

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Future of the South.

From the Herald. We hear from all parts of the South that intelligent and observing people there are becoming seriously alarmed about the political future of the Southern States. They regard the present political situation as pregnant with danger to Southern interests, and argue that the utmost care and moderation should mark the course of their friends in the North, or the South will be involved in irretrievable ruin. The men who take this view of things are not the skulking and cowardly who in the crash of battle either fled ignominiously from the field or remained in security afar from scenes of peril; but they are those who fought for the last for what they conscientiously believe to be their rights, and when they failed, yielded like men to defeat and captivity, and to the stipulations of their victors. These are the men who are willing to submit to any reasonable sacrifice to be restored again to the bosom of the Union; and no line of policy should be pursued in the North and South calculated to inspire them with hopes of better terms of restoration than have been presented by Congress in the pending Constitutional amendment. All such hopefulness, we feel safe in predicting, prove delusive and self-defeating. They may be beautiful to the eye, but will be found ashes to the taste. On the other hand, it is barbarous for the majority, or that portion of them represented by the radicals, to impose must and merciless terms upon the South, a prerequisite for restoration. But it fortunately happens that neither of these extremes expresses the views of the Northern people on the subject. Neither the Copperheads, nor the one hand, who advise the South to hold on in expectation of coming in upon its own terms, nor the radicals, who would keep the South until it accepts the most abject terms of submission, represent the true state of mind in the North.

The fact of ratification shall remove all hindrances to restoration save those which may arise from individual inability to take the prescribed oath. In the absence of this pledge of knowledge upon the subject is inferential. The admission of Tennessee, and the failure of attempt to give form and expression to the more violent impulses of the extremists, afford prima facie evidence of a willingness to consider the adoption of the amendment the sign of a State's fitness for recognition. And this is all. For aught beyond we have no assurance beyond the general fact that Congress found no other basis of agreement than an amendment which in itself is singularly free from harshness or injustice.

Further evidence in the same direction may be gathered from the resolutions of the Conventions and the prevalent tone of speeches upon the stump. As at Syracuse, the representative organizations of the Republican party have espoused the ultra views of Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, and with scarcely an exception have left Mr. Wendell Phillips in the cold. Neither in this State, nor in Pennsylvania, nor in Ohio, nor in Indiana, nor in Illinois, has negro suffrage been generally presented as an article of party faith. On the contrary, in each of these States the Constitutional amendment has been approved as an official embodiment of terms presented by the victorious North to the defeated South. True, there are speakers who go much beyond this position, and who are some who, as a matter of principle, affirm their adhesion to measures not accepted by the party; and there are many who imitate the folly of Brown, the blackguard and blasphemy of Greeley, and the wickedness of those who preach the doctrine of slaughter and theft. But, as a rule, the candidates eschew these extravagances, and plant themselves upon the amendment, and the measure with which they will be content.

Take General Logan, now hard at work in Illinois, as an exemplification of this fact. For three or four months past he has been classed among the foremost of the radical speakers of his utterances have been reasoned, hotly enough to satisfy the most radical stomach. One of his latest and most elaborate speeches, however, as reported in a Chicago journal of the 21st inst., plants himself upon the amendment, and in part rests his justification of it upon its acknowledgment of State rights in the matter of suffrage. His words are unmistakable. "I am in favor of the principles of that Constitutional amendment," he says, "and the States are entirely free to arrange the matter for themselves." And nearly his entire argument is urged with the same comparative moderation; not making it exactly as we would have it, but better, he completed anyhow than that any delay should be suffered in the accomplishment of time is indispensable in every great achievement; and excessive haste would be ruinous in so great a task as this. But an indefinite postponement of reconstruction is full of danger. We have feared for the result—malign influences in that State are so numerous and so potent; but it is impossible to resist the evidence which reaches us from our friends in every portion of the State that the best results may be hoped for only by the adoption of certain measures of organization, and from the harmony which prevails among all patriotic Union men in Pennsylvania.

The presence of the great National Union Convention in the city of Philadelphia, and the fact itself, an influence which many votes to the Union cause. The people of that metropolis saw and heard for themselves, and those of the State heard by immediate report, the truth regarding the disposition of the Southern people and of the duty of the people of the North to themselves and to the supreme law once framed in Philadelphia, which organized us into a representative government.

The Terms of Reconstruction.

Quite an animated controversy has sprung up on the question whether the faith of the Republican party is pledged to restore the Southern States to their former privileges, in case they adopt the Constitutional amendment. The question was hardly thought worth arguing by the so-called conservative press until very recently; but it now bids fair to become the most important question of the day. There is no longer any doubt that the terms of reconstruction will be debated by the Republican party, and that Mr. Johnson is henceforth a mere cipher, if, indeed, his value to his allies is not better represented by a negative quantity—not merely adding nothing, but actually diminishing their strength. The rats who were tempted by the prospect of office to desert what they supposed to be a sinking ship are rushing back in droves with ludicrous panic. No politician doubts the result outside the State of New York, and scarcely any sensible Johnson man pretends to believe that this State will resist the general current.

Under these circumstances it is a matter of the highest importance to know what is the precise position of the party in relation to the adoption of the new amendment, it is quite possible, not to say probable, that those States will yield. Indeed, if Mr. Johnson should advise them to do so, they can promptly comply; and this reconstruction would be close at hand. Mr. Johnson's notorious obstinacy may prevent this result from taking place; but he will have had a terrible lesson before Congress meets again, and may be wiser than he is now.

On the one hand the New York State Convention and the National Committee have pledged the party to receive any State adopting the amendment. On the other hand, several distinguished Congressmen have declared their intention to insist upon more stringent terms. The Reconstruction Committee reported a bill guaranteeing admission to the Rebel States upon the final adoption of the amendment; but this bill was lost in the House, every Democratic member voting against it, together with all the very conservative and very radical Republicans.

It thus appears that there is no authoritative pledge for the admission of any State upon its adoption of the Constitutional amendment; yet it is not difficult to see that the Republican party is substantially committed to a certain policy in respect to the adoption of the amendment by the South, as it has often had before, an opportunity to choose its own destiny. If enough Southern States ratify the amendment before next January to make its final passage secure, and do this in a spirit manifesting good faith, we believe that they will certainly be restored to their places in Congress. We believe that the same result would probably attend such a ratification at any time before next February; but if the South should remain obstinate up to that time, we judge that its subsequent submission would not avail it. Certainly we should hold Congress to be abundantly justified in refusing to wait after the month of January for the action of the South.

Our reasons for this belief are easily stated. The Republican party is generally fighting its battles upon the basis of the amendment, and on the assumption that it contains the terms of reconstruction. Certainly no State Convention and no national committee have authority to bind the whole party to any particular course of action; but as a matter of fact a sufficient number of candidates for Congress are committing themselves to this policy to make it certain that it will be carried out, if the South is unwieldy enough to present the question in a practical form. We do not well see how the majority of Congress can well refuse to admit any of Mr. Johnson's States upon the adoption of the amendment by the requisite number of States, including, of course, the particular State asking for admission.

But when it is broadly asserted, as it is by some of our radicals which affect a peculiar knowledge of the popular will (though they have shown in the past an ignorance of it almost ludicrous, considering their pretensions), that the majority of the States ratifying the amendment will deny it. Congress is under no obligation whatever to admit any Rebel State until the ratification of an amendment is secure. It may waive this condition, as it did in favor of Tennessee, but it is in no way bound to do so in favor of South Carolina. This, however, is unlikely to be a practical question. The amendment will probably be ratified either by all the revolted States or by none, except possibly North Carolina.

The more important question is, How long is Congress bound to keep the offer of admission open upon these terms? In order to determine this it is necessary to consider all the circumstances. Clearly there is no sort of obligation

resting upon Congress to keep its offer open for an indefinite period. It has the same right to retract its propositions before their acceptance upon the part of the States, as it has in an ordinary business transaction. We suppose that the offer of Congress ought to be left open until the Southern legislatures (as these "illegal and unlawful assemblies" are by courtesy called) have had an opportunity to accept it. South Carolina and Texas have had this opportunity, but have thrown it away. Most of the other Southern legislatures will not meet till January. It seems, therefore, fair that Congress should have six weeks from the middle of January in which to frame and carry out a new policy. The South will have had six months in which to make up its mind, and may justly be held to its decision.

We have thus gone through with all the details of the policy to which we believe Congress to be committed. It remains to be asked what Congress ought to do in certain contingencies as to which it is not committed. It has contracted no undertaking to accept of any application from a State which refuses to accept the amendment. And we think that it will be the imperative duty of Congress to reorganize every revolted State which does not accept the amendment. There is no January, by means of which a State may be elected by all the loyal people of each State, without the slightest regard to the unconstitutional usurpations set up by Mr. Johnson. It is at least a highly dangerous precedent to recognize governments set up by military power, and to give them military power and executive dictation.

That which Mr. Johnson has done to please the white people of the South, may at some future day be imitated by another President to please black people, or to please the wishes of any part of the people. But if from considerations of temporary expediency, it is thought necessary to sanction the usurpations of Mr. Johnson, it is equally necessary that a sanction should not be given in so vague a manner as to imply that his action was inherently right and lawful. And such an inference might fairly be drawn from any action of Congress which should leave the door open for Mr. Johnson to come in at any time with the form of government adopted by them under Mr. Johnson's dictation, and by voters of his selection.

Moreover, it is perfectly true, as Mr. Beecher urges, that the President, and the President, to be completed at an early day, that the nation as a whole suffers by delay. This does not prove, as he imagines, that the work had better be completed anyhow than that any delay should be suffered in the accomplishment of time is indispensable in every great achievement; and excessive haste would be ruinous in so great a task as this. But an indefinite postponement of reconstruction is full of danger. We have feared for the result—malign influences in that State are so numerous and so potent; but it is impossible to resist the evidence which reaches us from our friends in every portion of the State that the best results may be hoped for only by the adoption of certain measures of organization, and from the harmony which prevails among all patriotic Union men in Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania Next Tuesday.

Can the State called "Keystone" be jostled from its place in the Union arch next Tuesday, or will it stand firm against all the assaults of the red-handed radicals—that is the question now engaging every thinking mind. At times we have feared for the result—malign influences in that State are so numerous and so potent; but it is impossible to resist the evidence which reaches us from our friends in every portion of the State that the best results may be hoped for only by the adoption of certain measures of organization, and from the harmony which prevails among all patriotic Union men in Pennsylvania.

The presence of the great National Union Convention in the city of Philadelphia, and the fact itself, an influence which many votes to the Union cause. The people of that metropolis saw and heard for themselves, and those of the State heard by immediate report, the truth regarding the disposition of the Southern people and of the duty of the people of the North to themselves and to the supreme law once framed in Philadelphia, which organized us into a representative government.

The Yorks Convention which was held afterwards met in Philadelphia, and the Butler and Banks breed of Soldiers' Convention which caricatured the great Cleveland Convention of the same name, were the result of two influences which made us votes by the hundred and the thousand. It is not in the hearts of the masses of the Northern people to "send three armies southwardly; one to kill, one to apply torch and bayonet, and one to march out the confiscated lands." The ravening fury of Brown and his cohorts shocked and shook off many a Republican whom it was meant to inflame with a new and more fiery zeal in the radical service.

Finally, the negro-suffrage issue has been squarely set before the people of Pennsylvania by both sides. Heister Clymer has declared himself against the Federal Government's imposing suffrage upon the States, and in the interest of the ignorant and incompetent Southern blacks; while General Geary, who is running against him, has declared himself in favor of that course, and avowed his desire for negro suffrage. The result of the election will hardly vote to make the Federal Government impose it upon the people of the Southern States, whose negroes are more numerous, more ignorant, and utterly incompetent to discharge the duties of citizenship.

These causes, a thorough canvass and organization of the State, great energy and ability in the Pennsylvania Democratic press, and a consciousness of the splendid reinforcement and the fresh courage of the volunteers in Pennsylvania next Tuesday would give to the friends of the Union in New York and the other States which vote in November, have inspired the noble Democracy of the Keystone State with the ardor which desires to see the Union achieve a disastrous rout to the disunionists on the first field of battle.

In Judge Samuel Chase's case, 1804-5, the statement by Mr. Randolph that he was convinced of the existence of the great conspiracy, and the appointment of a committee of inquiry. The first committee was directed "to inquire into the official conduct of Samuel Chase, one of the associate justices of the Supreme Court," and report whether he had "so acted in his judicial capacity as to require the interposition of the constitutional power of this House." This was the 6th of January, 1805. On the 6th of March he reported that they are of opinion that Mr. Chase "is impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors." This was the 6th of March, 1805. Mr. Early reported "to go to the Senate, and at the bar thereof, in the name of the House of Representatives, and of all the people of the United States, impeach Samuel Chase," etc., and to state that the House would, "in due time, exhibit particular articles of impeachment."

On the 10th of March, of which John Randolph was chairman, was appointed to prepare articles, which were reported on the 25th, but not voted upon until the 15th of the next month. Five district articles of impeachment were severally adopted by the House; and the seven managers were chosen by ballot to conduct the trial. The Senate also adopted a mode of trial, in case of impeachment, and so the trial went on, lasting from February 1, 1805, to the 1st of March, 1805. The result was a two-thirds vote, and there not being a two-thirds vote of guilty on any one article.

The regulations and restrictions as to impeachment established by the Constitution are only these:—The Senate is to be under a special oath in trying an impeachment; no conviction can take place except by a two-thirds vote of the members; and judgment shall not extend further than removal from office and permanent disqualification in case of impeachment, and so the trial went on, lasting from February 1, 1805, to the 1st of March, 1805. The result was a two-thirds vote, and there not being a two-thirds vote of guilty on any one article.

The regulations and restrictions as to impeachment established by the Constitution are only these:—The Senate is to be under a special oath in trying an impeachment; no conviction can take place except by a two-thirds vote of the members; and judgment shall not extend further than removal from office and permanent disqualification in case of impeachment, and so the trial went on, lasting from February 1, 1805, to the 1st of March, 1805. The result was a two-thirds vote, and there not being a two-thirds vote of guilty on any one article.

The regulations and restrictions as to impeachment established by the Constitution are only these:—The Senate is to be under a special oath in trying an impeachment; no conviction can take place except by a two-thirds vote of the members; and judgment shall not extend further than removal from office and permanent disqualification in case of impeachment, and so the trial went on, lasting from February 1, 1805, to the 1st of March, 1805. The result was a two-thirds vote, and there not being a two-thirds vote of guilty on any one article.

The regulations and restrictions as to impeachment established by the Constitution are only these:—The Senate is to be under a special oath in trying an impeachment; no conviction can take place except by a two-thirds vote of the members; and judgment shall not extend further than removal from office and permanent disqualification in case of impeachment, and so the trial went on, lasting from February 1, 1805, to the 1st of March, 1805. The result was a two-thirds vote, and there not being a two-thirds vote of guilty on any one article.

The regulations and restrictions as to impeachment established by the Constitution are only these:—The Senate is to be under a special oath in trying an impeachment; no conviction can take place except by a two-thirds vote of the members; and judgment shall not extend further than removal from office and permanent disqualification in case of impeachment, and so the trial went on, lasting from February 1, 1805, to the 1st of March, 1805. The result was a two-thirds vote, and there not being a two-thirds vote of guilty on any one article.

The regulations and restrictions as to impeachment established by the Constitution are only these:—The Senate is to be under a special oath in trying an impeachment; no conviction can take place except by a two-thirds vote of the members; and judgment shall not extend further than removal from office and permanent disqualification in case of impeachment, and so the trial went on, lasting from February 1, 1805, to the 1st of March, 1805. The result was a two-thirds vote, and there not being a two-thirds vote of guilty on any one article.

The regulations and restrictions as to impeachment established by the Constitution are only these:—The Senate is to be under a special oath in trying an impeachment; no conviction can take place except by a two-thirds vote of the members; and judgment shall not extend further than removal from office and permanent disqualification in case of impeachment, and so the trial went on, lasting from February 1, 1805, to the 1st of March, 1805. The result was a two-thirds vote, and there not being a two-thirds vote of guilty on any one article.

The regulations and restrictions as to impeachment established by the Constitution are only these:—The Senate is to be under a special oath in trying an impeachment; no conviction can take place except by a two-thirds vote of the members; and judgment shall not extend further than removal from office and permanent disqualification in case of impeachment, and so the trial went on, lasting from February 1, 1805, to the 1st of March, 1805. The result was a two-thirds vote, and there not being a two-thirds vote of guilty on any one article.

The regulations and restrictions as to impeachment established by the Constitution are only these:—The Senate is to be under a special oath in trying an impeachment; no conviction can take place except by a two-thirds vote of the members; and judgment shall not extend further than removal from office and permanent disqualification in case of impeachment, and so the trial went on, lasting from February 1, 1805, to the 1st of March, 1805. The result was a two-thirds vote, and there not being a two-thirds vote of guilty on any one article.

The regulations and restrictions as to impeachment established by the Constitution are only these:—The Senate is to be under a special oath in trying an impeachment; no conviction can take place except by a two-thirds vote of the members; and judgment shall not extend further than removal from office and permanent disqualification in case of impeachment, and so the trial went on, lasting from February 1, 1805, to the 1st of March, 1805. The result was a two-thirds vote, and there not being a two-thirds vote of guilty on any one article.

The regulations and restrictions as to impeachment established by the Constitution are only these:—The Senate is to be under a special oath in trying an impeachment; no conviction can take place except by a two-thirds vote of the members; and judgment shall not extend further than removal from office and permanent disqualification in case of impeachment, and so the trial went on, lasting from February 1, 1805, to the 1st of March, 1805. The result was a two-thirds vote, and there not being a two-thirds vote of guilty on any one article.

The regulations and restrictions as to impeachment established by the Constitution are only these:—The Senate is to be under a special oath in trying an impeachment; no conviction can take place except by a two-thirds vote of the members; and judgment shall not extend further than removal from office and permanent disqualification in case of impeachment, and so the trial went on, lasting from February 1, 1805, to the 1st of March, 1805. The result was a two-thirds vote, and there not being a two-thirds vote of guilty on any one article.

The regulations and restrictions as to impeachment established by the Constitution are only these:—The Senate is to be under a special oath in trying an impeachment; no conviction can take place except by a two-thirds vote of the members; and judgment shall not extend further than removal from office and permanent disqualification in case of impeachment, and so the trial went on, lasting from February 1, 1805, to the 1st of March, 1805. The result was a two-thirds vote, and there not being a two-thirds vote of guilty on any one article.

The regulations and restrictions as to impeachment established by the Constitution are only these:—The Senate is to be under a special oath in trying an impeachment; no conviction can take place except by a two-thirds vote of the members; and judgment shall not extend further than removal from office and permanent disqualification in case of impeachment, and so the trial went on, lasting from February 1, 1805, to the 1st of March, 1805. The result was a two-thirds vote, and there not being a two-thirds vote of guilty on any one article.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE PICTORIAL BOOK OF ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF THE REBELLION: Being a Historical and Anecdotal History of the War that will never be forgotten, and which will be remembered by every generation. The book is a very rare and valuable work, and is now being published in a new and improved edition. It contains a full and complete history of the war, from its commencement to its termination, and is illustrated with numerous engravings of the most interesting incidents of the war. The book is a very rare and valuable work, and is now being published in a new and improved edition. It contains a full and complete history of the war, from its commencement to its termination, and is illustrated with numerous engravings of the most interesting incidents of the war.

LEGAL NOTICES. IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. WILLIAM E. BATEMAN, vs. JULIA ANN BATEMAN. December Term 1866. No. 71. In Divorce. Madam:—You will please notice that the Court has granted a decree of divorce from the bonds of matrimony shall not be decreed in the above case, returnable on the 20th day of October, A. D. 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M. personal notice having been given to you of the said decree, and that you are at liberty to file a petition for a decree of divorce, which may be granted by the Court, at any time after the expiration of the said term.

STATE OF JOHN DUPUY, DECEASED. The Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, to audit, settle, and distribute the estate of JOHN DUPUY, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the executor, to the said Court, on MONDAY, October 16, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M. in the Court Room, No. 111 WALNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock A. M. JOHN CLAYTON, Auditor.

GOVERNMENT SALES. BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, September 30, 1866. There will be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidder, on THURSDAY, the eighteenth (18) day of October, 1866, at the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New York, the following articles, to-wit: (28,000) lbs of powder, composed of carbon and moriar powder. The powder will be sold by sample, and in lots to suit purchasers.

NAVY DEPARTMENT. WASHINGTON CITY, September 20, 1866. There will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at noon, THURSDAY, the eighteenth (18) day of October, 1866, at the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New York, about twenty-eight hundred (2800) barrels of powder, composed of Cannon and Mortar Powders. The powder will be sold by sample, and in lots to suit purchasers.

PASSENGER RAILWAYS. THE SPRUCE AND PINE STREETS RAILWAY. TRUNK LINE. The Road now, in addition to its main line on Spruce and Pine streets, and through the city, has opened a branch line to the city of Philadelphia, from the city of Philadelphia, to the city of Philadelphia, and is now being operated by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

PERFECTION IS RARELY ATTAINED, YET A. B. W. BULLARD'S IMPROVED OIL SOAP. FOR REMOVING Grease, Paint, Pitch, and Varnish. From all Goods of Durable Colors, is ahead of anything yet discovered.

GLEN ECHO MILLS, GERMANTOWN. MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF CARPETS. Wholesale Department, No. 509 CHESNUT Street. Retail Department, No. 519 CHESNUT Street.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON. The Proposal to Plan for Impeachment—Congress to Have Supreme Power, Etc. From the Independent, October 4. Impeachment is resorted to so rarely in our Government, that we have thought proper to discuss some of the points connected with it, which may not be familiar to our readers.

SMITH'S SUPPLEMENTAL PROCLAMATION. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. That the qualified voters of the Sixth Election Division of the City of Philadelphia, who were called upon to elect a member of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly, as a part of the Fifteenth District.

FERRIS & CO'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES. For Private Residences, Mills, Hotels, Churches, Etc. Etc. Furnishing from Ten to Six Hundred Lights, as may be Required.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME. The best Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twenty years. Farmers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufacturer, on liberal terms.

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO. MANUFACTURERS. A CONCENTRATED FERTILIZER. This preparation contains Pure Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts known to agricultural chemistry, combined in such a manner as to develop their productive properties only when used on the soil.

BAUGH & SONS. Office, No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia. GAS LIGHT FOR THE COUNTRY. This machine is guaranteed: does not get out of order and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week. The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits.

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO. MANUFACTURERS. A CONCENTRATED FERTILIZER. This preparation contains Pure Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts known to agricultural chemistry, combined in such a manner as to develop their productive properties only when used on the soil.

BAUGH & SONS. Office, No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia. GAS LIGHT FOR THE COUNTRY. This machine is guaranteed: does not get out of order and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week. The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits.

JONES' CLOTHING. POPULAR ONE PRICE HOUSE. 604 MARKET ST. ONE DOOR ABOVE SIXTH. P. WARE, JR., & CO'S GUM-SOLE BOOT and Shoe store, 815 SPRING GARDEN Street. \$2.—LADIES' GUM-SOLE BALMORALS at FABIAN'S First National Gum-Sole Store, No. 614 SPRING GARDEN Street.

BOOTS AND SHOES. GUM-SOLE BOOTS AND SHOES, FOR Men and Boys, will last longer than four pairs made of the best leather in the United States, for only \$2. at FABIAN'S First National Gum-Sole Store, No. 614 SPRING GARDEN Street. \$2.—LADIES, COME AND SEE THE \$2 Gum-Sole Shoes; easy to the feet and dry. Four Ounces, promptly attended to. A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITH COAL. HAZLETON LEHIGH COAL. A SPECIALTY.

COAL. JAMES O'BRIEN DEALER IN LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL. BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON. Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater. Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

COAL! COAL! COAL! The best LEHIGH and SCHUYLKILL COAL, prepared expressly for family use, constantly on hand at FABIAN'S First National Gum-Sole Store, No. 614 SPRING GARDEN Street, at the lowest cash prices. A trial will secure your custom. JOHN A. WILSON, Successor to W. L. FOUKE, PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 27, 1866. 9 25am

FERTILIZERS. AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE A CONCENTRATED FERTILIZER. This preparation contains Pure Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts known to agricultural chemistry, combined in such a manner as to develop their productive properties only when used on the soil. Price \$30 per ton. For sale at the manufacturers' depots, No. 734 MARKET Street, Philadelphia, No. 8 BURLING SLIP, New York. WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Manufacturers. 9 7 10 10

BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME. The best Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twenty years. Farmers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufacturer, on liberal terms. Manufactured only by BAUGH & SONS, Office, No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia. 8 4am 5Pm

GAS LIGHT FOR THE COUNTRY. This machine is guaranteed: does not get out of order and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week. The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE. No. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, Where the machines can be seen in operation. FERRIS & CO., Box 1491 P. O. Send for Pamphlet. 9 5

CUTLERY. A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, KNIVES, SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILOR'S SHEARS, ETC., at L. V. HELMOLD'S, Cutlery Store, No. 125 SOUTH TENTH Street, three doors above Walnut. 1867 810 SOUTH STREET, M. PANCONA has the highest price for Ladies' and Gents' cast off Clothing. No. 810 SOUTH STREET below Eleventh. 6 am