SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

THE LESSON FOR US.

From the Army and Navy Journal.

When the present war began, the French regular army was composed of 9 regiments of Guards, 100 regiments of the line, 3 of Zouaves, 20 of chasseurs, 1 of foreigners, 3 of Turcos, and 3 battalions of light infantry. Of these, there are at present 5 regiments and 3 battalions in Algeria, and 2 regiments have lately arrived in France from Rome. There are also parts of the other regiments remaining which were at depots, and which have since been consolidated or form the nucleus of new regiments. All the rest, that is to say, all the regular troops which took the field, are prisoners. Much as we have been impressed with the great disasters of Sedan and Metz, it still seems inconceivable that of all the military units composing the French army which took the field not one remains unsurrendered. The most renowned army of the world has passed completely under a foreign yoke.

Surely we should be able to draw from a lesson so tremendous something of value for our own future guidance; and America is not wanting in philosophers who are quick to discover the warning there is for us in the fate of France. First in the field is the peace party, advocating an immediate and universal disarmament; the Women's Rights advocates, under the lead of Mrs. Howe, follow next; and we have a woman's convention suggested in which such mighty resolutions are to be given forth that armies with banners are to pause in their courses. King William is to go back to Berlin, and pass his days in ordering his household, and Von Moltke shall return to till his fields. America, unhindered by foreign jealousies, is to pursue that path of greatness which needs only perpetual peace to be sure.

Turning from the dreams of theorists to the world as we find it, we discover that the real lesson for us in the overthrow of France is not that we should abolish armies, but that we should increase the efficiency of those we have. England acted upon that lesson with great promptness; and her Government workshops were applying it long before Metz surrendered. Other European nations have perhaps been less prompt in bending their energies to a new scrutiny of their military organizations, but in general their habit is to profit both by the successes and the defeats of their neighbors.

There is a general fondness in this country for talking of our "unbounded resources." This war teaches us that the largest means quickly find a limit if they are disorganized, and that a powerful nation may be helpless if it is unprepared. We are very far from being emasculated like France. We have our peace men and our peace women; but when the war comes on our Quakers fight and our women embroider the banners, yes, and urge the young men on to the field. We have no desire to quarrel with our neighbors; but a war will always be popular if we are attacked. All this martial energy is valuable if trained—next to worthless if it is untrained, and we have an active enemy. It is not pleasant to think it; but what would have been our fate in the Rebellion if we had had an enemy as prepared and energetic as Prussia? It is true that our geographical position, with Canada on the north, Mexico on the south, and our own coast on each side of us, is immensely in our favor. It is true that our policy in never interfering in the affairs of other nations, and allowing none to meddle in ours, is a policy that all our neighbors agree to with apparent heartiness. But for all that we have wars, and it is our business to carry them on successfully, creditably, and cheaply.

The backbone of a country is the character of its population; train this, and your army is ready. The experience of Europe and of ourselves, both in former and in recent times, shows that this training is not so hard a matter. It would be difficult to introduce here a system like that of Prussia, taking men from their business affairs, subjecting the citizens to disagreeable burdens of duty to the State. But at least we can do something like what England is doing. We have our volunteers, and the power of the President is ample in time of danger. Make our National Guard a trained body—trained not merely in the soldier's step, but in some of the real work of the soldier; and when we have a war, we can do more in three months of preparation than we did in the whole of 1861. If we cannot have a few weeks of real field work every year, as Prussia has, we can at least give point and interest to our existing National Guard, by encouraging the use of arms and giving a stimulus to military feeling. Congress can with great propriety, and, in our opinion, with a very successful result, offer prizes to sharpshooters, the trials to take place under the direction of Army officers. A very small sum spent in this way would produce much greater results than those believe who think that the American is utterly absorbed in making money. The little experience we had at Clifton, New Jersey, proved that competitive target practice interests a great many persons. Stimulated by a small reward, there would be an immense amount of practice all through the year, which in five years would bear the best fruit. Ten thousand dollars spent in prizes in various parts of the country would induce the expenditure of ten times that sum by the people for the purpose of practising. It is not the men who win the prizes that are alone valuable to the country in war time, but the much greater number who have failed. Those too have had instruction in one of the vital duties of the soldier; and in a country where the bounties and pensions are so high as here, the difference of the result in one day's fighting would repay all the country had spent in this sort of preparation for a generation.

THE RICKETY CONDITION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

From the results of the late election the rejoicing Democracy are beginning to count their chickens of the next Presidential hatching. If they only hold the States they have carried since 1868 the game is in their hands. And why not? Behold the rickety condition of the Republican party! Mark how it is cut up, distracted, and demoralized by side issues, disappointed office-seekers, and ambitious leaders bolting from the administration. Sumner, the pretentious Sumner, evidently regards General Grant a failure of the class of Andy Johnson; Fenton, it is clear, on account of honest Tom Murphy (Mordecai in the king's gate), is resolved upon a great revenge; the poets of the New York *Evening Post* have lost all faith in the administration and are hot upon the new party trail of free trade, while Greeley will have nothing short of a stout protective tariff; Cox, of Ohio, they say, is ripe for a revolt; Trumbull, of Illinois, is named as a cheap salt and free wool new party aspirant for the succession; Gratz Brown and Carl Schurz in their bolt on universal amnesty and "revenue reform" have revolutionized Missouri beyond recovery; blundering radical leaders have thrown away to the Ku-Klux Klan North Carolina, Alabama, and Tennessee; negro suffrage has failed to shake the Democracy in Delaware, Maryland, or Kentucky; and lastly, has not Wendell Phillips pronounced the mission of the Republican party accomplished, and the organization broken up?

Have we not here, in all these rebellious elements, the materials for a new party on "revenue reform" which will carry away from General Grant the left wing of his army, and carry in the Democratic ticket? Do we not see from the Democratic journals that Grant is a failure and a humbug of the first water—a greater failure than Louis Napoleon—an ignoramus who hardly knows his right hand from his left; a King Log, with whom the thinking men of his party have become disgusted; a small, peddling politician; or a sort of horse jockey, whose real policy is limited to the manipulation of his gangs of office-holders to secure the next Republican Convention, and to the employment of the United States army to secure his re-election? Are not the Democracy satisfied from this, their estimate of General Grant, that his popularity is gone, that he is completely used up; that Vicksburg and Appomattox Court House will no longer serve him, and that, reinforced by the "revenue reform" Republicans and disappointed office-seekers and other deserters from Grant, the Democracy, looking at the late elections, will in 1872 walk over the course and leave Grant perfectly free to retire to his tanyard at Galena or to his farm in Missouri, or to his Jersey "cottage by the sea?"

Granting all the premises in this budget of Republican blunders, we must accept these conclusions; but the premises are too sweeping. The late elections in reference to 1872 really mean nothing, except that the two parties remain substantially as they were in every State where a square fight has this year been made. Nor have these bolters against General Grant any issue upon which they can fight him under a new party organization. "Revenue reform" is a hollow device, which means in the East a squabble between importers of dry goods and hardware and home manufacturers of the same materials. The importers want the duties on imported goods removed or reduced so that they can get them cheaper to sell again, and the home manufacturers want the existing duties increased or retained in order that they may get good prices for their wares. Out West, where factories of dry goods and hardware are few, and where the consumers embrace nearly the whole population, free trade or the modification of "revenue reform" means something; but the "reform" which would satisfy the extremists of the West and Southwest, as the programme of either party, would alienate the East, from Pennsylvania to Maine, and all the districts embracing the rising manufacturing establishments of the South, from the James river to the Alabama.

In truth, however, the attempt to organize an independent "revenue reform" party has failed with the proclamation of the idea. It has not made even the respectable show of Andy Johnson's independent Philadelphia Convention Conservative party of 1866. The "revenue reform" journals concerned in the movement have come to a parley on finding that they could not swallow the Democratic party, but that the Democratic party must swallow them, and so this new party is an abortion. Then with regard to General Grant and his administration. From the universal hue and cry of the Democratic organs against him, it is manifest that they fully comprehend the fact that while he blocks the way their prospects for 1872 are very slim. Hence the efforts along the whole Democratic line to remove Grant or to weaken his position as the Republican candidate. It is an old trick, but it has never succeeded against a truly popular President; and so it will fail against Grant. From present indications he is sure of the Republican nomination by the unanimous vote of the convention of 1872, and there is nothing in the political situation to indicate that he will be defeated before the people. The people are satisfied that he is an honest President, and that he has done great things in correcting abuses, in saving money upon reduced taxations, and in the work of reducing the national debt. The country, it is true, expects something more than this, but it will suffice for the present that General Grant's administration stands indorsed by the country in the elections for the next Congress.

The Republican party is in a sickly condition, nevertheless; but those small crabs, the fiddlers, will frolic at dead low water. Nor is the Democratic party, as it stands, prepared for the Presidential battle. It has no platform, except that of hostility to General Grant and the party in power; no recognized generalissimo, no plan of operations beyond that of trusting to luck, and no idea of the Presidential battle beyond the hope that "something may turn up" from Tammany Hall—that there is something in Tammany and in her active cash capital and political machinery.

And here we begin to see something of the character and elements of the coming Presidential contest. We see that the great railway corporations are a positive political power; that the central forces of this power are in New York, and that they are in the hands of Tammany Hall. The Western Union Telegraph monopoly is fast becoming another positive political power, and it is fairly within reach of the same party influences as our leading railway corporations. These forces, railway and telegraphic, under the manipulations of Tammany, may neutralize the national banks and bondholders on the other side, and may otherwise seriously demoralize the financial machinery of the Republican party.

We expect these financial party disturbances in the fight of 1872; we look for continued gains to the Democracy South from the negro vote, as the laboring blacks are more and more drawn over to their common interests with their white employers, the Southern landholders. From the industrial relations between laborer and planter it is probable that by the year 1876 something like the old Southern Democratic balance of power will be restored; and it is also probable that by the year 1876, upon the tariff and other questions of revenue and taxation, the Democrats will be in a position that will give them valuable gains in the West. In short, while the prospects for 1872 are still decidedly in favor of General Grant, the prospect for 1876 is as clearly in favor of the Democratic party and its candidate, Hoffman, Smith, Jones or Brown.

In these estimates we have considered only the present political situation and our domestic affairs in reference to the future. But in the interval to 1872 some new issue in our foreign relations may be brought into the foreground, and as General Grant is in the field for another term, it is not likely that upon any other issue he will overlook the public sentiment of the country. From some hints thrown out by General Butler, it is possible that General Grant has "a rod in pickle" for England which, in its application, will revolutionize even the city of New York. If so, we may have something like the unanimous re-election of Monroe in the re-election of Grant, and then, in the break-up of the dominant party, we may have a regular scrub race in 1876, like that of 1824.

JENKINS AT A MURDER TRIAL.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We thought we were acquainted with Jenkins. In all of his doublings and devices, his back-door gossips and keyhole peepings, the well-worn rags of poetry and tattered quotations which he was wont to flutter in our eyes, his is the best known of all the tedious familiar figures of the newspaper world, before which he stands, something like the clown in the circus, to tempt the rabble in. We had grown too used to his practices lately to heed them; watched him without surprise, dodge after princes and Presidents, brides and murderers, run on the trail of a pure woman's reputation, and tear it to pieces as a dog the hare. But a feat of his at the recent trial of the barber Hanlon, in Philadelphia, we confess has moved us to wonder and admiration. He has out-Hugoed Hugo; the powers of fine writing can no further go. The peculiarly sensational facts of the case may have had their influence; the consideration of rape, murder, blood-money offered in open court, all at once seems to have affected our reporter as would absinthe or hashisch. He wildly seizes his pen and proceeds to convert the dirty court-room into a scene in Hades, makes a demon out of the wretched prisoner, and puts the respectable merchants and grocers who constitute the jury cheek by jowl with the Archangel Michael.

"Into the face of the Omnipotent these gentlemen," he tells us, "since the moment of their return to the court-room, did not cease to look. The dread stillness of the place intensified. A bright ray of sunshine shone upon the face of the prisoner. The floating dust revolved like a large squirrel-cage. As by a torch lighting up a dark corner of Hades, Hanlon's face was lit up. Such awaiting for the verdict was never equalled outside the pages of the savant Walter Scott. Guilty! said Mr. Judah Hart, with eyes that streamed with tears. Guilty! said Mr. Winpenny, and, though God had chosen him for his Nemesis, Mr. Winpenny made rendition of the verdict with eyes unused to public tears." Hardly have we recovered from the shock of considering the respectable Mr. Winpenny in his new role of Nemesis, than we are called upon to behold the Hon. Brewster bullying an infant and trampling upon the excoriated and still bleeding heart of a widowed mother, but are speedily relieved by being assured that "Omnipotence, in the shape of Detectives Joshua Taggart and Geo. Smith, checkmated him at every step." Philadelphians have a weakness for hereditary distinction, but the family of this wretched barber, one would naturally suppose, would be occupied at such a moment with other considerations than heraldic pride; but we learn that they were busy in clearing "from their escutcheon the shadow of the gallows tree." After the verdict was rendered, the barber himself immediately assumed the appearance of certain monsters known to Bunyan and Robert Dale Owen, and "also of the Cyclops, though not in physique." "Life, for him, had parted with most of its romance," which we think is very likely. The sun moved its sheen, considerately, so as to deposit a halo on the brow of each individual juror, as "though Justice had placed on each a coronal of gold." "The tableau was remarkably dramatic," we are told, and we have no doubt of it. Our neighbors must be as successful in their court-room spectacular effects as Fisk with his whirling legs and tulle and red lights.

Seriously, we call attention to this petty matter not to laugh at it; but because it is a sign of a great and growing evil among us. Hanlon's trial deserved attention from all thoughtful men. He was either an innocent man trapped and done to death by a gang of detectives and convicts, whose price of blood money and pardons was insured to them by a system peculiar, we hope, to Philadelphia practice, or, if guilty, his case, and that of others similar to his, call for earnest and zealous consideration of both physicians and Christians. If guilty, he was a moral maniac—a creature cast in the shape of a man, but in whose nature bestial passions had at birth hopelessly overpowered any counteracting elements of humanity. How far such men are to be held responsible, whether they are sane or insane, is a problem which demands our attention more than any other. But crime, instead of being regarded as the fatal disease of the body politic, which calls for treatment by all the wisdom and skill among us, is handed over now as a subject fit only for the reporter to play fantastic tricks over, and with which he may amuse and debase a gaping crowd.

It is useless, we know, to either jeer at or to censure the degraded idea of journalism which moulds and shapes many of the minor newspapers, the most revolting expression of which is the treatment of the daily reporters of subjects both grave and terrible, which should never reach the public eye. The men write as Harlequin dances, because they must live, and because the public prefer such writing and such dancing to better things. It is not Harlequin nor his compeers in the literary world, then, on whom we should lay the guilt or the responsibility.

THE NEW JERSEY SENATORSHIP.

From the N. Y. Sun.

There is a serene joy in the glory of a political triumph; and if its fruits could be distributed with such wise discretion as to leave no heartburnings among the victors, how delightful it would be! But there is a worm at the root of every human plant, and the laurel of victory ever pales its lustre beneath the insidious workings of the worms of jealousy and envy.

Our Republican neighbors over the river have just been rejoicing, even "with joy and singing," over such a political success as is seldom vouchsafed to them in that State of confirmed Democratic ideas and prejudices. But already there are signs of the presence of that insidious foe which causes laurels to wither, and brings a blight upon the most exuberant vegetation. The whole State, from Sussex to Cape May, is agitated over the question, Who shall be United States Senator? The award of Paris that gave the golden apple to the fascinating Venus brought such mischief through the machinations of the despised and rejected divinities, that it set a captured city in flames, and involved its people in an Iliad of woes. Let us hope that the Legislative Paris, in awarding this golden apple of the Senatorship, not indeed to the handsomest, but to the most worthy, may not bring upon the Republican citadel of New Jersey any such calamity. No doubt there are Copperhead Cassandras of the male sex who, like the Trojan prophetess, because "their ears have been licked by serpents," suppose they have the gift of foretelling future events, and who are already filling the air with predictions of Republican disaster. May the New Jersey Legislature be so governed by wisdom in their election as to avoid those dissensions and exasperations that are always pregnant with ruin to a party organization.

To do this, their choice should fall upon a man who stands high in the public regard, who towers above his fellows, and is of such commanding intellectual presence that the mere announcement of his selection will silence the mutterings of discontent and still the heartburnings of jealousy. The Republican party has such men, and in the selection of either Mr. Frelinghuysen or Mr. Cortlandt Parker will fulfill to its fullest measure this duty. The Senate is no place for illiterate retired manufacturers, whose only claim upon their party appears to be in the weight of their money bags, and who seem to be selected as the Great Mogul selected his prime ministers, by the metallic weight of their purses. Sancho Panza thought he could govern an island until he tried it, and then he was fain to retire with the wise proverb on his lips, that "no man should stretch his feet beyond his sheet." Lord Chesterfield somewhere remarks "that men are not made ridiculous from their real, but from their affected characters." A humpback is only ridiculous under a fine coat, and a limited, uncultivated intellect, when it essays to put itself in mortifying contrast with loftier intelligences. The Democratic party in New Jersey years ago made itself superlatively ridiculous when it sent to the Senate a man whose only wealth consisted in the mere accumulations of years of honest toil, and whose lack of education and culture was only made more patent by being brought into direct comparison with the brightest intellects of the age.

Both the gentlemen we have named as worthy of Senatorial honors have reached the highest honors of a profession which tasks the understanding and develops the mental faculties to the highest degree. They have both been long and prominently before the public in the political affairs of the State, and are both acknowledged by public acclaim to be able and eloquent exponents of the political creed of the party that has now secured the ascendancy in the Legislature. They are both prompt and vigorous debaters, and familiar with the duties of a Senator. One of them has already served with distinction in the national councils, and has been thought worthy to fill the highest diplomatic position abroad. Both are refined and cultivated gentlemen, adorned with all the gentle courtesies of life.

It really appears to us, looking at the whole question with an honest regard for the reputation both of the nation and the State, that out of all the candidates named the legislative choice should fall upon one of these two gentlemen. The Republicans of the New Jersey Legislature may rest assured that it is only such a selection as this that can avoid the exasperations of envy and jealousy sure to arise upon the selection of inferior men. The force of the general public accord in the eminent fitness of the choice always overwhelms and crushes out of sight the evil spirits that might be disposed to create dissension and disorder.

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N. B.—The regular shippers by this line will be charged the above rates all winter.

Winter rates commence December 15. 2 8 f

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 MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Thursday, December 1, at 8 A. M.

The JUNIATA will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Friday, December 2.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, December 3, at 8 A. M.

The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, December 3.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Tuesday, December 13, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, December 20.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, 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 as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 13 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Brussels, Saturday, Dec. 3, at 8 A. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, Dec. 10, at 2 P. M.
City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, Dec. 13, at 9 A. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, Dec. 17, at 1 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$3
To London	80	To London	36
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.!
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND 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 MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard 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 BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 13 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

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 8th 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,
4 5 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 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New 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 4f

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11s

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ROPE MANUFACTURERS

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No. 29 North WATER Street and

No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.

ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.

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READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

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 while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
2 17s No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS 12 15 tsf DIXON'S No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.