THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1869.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Toples-Complied Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

CLEAN THOROUGHFARES. From the N. Y. Tribune.

There is nothing, in its way, more curious and at the same time more mortifying than the chronic wail which is raised by the newspapers over the condition of the streets of some of our principal cities. Of our own great metropolis we say little. The cry for cleanliness here is ancient and enduring, and it promises, with good reason, to endure for an ndefinite period to come. We are hardened to unhealthiness; we are matriculated in mud; and a stranger might suppose that, like the denizens of some African village, we actually gloried in garbage. New York is like Ephraim; but who is there that did not think that in Quaker Philadelphia the fine and intimate relation between cleanliness and godliness, so generally recognized by Quaker practice, would be sacredly regarded? Alas! that it should not be so? A newspaper of that city emits loudly the old familiar complaint. "Ít is a fact," says this journal, "that in our best and most aristocratic quarters, as well as in the poorest and meanest portions of our city. these sidewalk gutters are to be found with all their nasty accompaniments." Shade of William Penn! We, the descendants of the hard-scouring Dutch, begin to feel that not we alone are degenerate.

Municipal uncleanliness, however, is the rule all over the world. In Paris and London the evil man be banished to holes and by-ways, as an untidy housewife sweeps her dust into a corner, but the evil still exists. The bad smells of Cologne have been rhymed of by no less a poet than Coleridge. In Rome the street-dirt has been often described in a way which showed the reader that it fairly beggared description. The domain which still bows to the name of Mohammed contents itself with washing its hands. The horrible condition of the highways of Madrid and Lisbon need not be descanted upon. It is probable that, in comparison with those of most other parts of the world, the streets of our cities are remarkably clean.

This, however, is not enough. What is wanted is not comparative but positive cleanliness. This is what may be justly demanded of us, partly because, unlike foreign cities, we have a very small dirt-making, pauper population: partly because every inhabitant understands certain simple sanitary laws; and lastly, because we cheerfully pay for highway cleanliness, and are defrauded when we do not obtain it. An Eastern prince who by exorbitant taxation wrings the last piastre from the pockets of his miserable slaves, may care little through what reeking lanes and high-smelling alleys they crawl to their labors. He at least has broad and stately pleasuregrounds; he has gardens "bright with sinuous rills,

who has listened to Mr. Bright's remarks on "Where blossoms many an incense-bearing tree." His sacred foot presses not, his nice nose them, and felt some mortification on the occasion; but we have always felt the letters smells not, his august eye sees not, the abominations of the streets. But here, where all themselves were also needed, and have lost no time in applying for them. It is very pertinent to the matter in hand that, accordalike, be they rich or poor, are princes, the streets are the out-door domain of the people. They must use them for business, and very "advised with him several times in relation often they must seek them for recreation. If they acquiesce in uncleanliness, so much the to the negotiations after Mr Johnson's apworse for them and so much the worse for pointment, and exhibited an apparently sinall of us! Apart from fear of the stalking cere desire that he (Mr. Johnson) should pestilence and a thousand wasting forms of bring the negotiations to an early and sucendemic and epidemic disease, we may ancessful termination. In none of these interticipate a general coarseness of character and an habitual stolidity of understanding. The want of neatness without will inevitably be followed by want of neatness within, and inside untidiness will emulate the great outside sluttishness. Again, who can say how great may be the danger of solecistic streets? We may line our thoroughfares with stately buildings, exhibiting, if not the graces of architecture, at least the charm of costliness; richly ornamented walls may rise upon either side; over the dubious pavement walkers in princely raiment may pick their way, while below all this protentious magnificence reeks the fever-fostering corruption. This is the platter once more made clean upon the outside. This is the sepulchre once more whitened. This is to teach men and women that show is better than substance, that pretension is of greater price than performance, that to seem is nobler than to be, and that incongruity is the best symmetry. A city which builds palaces and leaves its thoroughfares unswept and ungarnished by tidiness, is like one of those wretched women who hawk their favors up and down the pavement in all the glory of rainbow haberdashery. Those who think that there is no latent but still poisonous immorality in this perpetually obtrusive incongruity, have not well considered by what subtle influences that which we call the public mind is either well or ill educated. It is ill to teach the people that display is of the first consequence, and that show and sham are better than the weightier matter of truthful consistency. These speculations may seem somewhat abstract, but there is no abstraction in the fact that filthy streets are the outward and visible sign of an immensely larger amount of uncleanliness which is hidden from the public eye. If the municipality will not set the people a good example upon its own dunghill, if we may say so, thousands of householders, or half, or quarter, or eighth, or sixteenth householders, will continue to maintain domiciles which are mere breeding nests of typhoid and of dysentery. The children will continue to die like rot-stricken sheep-victims of our ignorance, our avarice or recklessness! Neglected streets swell the bills of mortality in more ways than one. Something we might add by way of appeal to civic pride. There is a little village in Holland, remarkable neither for its magnificent buildings, nor its great wealth, nor for any historic associations, which has made itself famous throughout the world, but simply for its cleanliness, of which, indeed, travellers have told almost fabulous stories, with others which are extremely amusing. There is no danger of our lapsing into any excess of lustration; but it would or should be gratifying, if travellers, while they recorded our wealth our taste, our magnificence, our noble public institutions, could also conscientiously characterize New York as one of the cleanest cities in the world.

possible moment. The two journals which | And for ourselves, we are unable to see the | have undertaken to contradict what we have slightest prospect of improving juries composed of those classes by merely changing said confess they know absolutely nothing about the matter, and have nothing better to their sex.

This writer, however, seems to think that contribute to the controversy than the announcement that they do not believe our this would be an improvement. "Woman," he says, "in her verdicts would temper jusis of no importance whatever. As the case tice with mercy. It is a brutal cruelty to expose women in the prisoner's box, before a stands, we allege that there are two letters in Mr. jury, court, and bar of men only. It is Bright's possession from the Chairman of enough to harden the erring and to cause the the Senate Committee of Foreign Affairs, innocent to err. Woman's presence in the jury-box would be a consolation and a guawhich Mr. Bright has shown to Americans, with strong expressions of indignation, as rantee of justice to her if she were innocent; proofs that Mr. Sumner, in delivering his speech on the treaty, was guilty of bad faith. Mr. Sumner ought not to allow this to go on. a protection against a needless and indecent exposure of her crime if she were guilty. This again is mere assertion without founds If the letters are not his, or if Mr. Bright is tion. The facts, as we believe, are noto-riously otherwise. Men are not so harsh putting a false construction on them, he ought to set himself right before the public. in their judgments of women as women are. If we are not misinformed, his attention has already been called to Mr. Bright's feeling But if it were not so, we deny that in criminal cases where women are concerned and language about the matter. If, on the which are all that this writer seems to have in other hand, these letters are genuine, and mind, there is any need of tempering justice justify Mr. Bright's language, which, we restill further with mercy. It has always been is very strong, American taxpayers a difficult matter to get a verdict against a ought to know in what spirit politicians in high places have been dealing with one of the woman from the days of Phryne down to those of Mary Ann Burroughs-as for "causmost momentous questions ever brought being the innocent to err 'we have never heard As regards the letter of recommendation of any woman that committed a crime for the (not of "introduction"—perish the thought!) of which the Springfield Republican so ingensake of being tried before a court and jury of men, but we have no doubt that instances could be found in which women committed uously tried to conceal the existence, we hapcrime, relying on their sex to shield them count of it in his note to Mr. Reverdy Johnfrom the verdict which if they were men they son. He says he has a letter "from his (my) could not escape.

Baron Bramwell, an English Judge of large experience, was recently called upon to give his opinion as to jury trials before a commission. He was asked whether he thought that a trial before a jury or before a judge was to be preferred in the majority of cases, and though he gave his opinion with hesitation, it was that if he wanted the truth to be ascertained in the particular case, he should prefer "an intelligent man who had been in the habit of exercising his faculties all his life on such questions, to twelve men who had not been in the habit of exercising theirs, and who might not be so intelligent We apprehend that if the question men. had been put as to a jury of women, the Judge's hesitation would have quite vanished. What changes may be wrought in the femi-

nine mind by throwing down all the barriers which divide the duties of the two sexes, no one can tell. It may be that another generation of women, brought up to know that they were to be called upon to perform all the duties of citizenship, might be better able to perform them than the present race of women, whose lives have not been pervaded by that idea; but as to the present race, we have no doubt that the entry of women into the jurybox would aggravate all the evils there which now need reforming, and that nothing would tend more powerfully to the destruction of the present jury system and the giving our trials exclusively into the hands of single judges.

PROPOSAL TO KILL LUNATICS. From the N. Y. Sun.

It is proposed in England to kill lunatics The proposition is limited, at first, to criminal lunatics: but the reasoning by which it is supported would naturally lead to a more comprehensive and sweeping execution, in eluding all lunatics; for all lunatics are liable at any moment to become criminals, and they are not amenable to the criminal law for their acts.

The ground upon which the recommendation to kill lunatics is based is that of mercy, The project is brought forward in the leading and most aristocratic journals of England. It

ductive power of this, and the farm-laborer has no excuses for revolt, when his employer

is so little better off than himself. We believe this to be true, so far as it goes but it is by no means a complete account of the matter, nor will it remain true long. The inventiveness which brought necessity to bed of a power-loom is equal to the production of a practical steam plough when the time is ripe. And that time cannot be far off. As the World set forth some time since, the tendency of things is the same in agriculture as in other pursuits, and the farms of the future are to be to the farms of the present as the colossal factories of to-day are to the hovels in which flax was spun and wool woven a century ago. When that time comes, farm laborers will be as subservient to the landowners who employ them as operatives are now to manufacturers, and the necessity for combinations and "trades-unions" among them will be quite as urgent.

This is the tendency of things, and, whether we deplore it or exult in it, is equally inevitable. But we quite agree with General Butler in thinking that there is no need at all of an artificial acceleration of it. Such acceleration is undoubtedly furnished by the special legislation in favor of individual or corporate capitalists, which General Butler justly deprecates. In fact, the statute-books of New York as well as of the New England States give evidence that our legislators do little else than to aggrandize interests which least of all need aggrandizing, seeing that they are already predominant and sure to attain a still more exclusive predominance in the future. But it is as useless to try to check the course of events by statute as it is unwise to hasten it by the same device. And the suggestion of General Butler, that there ought to be some way of lopping such overshadowing fortanes as that of Commodore Vanderbilt, is a bid for the enactment of such a law, agrarian or sumptuary, as history shows to be precisely most destructive of its own end.

We do not know either on what ground General Butler is entitled to pronounce that agriculture can never be "the most lucrative employment of men." In certain states of society it unquestionably has been, and there is no reason why the conditions which made it so may not recur. In the South before the war, cotton-planting was the source of the largest fortunes, and may be again when the place of the patriarchal planter is filled by the plutocratic planter. The splendid and dazzling fortunes made by speculation are to be excepted, to be sure. But if such fortunes swell like bubbles, they burst like bubbles too. And among the "legitimate" businesses which seek to supply the real wants of men, as agriculture is sure to be always the foremost in importance, so it will remain, on the whole, the most gainful in results. And as farming is carried on more and more on the great scale, it may probably become the most profitable to the individuals concerned in it. General Butler's address is well worth everybody's reading. We are happy to have the opportunity of saying so, inasmuch as there is seldom anything of his that we can conscientiously commend. His change of topics is at least praiseworthy. And if, during the coming session of Congress, the Doctor feels especially "cut up" by the castigations it will doubtless be our duty to administer to him-"Let him come back, and cut a smoother reed, And blow a strain the World at last shall heed."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CRAND MASS MEETING



FOR THE SUMMER .- TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bires of mosquitices or othor insects, use Wright's Alconated Gipcerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragmant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggning generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street 245

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS .- THE Elect UNION REPUBLICAN STATE ORNTRAL GOM MITTEE have made arrangements for MASS MEETINGS

as follows, viz. MONDAY, September 27, Lancaster-Hon. O. Delano, Monongahela City. General Harry White. TUESDAY, September 28, West Choster-Hon. O. Delano. Middleburg-R. H. Rauch, Esq. Bedford Thomas J. Bigham, Esq. Tionesta. Washingtan-General Harry White. WEDNESDAY, September 29, Clearfield.

Clearfield. Apollo, Armstrong county. Morristown, Montgomery county-Hon. C. Delano, Ben-amin Haywood, Faq. MONDAY, October 4.

New Brighton-Hon. John Scott, Hon. G. A. Grow, H.

New Brighton-Hon. John Scott, Hon. Cr. A. ender and Bucher Swepe, Fsq. WEDNESDAY, October 6, New Castle-Hon. John Scott, H. Bucher Swope, Esq. THURSDAY, October 7, West Greenville-Hon. John Scott, H. Bucher Swope, Encoder Swope, Kaster State Stat

Meadville-Hon. John Scott, H. B. Swope, Esq.

SATURDAY, October 9, Erie-Hon. John Scott, Hon. G. A. Grow, H. Bucher wope, Esq.

Gro. W. HAMERSLY, M. S. QUAY, W. J. P. WHITE, S. F. GWINNEE, Secretaries. 9 19

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS

JAMES M. SCOVEL

AND CHARLES J. HOLLIS,

WATERFORD,

FRIDAY, October 1. 9 21 96 SATURDAY, October 2,

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT,

ROBERT KNOX MILLER.9 22 121*

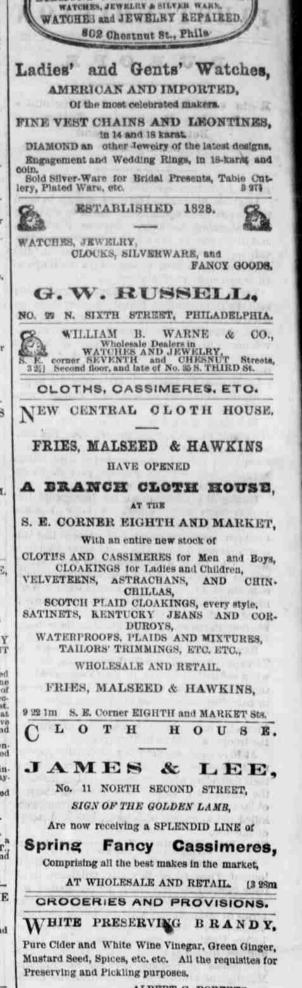
Street.

The Stockholders of this Contract, NO. 33 WAINUT PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18, 1839. The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that they will be critiled to subscribe, at par, for one share of new stock for each eight shares or fraction of eight shares of stock that may be standing in their respec-tive names at the clesing of the books on the 30th inst. Subscriptions will be payable in cash, either in full at the time of subscribing or in instalments of twenty five per cent. each, payable in the months of October, 1869, and January, April, and July, 1870. Stock paid for in full by November 1, 1860, will be en-titled to participate in all dividends that may be declared after that date. On stock point and for in full by November 1 nert, in Itled to participate in an orbital by November 1 next, in-free that date. On stock not paid for in full by November 1 next, in-crest will be allowed in instalments from date of pay-nent. Subscription books will be opened October 1, and closed November 1, next. CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18, 1869. The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company has declared a quarterly dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. patable at their office, No. 303 WALNUT Street, on and after Friday, October 15, 1899. CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,

9 21 10t COUPONS .- THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the WILMINGTON AND READING BAILROAD CO.,

naturing October 1, will be paid, free of taxes, on; an after that date, at the Banking-house of WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,

No. 36 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.



WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETO.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO

DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.

Clearfield.

Mouch Chunk. Pittsburg-Hon. John Scott, Hon. G. A. Grow, H. Bucher Swope, Rag. Beaver-Hon. John Scott, Hon. G. A. Grow, H. Bucher

Kittanning-Hon. G. A. Grow. Butler.

Clarion. Tyrone.

JOHN COVODE, Chairman.

will be addressed by

The ladies are invited to attend.

AT MASS CONVENTION, CHEW'S LANDING.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 803 WALNUT Real

MR. SUMNER AND THE ALABAMA TREATY.

From the N. Y. Nation. It may save two or three papers from a good deal of future embarrassment about what we said a fortnight age of Mr. Summer's correspondence with Mr. Bright to mention that we have taken much more effective measures than they show any sign of taking to secure the exposure of any errors there may be in our assertions respecting the con-tents of the letter, inasmuch as we have

views did he mention the peculiar views set forth in his subsequent speech. It is hardly to be supposed that as Chairman of the Senate Committee of Foreign Affairs, and in constant intercouser with Mr. Seward, he did not know what Mr. Johnson's instructions were. He certainly knew what Mr. Adams' were, and these were precisely the same as Mr. Johnson's." According to the speech, how-ever, both Mr. Adams' and Mr. Johnson's instructions were simply folly, not far removed from crime.

story-a fact which, for our present purpose,

pen now to have before us Mr. Bright's ac

friend, Mr. Charles Sumner, speaking in very

high terms of (you) Mr. Johnson, and of th

general satisfaction with which his (your) ap-

pointment was regarded by men of all parties

in the States." There is nothing remarkable

about this, but there is something very re-

markable in Mr. Sumner's afterwards express-

ing to the correspondent of the New York

Herald his surprise that the British Govern-

ment should not have known better than to

negotiate with the ambassador of a retiring

administration, and adding that he "thought

of saying this to Mr. Thornton, but

concluded it would not be right for him to do

so." The Springfield Republican tries to dis-

pose of this difficulty by suggesting that Mr.

Cabinet," but "had too much delicacy to say

so to Mr. Thornton." Now, why should the

Chairman of the Senate Committee on For-

eign Affairs doubt the wisdom of a foreign

government which negotiates with an Ame-

rican ambassador, possessing regular creden-

tials, and unanimonsly nominated by the

Senate and warmly commended by him (not

"introduced") to a member of that govern-

ment as a man of high qualifications for his

post, whose appointment had been viewed

with favor "by men of all parties?" And

what about Mr. Summer's "delicacy" in saying

to a Herald reporter for publication all that it

would have been "indelicate" to say to Mr.

the contents of the letters, but it is the evi-

dence of a person who has read them, and

ng to Mr. Reverdy Johnson, Mr. Sumner

We have thus far only parole evidence of

Thornton, and a great deal more?

Sumner "doubted the wisdom of the British

peat,

fore the country.

We need hardly say that we shall take good care to point out any inaccuracies into which we may have fallen in describing the correspondence, when we succeed in securing it for publication. In the meantime, let us modestly suggest to those friends of Mr. Summer who doubt its existence, that a much more effectual way of bringing his detractors to justice than rolling one's eyes over the Nation's blasphemies, will be to get Mr. Summer or Mr. Bright to deny the existence of the letters. There is the mail and the telegraph both at their service. Mr. Bright, owing to the achievements of modern science, is within easy reach; and should he feel reluctant to place the correspondence at our disposal, he cannot in decency refuse to publish it at Mr. Sumner's request. The accuracy of the Nation's version of it is, after all, a matter of comparatively small consequence, and we shall take care not to allow the matter to go off on that issue. We must also remark that the badness of Mr. Reverdy Johnson's speeches has nothing to do with the question. It may have been well to reject the treaty because it was negotiated by an unpopular agent, or because it was defective; but the real question before us is, did Mr. Sumner's speech against it contain the deliberate views of a statesman on important points of international law and public policy, or were they simply an afterthought, suggested by the popular exasperation and excite-ment produced by Mr. Johnson's course in England? Everybody whom the settlement of the Alabama matter may affect in mind, bedy, or estate, has a right to have this question answered.

WOMEN IN THE JURY-BOX. From the N. Y. Times.

The arguments in favor of giving women the right of suffrage are sometimes met by the query whether when women vote they are also to be called on to do military duty and to sit upon juries, and bear all the other and to sit upon juries, and bear an the other burdens of citizenship. One writer in behalf of women has met this query squarely, at least as far as the jury question is concerned. He announces boldly that "if the petit jury shall continue it must owe its perpetuity to the advent of women as jurors. They can redeem it. They alone can do so in this busy age. For they would be willing to assume the high and noble offices now impatiently relegated by our educated classes to the court loafers and a swarm of illiterate teamsters and laborers."

We are quite willing to agree with this writer that our juries are not what they should be, but we should have liked it better if he had given us some foundation for his statement that admitting women to the jury-box either can or will reform it. On what ground are we to assume that, if women were admitted to the jury-box, the influences which now work upon educated men and make them impatient of jury duty, would not then work upon educated women? We suppose it will not be thought of that the giving to women of the right to vote and to bear arms and do jury duty, is not to give them the right to be "teamsters and laborars." and even to be "court loafers."

is asked: -- "Is it, or is it not, a false sentiment of mercy to persist in keeping them alive, when we are compelled in self-defense to deprive them of everything which makes life valuable, or even endurable ? Since they can be cured neither of their wickedness nor of their disease, and exist as centres of moral infection and causes of crime, violence, misery, and danger to all around, would it not be better and wiser to put them out of the way altogether?"

It has been customary in this country, especially in Massachusetts and some other New England States, to point to the constantly increasing provisions for the mainte-nance and care of lunatics, as a proof, of which they are most proud, of their advanced state of civilization. Large and costly edifices, constructed on the most approved scientific plans for the promotion of comfort and health, have been erected for the occupancy of unfortunate persons of disordered intellects. But now, in London, the very centre of civilization, it is gravely recommended that all such of these poor creatures as have committed an act which would have been criminal if they had been same shall be knocked in the head, or in some other way exterminated.

This doctrine, to lay aside the discussion of its inhumanity, would be attended with considerable danger to wealthy people. The records of our courts abound with instances in which rich persons are placed in insane asylums by eager relatives, in order to get rid of them. Now, if by adding to the charge of insanity that of the commission of a crime, the relativet could cause the alleged lunatic to be executed, it would be a more effectual method for removing him out of their way to the permanent possession of his property. The bare fact that the proposition to kill

criminal lunatics is made and entertained at this day in the most highly cultivated society of England makes one shudder with horror. It reminds us that arts have been lost, that nations as well as individuals have relapsed from civilization into barbarism, and that, in some respects, the cultivated man and the savage are not so far removed from each other as we are in the habit of thinking.

BUTLER ON LABOR.

From the N. Y. World.

It was to be expected that if General Butler delivered an address at a county fair it would not be like the agricultural addresses of other men. For it is the ambition of General Butler to attract attention to himself by behaving unlike all other men in whatever situation he may happen to be. His address was sure, therefore, to be sensational. But we own to a pleasing surprise at finding it sensible as

General Butler begins by differencing the agriculture of the present day from other industries by pointing out that its profits are still small while theirs are large already, and still small while theirs are large already, and yearly growing larger! But these large profits are unjustly divided. The capitalist gets the lion's share of them, and large fortunes are growing larger, while the laborer's lot is very little lighter than it was before the introduc-tion of the machinery which has so greatly multiplied the profits of his labor. The strikes which have been so rife of late years strikes which have been so rife of late years are revolts, on the part of the workingmen, against the unjust distribution of the fruits of their toil. But the profits of farming are still small, alike to the farmer and the farmnsed, and are using, due diligence to obtain the letters for publication. We shall present them to our readers at the earliest laborers," and even to be "court loafers." still shall, alike to the farmer and the farm-present them to our readers at the earliest laborers," and even to be "court loafers."

GRAND MASS MEETING.	No. 36 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia. WILLIAM S. HILLES, 9 22 tf Secretary and Treasurer.	Preserving and Pickling purposes,
a second growth and the property of	DO" UNITED STATES TREASURY,	ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
GEARY, WILLIAMS,	PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24, 1869.	Dealer in Fine Groceries, 11 75 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets,
	Coupons due November 1, 1869, will be paid at this office	MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.
Efficient and Patriotic. Learned and Impartial.	od presentation, with a rebate of 6 per cent. per annum in gold from the face value of the coupons.	No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
The Republican Citizens of Philadelphia favorable	GRORGE EYSTER,	Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
to the present National and State Administrations, friends of GRANT and GEARY, who, in war, fought	9 24 St Assistant Treasurer United States.	PROVISIONS, OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
for OUR COUNTRY'S SALVATION, and, in peace,	DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMSFIRST- CLASS PIANOS AT FIXED PRICES.	TERRAPINS S14 PER DOZEN. 235
labor for her PROSPERITY and PERMANENCE, and friends of WILLIAMS, THE UPRIGHT JUDCE,	Magnificent stock of the best Pianes of various mann- facturers at lowest prices. Establishment of the One- price System, and Immense Reduction in Prices. The	PERSONAL.
will meet in	Finest Planos in the market. CHICKERING & SONS' PLANOS.	
CRAND MASS MEETING	Finest Pianos in the market. CHICKERING & SONS' PIANOS. MARSCHALL & MITTAUER'S PLANOS. IHNE & SON'S PIANOS. NEW PIANOS TO RENT. WILLIAM H. DUTTON, 971m Nos. 1126 and 1128 OHESNUT Street.	ALL PERSONS HAVING GOODS DEPO asted at RETTEW'S LOAN OFFICE, formerly northeast corner Fifteenth and Markot streets, which have remained over the logal time, are hereby notified to pay charges on the same at No. 25 N. FLEVENTH Streets or they will be sold at public sale on MONDAY, Septem ber 27, instant. 916 lot*
	97 Im Nos. 1126 and 1128 OHESNUT Street.	pay charges on the same at No. 28 N. FLEVENTH Street or they will be sold at public sale on MONDAY, Septem
ON MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 27,	J. E. GOULD, NO. 923 CHESNUT Street, is selling Steck & Co.'s and Haines Bros'. Pianos and Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs nearly as	
AT 7% O'CLOCK,	low as at any former time. 820	DAILY EXCURSIONS TO BE
At BROAD and CHESNUT STREETS.	LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIAA term will commence on MONDAY, October 4. Introductory Lecture by Pro- fessor MORRIS at 8 o'clock P. M. 92112	Letter verly, Burlington, and Bristol, by the steam boat JOHN A. WARNER. Leaves Philadel
At BROAD and OILESKOI SILLMIS,		phia, Chesnut street wharf, at 2 and 6 o'clock P. M. Re turning, leaves Bristol at 650 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Stopping each way at Rivartan Tormadale Andre
To take measures to promote the	OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COM- PANY, No. 2053 WALNUF Street.	DAILY EXCURSIONS TO BE verly, Burlington, and Bristol, by the steam bia, Chessut street what, at 2 and 6 o'clock P. M. Be turning, leaves Bristol at 550 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clool P. M. Stopping each way at Riverten, Torresdale, Anda lusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Fare 25 cente. Excur sion, 40 cents. 78 5m
Success of the Whole Republican Ticket	Notice is hereby given that certificate No. 303, for ONE HUNDRED SHARLES OF THE OAPITAL STOCK OF THE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, issued to Clinton G. Stees, dated July 18, 1866, has been transferred on the books of the Company, but the certifi- cate has not been surrendered. All persons are hereby cantioned against buying the same, as the certificate be- longs to the company. B. JOHNSTON, Secretary. Philadelphia, Sept. 24, 1863. 924 ff	ROOFING.
in the present political campaign, by proclaiming the	Clinton G. Stees, dated July 18, 1866, has been transferred on the books of the Company, but the certifi-	READY ROOFING
PRINCIPLES OF THE PARTY, and laboring to se- cure A FAIR AND FREE ELECTION. The candi-	cate has not been surrendered. All persons are hereby cantioned against buying the same, as the certificate be- longs to the company. E. JOHNSTON Secretary.	applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old
dates are unexceptiona sle, and the unbiased CHOICE	Philadelphia, Sepf. 24, 1869. 9 24 if	at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoid ing the damaging of ceilings and furniting while under
OF HONEST CONVENTIONS elected by the people. Let the people show by A GRAND RALLY that they	OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. PHULADELPHIA, Sept. 20, 1869	Simple damaging of cellings and furniture while under geing repairs. (No gravel used.) PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON' ELASTIC PAINT.
will support their own nominees. Let all come that value A FREEMAN'S FRANCHISES, all who will	An Election for TEN DIRECTORS for the cusning year will be held, agreebly to charter, at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, October 4 next, between II A. M. and 2.P. M. 9 20 14t J. W. MCALLISTER, Secretary.	I am always propered to Repair and Paint Roofs at shor notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALK by the barrel or gallor the best and chespest in the market. W. A. WELTON,
support them, all who would REBUKE THE DES- PERATE FRAUDS which, last year, assafied them.	Company, on MONDAY, October 4 Bext, between II A. M. and 2 P. M. 9 20 lat J. W. MCALLISTER, Secretary.	the best and chespest in the market. \$175 No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.
Friends of PUBLIC ECONOMY, FRIENDS OF PUB- LIC PURITY, come together and STRENGTHEN	OUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.	TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS
ONE ANOTHER. Let us rally for the PROTECTION OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY, for the INVIOLA-	CAPITAL, 22,000 000. SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,	TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND ROOFERS, -Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size an kind, old or new. At No. 643 N. THIRD Street, the AME RICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPAN' are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, an for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid com plex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans., buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermit Fire, and Water-proof. Light, Tight, Durable. No creal- ing, pealing, or abrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Goo for all clamates. Directions given for work, or good work mean supplied. Care, promptions, certainty? One prior
BILITY OF THE PUBLIC FAITH, for the honest	925 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets. BOY DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPE-	are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, an for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid com
PAYMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT, for the encouragement of EVERY PEOPLE STRUGGLING FOR	rator of the Colton Dents! Association is now the	brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermit Fire, and Water-proof. Light, Tight, Durables. No creat
FREEDOM, and for the DOWNFALL OF TYRANTS of every nation and of every race.	only one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 205	ing, pealing, or abrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Goo for all chunates. Directions given for work, or good work men supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price
Let our wealthy and enlightened MERCHANTS, our honest and sturdy LABORERS, our skilled and	BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE THIS eplendid Hair Dye is the best in the world ; the ealy	Cail! Examine! Judge!
worthy MECHANICS, our busy and enterprising	epicadid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the early true and perfect Dye; insumless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the Hai effects of had dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Fac- tory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 427mwf5	DRUCS, PAINTS, ETC.
PROFESSIONAL MEN-let all our citizens, NA-	and beautiful, black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Fac- tory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York.	ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.
stances or their occupations, join in this grand demonstration FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALL, FOR	JOSE POEY,	N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sta
THE FREEDOM, FOR THE HAPPINESS, AND	Medico-Cirujano de la Universidad de la Habana, recibe consultas de 2 a 11 de la manana y de 3% a 6 de la	PHILADELPHIA.
FOR THE WELFARE OF ALL.	tarde en su oficina calle Nueve (sud) No. 735. Residencia en la calle de Green, No. 1617.	WHOLESALE DRUGCISTS
WHILE FREEMEN WATCH, FREEDOM THRIVES! The Republican Invincibles and other Campaign	DR. JOSEPH POEY, Graduate of the University of Habana (Ouba), has re-	Importers and Manufacturers of
Clubs are cordially invited to attend.	moved his office to No. 735 S. Ninth street. Residence, No. 1317 Green street.	White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty
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