Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDATS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING.

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET. Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Righteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier. and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollar rper Annum. One Dollar and Pifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1868.

American and Foreign Governments.

Tue nation has emerged so triumphautly

from the severe trials to which it has recently been subjected, that all doubts in regard to the perpetuity of republicanism should be forever dismissed. No man who comprehends what the citizens of the United States have suffered and achieved during the last eight years can honestly question the capacity of the American people for self-government. Compelled to grapple suddenly with the most momentous issues, they have decided bravely and wisely, despite innumerable appeals to their baser instincts, to their fears, their sordid interests, their dread of death, and their pride of race. Left free as the winds to declare for war or peace, and for taxation or repudiation, they have voluntarily chosen the nobler part, disdaining present case and safety at the price of national disintegration and dishonor, and in spite of partial mistakes they have substantially achieved the great ends at which they aimed, and nobly atoned for the error of making Andrew Johnson Vice-President in 1864 by choosing as President in 1868 the foremost soldier of the age, and the man whose pre-eminent fitness to administer the Government is universally recognized. Other nations have scarcely yet ventured to grapple with the problems we have long since solved, and few would dare to submit their institutions to the scrutiny which perpetually awaits American laws and constitutions. England trying, for the first time, an electoral system that approaches universal suffrage. It is hedged round, however, with restrictions which would not be tolerated in this country for a moment. Although the pecuniary qualification has been greatly reduced, it still exists in a modified form, which will exclude a considerable number of persons of the legal age. All voting, too, is still viva voce, John Bright's efforts to establish the American system of voting by ballot having proved fruitless. As every tenant must openly disclose his preferences in the presence of his landlord, free suffrage becomes impossible, as land-owners exercise a potent influence over the occupants of their domains. Suffrage is not only restricted in regard to the number of persons who exercise it, and the mode of voting, but also in regard to the officers to be elected. Here every important public officer is chosen by the people. There, only members of the House of Commons are voted for, and a hereditary monarch and a hereditary House of Lords may interpose many obstacles to the triumph of the will of the majority after it is constitutionally expressed. And yet, with the single exception of Switzerland, Great Britain possesses the most liberal Government in the Old World; and continental monarchs are as much afraid of the establishment of the English system within their dominions as the English aristocracy are of the establishment of republicanism in Great Britain. In France. Napoleon tolerates universal suffrage subject to police and military supervision, but he converts this privilege into a mockery by prohibiting free discussions of public affairs. He has recently issued the outrageous edict that no newspaper shall be permitted to print articles relating to the extent of his constitutional power. Theoretically, despotism could go no further; and if the people are never to be warned when their rights are invaded, and the right of Napoleon to exercise his own sweet will to an unlimited extent is never to be questioned, there can be no intelligent or useful expression of public sentiment at the polls. France, with all her mighty energies, as held in the iron grasp of an imperial and imperious master, and the golden opportunities which her citizens have enjoyed at different periods to realize their aspirations for liberty have all been wasted. Spain is now in the throes of a new revolution, and although she has banished her profligate queen, it is scarcely probable that the throne will long remain vacant. Already it is eagerly sought by the representatives of other Spanish dynasties, and the best hope of the people seems to be that a constitutional monarchy will be established, and that a few important reformations will be effected. While the King of Prussia has practically enlarged his boundaries, his triumph was achieved by a most audacious defiance of the action of the Prussian Chambers and a flagrant violation of the constitution. The Austrian monarch is taking his first lessons in constitutional monarchy as a penance for the blunders which eventuated in the mortifying defeats of Austrian power at Solferino and Sadowa. Russia and Turkey do not even pretend to possess any higher type of government than a despotism pure and simple. South America is the perpetual victim of warring factions or crushing despotism. In Asia and Africa even the rudiments of free government are practically unknown. In this country alone does the government of the people for the people prevail on an extensive scale, and the nation can proudly point to the result of the experiment here instituted as a noble and complete vindiestion of its wisdom.

"Let Us Have Peace!" Tag Pennsylvania Peace Society held their annual meeting in this city last week. The society is as insignificant in point of numbers as it is impracticable in its ideas. But neither of those oircumstances deters its members

baritles and inhumanity of war in the most | vivid colorings, and to lament the fact that, while their annual contributions towards the cause of universal peace seldom exceed \$150, the warlike budget of each of the great powers of the world is counted by mil-

The most noticeable action taken by these eccentric advocates of a state of affairs which will be utterly impossible for centuries to come was upon the Indian question. A memorial to Congress was adopted, eulogizing the "noble Red Man," recounting the wrongs which he has suffered at the hands of his palefaced brethren, and demanding that a radical change of our Indian policy shall be immediately inaugurated. While we heartily second this demand, as we have done elsewhere to-day, we are obliged to confess that our admiration for the "noble qualities of courage, faith, manhood, strength, freedom recognition of a great Controlling Spirit, and veneration for their fathers and for the good everywhere," is not so excessively developed as to lead us to respond affirmatively to the query propounded by the peace people: -'May we not even gain much from them for

our own improvement ?" The peace people declare that "it is cheaper to feed than to fight them, and more humane to love than to hate them." In this abstract idea we heartily conour. But when we are compelled, as at present, both to feed and to fight them, the question of the comparative cheapness of the two policies is quite immaterial. The report of Lieutenant-General Sherman, recently submitted to the Executive of the United States, is the most exhaustive résumé of the Indian question that we have lately seen, and it shows conclusively that the war which the noble savages are at present waging against us is entirely without provocation, brought about by a course on our part in harmony with the demands of the peace advocates-the withdrawal of our troops from a portion of the Indian country. This was interpreted by the savages as an indication of fear, and forthwith they started on the warpath, hoping thereby to force the Government into an entire abandonment of the Plains. That the peace advocates have not read General Sherman's account of the wanton barbarities of the savages, we are convinced, by finding in their memorial the following para-

"'Lieutenaut Casack overtakes the Apaches, killing and wounding a number, and destroying their winter supplies." What diabolical inhumenity and wanton indiscretion—'destroying their winter supplies'—at the very time when they are most needed, and with the knowledge that the American people have hearts too fall of symiathy not to unite to restor what their very arraisation rathlesses. estore what their very armies thus ruthlessly

This cry of "Peace! peace! when there is no peace," and can be no peace, either in the Indian country or among nations claiming to be civilized, until the causes of war are themselves removed, is the sheerest nonseuse. While there are, among the peace advocates, a few persons who are sincere and disinterested, we strongly suspect that the greater proportion of them are prompted solely by the desire to appear in print. Perhaps it will do no harm, save to themselves, to let them have their fill of it.

The "Hand-in-Hand" Business. THE great gathering at the up-town Wigwam in this city, during the month of August, 1866, was inaugurated by Massachusetts and South Carolina entering the building "arm in arm." The incident was well conceived, from the sensational point of view, and answered its purpose, at the time, of arousing a great deal of enthusiasm. But it was a mere trick of broken-down politicians from the North and unrepentent Rebels from the South, who hoped, by their unholy alliance, to get control of the flesh-pots for a considerable period. There was no more hearty accord in it than there would have been in Webster and Havne leaving the Senate Chamber arm in arm, after the great rhetorical tilt between them in 1830; or in Sumner and Bully Brooks embracing, just before the caning which the latter administered to the former, previous to the war. It was worse than a trick -it was a conspiracy against the integrity of the Union and the cause of liberty, justice, and truth, having Andrew Jehuson for its central figure, and Henry J. Raymond for the man of dirty work. If it meant anything, it meant a coalition between Rebels who had sustained an ignominious and overwhelming defeat on the field of battle, and the Copperhead wing of the Democratic party, which had exerted itself throughout the war to embarrass the Government in its efforts to put down the Rebellion. A few men of honest intention and patriotic motives, such as General Dix, were entrapped by the conspirators, but they soon penetrated the thin disguise and forsook the alliance before they were wholly contaminated. Although the Wigwam Convention was barren of results directly, it was the starting point of the second rebellion, which colminated at Tammany Hall last July, when Vallandigham forced the Democratic nomination on Horatio Seymour and Seymour on the Democratic party, while Wade Hampton blocked out the platform and selected its material. From this stage in the conspiracy to its final overthrow there was but one step, and that was taken on the 3d of November, when General Grant was elected President by the largest majority on the popular vote ever received by any Presidential aspirant.

The opening episode of the Wigmam Convention, which has led us into this train of thought, was recalled by our encountering the following doggerel lines, constituting the chorus to the campaign song of a Louisiaua colored glee club, doubtless of Democratic tendencies:-

"O rags! and bags! Shall vanish from the land! When we and our old masters Go marching hand in hand,'

The "hand-in-hand" business is not less - shale annual pow-wow, at which interesting than was the "arm-in-arm" episet forth the bar- sode. The latter failed, however, because it | content which prevails among them, as well as

was, to all intents and purposes, merely an | of their warfare upon the whites and among attempt to revive the Rebellion under a new and less obnoxious name. If the "haud-inhand" experiment is to be continued as it has been begun in Louisiana and some other Southern States, it will fail likewise. On the 3d of November it worked admirably as far as "our old masters" were concerned. They went to the polls and voted solidly for Seymour and Blair, for repudiation and revolution. So did a few of the poor, deluded negroes; but such of them only as went "marching hand-in-hand" with their old masters, to vote, at their dictation and on perfi of their lives, with the party whose success meant death, destruction, and damnation to all their race.

If the experiment is to be continued in this fashion, we repeat that it will fall-that it must fail. The platform on which General Grant was carried into the Presidential chair was the platform of "Peace," and that platform can be inaugurated only by a prompt and summary termination to the system of persecution and proscription which, under the auspices of the Hampton-Democracy, has made a negro's life in the Southern States worth less to him and to the country than the life of an unclean beast. To bring about a different state of affairs, less disgraceful to the nation at large and more merciful to both races in the South, is the task which awaits President Grant and the Forty-first Congress. Before their lease of power begins, Andrew Johnson and the Fortleth Congress are interposed during a period of three months. Congress is faithful to its trust, and bas given abundant proof of its stern patriotism and unwavering devotion to the cause of justice and liberty. Andrew Johnson, encouraged by the "arm-in-arm" episode of August, 1866, has shown himself to be anything and everything but what is desirable and in accordance with the sentiments of a vast majority of the people. Will he continue in his stubborn and disloyal ways, or will he accept the verdict of the people, join hands with Congress, and leave President Grant and the Forty-first Congress but little or nothing to accomplish, save the more thorough harmonizing of the heterogeneous elements of our population? In three months he can undo much of the evil he has done since the hand of an assassin made him the arbiter of our destinies. If he will but make a serious attempt at pacification, he will retire from the Presidency in much better odor than did James Buchanan or Franklin Pierce. If he does not make such an attempt, he may yet possibly retire from office before the 4th of

A Suicidal Indian Policy.

THE New York Times proposes what it doubtless regards as a complete and satisfactory solution of the vexatious Indian question. "To make our westward course among the poor aboriginies more easy, effective, and oreditable to ourselves," says the Times, "we should use those Indian chiefs as our paid officers, wearing our colors at the head of their own native regiments, doing our work, and becoming good citizens in process of time." The Times justifies this proposition by a historical citation, and thinks our success would be as great as was that of Lord Chatham, when he removed the discontent of the Scottish Highlanders by taking them into the British service, "plumes, tartans, and all."

This parallel, however, we are inclined to regard as a weak one. The difference between the customs and national idiosyncracies of the English and the Highlanders was comparatively insignificant, in comparison with that which exists between the whites and the Indians of this country. In Great Britain a national antipathy alone was to be overcome. The Highlanders, although not the gentlest and most refined of people, were far from being cutthroats and horse-thieves by instinct and habit. It is not only an antipathy of races, engendered and fostered by centuries of cruelty and oppression, that we are required to overcome in our treatment of the aboriginal tribes of this country. Almost every attempt that has been made, honestly and systematically, to adapt the North American Indian to the civilization of Europe has proved an utter failure. In a few straggling instances it has been successful, but on such a limited scale that the result is of no moment. The pure-blooded Indian can not be civilized, in the mass, after the fashion of the pineteenth century. At one time it might have been possible, but the unjust treatment to which the whole race has been subjected at the hands of the whites, taken in connection with their nomadic habits and their antipathy to the restraining influences of civilized life, has rendered it impracticable, notwithstanding its great desirability, both as a guarantee of justice in the future and a reparation for wrongs inflicted in the

The sconer this fact is recognized in all projected reforms of our Indian pelicy, the better will it be for both races. The universal arming of the Indian tribes might secure their favor for a time, but so soon as their real or imaginary grievances should get the better of their vain love of show and intense passion for pomp and parade, the old coxflict would be resumed, on a better footing, as far as the Indians are concerned, than ever in the past. To set loose upon the almost boundless plains of the Far West whole regiments of armed and disciplined (?) Indians would be the most suicidal policy that could be adopted, as matters now stand. An entire change in our Indian policy is certainly needed, the first step in which should be the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department. This course would pu an end to the wholesale robbery and corruption which have so long disgraced the nation in its dealings with the tribes, and which has been, and will remain, as long as it is permitted to continue, the source of all the dis-

themselves. Lieutenant-General Sherman, in his recent report recounting the outrages perpetrated by the savages during the past four months, regards this transfer of the Iudian Bureau as an indispensable measure, and the only way in which the recommendations of the Peace Commissioners can be effectually

Murder. THE city was startled this morning by the intelligence that a most foul murder had been committed last evening, at the northeast corner of Tenth and Pine streets. The utmost excitement now prevails on the subject, and the scene of the terrible deed has been visited

by a throng of people during the morning anxious to learn all the partioulars. There is no doubt but that the guilty parties have been discovered, and, shocking to relate, the perpetrators of the deed are the near relatives of the murdered woman. Our local columns will be found to contain full particulars of this diabolical outrage, and from the facts already brought to light, it is evident that a lust for wealth, and a desire to obtain possession of property which did not rightly belong to them, inspired a husband to conspire with his wife for the murder of her own mother. The parties to this affair have hitherto moved in respectable society. and, considering all the circumstances, this murder is one of the most horrible that has ever been committed in Philadelphia. The murderer, and, from present appearances, his scarcely less guilty wife, were taken almost in the very act, with their hands still reeking with the blood of their victim; and there is little doubt but that retributive justice, swift

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

and sure, will be visited upon them for their

THE FOURTEENTH ANVIVERSARY OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN
AS - OCIATION will be held as the Academy of
Music, on TUESDAY EVENING DEXT. November
24. at 7% o'c'ck. Addresses by the Rev. JUHN
COTTON SMITH, D. D., of the Protestant Episcopal
Church, of New York: New. HERRICK JOHNSON,
D. D., of the First Presbyterian Church Washington
square: Rev. WARREN RANDOLPH, D. D., of the
Fifth Baptist Church; Rev. C. H. PAYNE, of the
Arch Street M. F. Church; and others. 11212

ANNIVERSARY YOU'S MENS OF THE STATE OF THE S

HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 12m CHRISTUP Stree.—
The regular Monthly Meeting of the Association will be held This Evening, at 8 o'clock. Emay by the Rev J. WHEATON SMITH, D.D. Question for Discussion— Should non Professors of Reigion Teach in our Sabbath Schools of Vocal and instrumental music.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT .- JUSTICE IMPORTANT STATEMENT.—JUSTICE to my many irlends and parrons in Philadelphia demands that I should thus publicly state that I am not any longer conducted with the Colton Dental Association of this city, as their operator, but am now operating in my own office, where I continue to make extracting tecth without pain, by nitrous oxive gas, my specialty, devoting say whole practice to this particular branch. The following eminent gentiement in the dental protession send their cases of extracting tecth to me:

Dr. J. D. White.

Dr. David Roberts,
Dr. James S. Gilliams.
Dr. Louis Jack
Lr. H., F. Reisstein,
Respectably,
Respectab

Respectfully,
Ds. F. R. THOMAS,
Office, No 1927 WALNUT Street THE

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the areathetic use of NITAOUS OXIDE GAS. Administer it in the most approved manner. Do

Administer is in EXTRACT TREPH, and they certainly do that without pain. S. 11,000 patients testly. See their signatures at the OFFICE, No. 737 WALNUT STREET, Below Eighth, WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN Tablet of Solidined Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILBOAD COM-PANY. TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT

PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 2, 1968.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS, The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after November

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be obtained at the Office of the Company, No. 228 S. TE IRD Street.

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at P. M , from N v. So to Dec 5, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 THOMAS T. FIRTH.

11 3 30t Tressurer NOTICE.-THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Dalzell Pro-TROLEUM COMPANY will be held at the unice of the Company, No. 228 WALNUT Street, on TUES-DAY, December 8. at 12 O'clock M.

EDWARD P. HALL, Secretary.

Philade'phia, Nov. 18, 1868.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- THIS splended Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous sints; remedies the fil effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair son and beautifut, black or brown, bold by all Drugsists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 18 SO 3D birest, New York.

ONE POUND OF ELASTIC SPONGE will so as far as one and a half pounds or curled hair. The latter after short usage becomes matted and hard, while the former always relains like asticity and can be used again after having been in use for years.

GRANT AND THE OFFICE SEEKERS.

Says General Grant, "Let us have neace I wish that you fellows

Would hurry, and cease Wriling me leiters For office to hold, Or I'll certainly leave you Out in the cold !"

Says General Grant To General Badeau. "My General, dear. I wish you would go And put in the fire

Those letters to me From people who hanker Officials to be."

Says General Grant
To the public at large,
"You ought to buy Clothing
At moderate charge;
My Administration,
My Cabinet all,
Will advise the whole nation
To deal at BROWN HALL."

'Tis the soundest advice! For Clothes nest and nice the public wilgo, and they won't be sow, if they wan's office, or it they don't whether they'll get it, or whether they won't whether they're su or off the right rack, folk must have Cothing on their back.

BUY YOUR CLOTHES OF The public's triends and fellow-citizens,

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL.

SMITH. RANDOLPH

BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK,

DEALERS IN ALL COVERNMENT SECURITIES. Have Femoved from No. 16 South THIRD Street

THE OLD LEDGER BUILDING,

S. W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Streets

BILLS OF EXCHANGE FOR SALE ON LONDON, FRANKFORT, PARIS, ETC.

We issue Letters of Credit on Messrs. JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris, available for ravellers' use throughout the world. Having now direct private communications by wire between our New York and Philade phia Offices, we are constantly in receipt of all quotations from New York, and are prepare to execute all orders with promptness in STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

S. W. CORNER THIRD AND CHESNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA

WM. PAINTER & CO.

SPECIAL NOTICE. BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERN MENT SECURITIES,

GLARK & BIDDLE

WISHING TO CLOSE OUT THEIR

PRESENT STOCK

PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL TO THEIR

NEW MARBLE BUILDING

No. 1124 CHESNUT Street,

Will Offer their Entire Assortment at such Prices as will insure

RAPID SALES.

CLARK & BIDDLE.

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,

No. 712 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY COODS! HOLIDAY GOODS!

SHERIFF'S SALE!

SHERIFF'S SALE

E. R. LEE,

No. 43 North EIGHTH Street. Having purchased the entire stock of

A First-Class Fancy Goods Store at a

Forced Sale, WILL HAVE ARRANGED ON

TUESDAY MORNING, November 24,

AN FLEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY COODS. BUITABLE FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

Consisting of Elegant Vases, Marble Groups Bisque Groups, Totlet Sais, Card Baskets, Bisqu Figures, Bronze Figures French Wallets Lucies Companions, Gents' Shaving Companione; Elegau Heavy Corded Silk Shopping Bags, Assorted Calors etc.; Cigar Stands, Jewel Boxes, Gents' Wallets MUST BE CLOSED OUT THIS WEEK.

LESS THAN HALF ORIGINAL COST.

E. R. LEE. No. 43 North EIGHTH Street, PHILADELPHIA.

GRAPES.

WHITE CRAPES. Beantiful Clusters for the Table, only 50

Cents Per Pound.

NEW PRINCESS PAPER SHELL ALMONDS, PECAR NUTS AND WALNUTS.

FINE LARGE LAYER RAI-INS, in whole, hal and quarter boxes.

NEW FIGS. AND PRUNELLAS. HAVANA ORAN-GES, AND WEITE CLOVER HONEY,

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA,

No. 36 South THIRD Street

PHILADELPHIA

AGENTS FOR

The Union Pacific Railroad Co.

Central Pacific Railroad Co

We have on hand THE FIRST MORT GAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS of both Companies, for sale of Exchange for Covernment Securities.

Pamphlets, with Maps, Reports, and full information furnished on application. 616

INION PACIFIC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS At 102, AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS At 103,

AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

FOR SALE BY

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET. PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE

AY OOKE & O. Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA. Dealers in all Government Securities. Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New. A Liberal Difference allowed.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

Interest Allowed on Peposits. COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold Special business accommodations reserved for We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full Information given at our office.

CLENDINNING & DAVIS. No. 48 South THIRD Street,

Stock and Gold Brokers.

QUOTATIONS OF NEW YORK STOCKS ALWAYS ON HAND. [4 3]8p JOHN H. DAVIS.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY. For Safe Keeping of Valuables, Securities, etc., and Renting of Safes. DIRECTORS

N. B. Browne, J. Gillingham Fell, Alex. Henry, C. Macalester, S. A. Caldwell, Cohn Weish, E. W. Clark, Geo. F. Tyler.

OFFICE, No. 421 CHESNUT STREET, N. B. BROWNE, President C. H. ULARK, Vice President, E. PATTERSON, Sec. and Treasurer. 115 wirms

FLOUR. NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR

FIRST OF THE SEASON. ALBERT C. ROBERTS.

Dealer in Fine Groceries, Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets. FAMILY FLOUR.

In lots to suit GROCERS, or by the Single Barrel, for sale by

EDWARD ADDICKS, No. 1230 MARKET Street,

PHILADELPHIA.