PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

From Washington to Grant. The election of General Grant on Taesday closed the twenty-first centest for President of the United States. The three-quarters of a century during which these quadrennial con-tests occurred were marked by many changes in the external conditions sa well as the interest policy of the country. From the election of Washington—the father of our lustitutions—to the death of Lincoln, their preserver, were many epochs, each one of which witnessed a hardly contested struggle before the issues at stake could be settled. But all were finally determined - even the question of slavery, which thrice attempted, and once well-nigh accom-plished the destruction of the Government itself. On Tuesday the last of the great issues the social and political reconstruction of the South, was also determined, and we may now look forward to a lorg era of peace and prosperity. The Republic, which was first enthe Presidency of our earliest military leader, will receive a new lease of life and vigor from the strong band and brave heart of our greatest military hero. While many of our statesmen— the elequent Clay, the ponderous Webster, the subtle Calnoun, the bold and chivairte Douglas, not to mention the names of at least two eminent hving men-were disappointed of the Presidency, to the military chieftains it has been nerally accorded, and Washington, Jackson, Harrison, Taylor, and Grant are the bright examples of the nation's gratifude.
In the first election for President, and in the

twenty-first, are many striking points of resem-blance. Both Washington and Grant were the people's choice. Neither sought this office, and both would gladly have escaped from the cares and responsibilities of that high station. And as the one inspired no hopes that he did not gratify, so the other made no promises that he sailed to fuluit. The records of both were a simple lessou of patrio ism and unswerving fidelity to daty. They laid aside the swords girt about them in glory, to uphold in succerity the modest sceptre of a people's will; and as they were the only Americans who ever attained to a full generalship in the Army of the Republic, so the one was swayed in the administration of civil affairs by the principle which is the motto of the other:-Let us have Peace."

Washington was twice elected President, and each time by a unanimous vote in the Electoral Coilege. In this day, when parties have ac-quired such age and strength that even dead sones have their devotees, the same unanimity is impossible; but the vote that General Grant received is remarkable, when it is remembered that but recently one-half of the people were arrayed in hostile battalions against the other half, and that the nation is still in the throes of restoratios. And the party over which these dead issues have most control is the party formed soon after Washington's accession to office, in opposition to the principles of his administration. But it is creatable to the people of the United States that, though parties were formed early in the history of the Government, and before the beginning of his second term were exceedingly rancorous in their hostility and nearly equally divided, towards Washington himself a kind forbearance was manifested, and that the second time be was the choice of all parties, as he had been the first time of the whole people. At the first Presidentinl election, Washington received sixty-nine votes in the Electoral College, and at the second 132 votes, being the whole vote cast. His elec-tiod as President was announced to him at his seat at Mount Vernon, on the 14th of April, 1789, and on the 30th of the same month he was mangurated in New York city. Perhaps the grandest scene ever witnessed in this metropolis, and the one that most displayed the overflowings of popular affection—unless the reception of the remains of the late President Lincoln equalled it in the outpouring of the love of the people—was the reception accorded him by our forelathers, on the day of his arrival here, the 21st of April, 1789. He let Eliza-bethport at 12 o'clock, in a barge covered with an awning hong round with red moreen curtains, woven in festoons, and attended by packets and barges also handsomely decorated. As he touched the wharf, thuteen gaus, equal in number to the States, were fired; and ascending the duck by carpeted stairs, he was received with acclamations by men, crowned with flowers by the women, and welcomed in songs by the children. The inauguration took place on the balcony of the Senate Chamber-then the City Hall in Wall street, at the head of Broad-when the oath of office was administered by Chancellar Livingston. He delivered his inaugural address in the Sepate Chamber. and then attended divine service in St. Paul's Church, still happily standing as a monument of that proud day which God had vouchsafed to the American people. Be was inaugurated the second time at Pailadelphia, on the 4th of

At the third election for President, General Washington was earnestly solicited to be a caudidate for re-election, but he positively declined in his ever memorable "Farewell Address," and retired, loved and honored by his countrymen. It may be some compensation to the friends of General Grant to know that the men who sought to sully his well-carned fame by words of de-traction were members of that same Democratic party which sought near the close of his career to diminish the confidence of the country in Washington himself. As soon as it was ascertained that Washington would not be a candidate for re-election, the two great par-ties—the Federalists and the Democrats arrayed themselves against each other on the question of his successor, John Adams being the candidate of the one and Thomas Jefferson of the other. The contest was a spirited one, and the result so close that early in November it was impossible to determine which way the scale would preponderate. Of the 140 votes cast, Adams had 71 and Jefferson 68. Mr. Adams came to the Presidency in a stormy time. The French Revolution had just reached the highest point of its feverish delirium, and the American people, fresh from a struggle for liberty for themselves, a liberty which France had assisted to achieve, were too ready to take part in a coutest that could only have led to disaster, perhaps to rain. While the election was still pending, but too late to expose the artfulness of the trick, one of those artifices was tried, to affect the result, which have often been put into practice since, sometimes with more success. Mr. Adet, the French Minister, wrote a letter to the retary of State, which was also printed in the newspapers, charging the Federal Administration with a violation of the treaties that had secured the independence of the United States. and with ingratitude towards France, by which the treaties were made in our own time of trouble. Whatever may have been expected from this artifice, it had no perceptible effect upon the result, but it deserves to be remembered as the first trick of a party which is now under the domination of a "Tammany ring," At the fourth Presidential election the candi-dates were again Mr. Adams and Mr. Jefferson,

Charles Coatesworth Pinckney and Aaron Burr being the candidates for Vice-President. The two parties in Congress had selected the candidates in caucus, but, as the electors were not chosen by the States in the same popular manner as row, the contest had a more varied interest, and caused the country to watch with solici-tude the election of members to the State Legislatures, by whom most of the electors were chosen. As the result in Pennsylvania is now usually regarded as the best indication of the way in which the contest will terminate, so New York was then both the carliest and surest sign of success. The election in this State in 1800 was beld on the last two days of April and the first of May, and resulted in the choice of Jefferson and Burrelectors receiving the Yolk which was beld on the choice of Jefferson and Burrelectors receiving the Yolk which was the choice of Jefferson and Burrelectors receiving the Yolk which was the choice of Jefferson and Burrelectors receiving the Yolk which was the Yolk wa electors, reversing the vote which had been given four years before. The consternation which the result of the recent election in Pennsylvania carried into the hearts of the Democracy, is a fair parallel of the effect of this election upon the Federalists. Immediately after the New fair parallel of the effect of this election upon the Federalists. Immediately after the New York election, President Adams abruntly dismissed two members of his Cabinet—Mr. Pickering, the Secretary of State, and Mr. Mc. Henry, Secretary of War. This event created a great sensation and was used with some effect throughout the canvass. Some time after wards General Alexander Hamilton came out with a letter censuring the public conduct and character of Mr. Adams. This was one of the most notable events of the canvass, as the letter was designed for circulation at the South.

only, but falling into the hands of the President's war mest supporters, its publication at New York became indispensable. Built Mr Adams was beaten by only a lew votes, the result in the Electoral College being as follows:—Jederson, 73; Burr, 73; Adams, 65; Pinckney, 64; John Jay, the choke then devolved upon the House of Representatives. The House began balloting on Wednesday, the 11th of February, 1801, and as it had been determined not to adjourn until a choice was effected, it continued in se sion seven days, during which thirty-six were taken, the last resulting in the choice of Mr. Jefferson. Some of the members were so inurm or ladisposed during this unusual sitting that it was necessary to provide be is for them, and one member was so sick that it was necessary that he should be attended by his wife. Thomas Jefferson was re-elected in the Presidential election following by an almost unnaimous voic, receiving 162 out of the 176 votes cast. With his administration began that long and almost uninterrupted lease of power which the Democratic party enjoyed, and which so nearly ended in the dissolution of the Union and destruction of the Republic. That party on Tuesday received its last rebuke, but, unabashed, it will be again asking for offices tomorrow. And even in the first days of its history, its vocabulary was as replete in abusive epithe's as now. It called officers appointed pear the close of Mr. Adams' administration "the midnight judges of John Adams," and as they had not been appointed by a Democratic administration, the Democratic majority abo-

James Madison, the fourth President of the United States, was nominated by the Damo-cratic party, receiving 122 out of 175 votes cast, and he was re-steered by 128 out of 217 votes. His successor, James Monroe, also nominated by the Democratic party, was elected by 185 of the 217 votes cast, the remaining 34 being cast for Rofus King, and he was also reelected, receiving the entire electoral vote of every State except New Hampshire, of which one vote was thrown for John Quincy Adams. The nomination of Mr. Monroe, made, as was customary at that time, by a Congressional caucus, was not secured without much opposition. Among his opponents was Aaron burr, who advocated "a respectable nomion-tion of Andrew Jackson before the proclama-tion of the Virginia caucus and Monroe's success is inevitable." After a number of plans and intrigues had failed, the opposition was concentrated upon William H. Crawford, of Georgia; but this plan inited also, and Mr. Crawford did not become a candidate for the Presidency until eight years afterwards. He was then nominated in a Congressional causus, but the nomination was made by a minority of the Democratic members, and he became only the candidate of the old politicians, while General Jackson was the choice of the masses, Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay were also candi lates, but the election fatica in the Electoral College, the vote standing—Jackson, 93; Adams, 84; Crawford, 41; Clay, 37. The whole number of electoral votes was 201; necessary to a choice, 131. The choice then devolved upon the House, which elected Mr. Adams, aithough General Jackson was the popular choice; but at the ensuing Presidential election he beaten by Jackson more than two to one-178

The Presidential election of 1824 is the most remarkable and important in the history of this country except that of 1860. At no time before, except at the first election of Mr. Jefferson, had party spirit ran so high, and on both occusions the choice devolved upon the House of Representatives, resulting in the rain of men and of parties. In the first justance the Federalists supported Burr against Jefferson to the destruc-tion of that party and Burr's prospects with his own. In the second case, Adams was chosen over Jack-on, and as this was effected through the friends of Mr. Clay, who accepted the office of Secretary of State under the new adminis-tration, it gave rise to an imputation of bargain which, however ill founded, was prejudicial to Clay, and probably secured the defeat of Adams four years afterwards. Throughout the canvass the opposition to Crawford, who was called the "cancus candidate," was very bitter. The Jackson Democracy had this a tvantage of the Jefferson Democracy, in that to the fierce hostility of the latter they added a mangnant hatred altogether their own, and as the Democracy never acquired a good trait nor lost a bad one, it was only necessary that the disloyalty of the last eight be supplemented with dishonesty of Tammany to make the cup of woe run over. This allusion to Tammany is not a mere effort of the imagination-a point made against a hateful organization, as loatned as it toath-ome-ior while the opposition of the Jackson Democracy to the "caucus candidate" put an end to the nomination for the Presidency by members of Congress, it manugurated another system utterly anomatous and irresponsible, by which "The Ring" could secure the nomination of a candinate who is the creature of a lew bar tenders and butcher boys. The one system in Democratic bands is ball enough, but of the other what shall we say while Fammany rules?
In the State of New York this contest hall a

peculiar significance. The annual election for members of the Legislature by whom the Presidential Electors were to be chosen took place in November 1823. The result was very unexected and very unsatisfactory to the friends of Crawford, for although they claimed a majority of the members elect, the result in the city had gone against them. The question of giving the choice of electors to the pe ple was then agitating the State, and the refusal of Crawford's friends to assent to a law for this purpose un-paired his popularity and in the end secured his decat, the electoral vote of the State, not with-standing that the electors were chosen by the Legislature, being given as follows:-Adams, 26; Crawford, 5; Clay, 4; Jackson, 1.

John C. Calhonn, the candidate for Vice-President on the ticket with General Jackson, received 182 votes and was elected. Speaking on this subject, Mr. Benton makes some re-marks that the Southern people would do well to remember now. He says: Mr. Calhoun was the only substantive Vice-Presidential candidate before the people, and his election was an evidence of good feeling in the North towards Southern men, he receiving the main part of his votes from that quarter-114 votes from the non-slaveholding States, and only 68 from the slaveholding. A Southern man and a slaveholder, Mr. Calboun was indebted to Northern men and non-slaveholders for the honorable distinction of an election in the Electoral Coileges. Surely, there was no disposition in the tree States at that time to be unjust to the South." And in commenting upon the election of General Jack-on in 1828 he utters

similar sentiments.
At this day, when we cannot enter into the spirit that animated the friends of rival candidates, one is almost irresistibly brought to the conclusion that the contest of 1824 was between four respectable gentlemen willing to be President of the United States, and that, in 1828, the people whom Mr. Adams tound it impossible to appease were merely saying that they had not been appeased, but the bold and resolute, the abrupt and imperious Jackson could not rule four years without making issues broad and unmistakable. Consequently the result of the election of 1832 was looked forward to with great solicitude. The re-newal of the National bank charter; the continuance of a protective policy; internal improvements by the Government, and the whole American system of which Mr. Clay was the representative, were staked in the issue, and General Jackson was the embodiment of the opposition. The victory remained with the Admiristration, Jackson receiving 219 votes to 49 for Clay. South Carolina just then entering upon its nullification, threw the vote of the State away upon Governer Floyd of Virginia, and Vermont gave hers to William Wirt on the anti-Masonry issue which the murder of Morgan

had just brought into prominence.

Mr. Van Buren was the Democratic candidate in the election of 1836 against General Harrison,

spirited political canvasa ever witnessed in this country. There is something so truly Quixotic in a political canvasa that it would astonish Sancho Panza bimself, and Mr. Pick wick, should he visit us, would open his eyes in behaveled surprise. With log cabins—cabins out of which the tach-string ever houg—and hard cider ever free and flowing, what could be more exhila-rating than election times in the days of "Tip-pi cance and Tyler tro." How that song went ringing through the land men not yet old can well remember, and after forty years of tule the Democratic party was buried from power by the sweeping impulse of a people's will. Mr. Clay had long been the stantard-bearer of the opposition, and it was the expectation and desire of a large proportion of the Whig party that he should be the candidate. Before the assembling of the Harrisburg Convention in De-cember, 1839, it was asserted that he had a majornty of the delegates chosen favorable to his nomination. Yet in the elections of that year the Administration retrieved the disasters of the two years previous, and Democratic successes cast a shadow over the spirits of Mr. Clay's friends, and the great statesman himself appeared to coincide with the doubters. Thus natters stood when the Convention met, and, though Mr. Clay had a decided plurality in the Convention, he failed of a nomination because of the doubts of his friends and of his own acof the doubts of his friends and of his own acquie-cence in their doubts. Had he been nominated be would, without doubt, have been
elected by a people weary of Democratic
misrule, though it is scarcely probable that
he could have inspired the euthusiasm that was
manifested for "Old Tippecanoe." Harrison
and 19 State recenting 234 votes in the Electoral College, to 60 cast for Mr. Van Buren.
Four years afterwards Mr. Clay was nominated by the Whigs against James K. Polk, the nomi nee of the Democracy, but the Democratic nominations had the effect of uniting that party, and the most distinguished of American statesmen was deleated by an obscure gentleman of respectable talents and attainments in private life, by a vote of 170 to 105. The popular vote stoods.—For Polk, 1.335 834; for Clay, 1 297,033; for Birney, the Abolition candidate, 64,653, exclusive of South Carolina, which save its vote

through electors chosen by the Legislature. In 1848 the Whigs, for a second time, succeeded in electing their candidate for the Presidency, General Taylor being chosen by 163 votes to 127 for General Cass. The contest, though a spirited one, had little of either the enthusiasm or the acrimony of many that had preceded it. Four years later Franklin Pierce was elected over General Scott by a large majority of the popular vote, and by 296 votes to 42 in the Electoral College. This was another triumph of

respectable mediocrity over acknowledged talents and distinguished services.

The nomination of General Fremont by the Republican party marks a new era in the history of Presidential elections. It was the first determined struggle against slavery and the spirit of caste—the first battle for impartial suffrage and equal rights. His successful rival. Mr. Buchanan, had long sought the Presidency, and had trimmed his sails to every favorable breeze to reach the haven of the White House, The record of the "Pathunder" was short but orilliant, and the new party met the old foes of liberty and justice, now bloated with the enjoyment of power for more than balf a century, with a lusty vigor deserving of success. But success came not then. Buchanan received 173 votes to 114 for Frement and 8 for Millard Fillmore, the candidate of the American party. We now conie to the contest of 1860. The recollection of that campaign is still fresh in the mind of every one. It came as the prelude to the great drama of the American civil war which was to follow, and to which the Charleston Convention was the overture. The Democratic party,

hopelessly split by its twin nomina ions, fell an easy prey to the Republicans, and the very suc-cess which the Rebet Democracy had made cer-tain by the course they chose to adopt at Charleston and Bultimore. Mr. Lincoln was elected by 180 votes in the Electoral College to 72 for Breckinnidge, 39 for Bell, and 12 for Douglas. Four years afterwards he was re-elected by a plurality of 212 votes to 21 cast for General McClellan. He had been tried by fire, and found steadfast to the end. In opposition to bim was placed an unsuccessful military leader, to whom he had given the opportunity to achieve greatness, upon a platform declaring the war to be a failure. The nomination of such a man on such a platform was a striking commentary upon a party that had become dead to parriotism, and a bitter sareasm upon the inordinate ambition of those upon whom nature has not stamped the mark of greatness. Among the opponents of General Grant was this same McClellan, who would have taken the executive authority from the hands of Abraham Lincoln on the plea that armies which he had nimself commanded had failed to suppress the Rubsilog.-N. Y. Tribune.

SWITZERLAND.

The Recent Great Calamity. In September last a great calamity befell Switzerland. A fearful rain fall continued for eight days on the northern and southern slopes

of the Alps. A south wind prevailed, and im-mense masses of the "eternal snows" of the mountains were melted. Rivulets became tor-rents. Villages were destroyed, tarms were rained, and hundreds of lives were lost. statement prepared by the Swiss Consul-Gene-

On it came, in the dead of night, terrible in its might, scattering destruction far and wide, and piling up in the meadows the mountain debris of sges. Rocks weighing hundreds of tons were torn from their resting places, and in their course joined the reveiry of destruction. Whole forests, vineyards, and meadows stocked with grain have disappeared, and, in many places not a vestige of roads, bridges, and fences is left; houses, mills, and factories are torn from their foundations, and even cemete ries and charnal-houses have been invaded, and their contents scattered along the course of the devastation. Toousands of cattle lie choked in mud, and thousands of our fellow-beings are

reduced to abject poverty.

Along the Rhine, village upon village lies baif buried in mud and deoris, and every article of bedding and wearing apparel has either been swept away or rendered useless in houses where comfort, and even plenty, reigned; while their verdant meadows, productive orchards, and beautiful gardens are one mass of greyish mud.

The total loss is estimated at 60,000,000'r. The Swiss Government appropriated 1,000,000 fr. for the relief of the sufferers, and relief has been sent in from various quarters. An appeal is now made to the American people to give of their abundance in aid of suffering in the land of Tell, the land which, in our civic troubles, was constant in its faith in the American Union. The Swiss Consul-General, Mr. John Hitz, asks for denations to be sent to him at Washington, or to the Swiss Consulates in the chief cities of the country. The cause is a good one, and we commend it to our readers.

The Dutch Republic in South Africa. ITS PECULIARITIES AND PRODUCTS.

An English paper says:-"Among the few comparatively unknown countries of the world is the Datch republic of the Orange Free State, Eight hundred miles from Cape Town, and four hundred and aity from Algo bay, with an area in extent comparing with the British Isles, but a population of only twenty thousand, this country presents of only twenty thousand, this country presents a vast range of the most valuable pasture land, and abounds with medicinal plants, the late discoveries of which are likely to leaf to important results, as well to the commercial as in the scientisc world. We have now before us a copy of a report of Dr. Attfield, director of the laboratory of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain on the 'cland's boontjes' (cland's beans). This bean is the principal article of food of the cland; which briefly we may designate as the elk of South Africa. Specimens of the root and seed Mr. David Bain, who brought them from the Orange Free State. It would appear that the Dutch Boers find the root of considerable value in converting skin into leather, using it as a substitute for oak bark in tanning. Mr. Bain calls the plant a species of dwarf acacia. Mr. Bain, when in the republic some years ago, con-

thrown into the Senate, which elected Richard
M. Johnson.

The campaign of 1816 was perhaps the most spirited political canvass ever witnessed in this sun. The product of this experiment was valued by the trade in this country at about £20 per ton. East India cotch at that time being worte Mr. Bain had, however, difficulties to contend with as regarded his appliances and other-

"The other new article of commerce brought to light by Mr. Bain is called the 'Cape saffron.' This remarkable product, which strakingly resembles the Spanish saffron in all but its color, is the dried flower of a very small plant, extremely common in some parts of the eastern districts of the Cape of Good Hope, taking the place of our common toadfax (linaria vulgaria), and belonging to the same natural order (scrapbalariacem). It yields a color like that of saffron, and, what is very remarkable, it yields it as readily when mixed with cold water; its odor being that of good saffron, and equally strong. The flowers are called by the Dutch 'geele bloemetjee,'and, on account of the fine orange color which they impart, they are in daily use among the Mohammedans for the purpose of dyeing. If this article possesses the qualities claimed for it, there can be little doubt of its competing with ordinary hay saffron, and the results, in a commercial point of view, will be indeed invaluable. The lowest-priced suffron is to-day quoted at sixty-six shillings a pound and the supply, we believe, is extremely limited.

Mr. Bain states that be can procure almost any
quantity, and lay it down in this country at 5s.

to 7s. 6d. a pound.
"We are informed that Mr. Bain's work on the 'Free State Boer Republic' will be published before Christmas. Mr. Bain possesses a fand of valuable information in regard to the countries which Livingstone and others have already made so interesting to English readers. With statistics of primary interest to the merchant, his description of animals hitherto unknown to European naturalists, and arcodotes innumerable of Boer life and adventures in the prairies, the work will no doubt prove attractive to the reading public generally. Mr. Bain, who was formerly a resident for some years in Liverpool, has received from the Duke of Edinburgh, who has himself visited the Free State, special permission to dedicate his work to his royal highness. Specimens of the claud's boontjes and of the Cape saffron hie in the Exchange rooms for public inspection."

ROEBUCK'S UNPOPULARITY .- Mr. Roebuck has been treated with some coolness by the workmen of Sheffield, in the course of his canvass. Some of the "one family, one religion, one language party," attributed this to the English dissatisfaction at Mr. Roebuck's sneers against Americans. The Pall Mail Gazette describes its real cause in the following passage:--"Mr. Roebuck might have gone on abusing America to the last day of his life if he had only defended and encouraged practices which are abominable in the eyes of every honest man. The constituency quarrel with Mr. Roebuck because he will not say that it is tolerable, where trade interests are coneerned, to murder men, to deprive their families of the means of bread, and to bring their houses down about their ears. Mr. Roebuck declares that 'rattening' and its iniquities are barbarous and wrong; that is his offense."

EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH.

THE EAST INDIA

TELECRAPH COMPANY.

This Company have an exclusive grant

SUBMARINE CABLES

Canton Tien - Tsin. to

(THE SEAPORT OF PEKIN),

CONNECTING ALL THE PORTS ON THE

ASIATIC COAST,

Whose foreign commerce amounts to

One Thousand Millions Annually,

This Company is chartered by the Legislature of the State of New York, with a

CAPITAL OF \$5,000,000;

SHARES, \$100 EACH.

A limited number of shares are offered at \$50

each, payable \$10 each, \$15 November 1, balance in monthly instalments of \$2 50 per share.

THE INQUIRIES FOR THIS STOCK ARE NOW VERY ACTIVE, AND THE BOARD OF DI-RECTORS INSTRUCT US TO SAY IT MAY BE WITHDRAWN AT ANY TIME, AND THAT NONE WILL BE OFFERED

> ON THE ABOVE TERMS AFTER NOVEMBER 20 NEXT,

For Circulars, Maps, and full information apply to

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia;

To duly authorized Banks and Bankers throughout Pennsylvania, and at the

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,

Nos. 23 and 25 NASSAU STREET. NEW YORK,

CONSISTING OF

Hemlock and Spruce Joists, Carolina Flooring, all grades,

LUMBER.

FALL, 1868.

F. H. WILLIAMS,

Seventeenth and Spring Garden Sts.

Calls the attention of Builders and others

to his Stock of

SEASONED LUMBER.

White Pine Boards, all qualities, Shingles, Plastering Lath,

And all kinds of Building Lumber. [10 8 thatulm

AT LOWEST PRICES.

SPRUCE JOIST, SPRUCE JOIST, HESLOCK, HEMLOCK, 1868. 1868. BEABUNED CLEAR PINE. 1868.
CHOICE PATTERN PINE.
BPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS,
RED CEDAR,

FLORIDA FLOURING,
FLORIDA FLOURING,
CAROLINA FLOURING,
VIRGINIA FLOURING,
DELAWARE FLOURING,
ASH FLOURING,
WALNUT FLOURING,
FLORIDA STEP BOARDS,
BAIL PLANK, 1868

1868. WALNUT BUS, AND PLANE, 1868. WALNUT BUARDS, WALNUT PLANE,

1868. UNDERTAKERS LUMBER. 1868.
RED GEDAR.
WALNUT AND PINE.

SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. 1868. WHITE OAR PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY,

1868

1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' BPANISH CEDAR BOX EGARDS, FOR SALE LOW. CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA H. T. SILLS, NORWAY SUANTLING. 1868

OFFICE SHINGLES, 1868
MAULE, BRUTHER & CO.,
No. 2500 SOUTH Street. TINITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL,

Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St., PHILADELPHIA.

ESLER & BROTHER, MANUFACTURERS OF

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUS TERS, NEWELL POSTS, GENERAL TURN-ING AND SCROLL WORK, ETC.

The largest assortment of WOOD MOULDINGS in this city constantly on hand.

T. P. GALVIN & CO., LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF.

BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS, (BO-CALLED), PHILADELPHIA. AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN MAN facturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCETIMBES BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholeshie rates, deliverable at any accessible port, Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SUANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, BEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATCU SHIP-RNEES, 131 stuth

ALL OF WRICH WILL BE DELIVERED ATANY PARTOFTHE CITY PROMPTLY,

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC. WALL PAPERS.

HENRY S. MATLACK,

Nos. 11 and 13 North NINTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

FRENCH AND AMERICAN WALL PAPERS.

ALL ORDERS PERSONALLY ATTENDED TO. Competent workmen sent to all parts of the country. Work executed at city prices. 915 mths3m

FOR SALE.

WEST PHILADELPHIA PROPERTIES

FOR SALE OR TO RENT. The handsome BROWN STONE RESIDENCES. Nos. 4108, 4110, and 4112 SPRUCE Street.

C. J. FELL & BRO No. 120 South FRONT Street.

TO RENT.

R E N T. OR PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,

FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a commercial College, Apply at East Bank OF THE REPUBLIC. A N OFFICE TO LET, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, No. 508 South TENTH Street. Inquire at 50r4 in the afternoon.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING EFTABLISHMENT.
WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND.
Offices, No. 40 N. EIGHTH Street, west side, Phila,;
No. 752 BEO. DWAY. New York, and
Nos. 184 and 138 PIERREPONT Street, Brooklyn,
This old and extensive establishment having been in existence a half contary are prepared to DY & and
CLFANSE Lades and Gentemen's Garments and
Piece Greds or every description and labric in their usually unsurpassed manner.
SAMPEL MARSH. President.
J. T. YOUNG, Secretary.
10 19 mwi2m

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE corner of Third and Unito" streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MAR-RET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect core of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Descrete forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities acientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. Most P. M.

WIRE GUARDS.

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, PAC TORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamenta Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by M. WALKER & SONE No 11 Morth SIXTH Street

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STRAMSHIP LIN

From and after this date, the rates of treight by th line will be ten cents per 100 lbs. "theavy goods; for centa per foot, messurement; one cent per gallon i liquids, ship's option. One of the Steamers of M Line will leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sat day. Goods received at all times on covered plat All goods forwarded by New York agent free charge, except cartage.

For muther information, apply on the pier to 8 25 cm JOHN P. O JOHN F. OHL

men, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here by persons sending a their friends, at moderate rates.

For forther information apply at the Company Offices.

Offices,
JOHN G, DALE, Agent, No. 18 BROADWAY, N. Y
O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 411 CHESN U2 Street, Philadelphia. NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEX andria, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal with connections at Alexandria from the most direct rout for L) nechourg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalto and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noofficing the first wharls and a Market street.

Freight received daily. WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,

J. B. DAVIDSON, Agents at Georgetown.

M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virgibia.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VI.

DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL
EXPRESS STEAM BOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of anis line seave DAILY
from first wharf below Market atreet.
THRUUGH IN 24 HOURS.
Goody forwarded by all the lines going ont of New
York. North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freights received at our usual low rates.
WILLIAM P. ULYDE & CO., Agents.
No. 18 c. WHARVES, Philadelphia;
JAMES HAND, Agent.
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMONI
AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE
TO THE
SOUTH AND WEST,
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET

Street.
THEOUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Ratiroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lyachburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Raliroad,

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable modium for carrying every description of treight. diam for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expe

amships insured at lowest rates. Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.

No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point. T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 612

STEAMBOAT LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENton Steamboat Line.—The steamboat
Line win Forries Teaves a Rull street Wharf, for
Trenton, Stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly,
Borlington, Bristol, Florence, Robolns' Wharf, and
University Augustian Wharf, and Bornington, Bristol, Florence, Robolns' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf Leaves South Trenton.

Saturday, Oct. 24, 7 A. b. Saturday, Oct. 24, 11 A.M.

Sunday, Oct. 24, to Burington, Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A.M.

Monday, Oct. 26, 8 A.M. Monday, Oct. 26, 12 M.

Tuestay, " 27, 9 A.M. Tuesday, " 27, 1 P.M.

Tuestay, " 28, 10 A.M. Wed day, " 28, 2 P.M.

Thursday, " 29, 10 A.M. Friday, " 30, 3 P.M.

Friday, " 80, 11 A.M. Friday, " 30, 3 P.M.

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents.

FOR WILMINGTON, CHESTER, AND HOUR.—Fare, 10 cents, Excursion tickets, 15 cents, UHESNUT Street Wharf at 846 A. M., and returning leaves Wilmington at 2 P. M. Excursion tickets, 15 cents. To steamer S. M. FELTUN leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf at 8 P. M. Fare, 10 cents.

OPPOSITION TO THE COM-Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARUH Street what at 9.45 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 12.30 P. M.

Light freights taken.

L. W. BURNS:

4 28 Lf

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE Splendid cteamboat JOHN A. WAR. A.E.K. reaves CHESNUT Street warf, Philada, at 2 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristoi, touching at Riverton. Torresdate, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.

Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion 40 cts. 4 1149

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE
Transportation Company Despatch
a u Switt-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan
Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at
12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and
Eastern lines, Eastern lines,
For ireight, which will be taken on accommodating
terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
112 No. 122 S. DELAWARE Avenue;

CHANGE OF TIME.—The splendid strate I William leaves Chesnut street wharf at 8½ A. M., and 2 P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Tacoby, Riverton, Andalusia, and 80 verly. Leaving Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Fare, 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents.

HOOP SKIRTS.

HOOP SKIRTS, NEW FALL STYLES. LA PANIER, and all other desirable styles and

LA PANIER, and all other desirable styles and sizes of our CELEBRATED CHAMPION SKIRTS, for ladies, misses, and children, constantly on 15 % and made to croer Largest assortanent in the stylend and specially adapted for first class trade.

CORSETS! CORSETS! CORSETS!

Retailing at very low prices Our assortanent is compice, embracing Thompson's Giove Fitting, in all grades, from 82 25 to 55-50; seckel's superior French Wover Corsets, from 84 26 is about the said corsets, from 84 cents to 82 20, in abletos and circular gore; Madame Foy's Corset Skirt-supporters, at 84 26.

Also, Mrs. Moody's Patent best-Adjusting Abdom hal Corsets; whon every lady should examine, Corset Chaps, 6 cents a pair.

Wholesaie and Reusli Manusctory and Saicsroom; No. 685 ARCH Sirest.

WM. T. HOPKINS, WM. T. HOPKINS.

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN COAL, Kept dryunder cover, Prepared expressly for family use, Yard, Do. 128 WALNUT Street.



FIRE-PLACE HEATER. WITH

Illuminating Doors and Windows,

Magazine of sufficient capacity for fuel

to last 24 hours. The most cheerful and perfect Heater in use. OLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY

J. S. CLARK, No. 1008 MARKET STREET.

HILADELPHIA.