

SPiRiT OF THE PRESS.

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

The Character and Development of the Spanish Revolution.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The Spanish revolution has evidently upset all the preconceived ideas of the rest of the world with regard to the Spaniards. There is a great deal of speculation and comparatively little known about the movement outside of Spain. The British and French press—and, indeed, the press generally throughout the world—is floundering in uncertainty as to the character and development of the revolution. Nearly all the newspapers in Europe, and particularly those of England, understate the republican character of the movement. Looking at it from a monarchical point of view, they are blind to many important facts, and do not wish to see anything more than a mere change of dynasty. The reigning powers and monarchists of the Old World are afraid of a republic or even a republican experiment in the peninsula, and reason against it. Hence it is difficult to get at the truth through European sources.

Whether a republic be inaugurated or monarchy be restored on such a liberal basis as only would be possible now, the revolution is democratic and republican in its character and tendency. If it were the movement of a dynasty or political faction, or of some ambitious chief, it might be only ephemeral and short-lived. Spain might fall back under chronic despotism in one form or another. And this is the view generally taken of the revolution. It is said the Spanish people are not intelligent or ripe enough for a republic or broadly liberal institutions. We think the manner in which the revolution was brought about and is being carried through shows a great deal of intelligence, elevation of character, and a well-defined purpose. It was not the movement of a party or faction, but of the whole people. It was a grand political earthquake which upheaved the whole peninsula. The fires have been smouldering for ages, though seemingly extinct. Their action reaches back to the time of Ferdinand and Isabella. Through all the long period of darkness, monarchical and priestly despotism, and national decline, the Spaniards have never forgotten their former greatness and glory, nor was the love of liberty ever extinct. The liberal and progressive ideas of the age have penetrated the peninsula and quickened the latent love of freedom and ambition of the people. The corruptions of the Spanish Government and enormous weight of taxation were the immediate causes of the revolution; but it is evident there was another more deep-seated and powerful at the bottom. Freedom, political equality, and republicanism are the natural offsprings of the progress of this enlightened age, and the Spanish people could not but realize this fact.

Perhaps nothing has contributed more towards the revolution in Spain and political enlightenment of the people than the history, growth, and influence of this country. The Spanish people study and admire the great American republic. Everything American is popular and fashionable. Even the manufactured articles of the United States are bought up with avidity, when they can be obtained, and used because they are American. Our late civil war has made a wonderful impression upon the Spaniards, as, in fact, upon all Europe. The magnitude of it, the results, the way in which we raised armies of millions, and the easy dispersal of all these to their homes and ordinary pursuits when the war was over, has astonished the world. Spaniards and Europeans generally cannot but be deeply impressed with the excellence of our institutions, strength of the Government, and greatness of the republic. The incidents of that revolutionary period are known all over Europe. Where has the fact that four millions of slaves were emancipated not penetrated? The assassination of President Lincoln has become as well known as that of Julius Cæsar, and will be equally so in the future. In the illustration of this we will notice what occurred to an American gentleman who was lately traveling in a remote part of Spain. In an out-of-the-way village, removed from the lines of communication and intelligence, where a foreigner is rarely seen, this gentleman was asked by a villager if he were an Englishman. He replied, "No." "A Frenchman?" "No; I am an American," he said. "Ah, American!" responded his questioner, with agreeable surprise. "Did you know Lincoln?" Little as this humble villager knew about the world, the name of Lincoln was familiar. The United States, as extending to their homes and powerful influence over Spain and Europe generally, and the effect may be seen in the Spanish revolution.

There is undoubtedly a strong monarchical party in Spain, though some of this party are so not because they dislike republican institutions, but because they are in doubt as to the practicability of establishing firmly a republic. The republican sentiment is gaining strength every day. It is said by those well acquainted with Spanish affairs that both General Prim and Espartero are in favor of a republic. It is doubtful if the Emperor Napoleon has much influence in Spain, for the Spaniards have no love for the French. Whenever those monarchists supposed to be under Napoleon's influence talk about a king, the republicans head them off by pointing to Montpensier as the man. This, of course, is a clincher. When the opposite party speak of a chief Espartero is pointed to, as he is believed to be a republican at heart. So we see there is a good deal of dry humor combined with the earnestness of these Spaniards in their revolutionary movement. It will be found as difficult for the monarchists to get a suitable monarch as for the republicans to succeed in establishing a republic, and from the lights before us we are inclined to think it will be more difficult. However, the Cortes are soon to be elected and to assemble, and then we shall know whether Spain is to be a republic or a monarchy. At present the current of popular sentiment runs favorably towards a republic, though some of the chiefs are for a monarchy.

Jenkins in Galena.

From the N. Y. World.

The eminent Dr. Butler, in the course of his recent canvass for Congress, being in straits for evidence of the good feeling mutual to himself and General Grant, procured a certificate that Grant had no personal objection to Butler's return from a "drummer" of dry goods, whom Boston fondly claimed as her own, but who was then professionally sojourning in Galena. The Danais of the "purest-blooded district" reared scornful noses at the tale of this traveler, who he had talked with Grant and Grant had told him so, and declared his existence and his story to have been alike evolved from the inner consciousness of Butler. But it is not fabulous—the being of this "drummer" with a soul above buttons, we find him in the daily Times appending the initials J. Q. T. to a letter of four columns—a letter which proves him a most dreary drummer indeed. He has a keen eye, however, for the signs of the Times, and if every member of the staff of that paper

is not appointed at once upon the inauguration of Grant to an office which will make him independent of it, the rest of his life, it will not be the drummer's fault. He seems dimly aware, indeed, that there is such a thing as "laying it on too thick," and to have endeavored to take advantage of the experience of the ingenious Mr. Squeers, that treacle, for an honest appetite, cannot be safely used without an admixture of the bitterness of brimstone. "I do not wish to be fulsome," he says, plaintively; "do not say that he is instinctively without defects." But he is very fulsome, and he does, in effect, assert that his hero is without defects, whether "instinctively" or otherwise. He throws his preliminary prudence to the wind, and goes off, in an orgasm of adulation, at the feet of his deity. How refreshing it is to learn from him that Grant's mind is "at once comprehensive and incisive," and that Grant will find "in the best of great good sense the true, legitimate means for the vindication of cosmopolitan justice," and, we may be allowed to add, for the erection of the square of beneficence upon the hypothesis of fixity. The drummer has been absorbed for a week, he tells us, in the contemplation of his mind, so fitted at once for a receptacle and an edge-tool, and to a careful study, "with what methodical ability nature has endowed me," as he too modestly expresses it, "of the philosophy of General Grant's life," including "the fine features of his nature," "his picturesque Galena home," "the peculiar composition of his mental faculties," "the neat fire places and bright tongs" of his "culinary department," "the crooked stairway which leads to his sleeping apartment," and "the sweet simplicity of his heart."

If General Grant has the "best of great good sense" which is attributed to him, this sort of thing will certainly defeat its own obvious object. But, let alone the ultimate result to the drummer and his drum-major, there ought, one would think, to be some way of protecting a peaceable person from such a slaver of flattery so bountifully bestowed upon his wife and his ox and his ass, and everything that is his. It is when he comes to be puffed Mrs. Grant that the drummer comes out strongest. It is really cheering to be assured that the coming mistress of the White House will not be likely to steal the plate of that mansion, nor to dip snuff in the parlor during a reception, nor in the lamentable contingency of her husband's death during his term, to sell the shirts of which he may die seized, nor to hawk her clothing about in terror, in case she thinks herself unfairly treated in her widowhood by the political party whose representative he is. We are almost grateful enough to the drummer for imparting to us this information to wish that General Grant may not be manacled by the market value of the narrative which the drummer will assuredly transmit to him, and that he, the drummer, may "get it."

The Lesson of the English Elections.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Our London correspondent, in the admirable summary of the English elections, printed on Tuesday, said:—"It is an unpleasant and to some extent unexpected result, that in the first election under the new Reform Bill every workingman who has stood as a candidate has been defeated, so has almost every man who stood avowedly as the friend of the working class. Three of them were elected out of the vast number of the polls. * * * The fact of the uniform defeat of these radical or artisan candidates is a suggestive one, but I cannot but be inclined to reserve only how it marks the present fact, that money and social position are to be in this Parliament, as they were in the last, all powerful. And do not be surprised that in a country so slow as England to receive new impressions, a class just enfranchised has failed to make the best use of its unaccustomed power. The first lesson an American has to learn with respect to England is that events move slowly."

We see by a cable despatch that Earl Russell has written a letter regretting the defeat of the "workingmen's candidates" for Parliament, especially Mr. Odger. A marked event in the canvass was the attack made upon Mr. Odger by the *Full Mail Gazette*, a paper which has liberal inclinations and professes to be the organ of the English gentry. In the *Gazette* account of playing upon Mr. Odger's name, and commented upon the misfortunes of his parents and his own humble origin, sneering at his claims to represent the working classes of England. Mr. Mills came to his defense, to the prejudice of his own cause. Lord Russell would have shown more magnanimity had he done as much when his assistance would have been of value. We are afraid that the veteran Whig leader has been trimming. When Mr. Odger was a candidate, a word of comfort from the most illustrious member of the noble house of Russell would have probably secured his election. Now that he is beaten, we presume there is a feeling of distrust and anger among the workingmen, who form such a large portion of the new Liberal constituency, and that Lord Russell regards a letter of compliment and regret as necessary to appease this feeling and give the party tone.

The Liberals were not wise in permitting the defeat of the candidates for the working classes. They should have strengthened their newly-gained power by giving labor a vote in the reformed House of Commons. A vote for the Liberal party is the predominant influence of the great Whig families. With loud advocacy of reform, they have been constant and furtive in their real enmity. Their ideas of the extension of the franchise have practically meant the abolition of the Tory "pockets" boroughs, and the perpetuation of their own. Tom Moore, in one of his satires, describes a Whig and Tory consulting over the body of Ireland. The Whig says:—"What to do with him I'm cursed if I know; I have promised him nothing." The theory of the Whig policy has too often been the promise of anything, when the true result is the perpetuation of the interests of those powerful Whig families are really with the Tories. They are "liberal" to gain power, not because they have faith in a government of the people. The sacrifice of the workingmen's candidates was a blunder. The laboring men of England will find that a reform bill which gives the power of Parliament to "money and social position" is imperfect. Mistakes like this will only compel Liberalism to advance to a new platform and demand the ballot and manhood suffrage.

Removal of Disabilities—Hopeful Indications.

From the N. Y. Times.

Our despatches from the Carolinas Tuesday furnish indications of a growing desire for the removal of whatever disabilities still remain in operation there. The Governor of South Carolina renews the recommendation to the Legislature for the adoption of a liberal policy on the subject; and the North Carolina Legislature has before it, with many evidences of approval, a proposal to petition Congress for the abrogation of the only remaining form of proscription which affects citizens of that State.

With a couple of exceptions, the Constitutions of the reconstructed States, together with the legislation had under them, may be claimed as proofs of the rare moderation and unappreciated liberality of the Southern Republicans. They entered upon the possession

of power amid strong temptations to abuse it. The majority of those who are objects of Democratic persecution, and the whole of them, have felt that they were engaged in a contest, failure in which would be followed by wholesale disfranchisement. So far as they were concerned, it was a battle involving their own rights, with a consciousness that defeat would entail odious and humiliating proscription. A certain bitterness would be natural, and even excusable, in the circumstances; for it would be the product of long-continued injustice, and an apprehension of further wrong. And yet, aside from Arkansas and Louisiana, we scarcely find in the enactments which Democratic majorities would most assuredly inflict upon colored Republicans. The Constitutions framed by the Republicans of North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, and made valid by Republican votes, are marvels of magnanimity; and the Constitution of Alabama has, by subsequent legislation, been divested of the liberality which in the first instance crept into it.

And now leading Southern Republicans advocate the abolition of remaining disabilities, over which Congress alone has control. Neither in South nor North Carolina is there any disfranchisement. The only disability existing in either is the exclusion from Federal office provided by the Fourteenth Amendment, which Congress may, by a two-thirds vote, at any time remove. It is with a view to the removal of this disability that Governor Scott invokes the cooperation of the South Carolina Legislature. The ground on which he places his recommendation shows, moreover, how promptly an abatement of Democratic hostility is appreciated by the Republicans. The same day since the election, Wade Hampton and his South Carolina associates have evinced a disposition to accept the new order of things as the basis of the plea on which Governor Scott is prepared to ask for Congressional interposition. In this respect, perhaps, he does but apply the recommendation of the Chicago Convention, one of whose resolutions was a declaration in favor of "the removal of the disqualifications and restrictions imposed upon the late Rebels in the same measure as their spirit of loyalty will direct, and as may be consistent with the safety of the loyal people." But it is a good sign that the men who most promptly desire the execution of this idea are Southern Republicans, to whom the Democratic press persistently imputes a spirit of hatred and uncharitableness. How unjust is the allegation, these expressions of current opinion from Charleston and Raleigh sufficiently prove.

The convictions in which they originate are not confined to the Carolinas. Both in Tennessee and Missouri the subject of disfranchisement, as the result of local law, engages the attention. In both, too, influential exponents of Republican opinion stand on the side of liberality, and as friends of a speedy amendment of the existing franchise laws. Senator Fowler and a defeated Republican candidate for Congress are among the friends of a conciliatory policy in Tennessee; and even Governor Brownlow is not averse to a partial abatement of disfranchisement. The discussion in Missouri has brought out similar expressions of opinion, and there, as in Tennessee, the more enlightened policy of toleration must ultimately prevail. As the excitement of the Rebel and Union struggles which have succeeded it, died away, we confidently believe that the Republican party everywhere will be almost a unit in favor of the course suggested at Chicago, and now echoed back from Charleston.

Doubly Perplexed.

From "Brick" Power's N. Y. Democrat.

The Jacobin party finds no relief from its perplexity in regard to Grant's character and policy since election more than before. Palling him for his candidate for a supposed political necessity, to secure the election, and not from choice, and all the time distracting him, and fearing that in the end he would cheat the master-spirits and extreme men of the party out of the desired fruits of the anticipated victory, they went through the campaign perplexed with doubts and troubled with the direst misgivings. But they put on the best face they could, and wore an outward show of confidence, the better to win; and were being, indeed, nothing else for them to do, having staked everything upon what might come from the election of a man who either had no thoughts, or, if he had, refused to divulge them.

He answered their first object, and gave them the victory. But now that they have won it, they are more worried than ever. They know not what he is going to do with it. Like the readers of Bulwer's celebrated novel, "What Will He Do With It?" they can get no clew in advance to what is to follow. They gaze inquiringly and anxiously into that dull, expressive face, but can read nothing. They watch the opening of his unassuming and uncommunicative mouth, and behold, there issues therefrom only smoke! smoke! He does not even "talk hush," which at one time so troubled that polished gentleman and Jacobin saint, the long-time Senator from Ohio, whose lease of official life is fast expiring. We think these people are not disappointed in their man. In their hearts they knew that he had no great amount of brain except in the region of the cerebellum, coupled with the will to execute its low, brutal instincts. Of high intelligence he is not, and his political views never suspected him. They did not try to find any such qualities in him. They did not desire them. They preferred him to be the almost unreasoning brute that he is, if they could control and give direction to his ruffian nature. Cruel, revengeful, remorseless themselves, they saw in him the very tool they wanted to carry out their evil purposes, and desired nothing but to be assured that he would be their tool. Upon this point they became less at ease every day. They know not into whose hands he is to fall—who are to be the master-spirits of his administration. And herein a deep game is going on. As secretly as possible, and with every imaginable disguise and artifice, the two wings of the Jacobin party—for it has wings, but not those of angels, any more than it possesses the harmlessness of the dove—are plotting and scheming, mining and countermining, against each other, to capture the passive, unintelligent soldier whom they united to raise to power, but whom they are unwilling to possess in common, and use for joint interests and mutual ends.

While all is smooth upon the surface, and the pressmen and leaders representing these two wings keep up as great a show of courtesy and forbearance towards each other as possible, so as to conceal hostile movements and lull suspicion, jealousy and hatred rage beneath, and await only the exposure of some offensive demonstration from one side or the other to break out in violence, and lead to widespread disintegration in the dominant party.

And while this is all going on, Grant is as dumb as ever, and seems as indifferent and unknowing in relation to what these people are troubled about, as the horse he is wont to ride, and which he converses with about as much, and, we apprehend, quite as intelligently, as with his own kind.

While we see and deplore in this what is in the highest degree creditable to our common country—the raising to the Chief Magis-

tracy of the republic on of its most noble and incompetent citizens—we cannot but hope that good will come of it, in the destruction of the worst party with which any free citizen of a country was ever cursed, and the unloosing of the fetters with which it has bound the people in subjection to the brutal negro in one section, and to bank, tariff, and bond robbery in every part of the land.

Sympathy and Salad.

From the N. Y. World.

The women of New York and Philadelphia have opened an exchange account in the way of work to be performed, as follows:—In this city, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Eleanor Kirk, Ernestine L. Rose, Susan B. Anthony, and others are exerting themselves to procure a pardon or remission of sentence for Hester Vaughan, who has been found guilty of infanticide in Philadelphia. In Philadelphia, Mary Grew, Lucretia Mott, Maria M. Davis, Harriet Purvis, Harriet D. Purvis, Emily H. Purvis, Sarah M. Purvis, Charlotte L. Pierce, Sarah M. Pierce, Huldah Justice, Elizabeth Justice, Ellen M. Child, Emily Cashman, Sarah C. James, Guilmea M. Jones, Louisa A. Dorsey, Hannah P. Wildman, Margaret J. Burleigh, Anna M. Hopper, Maria Hopper, Annie Shoemaker, Margaret Forten, Anna B. Dickinson, Elizabeth Shreve, Caroline Shreve, Sarah James, and Sarah Bowman have banded together to devise means for the support of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*. It is the case of Hester Vaughan versus Wendell Phillips. It is the matter of life violently taken out of a new-born infant, and the injection of new life into a worn-out, played-out paper. The New York women ask sympathy and pardon for Hester Vaughan. The Philadelphia women demand "coffee, tea, sugar, oysters, celery, boiled chickens (or salad), eggs, butter, cream, biscuits, cake (especially home-made cake)" for Wendell Phillips. It is pity against the pantry; liberty for Hester Vaughan against Fenwick for Wendell Phillips; sympathy against salad. In this struggle it will not be strange if the salad should be spoiled and the sympathy a bit over-stretched. But the New York women bring warm hearts to their effort, while the Philadelphia women only contribute other people's cold chickens. The questions of moment now among the women of the two cities is, ought Hester Vaughan to die? and shall Wendell Phillips and his paper be permitted to live? In Philadelphia, Phillips and his paper are paramount; there are whole coops of cold chickens for Phillips and his paper, and not a tear or a signature for Hester and her pardon.

Y. P. M. Y. P. M. Y. P. M.

YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY. YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY. YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY. There is no question relative to the merits of the celebrated Y. P. M. It is the purest quality of Whisky manufactured from the best grain, and by the Philadelphia market, and it is sold at the low rate of 75 cents per gallon, or 10 cents per quart. No. 700 PASSYUNK ROAD, PHILADELPHIA.

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.

FANCY FURS, FANCY FURS!

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. JOHN FAREIRA, At his old and well-known FUR HOUSE, No. 718 ARCH Street, PHILADELPHIA. Is now closing out the balance of his immense assortment of

FANCY FURS, FANCY FURS!

For Ladies' and Children's wear, at a great reduction of prices. This stock must all be sold before New Year to make room for great alterations in our establishment next year. The character of my Furs is too well known to require praise. Remember the name and number. JOHN FAREIRA, No. 718 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

TO RENT. FOR RENT.

PREMISES, No. 809 CHESTNUT St., FOR STORE OR OFFICE. ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at 514 BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

TRUSSES.

"BEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS" No. 127 CHESTNUT Street, This Truss is really applied will cure and retain will ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rips, breaks, rolls, becomes looser, or moves from place. No strapping, Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by Wm. the Holborn, Cornhill, London, and London suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effective. This instrument is superior to all other Trusses, and is made of Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT. WORKS ON STATE STREET, PHILADELPHIA. No. 40 N. EIGHTH Street, west side, Phila. No. 19 D'ARCY Street, Brooklyn. This is of and extensive establishment having been in existence a half century, are prepared to dye and scour all kinds of fabrics, and to make all kinds of Piece Goods of every description and fabric in their usual unsurpassed manner. R. H. MARSH, President, J. T. Young, Secretary.

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

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

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

Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Solid Silver & Plated Ware.

WEDDING RINGS. We have for a long time made a specialty of Solid 18-Karat Fine Gold Wedding and Engagement Rings, and in order to supply immediate wants, we keep a FULL ASSORTMENT OF SIZES always on hand.

FARR & BROTHER, FRENCH CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL, No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET, Importer and Dealer in FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER-WARE, offers the largest assortment of FRENCH CLOCKS In Philadelphia, Wholesale and Retail.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC. STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

Wish to keep before the public the fact that they have the largest and most varied stock of all descriptions of CLOTHS TO BE FOUND IN PHILADELPHIA. MEN'S COATINGS AND CASSIMERES. GENTS' FUR BOYS' WEAR. LADIES' CLOAKING, ETC. Always on hand.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER CENTRAL CLOTH HOUSE.

COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS, PHILADELPHIA. FOR THE LADIES.

MAGAZIN DES MODES, H. S. K. G.

No. 1014 WALNUT STREET. For the better convenience of her Patrons, MRS. PROCTOR HAS REMOVED HER DRESSMAKING ROOMS To No. 1014 WALNUT Street, Where she will be happy to see her friends.

HOOP SKIRTS, NEW FALL STYLES.

LA PANIER, and all other desirable styles and sizes of CELEBRATED CHAMPION SKIRTS, for ladies, misses, and children, constantly on hand and ready to order. Largest assortment in the city and specially adapted for first class trade.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS. "A REGAL DESSERT."

A new and beautiful Chromo-Lithograph, after a painting by J. W. Peyer, just received by A. S. ROBINSON, No. 90 CHESTNUT Street, Who has just received NEW CHROMOS, NEW ENGRAVINGS, NEW FRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS, NEW DRESSEN ENAMELS, LOOKING GLASSES, ETC. FREE GALLERY.

WIRE GUARDS, FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing from Bedsteads, Ornaments of Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wire, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by N. WAELFEL & SONS, No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

JOHN CRUMP, CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

Shops No. 213 LODGE Street, and No. 1733 CHESTNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA.

COTTON AND FLAX, SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS.

Of all numbers and brands. Also, Paper Makers' and Wagon Cover Duck. To several feet wide; Packing, Hauling, and every variety of JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co., No. 120 JONES' Alley.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, or KITCHEN RANGES, for families, hotels, or public institutions.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, or KITCHEN RANGES, for families, hotels, or public institutions. In Twenty Different Grades, Fireproof, Portable, Heavy, Low-down, Gas, and every variety. Also, Stoves, Ranges, and every article of the kind, wholesale and retail, by the manufacturer. SHARPE & THOMPSON, No. 202 N. SECOND Street.

DR. KINKELN, AFTER A RESIDENCE

of practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately returned to South BERRY STREET, between MARKET and CHESTNUT. His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all fevers, chronic, local, and constitutional, of all kinds of special aural, is proverbial. Diseases of the skin appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.

487 Eleventh Street, Washington, D. C. Has opened his ELEGANT NEW STORE, No. 118 South THIRTEENTH Street, between Cass and Walnut streets; with a large assortment of the FINEST QUALITY OF LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES, of his own manufacture. Also, JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS, a large assortment of Ladies' Boots, Shoes, and Slippers, Made expressly to order by the best and most celebrated manufacturers. 117 1/2 Imp