SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics-Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph

THE POLITICAL SITUATION AS RE-FLECTED BY THE ELECTIONS. From the N. Y. Herald.

The news at first of the October elections in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Indiana seemed more favorable to the Republicans than the latest and more complete returns of the vote show. It now appears that the Democrats have gained in all these States, not very largely, it is true, in the total popular vote over the previous corresponding election, but still their gain is positive and important. The State of Ohio remains Republican, though the Democrats claim to have elected two members of Congress more than they have at present—the Congressional delegation being now fourteen Republicans and five Democrats, and in the next Congress it will be twelve Republicans and seven Democrats. In Pennsylvania the Democrats claim to have gained eight members of Congress. In the present House of Representatives the Republicans have eighteen members and the Democrats six. According to the election returns thus far the former will have ten and the latter fourteen in the next Congress. Indiana is represented now by seven Republicans and four Democrats. The election has reversed that, and she will have seven Democrats to four Republicans next Congress. So that it appears the total gain in the three States is thirteen representatives, making a difference in the balance of the two parties in the next Congress of twenty-six votes. It seems, too, that the newly elected Legislature of Indiana will have a Democratic majority of some six to eight votes on joint hallot, which will insure, probably, the election of a Democrat to the United States Senate. These are the facts as far as the election returns show up to this time, and they are pretty complete. It is but fair to say, also, that these Democratic gains have been obtained in spite of the increased strength of the Republican party from the recently enfranchised negroes.

From this local and patial success the Democrats begin to make up their figures for a majority in the House of Representatives and the election of a Speaker. This, to use a familiar simile, is counting their chickens before they are hatched. A great deal has to be done to overcome the overwhelming Republican majority in the present House. The State of New York will add materially to the strength of the Democrats, no doubt, if the party act prudently and energetically in the election next month. But we have yet to see what turn the elections will take in the Southern and other States where they have yet to be held. From present appearances the Democrats will have a powerful minority and will run the Republicans close in the next House of Representatives, but it remains doubtful yet if they will have a majority. Admitting, however, for the sake of argument, that they may get by the skin of their teeth a majority, the Republicans would still be overwhelmingly strong in the Senate and in the administration. It would by no means follow that the Democrats had improved their chances for the Presidential race in 1872 so much as to elect their candidate. The people may be dissatisfied with the weak and corrupt Republican members of Congress and yet retain their confidence in General Grant. We say General Grant, because he must of necessity be the candidate of the Republicans again. If the party is to be saved from defeat and to hold the reins of government for another term, he only can succeed in bringing that about. His personal popularity and giorious war record carried the last election, and it is upon these the party must rely in the next contest. Grant, as the candidate in 1872, then, may prove superior to the reaction now going on in favor of the Democrats and to the weakness and unpopularity of the Republican

Congress and puliticians. While it must be admitted that a turn in the tide of political sentiment in several large States, such as we see in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, though not very great, indicates the general current, still we should remember that politics in this country oscillates like the pendulum, and a few months may bring another change. The present apparent reaction may not go far. This depends very much upon the consent and management of the two great political parties. The Republicans have the vantage ground in the power they possess both in the administration and Congress. There is no efficient obstruction to any laws they may pass or policy they may carry out. The opposition is powerless. No party ever had a better opportunity to benefit the country and to make itself popular. What a chance it has for the display of statesmanship, for devising and carrying out great measures to promote the prosperity and happiness of the country and to purify the Government! What a record it would make in one term of Congress, even-yes, even long before the Presidential election! The Democrats have no such opportunity. The Republicans have it all their own way. But with this comes a heavy responsibility. If the Republicans do not fulfil the mission committed to them and continue to disappoint the expectations of the people the reaction against them will go on, and though the President may be saved through his personal popularity the party will lose its power.

The popular instincts are seldom wrongat least they are generally right in this enlightened and self-governing country. There must be a cause, then, for the change of public sentiment in the States where the elections have just taken place. What is that cause? Undoubtedly the corruption and incapacity of the present Republican Congress and leaders. These men have shown no statesmanship, They do not come up to the level of the practical sense and expectations of the people. They are drivelling local politicians, who cannot see beyond the narrow limits of their own districts and little party schemes. They have no minds to grasp great questions of national importance. However desirous the people of any particular district or section of the country may be to promote the interests of their locality, and may expect their representative to attend to these, yet the national sentiment is strongest - the welfare, progress, and glory of the republic are first in thought. It is because the majority of the present House of Representatives do not come up to the nacional standard of statesmanship and have not shown capacity for national affairs that the people begin to repuliate them. This incapacity was strikingly apparent when they refused to stay a few hours longer in session to restore our mercantile marine at the commencement of the European war, although the President sent a special message

examples of weakness and want of elevated patriotism and statesmanship are too numerous to cite in this article. They are known, however, to the public, and are not likely to be forgotten. Then, the corruption that has existed in Washington and in every department of Government where these Republican Congressmen and leaders could reach has been sufficient to disgust the honest voters and tax-payers. There are few who have not become rich or had their fortunes greatly improved through railroad jobs and land grants, whisky frauds, contracts, lobby schemes, or some other corrupt means. Such are the causes of the reaction that has set in

against the Republicans. True, the Democrats have no policynothing but a negative platform to stand upon. The faults and shortcomings of the Republicans constitute the political capital they work upon. We look in vain for statesmen in this party, or for a bold, positive, and comprehensive policy, either domestic or foreign. The leading men who are uppermost at present are local politicians of narrow views and mere selfish aims. There is nothing national or largely patriotic about Still they have the negative virtue of not doing wrong the last few years, because they have not been in power to do so. They can denounce the Republicans effectively and say that they would do better had they the majority in Congress and the administration. The people, therefore, seem inclined to take the Democrats at their word rather than trust the Republicans again. The public mind is rather in a state of uncertainty, however, at present. The Republicans may hold the power, even in Congress, if they will purify the party and inaugurate a comprehensive national and popular policy. Falling to do this, the Democrats might gain the ascendancy if they would bury the past and strike out a new programme of political action that would seize upon public sentiment. At present all is adrift and uncertain. Who will take the helm and guide the ship of state?

QUANTULA SAPIENTIA.

From the N. Y. World. If the venerable Swede could come to life and revisit the glimpses of our moon, he would have new confidence in the aphorism with which he sent his son a grandson to measure the extent of imbecility in this world's doings. Mr. Ex-Secretary Welles, in an essay contributed to the last number of the Galaxy, makes a strange revelation. He tells us what he affirms to be the truth as to that period of our history when the fate of Sumter was trembling in the balance, and the anxious yet trustful community was hugging the delusion that Lincoln and his ministers were harmoniously working for the public safety. Very far, if Mr. Welles is to be credited, is this from the trath. It would seem from the narrative now given to us that poor Mr. Lincoln, dazzled by his sudden elevation from obscurity, kindly disposed to everybody, tormented in his domestic relations, and blindly under the influence of Mr. Seward, really did not know what to do, and when he did act was sure to make grotesque mistakes. This is the charitable view of the case. For at least thirty days literally nothing was done, and on the 29th of March, 1861, he wrote a note to the Secretary of the Navy, saying "I desire an expedition to move by sea be got ready to sail as early as the 6th of April next." The Secretary went to work, but on April Fool's day received a communication from the President virtually superseding him in the administration of his department-taking away from him his efficient and confidential friend Captain Stringham, and putting Captain Samuel Barron, afterwards in command of the Rebels at Roanoke Island, in charge of everything. What then happened must be told by Mr. Welles him-

"On reading this extraordinary letter I went without a moment's delay to the President with the package in my hand. He was alone in his office writing, and raising his head as I entered he inquired, 'What have I done wrong?' I replied that I had received with surprise the package containing, among other things, his instructions respecting the Navy and the Navy Department, and I had called for an explanation. I then read the following document, the body of which was in the handwriting of Captain Montgomery C. Meigs, of the army, the postscript in that of Lieutenant D. D. Porter, of the navy. The President expressed as much surprise as I felt that he had signed and sent me such a docu-

ment. "He said Mr. Seward with two or three young men had been there through the day, on a matter which Mr. Seward had much at heart; that he had yielded to the project of Mr. Seward, but as it involved considerable detail and he had his hands full, and more too, he had left Mr. Seward to prepare the necessary papers. These papers he had signed, some of them without reading, trusting entirely to Mr. Seward, for he could not undertake to read all papers presented to him; and if he could not trust the Secretary of State, whom could he rely upon in a public matter that concerned us all? He seemed disinclined to disclose or dwell on the project, but assured me he never would have signed that paper had he been aware of its contents, much of which had no connection with Mr. Seward's scheme. I asked who were associated with the Secretary of State. 'No one,' said the President, 'but he had these young men here as clerks to write down his plans and orders.' Most of the work, he said, was done in the other room. When I inquired if he knew the young men, he replied, 'One was Captain Meigs; another was a companion with whom he seemed intimite, a naval officer named Porter."

For the next few days all was in confusion "The President continued to hesitate." He could not rid himself of the influence of Seward and the little military and naval cam willa which he had evoked. "There was," says Mr. Welles, "at that time a clique of naval officers, as there has been on more than one occasion, anxious to take possession and control the Navy Department." At the head of these was "a young man named Porter," and co-operating with him another "young man" of the army named "Meigs." They were Seward's aids in the great plan to prevent or delay the rescue of the Sumter garrison. They were busy all the time, for when the renewed attempt was made and the Powhatan was got ready Meigs and Porter came again on the stage, and under Mr. Seward's auspices ut-

terly frustrated the plan. Mr. Seward as a strategist with his staff is thus described:— "Mr. Seward had undertaken to get up that enterprise and give the necessary military and naval orders without consulting the War and Navy Departments. With this view, and to possess himself of technicalities, he had selected Captain Meigs, of the army, and Lientenant Porter, of the navy, as his assistants and agents, and by the aid of these subordinate officers the Secretary of State had fitted out a combined military and naval expedition. Captain Meigs says, in a letter which he has published, 'Mr. Saward carried me to the President, merely saying that he

with men who, if the war broke out, could not | tion in New York for years! Are we to go no unt a horse —alluding to General Scott, on forever in this way, the victims of our own whose age and infirmities precluded him from active duties.

The new expedition was got ready and was about to sail, when, says poor Mr. Welles:about to sail, when, says poor Mr. Welles:—

'I congratulated myself on the energy and activity with which this work had been accomolished, a dwas prepared to await results. Mr. Seward and his ton Frederick called at my rooms at Willard's, about II o'clock at night on the 6th of April, with a tileg an from Meigs and Porter at New York, the purport of which was that there was difficulty in on pletting arrangements, in consequence of confit ung orders from the Secretary of the Treasury. I maked an explanation, for I knew of no movement with which my orders conflicted."

In naval phrase, "all hands were called to eet topsail." They rushed to the President, but he was, or pretended to be, more perple ed than they. "He looked first at one and then at the other; read and re read the taleg am, and asked if I was not in error as to the flagship. He said he had become con-Powhatan!'

It may suit Mr. Welles' theory of Mr. Lincolu's integrity to believe, if he can, in this simplicity; but to our mind it is abundantly clear that the President was playing a game with consummate art, for at the time he thus appeared confraed he knew he had issued the orders which frustrated the whole, and had, at the instance of Seward, actually appointed David D. Porter to command and Montgomery C Meigs to engineer the absurd and useless

deflection to the Gulf. The whole matter is simply scandalous, deply implicating Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Soward. To the latter it is creditable in one respect only. It tends to show that he n eant to keep faith with Judge Campbell, and through him with the South Carolina authorities; and there is nothing in the antecedents of the officers, young as they were, whom he used as his instruments to conflict with this theory. Noisy and trucu-lent as Mr. Seward's Gemini, Meigs and Porter, have latterly been, they were then t) oroughly sympathetic with the South. Mr. Davis had been Meigs' kind and considerate friend, at a time, too, when he needed friends, and Porter moved in that Coburg sphere of the District of Columbia which, then as now, is tuned in sweet accord with the dispensers of patronage and office. The proof is conclusive that Lincoln, Seward, and their subordinates never serionsly contemplated the rescue or relief of Major Anderson, and that down to this time the people of the North have been victims of a huge delusion. The Evening Post grimly

"Any other man, finding himself bound by a promise given under a misapprehension to the enemies of his country, might have thought it his duty to resign office, rather than by indiscretion and conspiracy to thwart the first important act the Government he belonged to had undertaken for its own preservation. But Mr. Seward doubtless thought, as a politic statesman, that his own services were more important to the nation than the Sumter expedition; and feeling that his personal honor required that the country should lose one or the other of them, he chose to render the relief of the fort impossible, ather than deprive the nation of his future labors. History will decide whether he chose wisely for the country and for his own fame.'

A SWEET STATE OF THINGS. From the N. Y. Tribune.

We find ourselves again and again irresistibly impelled to a contemplation of the social charms which attend the exercise of the right of suffrage in the City of Brotherly Love-the city which, alone upon the continent, was founded upon the pleasing doctrine of nonresistance. Heretofore, whenever an awful example of the evil effect of demagogical Democracy was wanted by the suburban and rustical newspapers, our own New York was brought out to be pilloried; and we bore the blushing honers of battery with such graceful modesty as we could muster. But we begin to feel that as scamps, rascals, ruffians, re-peaters, and scoundrelly defenders of the rights of men, we are simply and shamefully

The history of the meeting of the Board of Return Judges in Philadelphia last Thursday (in the Morning Post newspaper), is a marvel and a mystery of clamor and confusion, of shouting and shooting, of turmoil and tussle. It being settled that a lawyer should be heard on either side in regard to the validity of a certain return, William B. Mann, Esq., and Lewis C. Cassidy, Esq., were summoned. When Mr. Mann arrived, there was a "Democratic" mob about the door, and he was in exactly the opposite condition of which Sterne's starling complained -he couldn't get in! Finally he effected an entrance. Then the besiegers began to batter the door. Then the great McMullin, with others, stormed the reom; and among them was Nolen, an eminent dispenser of spirituous refreshment. Then spit-toons were hurled upon one side. Then revolvers were discharged upon the other, and Nolen fell badly wounded. Then there came what may justly be termed a little hell upon earth. There were small physical fights going on outside the house, and the great forensic fights within. It was a spectacle as shameful as any which has ever been exhibited upon this continent -or any other. There were fights going on in Chesnut street. There were fights going on in other streets. At these station-houses they were locking up men for illegal voting-at others those who attempted to prevent it. We have no heart for details here and now. It was like the breaking up of Goldsmith's club-"all dam blood-fire-whizz-blid-tit-rat-trip not. nonsense, and rapid confusion!" That in outrages like these there may be

some blame upon both sides, knowing, as we do, the infirmity of human nature, we are not disposed to deny. But whoever would know to whom the chief part of the trouble must be fairly assigned must watch the comments of the "Democratic" newspapers. They are not aggrieved by the riots, but by the attempts to suppress them made by the authorities: yet the only quarrel which honest patriots can have with these attempts will be with their comparative tardiness and inefficiency. Alderman McMullin, John C. Nolen, et al are scoundrels who are to be deterred from utterly inexcusable violence only by the fear of being shot. But if they are to understand that alive they are to be honored as de-fenders of liberty, or that dead they are to be eulogized as martyrs, then, at least in the great cities, the holding of elections will be simply a farce more ridiculous than any ever presented in the theatre. It is a matter of history, it is susceptible of plain proof, it has been judicially demonstrated over and over again, that in Philadelphia the election riots and the election frauds must be attributed to a parcel of utterly degraded scoundrels (some of them in broadcloth) who have deliberately sought to maintain power by fraud and violence. Now, what are you going to do about it? Are respeciable people to be quiet, submissive, the slaves of roffians? or are they to defend their rights by the hands of har? It is perfectly to Congress calling upon them to seize this thought the President enght to a care of rights by the hands of law? It is perfeatly opportunity and to act at once. Indeed, the the younger officers, and not consult only notoricus that we have hardly had a fair elec-

imbecility? Are we to see the whole elective system absolutely swamped by a surging sea of blood? Are we fools, idiots, traitors, asses enough always to be cheated and always to pretend (for the sake of appearances) that we have not been? That is the question. In what way it may be best answered, time and circumstances must decide!

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BEST OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 22 8. DELAWARE Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, October 8, 1870. A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company will be held at the office of the said Company, in the city of Philadelphia, at 12 o'clock noon of TUESDAY, October 25, 1870, to take into consideration an acceptance of an act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An Act to Entitle the Stockholders of any Railroad Company incorporated by this Commonwealth, accepting this act, to one vote for each share of stock," approved May 20, 1865; and also to take into consideration an acceptance of an act of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act authorizing corporations to tr crease their bonded obligations and capital stock, approved December 29, 1869,

By order of the Board of Directors of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company.

F. H. WHITE, Assistant Secretary. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT HILL SAVINGS AND LOAN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thou-sand dollars, with the right to increase the same to

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WILLIAM L. JAMES. General Agent. THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through
bills of lading to interior points South and West in
connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN

LAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW OR.

LEANS, IA.

The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans direct, on Tuesday, November 1, at 8 A. M.

The JUNIATA will sail from New Orleans, via Havans, on —, October ...

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by my other route given to Mobile, and to all points on the Mississippi rives between New Orleans and St. Louis. Bed River freight reshipped at New Orleans without charge of cemmissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, October 23, at 8 A. M.

The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Satur day, October 32.

Through Bills Of Lading given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansa, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Guif Rail-

road, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by co lines. SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. O.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday,
October 29, at 6 A. M. Retuning, will leave Wilmingten Saturday, November 5.
Councets with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Com.
pany, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina
Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad
to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken
via Wilmington, at aslow rates as by any other routs.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bille
of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day
of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent. No. 180 South THIRD Street 6 15 LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK,

RATES TEN CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, FOUR CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, FOUR CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, FOUR CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT, ONE CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.

INSURANCE BY THIS LINE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages fron, metals, etc.
No accept or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cepts.

Goods forwarded to all points free of comments. SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND

Goods forwarded to all points free of commissions.
Through bilis of lading given to Wilmington, N. C.,
by the steamers of this line leaving New York tri-

weekly. For further particulars apply to JOHN F. OHL, PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES, N. B.—The regular shippers by this line will be charged the above rates all winter.
Winter rates commence December 15. 235

PHILADELPHIA, RI CHMOND PHILADELPHIA, RI CHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES
FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,
at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MAR.
KET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and
THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing
days.

Ays. THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Soaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad. Freight HANDLED BUTONOR, and taken at LOWRE RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE. No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of

ransfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier I N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. ORUWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES, Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the Sth of March,

Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to any point free of commission Freights taken on accommodating terms. Apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents, No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK,
via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the line will commence
loading on the 5th instant, leaving daily as usual.
Through in TWENTY-FOUR HOURS. Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of Ne York, North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue,
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

3 45

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETO.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, from Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizess, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick descatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest pared to execute orders with quick descatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Freasure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal fron. Forgings of all size and kinds. fron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, server Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the calabilishment free of charge, and work gustants.

the establishment free of charge, and work gua-The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for The subscribers have ample whalf does-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
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GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Manufacture Plain and Galvanized
WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers,
Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Retiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILEERT STREETS,
OF SICE AND WAREHOUSE,
SI No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

ROOFING.

R A D Y R O O F I N G.—

Can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOPS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture white undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE Y-UK TIN ROOPS WITH WELLISH AND AND TON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the market.

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