BUSINESS NOTICES.

BOYS, YOUTHS, MEN'S and Children's CLOTHING READY MADE—Finest assortment in the city; also choice stock of selected styles of Piece Goods, to be made to order.

Style, fit and workmanship of our garments surpassed by none, equaled by few.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale annulled and money refunded.

Half way between } GERHARD & CO.
Fifth and Chestnut } CORNER HALL,
Sixth streets } 518 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
AND 539 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

"Healing on its Wings!" may all who have made use of Dr. Wistar's *Balsam of Wild Cherry*, see the following: "I have used Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry in my practice, and find the product will always keep the standard remedy by them. oct26-4

LEONARD SEYBERT, INVENTOR AND Manufacturer of the celebrated Iron Pianos, has received the Prize Medal at the Worlds Great Exhibition, London, 1862. The highest prizes awarded to other makers, viz: Austria, Prussia, Russia, France, Chili, Peru, Wurtemberg, Hanover, Portugal, 1862 or 1867 with a cash

PHILADELPHIA PRIZES RECEIVED the highest award at the Paris Exposition.

DUTTON'S Warerooms, 914 Chestnut street. oct5,tf

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS at BLASIUS BROS., 806 CHESTNUT street. sel1 tf

EVENING BULLETIN.

Monday, October 26, 1868.

TO RESPECTABLE DEMOCRATS.

Will you vote to sustain the Democratic party after the facts which have now become known to every intelligent citizen of Philadelphia? You have seen abundant evidence that a wholesale manufacture of naturalization papers has been effected for fraudulent uses by the Democratic managers, and these were generally voted upon at the recent election. If you have been in doubt on this subject, the testimony already elicited by United States Marshal Murray in New York, in regard to similar manufactures there, must satisfy you.

If you again vote the Democratic ticket at the Presidential election, you necessarily endorse this gigantic fraud, by which the votes of thousands of our citizens are nullified.

You have seen the conduct of the High Sheriff of this city, in creating a posse of deputies, the majority of whom were men of the most rufflanly character, including gamblers, thieves, burglars, dog-fighters, and other disorderly characters of this and neighboring cities; by whom many peaceable citizens were intimidated and deterred from voting, and a condition of terrorism and murderous outrage maintained throughout the entire day of election, in many sections of the city.

If you again vote the Democratic ticket at the Presidential election, you necessarily identify yourself with the disgraceful scenes of the 13th of October, which were but a specimen of what may be habitually expected whenever the peace and order of Philadelphia are permanently entrusted to these "deputy sheriffs" who would necessarily form the majority of a Democratic police.

You must have learned, by this time, that the spirit of the Rebellion is not yet dead at the South. The daily mails bring the most terrible catalogue of wanton massacres, murders and outrages, committed by the Democratic party in the Southern States upon men who have been charged with no crime but love for their country. This reign of terror is spreading with fearful rapidity from one section of the South to another, until the officers of the States and National Governments can only discharge their duties at the instant peril of their lives, and peaceable settlers and citizens are either driven from their homes or compelled to defend their lives and property as best they may. These outrages are done by the moral sons of the Southern Confederacy. These men made the platform and put the candidates upon it. These men, after waging bloody war against the Government, now claim the right to possess that Government and to rule this country. Are you willing that they should do so?

If you again vote the Democratic ticket at the Presidential election, you declare your willingness to dishonor the graves of the brave men who died by hundreds, on the battlesands, resisting the insane attempts of these very men to destroy this Government. You vote for disunion and treason, and against loyalty and the Union.

You have seen the whole public career of Ulysses S. Grant. You have never known him to shrink from duty. You have never known him to seek for any promotion or any office. You have never known him to say or write a foolish thing, or to do any unworthy, narrow or mean act. You have seen him unconquerable in war and incorruptible in peace. You have seen him modest in demeanor and feeling, and resolute, sagacious and sensible in action. You have found him honest in his administrations, wise in his selection of agents, impartial in his distribution of favors, independent in all his decisions. You know him as the victor in the great battles of the war, and the final destroyer of the Rebellion. You know that his course as the President of the United States will be shaped by that true maxim of the true soldier, "Let us have Peace!" Has Seymour any such record as this?

If you again vote the Democratic ticket at the Presidential election, you declare your disregard for the noble qualities and the great public services of General Grant, and your preference for a man who, to say the very least, occupied a most equivocal position throughout the most perilous periods of the country's history.

There are yet, here and there, respectable, honest men within the ranks of the Democratic party, who are only there because they have not given due thought to these considerations. They are early out of place. Old party habit and prejudice should yield before the pressure of the grave arguments now presented to the minds of such men. The rights of every lawful citizen; the peace and honor of our own city; the duty every good man owes to the country at large; the debt of gratitude to the men who have died that this nation might live, and to the Great Captain who carried out the Rebellion,—a debt which can never be fully paid;—all these appeal to the quiet, thinking, earnest, decent minority of the Democratic party, to give their hearty, generous support to General Grant at the coming election. Leave to High Sheriff Lyle and his vagabond crew of ruffians, deputies, and to Mr. Wallace and his schemes of fraud, the dubious honors of rifling the battles of a party that has made for itself such a record, and do not suffer yourselves to be dragged down to the low level which they have found.

BEVERDY JOHNSON.

One of the first acts of General Grant's administration should be the recall of Mr. Beverdy Johnson from the Court of St. James, and the substitution of a thoroughly loyal man, who will correctly represent the American people, and who will have a clear perception of the proprieties of his diplomatic position. Mr. Johnson, thus far, has only brought discredit upon himself and upon his country, and has made himself the object of ridicule and contempt. It was a suspicious circumstance that his nomination to the mission was hailed with delight by the English journals most inimical to the United States, and we were not less inclined to question the wisdom of his appointment when we found that Mr. Johnson had been received with the greatest enthusiasm by the very men who had been conspicuous in their hatred of this country. Even if he had been at all disposed to accept courtesies from such persons, it would have been in good taste to have waited until he had been recognized in his official capacity by the government to which he was accredited. But he had no such delicate sense of propriety. He accepted invitations from all manner of associations and individuals, and was dined, wined, addressed, flattered, insulted and enticed into saying foolish things in half the towns in the kingdom before he presented his credentials.

But his conduct has not been more commendable since his reception by Lord Stanley. The crowning act of this fool's play occurred on Friday last, when Mr. Johnson dined with the American Chamber of Commerce in Liverpool, and made a speech which surpassed all that preceded it in silliness and untruth. He felt assured that the people of Liverpool and of all England had a warm feeling of friendship for the United States; that Americans had forgotten and forgiven whatever little injuries had been done them, and whatever differences existed between the two nations; and then he proceeded to dilate, in the old vein, about the kinship of the people, the very great wickedness involved in their fighting each other, and the utter impossibility of another war.

It is nearly time there was an end of this kind of talk. It is falsehood, and it is libel upon the American people. Whatever relationship may exist between the two countries, however much England may be our "mother," and whatever may be the influence of a common language and literature, it is useless to deny that we do not love England and that she does not love us. Ever since the creation of this Government we have been quarrelling, upon one pretext or another, with the English people. They have never lost an opportunity in their books, their newspapers and their Parliament, to ridicule, malign, misrepresent and abuse us; and their Government has eagerly seized the slightest occasion to annoy and harrass us. When we were in the agony of the most awful strife that ever held in its issue the fate of a free people, and when with strained and tense muscles we wrestled with a desperate and mortal foe, Englishmen exulted over the prospect of our downfall, and by an eager recognition of the belligerent rights of our enemy, by moral support and by material aid, encouraged that enemy to sturdier efforts to effect our destruction. The American people have not forgotten and forgiven that meanest of all acts, the Alabama Claims Bill. And in the presence of such a national sentiment, it is wanton misrepresentation to talk prettily about affections and fraternal feelings. We do not like the British nation; we acknowledge no ties of sympathy and affection, and we would not trust any Government they will ever have. They would destroy this Union now, if they knew how, and dared to undertake it. Their present profier of friendship is the offspring of their fear and of their desire to escape payment of the just claims which, as they well know, we are able to enforce.

But there is another and a stronger reason why such assidunous attentions are paid to Reverdy Johnson. He is a Southerner, and who died by hundreds, at Antietam, Mr. Adams represented his country ably and well, but he was neglected, because he was a thoroughly loyal man. Mr. Burlingame is ridiculed and abused, as well for the reason that he is a loyal American, as because he has won honors which have excited British jealousy. But Mr. Johnson, neglecting men like John Bright and Thomas Hughes, is the congenial companion of those Englishmen who sustained the Confederacy which, without that assistance, would not have lived two years. He dined with the foul-mouthed Roebuck, who was our bitterest reviler during the war; and when Roebuck, who had described the North as "base, corrupt, cowardly and cruel," further insulted our people in the presence of their Minister, Mr. Johnson displayed his patriotism by calling this blackguard his friend.

The American Chamber of Commerce, whose guest our representative was on Friday, is composed of Liverpool merchants, and is said to comprise among its members the men who fitted out the blockade runners which traded with our Southern ports, and who built the pirates which destroyed our commerce and killed our sailors. Mr. Johnson accepted their hospitality in the name of the American people, and as their representative shook hands with Mr. Laird, the man who built the *Alabama*, and who is the prime cause of the quarrel which exists now between the two countries, and which Mr. Johnson was commissioned to settle.

It is not pretended that these men are penitent, or that they have any regret for the injuries inflicted upon this country. They hate us as fiercely as they ever did, and they regrade Reverdy Johnson, if they did not perceive him to be a champion of the "lost cause," and a man who cares less for his country's honor, than for the gratification of his personal vanity, and the welfare of his political associates. The American people expected much of him when he entered upon his duties. They know him now to be a weak and foolish old man, whose recall is demanded by every consideration of interest and honor.

THE LAST WEEK.

One week remains before the great campaign of 1868 closes. It should be a week of ceaseless activity on the part of the friends of General Grant. The enemy is not idle. He will make another desperate push on Tuesday next, and our friends must be ready to meet him at every point. The same fraudulent scheme of colonization will be attempted, and always the proper authorities have the numbers, names, and temporary residences of some of these imported gangs. The same illegal naturalization papers will be offered again at the polls. And the same "repeaters" will do what they can to duplicate false votes.

To-night the various Ward organizations will meet in their respective Election Divisions, for the purpose of thorough organization and canvassing. This work was admirably well done in some localities, but not so well in others. But there can be a general attendance at these meetings to-night. Let our young men take hold of this week's work with a vigorous determination to make it tell on the result next Tuesday. It is the last grand move upon the works of the enemy, and remember that Sheridan leads the van with his ringing battle-cry: "EVERY MAN WHO LOVES HIS COUNTRY SHOULD VOTE FOR GRANT."

When Mr. Welsh took the floor of the Episcopal Convention on Saturday and brought the subject of Episcopal Rebels and chewing on the carpet, it was undoubtedly the proper thing for Mr. Ruggles to lay the matter aside and move to adjourn. We hold that an Episcopal clergyman or eminent Episcopal lay-delegate has as good a right to chew tobacco and to expectorate on a Brussels carpet in a church or in a gentleman's parlor, as any other man. If the ladies and gentlemen who occupy the pews of the Church of the Transfiguration do not like to have their private property defiled by these high dignitaries, they should take up their carpets and remove their cushions and hassocks, and go elsewhere to church until the Convention adjourns. What is the use of being sent to a General Convention if such restrictions as these are to be imposed?

We are sorry that this attack has been made upon the personal privileges of the Episcopal clergy and laity. The delegations are seated each in pews specially assigned to them; and if those who have thus had their right as American citizens to use chewing pews as bar-room floors, assailed, will send us their names, or the names of their dioceses, we will gladly publish them and so rally to their support the great tobacco-chewing interest of the Church.

Bring up the stragglers!

Some of the very best work that can be done this week is to prepare, in each precinct, a list of the Republicans who did not vote at the late election, and to make a careful canvass of that list, before next Tuesday.

It is estimated that thirty-five hundred Republicans did not vote. Of this number, a large portion is made up of absentees, for there are many who do not return to their town residences before November. But there were enough Republicans who might have voted and who did not do so, to have turned the result of the late election, and to have saved us the vexatious delays and the heavy expenses of contesting the seats which have been unseatedly held by the frauds of the Democracy. Most of this vote can be brought out next week, if our friends will bestir themselves during the week and on election day. Many of these non-voting Republicans are easy-going, half-indifferent gentlemen, who only need to be reminded, personally, of their duty, to come out and perform it. Let every straggler be brought up to the polls, and it will make a marked difference in General Grant's majority.

Seymour on the stump and Andrew Johnson backing him up with stump letters form a dignified spectacle for the country. General Scott wrote two or three little apologies for not speaking after his nomination, and General Scott was dreadfully beaten. No Presidential candidate has ever yet condescended to take the stump, the statement that Mr. Douglas did so being erroneous. And certainly no President ever took to writing campaign documents from the White House, until the present unfortunate incumbent so degraded himself and his office. The Democratic party has no cause to complain of these unseemly exhibitions of Democratic weakness and terror; but, as American citizens, it is not easy to look on and see American citizenship so dishonored without a blush of shame. Gen. Blair is, perhaps, past blushing for, and Seymour and Johnson will soon be forgotten.

The Ward organizations should prepare for every precinct in the city a separate list of the Republican voters, including those who did not vote at the late election. Such lists can easily be made from the ward-books and other sources, and would be of great service during the day of election in bringing out the full vote. Those who did not vote at the late election should have some distinguishing mark on the list, and the whole list should be checked off simultaneously with the window-book.

Our friends have their eyes on some of the nests of colonizers who have already been accommodated with quarters in several of the Wards. There is no use of watching these fellows, without "scotching" them, too. The true plan is to arrest the first man of these rascals who presents himself at any poll, and lock him up. Prompt examples of this sort, made early in the day, will serve to deter their fellows from trying the same experiment.

The next Union League meeting will be held at Concert Hall, to-morrow evening, when R. Stockett Matthews, Esq., of Maryland will deliver an address. Mr. Matthews is too well known, as one of the most brilliant in the galaxy of Republican orators, to need more than the mere announcement of his name to crowd Concert Hall to its utmost capacity.

CLOTHING.

None but Well Made Garments

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FALL GOODS.

EDWARD P. KELLY,

TAILOR,

S. E. Cor. Chestnut and Seventh Streets.

What Went With the Leaters.

There is a young lady in Cincinnati, who has a beau.

The beau is a nice young man, and write letters to her.

In exchange for which, she writes letters to the nice young man.

She kept the nice young man's letters in a safe place, in her trunk.

But she doesn't keep them now, any more, for the reason that

And this is the manner in which they departed:

She left her trunk open, the other day. Her little brother, Jim, had the handle of the lower of the trunk. He stood at the corner of the street, with the handle. And he handed the letters out, one so each passer by, until the whole bundle was gone.

The way they found it out was that Jim handed one of the letters to the nice young man's cousin, who brought it to headquarters.

The moral of this beautiful story is that Jim was spanked and put to bed, instead of being presented with a nice, new suit of clothes from ROCKHILL & WILSONS.

All good boys, nice young men, and people of the male persuasion generally, are crowding this Fall, to buy clothes at the

Great Brown Hall

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ROCKHILL & WILSON

603 and 605 Chestnut Street.

THIS CARD IS GOOD FOR TWO DOLLARS

CUT THIS OUT.

This Card will be good for Two Dollars in part payment for all cash purchases of ready-made clothing, amounting to Twenty Dollars or more.

CHARLES STOKES & CO.,
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MARY B. CONWAY,

LADIES' DRESS FURNISHING AND SHOPPING EMPORIUM,

31 South Sixteenth Street,

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Ladies from any part of the country can avail themselves of the services of a lady, who will attend to all the duties of a Shopper, such as Purchasing Dress Goods, Shoes, Under Clothing, Mourning Suits, Wedding Trousseaus, Trunks, Travelling Dresses, Cloaks, Shawls, Corsets, Clothing, Infants' Wardrobes, Gentlemen's Linen, &c. Having a thorough knowledge of the business, and being assisted by the best of Dressmakers, I feel confident that my patrons will receive satisfactory results as to the style and fashionable character of the articles purchased. Ladies visiting the city should not fail to call and have their measures taken for any article required.

Refers, by permission, to

MR. J. M. HAPLIGH,
Corner of Chestnut and Tenth Streets.
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WANTED—A SMALL FEW, HALF OF A horse; cheap for two seals in Church of the Holy Trinity.

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CWM SCUTTLES OF GALVANIZED IRON Tubs, Pickers Shovels, Forgs, Hacker Scoops, Stoveslides, Ash Sifters, Sink Strainers, Door Mats, Mortar Boxes, Hod Hoists, Tubs, Wringer, or Dover, Scissors, at THOMAS & SHAW'S, No. 804 Chestnut street, below Eighth.

CARPET STRETCHERS, BY WHICH YOUR CARPET may be laid tight and durably, enter quality of Carpet Tacks and Tack Lifters, and various qualities of Hammers, for sale by HOPE, SHAW & CO., 412 Market (Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth.

PAPER HANGINGS, 12½ CTS. THOUSAND, PEAR, Apple, Cherry, Quince and Gardenia, with, the Paper Hanger's Guide, and Decorator, by mail, Receiver, N. Y. Catalogue gratis. oct26 2t

COMPOUND CHARCOAL BISCUIT.

FOR DYSPEPSIA.

These are composed of fine Willow Charcoal, combined with other articles of well-known efficacy, in the form of Bran Biscuit, by which means medicine generally disagreeable to the taste is rendered palatable, and the most valuable results obtained in DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, DEATH, ACIDITY, NAUSEA, EHUCTATIONS, CONSTIPATION, FLATULENCY, and all DISEASES of the STOMACH and BOWELS. Prepared by Dr. ROBERTS, Apothecary, 1868.—GET YOUR HAIR CUT AT EQUITY SA-loon, 1868—Ladies' and Children's Cutting a specialty. Shave and Shampoo, 1868. Entrance 1868 Ridge avenue. Open Sunday morning. No. 1868 Exchange place.

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MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED UPON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATE, CLOTHING, &c. 84 GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT. OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE, Corner of Second and Spruce streets.

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J. J. MCCALLUM,
Below Third and Walnut streets.

INDIA RUBBER MACHINE BELTING STEAM Packing Hose, &c.

Engineers and Builders will find a full assortment of Goodyear's Patent Vulcanized Rubber Belting, Packing Hose, &c., at the Manufacturer's Headquarters.

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706 Chestnut street.

N. B.—We have now on hand a large lot of Belting of all widths, which we offer at 50 cents per foot, being one-third less than regular prices. oct1 3m

ISAAC NATHANS, AUCTIONEER, N. E. CORNER Fourth and Spruce streets. Sales of Household Furniture every evening, either private sales, or at auction, at the store. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. ☞ Establishment for the purchase and sale of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Clothing, Furniture, Carpets, &c. ☞ Highest cash prices allowed. oct1 1m

CARDINES.—100 CASES, HALF QUARTER BOXES, for sale by JOS. H. BUSHER, 106 South Delaware avenue.

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THE ATLANTIC ALMANAC

FOR 1869

EDITED BY DONALD G. MITCHELL.

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Prefaced by a brief and reflective essay, making the apparently most remote and unlike subjects cluster around the Calendar, entitled "Days and Seasons," Donald G. Mitchell, in "The Market-Place," is just received. Generous in dimensions, and rich in illustration, it comes from the press with all the necessary attributes of a perfect almanac, and adds to these by our best talents its literary matter contributed by such writers as Harriet Prescott Spofford, Mrs. Stowe, the Hayes, Jay, Francis Parkman, Dr. Joseph P. Thompson, Dr. Holmes, Lowell, Whittier, Longfellow, Bayard Taylor, Charles E. Norton, Charles Eliot Norton, Lucy Larcom, a chronology of true literary and artistic effects, expressing in ability and interest that which we have been accustomed to see in the more pretentious "Annuals," or "Keepsakes" of Europe. This is the paragon of Almanacs.

Also, just ready,

"My Garden Acquaintance," by Lowell, is an exquisite little prose miscellany, sure to take its place in the first rank of the writer's most felicitous productions. Holmes's "Soundings from the Atlantic," a series of papers on Science, Art, Literature, and Life, by the Author of "Elsie Venner," "Round the World in a Hack," by Mrs. E. K. Stoddard, "Sketches of Travel," by Bayard Taylor, "Sunshine and Shadow in Morocco," by Dr. Thompson, and "Dr. Hale's Century contribution, a compact paper on "The Middle Ages," are ready, and will be followed by "Dr. Holland's Home Ballads," "Lowell's Poem, Ballad of Dunkirk," "Curtis's Common Garden Flowers," Mrs. Stowe's sketch of the Queen Bee, "Whittier's Poem, Snow Bound," "Longfellow's New Poem," Dr. J. P. Thompson's recent "The Holy and Pathetic Land," "Dr. Holmes's Poem, Ballad of the Oldest Inhabitant," "Mitchell's Dr. Dwight's Sermon," "Dr. Holmes's Sketch of Dr. Kane," "Lowell's Poem, Ballad of Sir Launfal," "Whittier's Poem, Ballad of Tauler," "Longfellow's Poem, Ballad of Lady Wentworth," "Curtis's Poem, Ballad of Lucy Gray," "Mrs. Stowe's Sketch of Lady Byron