. Suppose that when it was thought desirable to hold a public meeting in a ward, a city, or county, the managers of both parties united to hire the room and pay for the lights and other expenses. Suppose each selected a speaker, and the members of both were then invited and expected to attend a discussion of political questions by the two able

In the first place, we should hear better arguments, and less mere abuse and misrepresentation of political opponents. A speaker who knows that if he misstates a fact he will be exposed by an opponent whose turn it will presently be to speak, must be careful. The rudest speaker would scarcely call his opponents names if they were present to hear him. Members of both parties listening together to such discussions, would soon come to ask for truth rather than excitement; prejudices would die out which now separate citizens to the injury and danger of the country, and in-tolerance of opinion would be impossible where the first condition of the canvass was the friendly assemblage of both parties to discuss the questions of the hour.

There is a growing danger in the present solitary system; every year the peace is more imperilled. Every year parties become less tolerant of opposition; and if we do not reform the manner of conducting a political canvass, we may yet, in all the States, fall into the Georgia habit of shooting our political opponents, instead of trying to convince them.

Tuesday's Triumph.

From the N. Y. Times.

The significance of Tuesday's triumph is attested by the prodigious efforts put forth by the Democracy to prevent it. They have planned and labored from the start under a conviction that the contest in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana would, in reality, determine the national issue in November. In every estimate, two of the three States have been included as essential to the election of a Democratic President. The certainty of carrying all three has been hardly affirmed by the Democratic press, and the imperative necessity of securing at least two they have not attempted to conceal. North and West and South, the supreme importance of carrying Pennsylvania and Indiana has been admitted The Louisville Courier echoed the universal sentiment of the party when it said, "It is admitted on all sides that upon the result of these elections hangs the issue of the great Presidential contest." Everywhere the feeling was the same. With the loss of these States now, it was conceded, would end the hope of victory next month.

To avert this result the Democratic party has withheld neither labor nor money. It has been unsparing in its use of men and unscrupulous in its choice of weapons. The best men in the Eastern ranks have been detailed for service in Pennsylvania, and the greenback doctrine has been preached through the length and breadth of Indiana and Ohio. Shameless frauds have been resorted to in all the States. The naturalization business has been pushed with a recklessness and daring which Tammany never rivalled. Kentucky Rebels colonized in Southern Indiana, and hordes of ruffians were imported to do voting service in Philadelphia Nothing that desperation could suggest or knavery execute has been left untried. It was to be a decisive struggle, and | this falling off, though repeatedly given in

Nor was any doubt as to the result confessed. The World put down Pennsylvania as safe by 15,000 majority; and, at the last | moment, the Washington Intelligencer asserted, on alleged special authority from Philadelphia, that "the Democratic leaders are entirely confident of victory in the city and State." The Ohio oracles were not less confident, and from Indiana the predictions were most positive. Reliance was, in every instance, placed upon the power of the organized frauds which had been contrived to overcome the genuine expression of local feeling. So far as we know, these appliance were worked to the utmost. Southern Indiana felt their force, and Philadelphia suffered from their daring and extent. Not a single party stone was left unturned. Democrats of all grades worked as for their political existence. "Never were their ranks so full," the World of Wednesday admits; "never was their battle fought more gallantly."

And, after all, defeat has overwhelmed them. The three States whose verdict was by common consent regarded as the pledge and foretaste of the November event have all pronounced for Grant and peace, in tones that admit of no misapprehension. Not for some days yet will the full details be ascertained with precision. But the general result is already unmistakable. By majorities in excess of our anticipations, three great States have been placed in the Republican column, with an assurance that these majorities will be increased when the final effort shall be

This glorious result has not been achieved without work. The Republicans have in many localities had to contend against a superior organization, and in others with superior organization, and in others with lawlessness and wrong. They have fought, therefore, against odds, with a result which has been made possible by the potency of sound principle and the unpurchaseable con-victions of a loyal people. The magnitude of the interests at stake has been appreciated. The merits of the struggle between Grant, the representative of Unionism and law and peace, and Blair, the representative of revolution and anarchy-between Grant, the exponent of national faith, and Seymour, the mouthpiece of repudiators-have been understood; and the judgment recorded on Tuesday by three States will three weeks hence be ratified by the country.

"Push Things."

From the N. Y. Tribune. No intelligent citizen can have doubted, what no intelligent European Liberal has dreamed of doubting, that Ulysses S. Grant is the decided choice of a large majority of the American people for next President. If there had never been any political parties in this country, such would have been their choice; while, as between his politics and Seymour's, the people decidedly prefer the former. His election has been, from the hour of Seymour's nomination, all but inevitable.

He could only be beaten by lulling the majority into an apathy born of overweening confidence, and then polling an enormous fraudulent vote against him. Apathy there is not, and will not be; so that his election is practically assured. But if a quarter of a million illegal votes can be polled against him his majority way he so reduced that he will his majority may be so reduced that he will go into the White House embarrassed, enfee-bled, paralyzed, by them agnitude of the opposition. Nay, he may even be beaten in spite of his popular majority; since a change of 40,000 votes in 1864 would have beaten Liucoin, though it would have left him a popular majority of over 300,000.

We must "take a bond of fate," by ince and activity henceforth ed vigilar the election. And foremost among our duties stands that of guarding against fraudulent naturalizations and fraudulent votes.

The great majority of our recent immigrants from Europe see fit to ally themselves with the enemies of impartial freedom-with the champions of privilege and caste-of caste based upon color. Why they do so is their own concern; the fact is to be respected, and that is our affair; they voted down impartial suffrage in Connecticut; they have twice defeated it in Minnesota; they will generally vote against it in Iowa, as they recently did in Wisconsin. They form the only effective obstacle to its triumph in this State.

If three hundred thousand persons shall vote next month as naturalized when they legally have not been, Grant's popular majority will thereby be reduced fully 250,000. We cannot afford to have it thus reduced, and must meet and baffle the arts whereby the wholesale fabrication of illegal voters has been reduced to a science. And this is the remaining work of the canvass, or the most of it. The people have made up their minds to vote, and enough of them will vote for Grant; what we have mainly to do is to see that the legal are not overborne by illegal votes.

We have just been badly cheated by fraudulent naturalizations and colonizations in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, but not half so badly as we should have been but for our enthusiasm, organization, and vigilance. We have been cheated out of a few Congressmen and members of the Legislature; had there been no Grant Clubs, we should have been cheated out of States and a general triumph. We are able to stand a limited amount of fraud, but not fraud without Hmits.

Republicans! hold a meeting at once, and call over the roll of all persons claiming a right to vote in your respective townships and election districts. If you have not such a list, devote your first meeting to making and your next to scrutinizing it. Let no man vote ille-gally till you shall have exhausted all legal methods of resistance thereto. Secure a pure election, and your triumph is certain!

The Late Elections-Their Satisfactory Results.

From the N. Y. Herald. The results of the late elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Nebraska, as far as ascertained, appear to give very general satisfaction to the masses of both parties. The Republicans are somewhat disappointed in some of their State majorities, but, whatever the small figure to which Pennsylvania may be whittled down, they will be satisfied in having secured that important State, because its loss to the Democracy settles the Presi dential contest against Seymour and Blair beyond all redemption. Thus assured of the election of Grant and Colfax, the Republicans are in a very happy frame of mind; for they had their doubts of Pennsylvania, the loss of which would have materially shaken their calculations, especially in reference to New York.

The Democrats in this section, on the other hand, had given up Ohio, had almost given up Indians, and were prepared even for the loss of Pennsylvania, while making the most desperate struggle ever known in the Commonwealth to carry it. They had, in fact, pretty generally, very soon after the Maine election, come to the conclusion that it was all up with Seymour. They are, therefore in-clined to accept with philosophical resignation the general results of these October elections, and especially in view of their gains to the next Congress. From Philadelphia to the western boundary of Indiana the Republi-cans fall far behind their splendid Congres-sional majorities of 1866; and the reason for

was so treated by the entire party, inside and | our editorial columns, we cannot here avoid

repeating again. In 1866 the Republicans made their fight for Congress on the constitutional amendment fourteen, against Mr. Johnson's patent-right policy of Southern restoration, and the popularity of that amendment carried every Northers State and gave the party in power almost three-fourths of the present House of Repre-sentatives. But in 1867, inflated with their grand successes, the radicals of Congress abandoned this fourteenth amendment and proceeded to their military and universal negro suffrage system of Southern reconstruction, and the popular reaction which set in at once against them changed the whole face of things with the New York election of last November, and offered the Democracy a fine opening for the Presidential succession. They turned the tables upon themselves in their Tammany Convention, with their ticket and platform of Seymour and Blair; but still we see that the people have not forgotten the radical excesses of the Fortieth Congress. We see that while the popularity of General Grant is felt in every hole and corner of the coun-try, that while the people delight in honoring the great champion of the Union cause in the war, and still abhor Copperheadism, they have no affection for those fanatical radicals prominently connected with the obnoxions radical measures of Congress of 1867.

We will take two cases in Ohio by way of illustration. First, there is Vallandigham, the accepted embodiment of ultra Copperheadism. He is again defeated for Congress, and in a district which a War Democrat, no doubt, could have carried very handsomely. Next there is Ashley, the conspicuous impeachment leader in Congress, who is, it appears, rejected by his constituents because he has been not the sort of representative they wanted. We see, in short, from the Congressional results of these October elections, that while General Grant is heartily the choice of the people for the Presidency, they want no more of the ultra radicalisms of Congress. Here, then, is a valuable hint to the mismanaged Democracy. It is useless for them to waste any more labor or ammunition upon Seymour and Blair. Their proper course henceforth is to concentrate their efforts and their resources upon their Congressional candidates. They may still cut down the radical majority in the House of Representatives to less than a twothirds vote; and if they do this the veto power under President Grant may yet become a power to be respected.

Meantime, we expect some good results in the South from these late Northern elections. We expect that the Southern Democracy will get that prevailing Southern Democratic delusion out of their heads that Seymour and Blair are to be elected, and will even begin to suspect that the probabilities are in favor of Grant's election without the aid of even a vote from the reconstructed States. We expect, accordingly, very soon, a considerable abatement of those disorderly political excitements, bloody party collisions, and mysterious assassinations down South, so numerous there of late as to seriously threaten a general reign of violence. When the lawless Southern desperadoes on both sides discover that the Presidential succession is fixed, whatever they may do, they will naturally pause to reflect on their folly and subside into a spirit of mutual toleration. In every point of view, North and South. we look for a new "era of good feeling" under General Grant. In view of his election we may say that is already beginning, while in regard to the reign of radicalism we are surely near the beginning of the end.

Progress of the Times.

From the Boston Post.

A general phrase is mischievous, instead of true meaning to the charlatanry of a false one. The party that at present holds control of the Government has used the word "progress" until, from the marked contrast be tween the word itself and its application, it has lost its virtue in its hands. Worse than that even, it has been stripped of its skin for a covering for aims diametrically its opposite. Radicals have much to say of the progress of the times, and many charges to make against Democracy for falling behind in the march, and even for trying to take steps backwards. Any accusation is perhaps good enough until it has been examined and found unable to pass the ordeal. If radicalism is the true index finger of this expansive age, it is the bold pioneer in the path of genunine advancement; if, in a word, it is the embodiment and synonym of progress itself, then it will be easy for it to tell us whither that progress is tending. We ask not merely for the thing, but for the logic of the thing.

Progress can tend only to larger personal freedom, and thence to a more marked individuality of thought. Our republican system contains the germinal principle of it, as its own central idea, viz., that the power which people do not delegate they reserve. That single idea is the inspiration of our written Constitution; all power is inherent in the people, and what is yielded is the whole that agents and servants are authorized to employ But that plain idea is the very one which radi-calism professes to spurn. It demands not the Constitution, but the "modern improvements" to it. Its undeniable aim is to concentrate power by taking it from the people. It usurps, but does not distribute. It consolidates, but does not diffuse. Our federative system, which is directly the opposite of this, leaving power undisturbed in the various communities that are named States-that, it seems to any reasoning mind, is the system under which to promete personal freedom and true individuality. Then why is not that the only progressive system, and why is not a tendency to consolidation the foe to such a

No political scheme, it seems to most men, could be the equal of our matchless Constitution in respect of the room it leaves for personal endeavor. That is the secret of our growth as a federation. Our strength has invariably been measured by our expansion. In all the varied pursuits and callings to which men addict themselves, it leaves them perfectly free. Under such a system, with an unexampled soil and climate, no people in-heriting enterprise and energy could have failed to advance and prosper. And in the successful past our Government has been strong, not by reason of the excessive power held in individual hands, but because each and all, remote and near, held so large a share of real power in their own. It was from the diffusion of power, rather than its concentration, that our Government accumulated the true resources of strength and endurance. It was with our civil as Jefferson said it would prove with our military system—the first ap-proach of serious trouble would demonstrate that it was the most invulnerable in existence, because every man had a share in it of

his own. Now the more there is taken from the individual and lodged in the central organization, the weaker the system will become. It is merely turning the pyramid over on its apex. Is it "progress" to have a dynasty, by whatever name called, set up to do our thinking for us? Or to put us to school; to show us how some may make money and others may not; to teach us to respect our agents and servants more than we do ourselves? Consolidation is the one great enemy which our republican system has to fear; and they are traitors

to that system who would persuade the people that the decentralizing tendency is to weakness. No one becomes a vigorous swimmer who trusts entirely to bladders; he must strike out and sustain himself. Bat radicalism, seeking its own advantage always, would persuade the people that there must be another depository of power than them-selves; that there must be a strong central government, original rather than derivative, in which they must in the last resort confide And on this pretense they would vault into the saddle and seize the reins. That is the precise opposite to Democracy.

Democrats may justly cherish an honorable pride in the vigor, courage, steadiness, loyalty to principle, and patriotism of the great party which has made so gallant a fight in the Outober elections. Considering that, two or three bitter foes; that it was overborne by calumnies; that its statesmen were buried in the obscurity of private life, and that four-fifths of the most widely circulated journals have daily labored to bring it into disrepute and odium-considering all these adverse and depressing circumstances, it is a signal proof of enduring vitality that the party has been able, in the late elections, to contest every inch of ground against its opponents, and, in spite of their most strenuous efforts, to come within a few votes of beating them in an enormous poll of many hundreds of thousands. Indiana we have either redeemed from the Republicans, or have come so near it that be a few years ago. For a party that was so confidently and so jeeringly pronounced dead," this is a very handsome show. But our gains were not as great as the party desired and deserved.

In inquiring why, having come so near suc-cess in these elections, we have just missed it, two reasons appear, in the absence of either of which our triumph would have been certain. These reasons are such as to show that a majority of the people are really on our side, and have been repelled from our support by things having no proper connection with the merits of the canvass. If the military prestige of General Grant had been out of the scale we should have succeeded; or, that remaining, if the perversions of General Blair's position had been out of the scale, we should have succeeded. It would be paying a poor compliment to General Grant, or to the judgment of the party that nominated him, to say that his popularity has not been worth to the Republicans of Pennsylvania half of the meagre majority by which they have carried the State. Put half of that small majority on the other side, and the two parties would be equal. If that small number of votes are due to the popularity of General Grant-and it would be ridiculous to suppose the contrary—the election, had it been decided on the issues, would have been in favor of the Democratic party. The same remark will apply to the other States. On the Democratic principles, pure and simple, we should have succeeded. We have been beaten by reasons quite extraneous to the questions in issue.

We could easily have overcome the popu larity of General Grant, if another point had not been raised to divert attention from the issues. The position of General Blair and some of the Southern leaders has been industriously perverted and misrepresented, and an impression produced that the Democratio party is virtually pledged to overthrow the new State governments by force. This slander has repelled more than votes enough to have turned the balance in our favor. The narrow escape of the Republicans from a defeat is not due to their principles, but to the military prestige of Grant and the aspersions cast upon Blair. In a simple contest of principle we should have succeeded; and we may succeed yet, if we can remove or neutralize these adverse influences, which have really nothing to do with the merits of the public questions.

Can this be done? It is a grave question,

fraught with the most momentous consequences. We commend it to the attention, to the most earnest reflection, of the recognized leaders of the party. We have still nearly three weeks for action; and where so slight a counterpoise would suffice to turn the scale, prompt action—if it be judicious as well as prompt—will accomplish wonders. If, in a review of the whole situation, it shall be concluded that mistakes have been made, it is better that they should be corrected now, than that the country should be dragged through four more weary years of strife, to be redeemed then by measures of the same kind that might, by a magnificent exercise of pluck, be as easily adopted now. Whatever a sagacious forecast may perceive to be the proper course for the Democratic party four years hence, if it should be beaten now, had better be pursued at once. The time has come-the hour has struck-when we must turn our faces resolutely to the future. This is a young country, with a great career before it which no imagination can grasp; a majority of our voters are young men abounding in hope, enterprise, ardor, activity; and the country being in the dawn of a new era, when all minds are filled with expectation and excitement, that party has the best chances of a great future which is most in sympathy with the youthful, irresistible energies of the nation. A growing nation, like an improving individual, has always something to learn. A political party which does not advance with the nation, and enter into the fulness of its expanding, exuberant life, is on the declivity which descends to decadence and decrepitude. The Democratic party is full of vigorous, youthful, aspiring elements; similar elements in the other party are yearning to join it, if we will but have the boldness to build a bridge on which they can cross. The Democratic party cannot die; its vitality, its invincible tenacity of life, the sanguine confidence with which it gathers energy from defeat, bespeak a great destiny still in reserve. If our leaders should be convinced by the

result of the late elections that some mistakes

The Youthful, Indomitable Democracy. From the N. Y. World, years ago, the Democratic party was pro-claimed 'dead' by its opponents; that every Republican newspaper predicted for it the fate of the old Federal party after the last war with England; considering that Congress and all the State governments were controlled by its there is scarcely any perceptible margin in the strength of the two parties, although the Re-publicans had a large majority in that State, and although it is the home of the candidate for Vice-President, one of the most popular men in the party. In Pennsylvania, we have carried its chief city, next to New York the most populous in the country, and a change of a few thousand votes would have given us that great State. In Ohio, the Republican majority s but a trifle compared with what it used to

were made by not following their original judgment; if those who disagreed with them in opinion now see that they misjudged; if there is any impediment to success which can yet be removed by noble daring, or self-sacrifloing virtue, or a bold stroke of policy, now is the hour for action! It would be an infinite pity if, when we are so very near success, we should fail to win it by the lack of a little boldness. L'audace, l'audace, toujours l'audace! Our principles have not been rejected in these elections; there is no call to change them. All other elements of the canvass are light and trivial compared with the success of our prin-

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MISS ELIZA W. SMITH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1824 SPRUCE Street, will reopen on MONDAY, September 14. 8 29 6w THE MISSES JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 1327 SPRUCE Street, will reopen (D. V.) September 14, 1838,

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MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF PIANO-FORTE, No. 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth. below Fitzwater. SIG. P. RONDINELLA, TEACHER OF SING-ING. Private leasons and classes. Residence, No. 308 S. THIRTEENTH Street. 819 2mc*

BALLAD AND SIGHT SINGING.-T.
BISHOP, No. 33 S, NINETEENTH St. 923 2m

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO. DIAMOND BEALERS & JEWELERS. WATCHES, JEWELBY & SILVER WARE. WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED. 802 Chestnut St., Phila-

Would invite particular attention to their large and elegant assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES of American and Foreign Makers of theirinest quality in Gold and Silver Cases.

A variety of Independent & Second, for horse timing.

Ladies' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 16 and 18 kt. BTTTON AND EYELET STUDS

in great variety-newest patterns. SOLID SILVERWARE for Bridal presents; Plated-ware, etc.
Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted.

1 lip

WEDDING RINGS.

We have for a long time made a specialty of

Solid 18-Karat Fine Gold Wedding and Engagement Rings, Ard in order to supply immediate wants, we keep A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SIZES always on band,

FARR & BROTHER,

MAKERS

il ilsmiblrp] No. 224 CHESNUT St., below Fourth, FRENCH CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL, No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Has just received per steamer Tarifa, a very large assortment of FRENCH MARBLE CLOCKS. Procuring these goods direct from the best manuactorem, they are offered at the LOWEST POSSE BLE PRICES.

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OENTURYPLANT,
MESCAL TONIC AND DIUREPIC.
An eminent writer says of it:—"And really eastent owes some thanks to a doctor who restores him with Nectar, smooth and fragrant, instead of rasping his throat and flaying his who'e interior with the bitters sucked by sour-tempered roots from vixeniah soils."

§1:50 a bottlet six for \$7.50.
Homeopathic Pharmacy for sale. Onen evenings.
BROWN & KOLLOCK,
No. 1201 RIDGE Avenue.

GROCERIES, ETC.

MUSTARD SEED, SPICES, ETC.

ALBERT C. BORERTS,

PURE WHITE WINE & CIDER VINEGAR

No. 1121 GIRARD STREET, CESTRALLY 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.

COTTON AND FLAX.

BAIL DUCK AND CANVAR.

Of all numbers and brack

Tent. Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover De

A loo Paper Manufacturers' Drior ficin. from on
several feet wide; Pauling, Belling, Belling, Ball Twins.

No. 168 JONES.

Dealer in Fine Groceries Oor. ELEVENTH and VINE Stroots.

All the requisites for Preserving and Picking pur-