THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH .- PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1866.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Pennsylvania.

From the Tribune

2

The debatable ground in Pennsylvania, so far as respects Congress, will doubtless be in the following districts, which, having the smallest majorities, may be fairly regarded as in doubt :-

V. Philadelphia and Bucks (Thayer's), 278 Union majority. X. Schuylkill county, etc. (Stronse's), 475

Democratic majority. XII. Luzerne, etc. (Dennison's), 515 Demo-

cratic majority. XIV. Dauphin, etc. (Miller's), 527 Union ma-

XVI. Adams and Bedford (Koontz's), 68 Union

majority, XXI. Fayette District (Dawson's), 125 Democratic majority.

Out of these five districts, the Republicans have three majorities, the weakest of all being that of General Kooniz.

The Fifth District, which is composed of the Twenty-second, Twenty-third, and Twenty-filth wards of Philadelphia, and Bucks county, is now represented by M. Russell Thayer, who has declined a renomination. This district now puts forward Colonel Caleb N. Taylor, who received the nomination in convention over Colonel Barton H. Jenks and General Ely. Colonel Taylor is a farmer of wealth, education, and popularity, and announces himself a radical opponent of the President, and an advocate of liberty to all men. The Democrats have nominated Henry P. Ross, a veteran Copperhead, who believes the South right and the North wrong, and who was accordingly defeated by Russell Thaver in 1864. The district was formerly Democratic, but the establishment of manufactories owned by popular Republicans-Colonel Jenks, principally-has, no doubt, a Republican majority. aided to secare Th contest in this district will be lought on the square issue, and a victory on the Union side will be a strong test of the unpopularity of the President's policy.

The Teuth District, composed of Lebanon and Schuylkill counties, is now represented by Myer Strouse, an intense Copperhead, but an intellectual cipher in Congress. He has been dismissed by his constituents to make way for Dr. C. D. Gloninger, a German physician. His opponent on the Union side is General H. L. Cake, an intelligent soldier, who owns both property and laurels, and will make a good fight. In 1850, part of Northumberland and the whole of chuylkill county constituted the Eleventa Dis trict, and elected the Hon, James H. Camobelt our present Minister to Sweden, by the small majority of 349. Since the reapportionment, Lebanon and Schuylkill, which now comprise the Tenth District, have given a diminishing Democratic majority. In 1882, Strouse beat Campbell by 721 votes: but his last majority was only 475. General Hurranft, the Union candidate in 1865 for State Auditor, carried the District by a majority of 312. This year it is doubtful whether the Democratic majority in Schuylkill county will exceed 1100, white Lebanon county promises 1600 for Cake-sufficient to elect him if he gets it.

The Twelfth District embraces Luzerne and Susquehanna counties, in North Pennsylvania, and is represented by Charles Dennison, a Democrat, Susquehanna is an agricultural county, largely Republican, and with Bradford Democrat. and Troga formerly made up the Fourteenth District, which in 1860 elected the Hon. Galusha A. Grow, Luzerne, lying south of it, is a coal country, heavily Democratic. James Archi-bald, a manufacturer of Scranton, an early Re-publican, and a man of ability and character. as been selected by the Unionists to overcon

advanced in support of the Constitutional amendment now before the States have become "satisfied that its prompt adoption is the only course left to head off the radicals and speedily restore the rebeliious States to their proper posi-tion in the Union;" that among those who have embraced this opinion are "the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Attorney-General and General Grant;" that Postmaster-General Randall has been profoundly impressed with the teachings of the Maine election, as suggested in recent Heraid editorials; and that if in the coming Northern State elections, including New York, the popular verdict shalt support the judgment of Maine, the President himsel(is prepared, without more ado, to accept and to advise the South to accept the proposed Constitutional

This, then, is the position of President Johnson at this cruis. It is the position of a states-man who wisely stands ready to shape his policy to the pressure of events, the drift of public opinion, and the advantaces which may thus be dered him in taking a new departure. We perceive, however, that in a late editorial of a Washington journal in justification of the President's opposition to the aforesaid amendments, it is contended that he has never committed atmself to its condition of universal negro suffrage, nor to its alternative of "taking from the South all representation of the negroes." We think, however, that in regard to this section of the amendment, as to all the others, the President stands sofficiently committed to the princaple involved to claum it as covering one of his

own recommendation In the New York Herald of January 28 we find in a telegraphic despatch from Washington an evidently authorized report of a conversation which took place the day before hetween the "President and a distinguished Senator." In the course of this conversation on the general question of Constitutional amendments, the Pres dent, alter expressing his fears that such amendments might be carried too far, suggested the following as probably sufficient to meet the necessities of the day :--

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within the Union according to the number of qualified voters in each State

Direct faxes shall be apportioned among the evenal States which may be included within the Union according to the ratio of all taxable property each State.

The second branch of this proposition may here be dismissed, for the first covers our case. The reporter of this interesting conversation rocs on to say that "such an amendment, the President also suggested, would remove from longress all issues in reference to the political equality of the races;" that "it would leave the States to determine ab olutely the qualideation of their own volers with regard to color; and hus the number of representatives to which would be entitled in Congress would nev depend upon the number upon which they con-ferred the right of suffrage." These are the President's words on the occasion referred to; and we simply submit that the amendment subequently adopted by Congress covers his own proposition and his argument in reference to subrage and representation. In fact, he has a good claim, as the original proposer, in some shape or other, to every condition of the amendment now awalting its ratification by the States.

On the 31st day of January, this reported conversation of "a distinguished Senator with the President" entered into the House depate on reconstruction. Mr. Stevens, of Pennsyl-vania, in the progress of this debate characterized the report of said conversation as "the roclamation, the command of the President of the United States, made and put forth by his authority," and "in direct violation of the pririleges of this body;" that if "made in that way a few centuries ago to Parliament by a British king, it would have cost him his head;" ut that "we (meaning Congress) are tolerant " usurpation and abuse of power." Thus we find that the rupture between the radicals and the President was made by Stevens upon this proposition of the President touching suffrage and representation, which finally, in spite of Stevens, and all his efforts to detect if, became part and parcel of the reconstruction plan of ongress

With the facts and the evidence thus before us that the Constitutional amendment passed by Congress is not the plan of the radicals, out is substantially, from first to last, the Presinent's plan it is clearly not only his policy but his right so to claim and urge it upon the Southern States for their ratification, upon the broad ground that is their shoriest and their only safe and easy road to a speedy restoration to Congress.

is unanimously hostile to Southern rights, the South would be as powerless in Congress as it is out of it. The pretended advantages of imnediate ratification are therefore intile and hollow.

The assertion that the excluded States will have to come to this at last is not well sup-ported. If the ten excluded States stand united amendment cannot be forced upon them until the number of States la increased to True, a few years may suffice to make orty. this addition; but Kentucky and Maryland will equally decline to ratify, as the amendment would also reduce their weight in Con-gress. Instead of ten non-ratifying States there will, therefore, be twelve; which would require the whole number of States to be increased to carried, which will not be in this generation. Nor is it suppo-able that a great part of the white population of Missouri will be perma-nently excluded, as at present, from their political rights. As Missouri is not a negro-sudrage State, the party in power may not choose to hasten its downtall by ratifying the amendment.

In that case, there would be thirteen non-ratifying States, and thirteen can postpone the adoption of the amendment until the number of States is increased to fitty-two, which is a greater number of States than we are ever likely to have-the Territories being only nine, and the present thirty-six States being sixteen less than lifty-two. Even when the whole seven Terri-tories shall have become States, eleven nonratifying States will suffice to defeat the amendment. So far is it from being true that e amendment must prevail at last, if the South shall steadily resist it.

Even if the South were willing to purchase admission by surrendering a part of its representatives, it has no assurance that it could be admitted by making the sacrifice. Congress has told the Southern States nothing of the kind, and they would be foolish to pay the price without a pledge from this slippery Congress that it would not be paid in vain. The journals which are obtruding their advice to ratify at once would be better employed in advising Congress to furnish such a pledge. Until this is done, the advice, if ever so reasonable in itself, is premature.

Will the trio of Republican journals which are urging immediate ratification by the Southern States, tell us what course they propose to take if those States persistently stand out, and insist on their constitutional rights?

The Political Canvass-The Drift of Pub-From the Times.

It is very evident that the public mind dreads the renewed ascendancy of the Democratic party more than it does the continued exclusion of the Southern States. While it regards the latter as a temporary inconvenience, involving no important or lasting consequences, it looks upon the former as fall of permanent peril to the country. Perhaps, too, a sentiment of justice has quite as much to do with this feeling as any distinct for boding of specific evils. What the Democratic party would do if fully reinstated in power-by what definite action it would damage the future of the nation-those who dread it most might not be able to say. But there is no difficulty whatever in feeling that the party which opposed the Government during the war ought not to assume control of it when the war is over. The instinct of the country i that those who stood by it during its time of peril should have charge of its fortunes when

the danger has passed. This sentiment underlies the resolute resist ance of the people to the struggle of the Democratic party for a renewal of power. All other issues are overlooked. Nobody stops to discuss uestions of constitutional law or to canvass the chances of another war. The right of representation-the scope of the power conferred upon Congress- the effect of hostile legislation upon public sentiment in the Southern States, these and other topics of grave importance are dismissed, as having nothing to do with the immediate issues to be first decided. They are postponed to some more convenient season. The North feels conscious of its power to crush opposition, and to insist upon such measures as it deems essential to the public good.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGH-WAYS-office, FIFTH Street, west side, below Chesnut

WAYS-Office, FIFTH Street, west side, below Cheanut. PHILADELFHIA, September 26, 1865. Sealed Proposais will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highwars, until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 24th inst., for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Green street, rong Eighbeach fo Ning-teenth street to be built of briek, eltcular in form, with a clear inside diameter of two feet six inches, with and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the contractor shall state bills prepared against the property fronting on said sever. to the amount of one dollar and twenty five ents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as payment in unit without recourse to the city. All bidders are fluxited to be present at the time and pace of opening the said proposals. — and broposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by or-lineace of May 25, 1869. — The two days after the work is awarded he will be deter the difference bolween his old and the next higher with a celling rank will be head at the Department of Sur-

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to. W. SMEDLEY, 924 31 Chief Commissionet of Highways.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGH 1 AF

WAYS-Office west aide of FIFTH Street, be on Chesnut

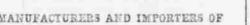
WAYS-Office west side of FIFTH Street, be ow Chesnut. PHILADELPHIA. September 20, 1866. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. Seeled Proponals will be received at the Office of the Office Commissioner of highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 24th fust, ier the construction of a Sever on the line of Mount vernon street. from renth to be total the of Mount vernon street. The understanding to be that here of Mount vernor, the understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewor to the linear toot of iront on each side of the street as so much case paid, the balance to be be all by the clift. The index main of the lower be all by the clift. The openities and mountoles as may be directed by the Chief Lagmeer and Surreyor. The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewor to the linear toot of iront on each side of the street as so much case paid, the balance to be be all by the clift. The openities and proposals — All bilders are invited to be present at the time and piece of openities and proposals — Each proposal will be necempanied by a certificate this about has been filed in the Law Hepartment, as directed by oralized he will be deemed as declin-ing, and will be hed liable on his bond for the difference Letween his bid and the next higher bil. — Recrifted toms may be hall at the Department of Sur-veys, which will be street paid to the Street of Highways. — Wester the ANNUAL MEETING OF THE

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CRESCENT CITY OL. COMPARY will be held at their office. No 258 S. THIRD Street. on TUREDAY, October 9, at 12 o'clock, noon,

or the election of officers. 9 20 171* M. BUZBY, Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE THE BEST IN THE WORLD. Harmless reliable, instantancous, the only perfect dye. No disaption them in a ridiculous tints, but trace to nature, brack or brown. GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A BATCHELOR. ALSO Recerctating Extract of all lefteurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness, sold by all bruggists, Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N.Y. 335 JUST PUBLISHED. 0gg By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetleth Edition of theur FOUR LECTURES. entitled-PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE. To be had nee, for four stamps by addressing Secre-tary New York Museum of Ana-omy, 863 No. 618 I, ROADWAY, New York. GLEN ECHO MILLS. CERMANTOWN.

MCCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN.



GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSELS. BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.)

WABILINGTON, D. C., Soptember 15, 1860 The Navy Department will offer at Public Auction the following named vessels:-AI THE UNIL D STAIES NAVY YARD, BO3-TON. ON THE 2D OF OCIOBER, AT 12 O'CLOCK M. The John Adams, sailing sloop-of-war, of 700 tons,

The Vincennes, sailing sloop-of-war, of 790 tons,

The Fearnot, sailing ship, of 1012 tons, old mea-

The irefoll, screw steamer, of 370 tons, old mea-The Port Royal, paddle steamer, of 805 tons, old

measurement (hull only). He Pontosus, paddle steamer, of 974 tons, old measurement (hull only). AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, NEW YOFK, ON THE 578 OF OCTOBER, AT 1 OCTOBER, AT 1

O'CLOCK M. The Pampero, sailing ship, of 1875 tons, old measurement.

The South Carolina, scrow steamer, of 1165 tons, old measurement (of iron). The hibiscus, screw steamer, of 406 tons, old mea-

surement. The Spirea, screw steamer, of 405 tons, old mea-

The Marigold, screw steamer, of 115 tons, old men-The Dumbarton, paddle steamer, of 636 tons, old

mensurement (of iron) The Pontine, puddle steamer, of 974 tons, old mea-

urement. The losco, paddle steamer, of 974 tons, old measurement. The Sebago, paddle steamer, of 882 tons, old mea-

surement. The intonia, paddle steamer, of 202 tons, old mea

The Octorara, paddle steamer, of 974 tons, old mea-

AT THE UNITED S (ATESNAVY YARD, PHILA-DELI HIA, ON THE 9TE OF OCTOBER, AT 12

The St. L. uis, sailing sloop-of-war, of 700 tons, old

neasurement. The Princeton, receiving ship, of 990 tons, old measurement.

The Clymatis, screw steamer, of 296 tons, old measurement.

The Althea, screw steamer, of 72 tons, old measurement

The Kineo, screw steamer, of 507 tons, old measurement. The Cimarron, paddle steamer, of 860 tons, old

measurement, The Hornet, paddte steamer, of 838 ton*, o:d

measurement (of iron). The Boxer, pudd e steamer, of 491 tons, old measurement (of mon). These vessels and their inventories can be ex-

am ned at any time, ou application to the com-mandants of the respective Navy Yards. Iwenty per centum of the amount of the pur-chase money must be deposited the day of the sale,

and the remainder must be paid and the vessel re-moved irom the Navy Yard within two weeks from

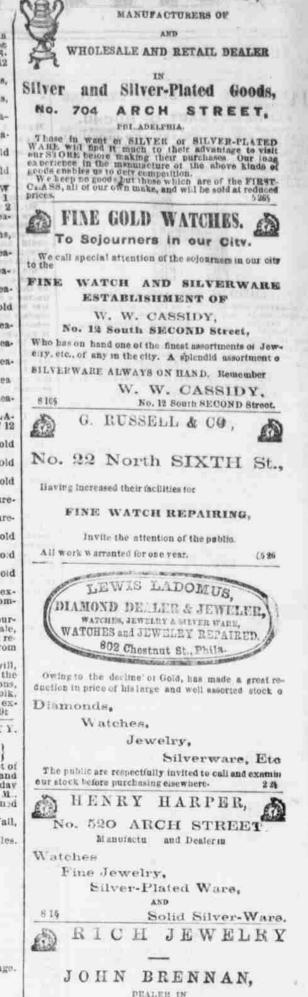
the day of sale. The Bureau of Construction and Repair will, until the 10th of October, receive tunders for the putchase of the sloop-of-war "Date," of 566 tons, how lying at the United States Navy Yard, Sortoik, Va., where the vessel and the inventory can be ex-amined. 917 mwf9t

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY

CFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, New YORK, september 22 1866. } Will be sold at Fublic Auction at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner of Laight and Washington streets, New York city, on the 2d day of October, 1856, commencing at 11 o'clock A M., certain quartities of non-regulation and condemnad clothing and equipage consisting of say about-4.000 nonnos more or less of rents. Hest utal, Wall 4 000 ponnes, more or less, of Tents, Hospital, Wall, Common, and Stoley. 279 Rospital fents, 131 Hospital Tent Files. 52 Wall Tents, 59 Wall Tent Files. 50 Common Tents. 59 Wall Tent Files. 60 Common Tents. 886 Leather Gasters.

680 Forage Caps. 20 000 Cap Covers

7.800 canteens. 60 Axes. 45 Axe Handles. S07 Hog-km Gaiters. 20 000 Cap Covers 283 S bley ient Stoves, 2,700 Leather Stoves, 1,116 Great Coat Straps 34 Musicians' Frock Lot of Brass articues. 815



WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

BOWMAN & LEONARD,

the 515 majority of Dennison, a result by no means impossible. In 1862, Dennison defeated Grow in this District by 1761 majority; but in 1864 Judge Winthrop W. Ketcham-a popular Republican, named once or twice for United States Senator and Governor-made a thorough canvass, and lessened Dennison's majority to 515 votes. General Hartrauit, the Union candidate for State Auditor, carried the District in 1865 by 530 majority. So there is hope for a radical victory in October. The Fourteenth District includes Dauphin,

Joniata, Northumberland, Snyder, and Union counties. The fluctuating politics of Harris-burg, the capital of the State and the centre of Dauphin county, make or unmake this discrict which was lost four years ago by the Republicans, their candidate, Patterson, running far below the Union State ticket majority of 201, but regained by the present representative, George F. Miller, who carried it by 527 majority, the State ticket receiving 1219 majority. In 1865 General Hartranti carried the district by the extraordinary majority of 2038. Mr. Miller is a good worker in Congress, and our figures conclusively show the strength of his chances in a second election on the sale basis of 527 pre-

The Sixteenth District, which takes in Adams, Bedford, Franklin, Fulton, and Somerset coun-ties, gave General Koontz, the Union candidate, only 68 majority in 1864, and, more than any other district in the State, may be regarded doubtful. Chambersburg and Gettysburg are in this district, but the stern experience of war has not sufficed to convert its inveterate and too numerous Copperheads. The present Clerk of the House, Edward McPherson, representative of a portion of this district under a former ap-portionment, ran against A. H. Conroth, the Democratic candidate in 1862, and was defeated by 537 votes. But Governor Curtin, in 1863, had 739 majority in the district; and in 1864 General Koontz obtained his seat in Congress over Corfroth by 68 votes. The Democrats have taken up J. McDowell Sharpe, their strongest man, to contest the ground with General Koontz this year, but as the district gave General Hartranft a majority of 956 in 1865, he is not likely to be successful on the unpopularity of the President's platform.

In the Twenty-first District, represented by John L. Dawson, Democrat, the Hon, John Covode is running against Hugh H. Weir. It is composed of Fayette, Indiana, and Westmore-land counties, and contains the home of Senator Cowan, in the latter county. Governor Curtin had a majority in the district in 1863 of 219; in 1864 Fuller contested the election with Dawson; and in 1865, General Hartranit won a majority of 524 for the Union party. It is, therefore, a field that may be be won. Of the Union candi-date it is needless to speak. His services in Congress are well known, and he lost a gallant son in the war. He is personally popular.

On the whole, we can count but one district where the Republican-Union ticket is likely to lose, and two or three wherein there is a good promise of gain,

The President and His]Cabinet on the Constitutional Amendment.

From the Herald. The very remarkable and important disclosures which we published on Monday in a Washington letter to the editor of this journal, touching the views of the President and his Cabinet and other official advisers in regard to the great Constitutional amendment now before the country, are facts which we hold sufficient to justify the most sanguine hopes as to the future course of the Administration upon this subject. The letter in question is from an intelligent, careful, and trustworthy correspondent, and his specifications therein we accept accordingly as literally true. And what are these specifications? They embrace the important facts that many sagacious politicians

Ought the South to Ratify ? From the World.

The Times Monday morning, and the Post the same evening, joined the Herald in trying to persuade the Southern States to ratify the pending Constitutional amendment. This advice s merely a means of recommending the papers which give it to the Northern Republicans. As addressed to the Sout'a it is perfectly idle, unless there is some reason to suppose the advice will be accepted. It is as certain as anything to the mmediate tuture that it will be rejected. This trio of Republican journals may find no difficulty a absolving themselves from any further allegience to the President; but none of them can be ignorant that their warm indorsement of the measure of Congress is in open conflict

with the views of Mr. Johnson. When the amendment had passed, it was not sent to the President for his approval, because if it had been, it would have been returned with his veto. But Congress unwittingly gave him an opportunity to communicate to them his dislike of the amendment, by passing a resolu-tion requesting that it should be immediately communicated to the executives of the several They did not suppose the resolution would elicit a reply; but in this they were mistaken. The President availed himself of the occusion to send a message condemning the amendment. The Times, therefore, after hav-ing turned azamst the Albany Convention, has speedily arrayed itself in opposition to Presi-dent Johnson, and uses its columns to eulogize the pet project of Congress.

This trio of Republican journals unite in praising the fairness and justice of the amendment. This is a question which we will not discuss. Whether the amendment is fair or not. s a question, which each State whose ratification is asked has a right to determine for itself. The North has no reason to object to it if the South chooses to rately, for it adds to the weight of the North in Congress. If the South chooses to make a voluntary surrender of a part of the Representatives to which it is entitled by the Constitution, nobody can dispute its right to do so. But, on the other hand, it it choo es to hold on, with a firm gripe, to all the Constitution gives it, its freedom of action is as perfect and as unquestionable as if it should choose to adopt the other course.

The chief argument addressed to the South its volunteer advisers is a tacit admission that the South considers the amendment neither fair nor just. The South is told that it can never gain readmission into Congress until it ratifies the amendment, and that since the surrender of a part of its representatives will be exterted, if it be not voluntarily conceded, the South had better make a virtue of necessity and submit with a good grace. This is not a kind of argument which would be submitted to communities likely to be convinced of the falracan of the amendment.

The voting population of the South almost manimously consider the amendment unjust, If they should ever consent to ratify it, it would be only on a calculation of interest, after abaydoning all hope of justice. It is only in this view that it is worth while to discuss the likeli-hood of their ratifying the amendment. The power of the South in Congress, whether with full or with curtailed representation, is nothing without a large Northern support. If the temper of the North is such as to deny the South the hope of such support altogether, what would the South gain by ratification? If the North were so divided that the admission of the South e these specifications? They embrace the portant facts that many sagacious politicians Washington, from the arguments we have specific bulance of power, it would be a gainer by submission, But so long as the North

The Democratic party has clearly overreached itself in its contest for renewed ascendancy. Throughout the war it gave the Government no support. As an organization it resisted its ciloris suppress the Repellion. It denounced its policy, condemned as usurpation the measure by which it thwarted Northern sympathy with secession, and did everything in its power to overthrow the Administration by which the contest was carried on. That it did not succeed was owing to the fact that the people cared more for the country than they did for the Democratic party. And it will owe its failure to the same cause now. While we believe the great body of the people desire the speedy restoration of peace and harmony to the Union, they are not inclined to purchase this at the cost of restoring the Demo cratic party to power, They will trust the work of restoration to the Union party, and to none other. They find it much easier to check the excesses, and rebuke the tanatical passions of its extreme and reck less men, than to infuse into the Democratic organization the sourit of progress, of reform, organization the sourt of produces, of reform, and of political liberty which the emergencies of the time demand. They ind that party still filled with all the narrow and illiberal preju-dices which marked its action before the war. The same hatred of the colored race—the same unwillingness to extend and broaden the basis of our free institutions-the same attachment to caste and arbitrary distinctions in the distribution of political power-the same clamor for the largest license to vice and immorality. and the same tack of sympathy with all efforts to elevate the degraded and to improve the con-dition of the ignorant and down-trodden members of our republican society mark its action now as before the great tempest which, in sweeping away human slavery, has destroyed the great bulwark of all the injustice and all the inequality by which our free institutions were deformed and macred. The people will not trust that party with the reorganization of our political society. They dread its influence on antional affairs. They dread especially the alliance it will form with whatever remains of the influences of slavery in the Southern States. And they mean to avert this danger by excluding the Democratic party from power. When this shall have been accomplished, we

doubt not the people will give attention to the specific work of restoration. We do not believe ablic opinion will surrender itself to the wild schemes with which extremists and fanatics now alternately amuse and alarm the public mind. What the people now seek, with such passionate purpose and such resolute determination, is not negro-suffrage, nor confiscation, nation, is not neglo-sourage, nor connection, nor the degradation of the Southern States, nor the extermination by fire, famine, and shoughter of the population of the Southern States. These pleasing projects are left to please the congenial fancies of Parson Brownlow, or to serve as stalking horses upon which Colonel Forney may delude humselt with grateful dreams of his own delude hunselt with grateful dreams of his own importance. The people seek nothing of the kind, nor, when they become of practical consequence, will they tolerate them for a moment. They seek to rescue the nation from the party which betrayed it once, and which they are determined never to trust again.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR the City and Courty of Philadephia. Notice is hereby given to the creditors of GEORGS if a VIN that he has pre-ented his petition to the Court of Common Pleas for the City and Courty of Philadephia for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of the commonwealth, and that a benefit, thereon will be that between the said Court on the 5th day of October, 1958, at 10 o'clock in the morals. 92021 22 26 27 25"



contracting carriers in subsect	Ceats. Flags 75 pairs Trousers Old iron.	MICH JEWELKI
 A second sec second second sec	Etc. Etc. Etc. And various small articles of clothing and equipage.	
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF	ALcO, 1,786 leet of Patent Leather, sound and new.	JOHN BRENNAN, PEALER IN
	2.866 test of Goat Morocco, sound and new. 27 yards of Sky-B us Facing Coth, new. Samples of the above may be seen at the depot,	DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,
ARPETINGS.	and unther information obtain d. Term - Casb, in Government funds, ten per cent.	Etc. Etc. Etc. 9 2/4 No. 18 S. EIGHTH SI REET, Philads,
CALL BEINGS.	down, and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within three days of sale, under forfeiture of purchase and ten per out.	THE EYE AND EAR.
	Bt, Brigndier-General D. H. VINTON, 9 24 6t Dy, Quartermaster General, U. S. Army,	DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS,
	BUREAU OF ORDNANCE. NAVY DEPARTMENT,	THROAT, LUNG, AND CHEST DISEASES.
WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT,	WASHINGTON CITY September 6, 1866.) SALE OF NAVY FOWDERS. There will be told at Public Auction, to the highest bidders, at noon, TUESDAY, the second (2) day of	CATARRH AND ASTHMA, Disordered Functions of
No. 500 CHESNUT Street.	October, 1566, at the office of the officer command- ing the Navai Ordnance Depot at JEFFERCON EARRACKS RESERVE, near Saint Louis, Missouri, about five thousand barres of POWDER.	THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS, MORBID AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER,
	composed of cannon, mortar, and musicet Powders. The Powders will be sold in iots to suit pur-	WEAKNESS OF NERVES, AND GENERAL
	clasers. Terms cash, in Government funds, oue-baif to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the	DEBILITY OF THE WHOLE SYSTEM,
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,	remainder within ten days alterwards, during which time the Powders must be removed from the grounds, otherwise they will revert to the	DB. VON MOSCHZISKER,
	Government. Parcinsers will be required to furnish their	No. 1031 WALNUT Street.
No. 519 CHESNUT Street,	own packages, where the Powder is not in bar- reis. H. A. WISE.	The following GENTLEMEN, who have lately been cured under the treatment of Dr. VON MOSCHZIS-
	97 fmwllt Chief of Bureau. A DRON, THOMAS & CO, AUCTIONEE aS.	they would glady bear testimony to the amount of
OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE MALL. (9.12.2m	A will sell at Fuelle Auction, without reserve, on THURSDAY, October 4, 1866, at 11 o'clock A.	 T.B. & CCRL & RY, I.S.G. No. 2059 Wainut street. S. B. & CCRL & RY, I.S.G. No. 2059 Wainut street. ALAN WOOD Jr., LSG. No. 2059 Wainut street. C. B. GRIIN, I.S.G. NO. 25 North Screet. C. J. IOLLOWAY, LSG. No. 306 Market street. J. COOPER, Esq. No. 3 North Front street. J. COOPER, Esq. No. 3 North Front street. J. AVIDSON, N. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut
	M., on the premises, in the city of Baltimore, the EUILDING, FIX/URES, AND APPURIE-	C. B. GEFFN, J.St., No. 20 North street. C. J. DOLLOWAY, Esq. No. 306 Market street.
MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.	NANCES, known as Hicks United States General Hospital,	J. COOPER Esq. No 3 North Front street, Dr. DAVIDSON, N. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets
MRS. R. DILLON,	together with the PICKET FENCE enclosing the same.	General KILBURN, U. S. A., Girard street. 1. W. SWEENLY, Esq., U. S. Assessor of the Second
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street.	All payments to be made on the day of sale in current funds of the United States.	District. 1. HARY, Esq., President of the Nineteenih Ward Fublic Schools
Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY ; Misse	For draft of buildings and other information and by to the Auctioneer, No. 18 S. CHARLES	Hev. S. G. HARE, Philadelphia Conference, Hundreds of other names, all persons who would be carring; conscientious to whom they would permit the
nd Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets Crapes Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7185	By order of the Quartermaster-General. A, S. KIMBALL,	indersement of their names can be examined at his OFFICE, No. 1031 WALNUT Street.
PLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND WIN.	9 24 110 3 Brevet Major and A. Q. M.	T H E A T O M I Z E R. Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER asserts with the utmost
	WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENE.	confidence that his system of treating LUNG, THROAT, CHEST Discuss. CATABHI, AS:HMA, and all maindes of the digestive organs, by the use of
HENDER STRIES, MIS. M. A. BINDER, NO. 1031 HENDER OF ALLES DEESE AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS Also a elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for adics' and Children's Dreas. Parisan Dress and Cloak taking in all its varieties. Ladies turnishing their teh and eastly parteries.	An Army Monucal Board to consist of Brevel	the ATOMIZER, is the only reliable one. Since the introduction of this system cases have been brought
incling in all its varieties. Indies turnishing their chand costly materia s may roy on being artistically tied, and their work mished in the most prompt and	Colonel J. B. Brown, Surgeon, U. S. A. Presidest, Brovet Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon, U.	to his other possible means have been iruitlessly em- proyed, but readily yielded to his treasmont
succent manner, at the lowest possible prices at twenty-	S. A.; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony Hever, Surgeon, U. S. A.; and Brevet Major Warren Web- ster, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Recorder, will	The ATOM IZER is an AI /ARA/1/UB constructed on scientific principles, which by a mechanical arrange- ment, either by atmospheric pressure or steam con-
nakers, now ready 920 6in	meet in New York city on the 20th of Sep ember,	verts any medic ne into a fine oPRAY, and readly conveys it into the BEONCHIAL TURES of LUNGS.
TEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO.	sion into the Medical Staff of the United States	with the BESPIRATORY URRENT. The medicines submitted to the action or this APPARATUS loss no hing of their ChE slUAL, VALUE, as in other
mblic at large to their newly-inventes Fatent, "HE UNIVERSAL AT ARMIST which, by discharging a percussion cap, made expressly	Applicants must be over 21 years of age, and physically sound. Applications for an invitation to appear before	preparations, but are received into the RESPIRA- TORY ORGANS in their tail MEDICINAL STRENGTH.
for the purpose, will prove very effectual in the preven-	the Beard should be addressed to the Surgeon- General, United States Army, and must state the	ALL SURGICAL OPERATIONS ON THE EYE.
The following at some of its great advantages:	tuli name, residence, and date and p ace of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and	Cataract, Artificial Fupli, Cross Lyes, etc., aklimity petiormed. 725rp
 Freedom from danger to persons or property. Dniversality or application to any part of a Door, window, Grating, Shutter, Gate, Gardon, Preserve, 	qualifications must be iurnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical Service of the Army during the war, the fact should be stated, together with his	THREE IMPORTANT
4th. It gives a check to burglass by niarming the in	former rank, and time and place of service, add tes- timonials from the efficers with whom he has served	ACENCIES. THE CELEBRATED
nates, neighbors, and police. 5th The mind is relieved from much painful anxiety. n temale loneilness or old age, especially when atticlus	should also be forwarded. No allowance is made for the expenses of persons	
of great value are kept in the house. 6th. It is a universal protection to travellers to fasten on channier doors.	undergoing the examination. Sit is an indispensa- ble prerequisite to appointment. There are at present sixty vacancies in the Medical	Lillie's Chilled Iron Safes, The apest and best, indeed, the only strictly Fire
7th. Its construction is simple and not liable to get out	Staff, forty-six of which are original, being created by the Act of Congress approved July 28, 1866	and Burglar-Proof Safe made. The modern and extremely popular
We have put our article at the low price of ONE	8 11 smw29t JO5EPH K. BARNES. Surgeon-General, U. S. A.	STEAM ENGINE PACKING!
DOLLAR, inclusive or 25 caps, and it cannot be got the aper either from us or from our agents. For further particulars inquire of or address.	MONUMENTS, TOMBS,	Called Miller's Lubricative Steam Packing, unsurpassed and unequalied.
office, No. 524 WALSUT Street,	GRAVE-STONES, Etc.	AND THE SCALES FROM THE
We will send the ALARMIST to any part of the country on receipt of price, and 25 cents extra to:	Just completed, a beautiful variety of ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,	GREAT BEND SCALE WORKS, PENNSYLVANIA,
Country Agents wanted. 29 3m	TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES. Will be sold cheap for cash.	Scales warranted equal to any in the market, and on terms much more favorable
MARBLED SLATE MANTLES,	Work sent to any part of the United States. HENRY S. TARR.	The undersigned having the General Arenev for the sale of the above articles in this city, he respectivily
SLATE WORK of every description on hand, or done o order.	MARBLE WORKS 124 wim) No. 710 GREEN Street. Philadelphia	solicits the attention of all parties interesting, both the dealer and consumer, hoping to nerit (as he has aiready
FLAIN SLATE AND TILES always on hand.	ARASOLS AT \$1-25, \$1-50, \$1-75, AND	received) the continuance of a liberal public patronage.
J. B. KIMES & CO.,	1 82. Silk Sun Umbrellus, \$1.40, 81.50, 81.75. H. DIXON	M. C. SADLER, AGENT,

A

4 18win.

Nos. 2125 and 2138 CHESNUT Street.

9 125

No. 21 S. EIGHTH Str

8 11 amwillers amwille) No. 609 ARCH Struct.