#### THE NEW YORK PRESS

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELFGRAPH

#### The Future of the South. From the Herald,

We hear from all parts of the South that inteiligent 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 skulks and cowards who in the of battle either fled ingloriously from the field or remained in security afar from scenes of peril; but they are those who fought to the last for what they conscientiously believed to be their rights, and, when they yielded like men or honor and candor 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 embrace of the Union; and no line of policy should be pursued by the friends of the 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 hopes will, we feel safe in predicting, prove delusive and fallacious. 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 unjust and merciless terms upon the South as 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, on the one hand, advise the South to hold off in expectation of coming in upon its own terms, nor the radicals, who would keep the South out until it accepts the most abject terms of submission, represent the true sentiment of the people of the North.

By taking the advice of the former in 1860

when the South might have chosen its basis of adjustment, the fatal arbitration of the sword was selected, and in the contest the South lost. It will lose still more if it listens to the syren voice of the Copperheads in 1866, who have not the good sense and sagacity to counsel the South properly, if they had the power, which they have not, to help it in its extremity. On the question of the Constitutional amend ment the Copperheads and radicals agree, but from different motives-one that it require much, and the other that it demands too little. It was passed by Congress, not by radical or Copperhead votes, but in spite of them. It was opted as a middle and moderate course by the conservatives, as asking not too much under the circumstances, for the South to ac-

cept, nor too little for the North to grant. How unfortunate is it, then, for the interests of the whole country, that Congress and the President have got into a quarrel on the question. The temper shown on both sides has not comported with the dignity that should attach to hese co-ordinate branches of the Government and the sooner the breach is healed and the legislative and executive functions of the Government are made to work harmoniously together, the better for the prosperity of the nation at home and its standing and influence among

foreign powers.

Now in this crisis of the South is the moment for President Johnson to stamp himself as one of the wisest statesmen of the age. Let him relax the rigidity of his views on the question of restoration, accept the Constitutional amendment, which embraces propositions he has him-self at one time and another recommended as a basis for adjustment, and advise by proclamation the Southern States to convene their Legislatures and ratity the amendment without delay. This he can do gracefully at this time. If he hesitates or procrastinates the fitting moment may be forever lost, and the future of the South ne saddening to reflect upon opportunity for President Johnson to make a great man of himself. He has the shaping of the future of the South in his hands.

He can do this now without menace or coercion. If he waits until the approaching elections are over he may be so overwhelmed by Republican victories that he cannot, with any degree of grace, modify a policy which he may be ultimately compelled to abandon. The President can do nothing for the South while he wages war against a Republican Congress, supported by vast Republican majorities. This the Southerners know, and hence is he urged by the most intelligent among them to so shape his policy that the South will be saved from those dangers in the future which an obstinate adherence to that policy as at present framed is almost sure to entall.

# Affairs at the Gulf.

From the Tribune. Our special telegram from New Orleans, printed yesterday, gives a remarkable sequel to the official revelations contained in the report of General Speridan's Military Commission. A year ago, General Sheridan obtained knowledge of the existence of secret societies in his Department, and disbanded several associations of Confederate soldiers. More recent developments have added to the stock of information in possession of the military, and we again hear of an extensive secret society, not in Louisiana alone, but in other parts of the South, and even in New York. What is the cause of General Sheridan's concentration of troops we shall not strive to conjecture; but the late massacre in New Orleans, and the turbulent and implacable spirit of which the events in Texas are indica-tions, may be good reasons for the strongest measures which General Sheridan

can fairly take.

Colonei Mason, the commander of the soldiers charged with the burning of Brenham, declares his belief that the citizens were the aggressors, and that the town was fired by them. General Sheridan has instructed Brevet Major Smith not to permit himself to be arrested by any civil authority, and a despatch to the Associated Press (probably from an ex-Rebel correspond ent) states that this officer has proclaimed martial law and ordered the disarming of the citizens, a story whose perefect truth we have some reason to doubt. In a letter to Governor Throckmorton, General Sheridan explains his great anxiety to have peace, but doubts "if much ustice can be done in a community that comels our own men to remain inside the defenses thrown around their camps." We have this from General Sheridan, who is too good an officer to deal in exaggerations. The crimes of the Rebellion, whose infamy Memphis and New Orleans have not suffered to sleep, will not per-mit us to doubt the latest news from the Gulf.

# The Constitutional Amendment in the North,

From the Times. The thrests of the radicals are a fruitful source of controversy. The terrible things which oratorical zealots declare to be in reserve for the South if it refuse to do their bidding, are dwelt upon as indications of a settled purpose in the mind of the Republican party. The dissatisfaction expressed in relation to the pending Constitutional amendment, because it makes no provision for negro suffrage, is held to be proof of a general determination to insist upon that measure as a condition precedent of the admision of Southern Representatives. It must be onfessed that the absence of everything reembling a guarantee that the South shall be admitted if it ratify the amendment, leaves

grounds of doubt which ought not to be suffered to continue. Common fairness requires that a request to

the act of ratification shall remove all hin-drances to restoration save those which may drances to restoration save those which has arise from individual inability to take the prescribed oath. In the absence of this pledge all scribed oath. The subject is inferential. The admission of Tennessee, and the failure of at-tempts to give form and expression to the more violent crochets of the extremists, afford prime acie evidence of a willingness to consider the adoption of the amenoment the sign of a State's fitness for recognition. And this is all. For aught beside we have no assurance beyond the general fact that Congress Jound no other basis of agreement than an amendment which in itself is singularly free from harshness or in-

Further evidence in the same direction may be gathered from the resolves of the Conventions and the prevalent tone of speeches upon the stump. As at Syracuse, the representative organizations of the Republican party have eschewed 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 Indmna, nor in Illinois, has negro suffrage been generally presented as an article of the 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 the party platforms. There 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 Forney, the blackguardism and blasphemy of Brownlow, 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 as 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 radicals, and unquestionably some of his utterances have been seasoned hotly enough to satisfy the most radical stomach. In one of his latest and most elaborate speeches, however as reported in a Chicago journal of Monday last, he 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, 'l am in favor of the principles of that Constitutional amendment, and that leaves the States entirely free to arrange the matter for themselves. And nearly his entire argument tinged with the same comparative moderation; not making it exactly as we would have it, but affording a wholesome contrast to the talk of he missionaries of incendiarism at present in

the West. The South will do well to bear these signs of the times in remembrance when the proposed amendment comes up for review. It will commit a grievous mistake if it imagines that the amendment is not sustained by the North as temperate, reasonable, and just. And it will do grievous wrong to the people of the North if it be misled by partisan clamor, and confound their demand for the amendment with the reckless assumptions of itinerant agitators.

#### The Terms of Reconstruction. From the Nation.

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 dictated 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 policy of the triumphnat party; for if it is pledged to admit the Southern States upon their 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, there can be little doubt that they would promptly comply; and thus 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 pefore Congress meets again, and may be wiser than he is now.

On the one hand the New York State Conven-tion 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 amend. ment; but this bill was lost in the House, every Democratic member voting against it, together with all the very conservative and very radical

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 this matter, and that the South has now, 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 Feb ruary; but it 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 shrewd enough to present the question in a practical form. We do not see how the majority of Congress can well refuse to admit any of Mr. Johnon's States upon the adoption of the amendment by the requisite number of States, in cluding, of course, the particular State asking

But when it is broadly asserted, as it is by some journals which affect a peculiar know-ledge of the popular will (though they have shown in the past an ignorance of it almost ludicrous, considering their pretensions), that the party is pledged unconditionally to the admission of every State ratifying the amendment, we deny it. Congress is under no obligation what-ever to admit any Rebel State until the ratification of the 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 Caro-

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 circumaccompanied with a pledge that I stances. Clearly there is no sort of obligation

resting upon Consress to keep its offer open for an indefinite period. It has the same right to retract its propositions before their acceptance upon the other side which any private person has in an ordinary business transaction. suppose that the other of Congress ought to be left open until the Southern legislatures (as those 'Hilegal and untawfol 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 until January. It seems, therefore, fair that Congress should allow them until the middle of that month to decide upon their course. It cannot well allow a longer term without consenting to a full year's delay, since the term of Congress itself. Congress itself expires on the 4th of March next, and it will have only 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 de-tails of the policy to which we believe Congress to be committed. It remains to be asked what Congress ought to do in certain confingencies as to which it is not committed. It has contracted no undertaking, express or implied, with any 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 thus holds out after the 15th or 20th of January, by means of a State convention to be elected by all the loyal people of each State, without the slightest regard to the unconstitution usurpations set up by Mr. Johnson. It is at best a highly dangerous precedent to recognize governments set up and maintained by 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 imputed by another President to please black people, or without regard to the wishes of any part of the people. But if from considerations of temporary expediency, it is thought necessary to sanction the usurpations of the President, it is certain that such a sanction should not be given in so vague a form 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 Southern States free 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 work of reconstruction ought to be completed at an early day, and that the nation as a whole suffers by delay. This does not prove, as he imagines, that the work had be completed anyhow than that any delay should be suffered. A certain measure of time is indispensable in every great achieve-ment; and excessive haste would be ruinous in so great a task as this. But an indefinite post-ponement of reconstruction is full of danger. Congress has given the Rebels of the South an option to assume the responsibility of government if they will; but it has no right to keep the whole nation waiting for them. If the Rebels will not act with Congress, the latter is not merely at liberty, but is morally bound, to appeal to the loyalists of the South, and to give them the power to institute and carry on republican forms of government in harmony with the Federal authority.

#### Pennsylvania Next Tuesday. From the World.

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 from their tireless energy and their thorough organization, and from the harmony which pre-vails among all patriotic Union men in Penn-

The presence of the great National Union Convention in the capital of that State was, of itself, an influence worth 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 Totch-and-Turpentine Convention which afterwards met in Philadelphia, and the Butler and Banks breed of Soldiers' Convention which caricatured the great Cleveland Convention of the fighting soldiers of the war, were 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 spply torch and turpentine, one to parcel out the confiscated lands." The ravening fury of Brownlow and his contreres shocked and shook off many a Republican whom it was meant to inflame with a new and more flery 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 imrosing suffrage laws upon any State, much less 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. Thaddeus Stevens frankly and defiantly has declared for negro suffrage, and John Hickman has avowed his wish for negro suffrage and negro social equality. The people of Pennsylvania would not vote for "negro political and social equality" in their own State they will hardly vote to make the Federal Government impose it upon the people of the Sonthern States, whose negroes are more numerous, more ignorant, and utterly incompetent to discharge the political duties of freemen.

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 which victory in Pennsylvania next Tuesday would give to the friends of the Union in New York and the Union in New York and the other States which yote in November, have inspired the noble Democracy of the Keystone State with the ardor which desires and the zeal which achieves a dis astrous rout to the disunionists on the first field

# PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

The Proposed Plan for Impeachment-Congress to Have Supreme Power, Etc. From the Independent, October 4.

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 ismuliar to our readers.

In providing for the trial and punishment of delinquent public officers, the Constitution of the Unified States has borrowed from England the neculiar process of legislative impeachment. The House of Representatives has the sole power of impeachment, and the Senate the sole right to try impeachments. No forms or methods of proceeding are prescribed by the Constitution, because the procedure is quite aside from ordinary judicial process, and must vary to meet the necessity of each case. As the great selden says:—"These cases are to be raied by the law of Pariament, and not by the common or civil law." The language of the Constitution is:—"The President, Vice-President, and all sivil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for and convictions or treason, bribery, or other high crimes and tions of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and

The House has been called, in this connection the grand inquest of the nation, which it is in a par-liamentary way, not bound by the usages of courts, but making its own precedents, wherever justice and but making its own precedents, wherever justice and
the public good require new methods. The House
has been likened to a grand jury, which it is in regard to the presentation of charges, but it is also
the public prosecutor in the management of the
trial. It is not bound by any such rules as if its determination to impeach was of the nature of a judgment after trial; because, as Littleton saith. This
is not a House for definite judgment, but for information, denunciation, or presentment:" and therelore it is settled that "common fame" is a sufficient
ground for ordering an inpuriry, which may lead to ground for ordering an inquiry, which may lead to

In Judge Samuel Chase's case, 1804-5, the statement by Mr. Randelph that he was convinced of the existence of grounds of impeachment led to 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 7th of January, 1804 On the 6th of March they reported that they are of opinion that Mr. Chase 'be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors." Mr. Handelph and Mr. Early were appointed "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 particu-

that the House would, 'in due time, exhibit particu-lar articles of impeachment"

On the 13th a Committee, of which John Randorph was chairman, was appointed to prepare articles, which were reported on the 26th, but not voted on until the next session. In December the five distinct articles of impeachment were severally adopted by the House: and the seven managers were chosen by bailet to conduct the trial. The Senate also adopted a code of rules of proceeding in case of impeachment and are the trial around. in case of impeachment, and so the trial went on, lasting from February 1, 1805, to the 1st of March following. The result was a complete acquittal, there not being a two-thirds vote of guilty on any one article

The regulations and restrictions as to impeach-ment established by the Consutution are only those: The Senate is to be under a special cath in trying an impeachment; no conviction can take place without a vote of 'two-thirds of the members present;" and judgment shall not extend further than removal from office and permanent disquadication for office. All other setails of form and manner o procedure are left by the Constitution to be determined from time to time by custom, common sense, the nature of the case, and public justice as the discretion of the Senate may prescribe, so as to do whatever justice and the public good may require, under the general principles of our Government. The completeness and finality of this discretion is seen in the fact that the judgment of the senate care. seen in the fact that the judgment of the senate, car-ried by a two-thirds vote, is absolutely final and irre-versible, so that there is no longer any human anhority which can revise the judgment, or set aside

This prerogative of impeachment is, in fact, the mly absolute power known in our form of governonly absolute power known in our form of government. The judgment of the Supreme Court is final only as a decision of the case in hand, and for giving that very decision the Judges may be impeached and removed. The President wielded "the executive power of the Government" without appeal or control, except as the "advice and counsel of the Senate" is required in certain matters; but for any one of his acts he may be impeached by the House, and adjudged guilty by the Senate of a misdemeanor, and removed from office by a two-thirds yote.

In addition, as things now are, while we are with out any Vice-President, the Senate would fill the vacancy which it had made, the Fresident of the Senate being by law the next in the order of succession. An act of Congress, passed by both Houses in concurrence, may be vetoed by the President; or, if passed by a two-thirds vote over the President's veto, may he virtually annulled by the Supreme Court for unconstitutionality. And then, again for that decree the Judges may be impeached and

removed. But a judgment by two-thirds of the Senate, on an impeachment by vote of the House, has no remedy under leaven.

The two Houses are brought together by the terms of the Corstitution on the first Monday in December of every year, without any call from the Executive, when together each House organizes itself by the When together, each House organizes itself by the choice of its officers, without asking or requiring executive approval. And each House judges, without appeal, of the qualifications of its members, and can expel the obnoxious by a two-thirds vote, with no possible appeal or reversal. And, when once assembled and organized, the two Houses can go on with their work as long as they see fit, with no power of the Executive or the judiciary to interfere, to protogue, or to disso we either House. Congress can a one exercise the power of legislation. Keither President nor Supreme Court can give to any rule the force of law except by authority of Congress.

The Constitution, by requiring a two-thirds vote to convict after an impeachment, shows the care by which this supreme and final arbitrament is secured from being made a plaything for foois, or a danger-ous instrument in the hands of designing and wicked ous instrument in the hands of designing and wicked men. And the absence of all other rules of procedure shows that it was intended to make this the ultima ratio, the last resort of the Government, the repository of that paramount and irreversible prerogative which human imperiection renders necessary in the last resort, to avert the necessity of a revolution as the only remedy for evils that are no longer possible to be borne.

Such a power needs to be as unrestricted as it is final, because it is designed to be put forth in all possible and all conceivable emergencies, and must therefore make its own rules from time to time, as

therefore make its own rules from time to time, as the exigency of the time may require. If it were bound by precedents, or limited by forms, the only study of hostile agents, would be to keep their mischief outside of those lines, and the country would be without remedy.

The limitation of the penalty to be imposed by impeachment to the bare removal from office and dequalification for future trusts, shows the care with which this terrible weapon was guarded against the possibility of being used as the instrument of ven-geance or the means of usurpacion. Its leading object is not punishment, but to put an instant step to abuses of administration. The removal from office is hardly regarded in this country as a pun-ishment, because the people never look upon the ishment, because the people never look upon the possession of office as in any sense a personal right. If removal were looked upon in the nature of a penalty, or as implying a charge or conviction of misconduct, it would be impossible for the people to take so quietly the present wholesale removals made by the President of men above the suspicion of wrong, and for no possible cause except that they continue to agree in opinion with the people, while the President has turned against them. A case is supposable in which any reason which severa for removals by the President ways. which serves for removals by the President would be equally valid to warrant removals by impeach-ment—the penalty in either case being the same. The use of la constitutional power in one case to cu short the abuse of a similar power in the other would be neither anomalous or dangerous. The penalty of disqualification inflicted by a two-thirds

penalty of disqualification inflicted by a two-thirds vote of the Senate, would be a more serious matter, and not likely to be lightly applied.

That a prerogative so potent and so easily applied has so rarely found or made occasions for its exercise, proves only the perfection of the machine and the fidelity of its management, so that it seldom brings into action the unction of the "governor" and the safety-valve. Its existence needs to be recalled to mind, and its capabilities should be occasionally contemplated, that heedless officials may learn to beware of bringing themselves under its learn to beware of bringing themselves under its operation. Before they know it, they may find themselves huried from the office they abused, and forever cut off from the highest privileges of citizenship, and that without remedy.

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December Term 1865, No. 72, In Divorce.
Madam:—You will please notice that the Court have

December Term 1869, No. 72. In Divorce,
Madam:—You will please notice that the Court have
tranted a rule on you to show cause why a divorce from
the bonds of matrimony should not be decreed in the
above case, freturnable on the 20th day of October, A. D.
1866, at 19 o'clock A. M., personal notice having tailed on account of your absence.

GEORGE W. WOLLASTON,

To Julia Ann Bateman. October 4, 1886. STATE OF JOHN DUPOUY, DECEASED .-STATE OF JOHN DUPOUY, DECEASED, or the City and County of Philadelphia. to andlit, settle, and adjust the account of Horavio G. JONES, Administrator of the estate of JOHN DUPOUT, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the putroses of his appointment, on MONDAY, October 8, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M. at his Office, No. 717 WALNUT Street, in the city o' Philadelphia.

927 thstu5t\*

JOHN CLAYTON, Auditor.

#### GOVERNMENT SALES.

#### SALE OF NAVY POWDERS.

BUEFAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, September 20, 1896. There will be sold at Public Auction to the highest bicaers, at noon, on IHURSDAY, the eighteenth (18th) day of October, 1866, at the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Navy Yard Brookiyn, New York, about twenty-eight hundred barrels (2800) of powder, composed of cannon and mortar

The powders will be sold by sample, and in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms—Cash, in Governments tunds, one-half to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the powders must be removed from the magazine, otherwise they will revert to the Govern

ment. Purchasers will be required to furnish their own packages where the powder is not in barrels. H A. WISE, Chief of Bureau. 9 25 tuths t10 18

# BUREAU OF ORDNANCE

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON CITY, September 20, 1863,

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS.

There will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidders, 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 Powders will be sold by sample, and in lots to suit purchasers.

suit purchasers.

Ierms—Cash, in Government funds; one-halft o be deposited on the conclusion of the sale and the remainder ten days afterwards, during which time the Powders must be removed from the Magazine, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

Purchasers will be required to furnish their own packages where the Powder is not in barrels H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau, 9 22stuth11t

# PASSENGER RAILWAYS.

THE SPRUCE AND PINE STREETS

# TRUNK LINE.

This Road now. In addition to its main line on Spruce and Pine streets, passes through the entire western portion of the city. Passengers from the extreme northwest at Fairmount Park and slong the entire route to the extreme southwest at Gray's Ferry, can take the cars on 'l wenty-second and Twenty third streets and the Gray's Ferry Road, and be carried through, via Spruce street, to the Exchange for a SINGLE FARE.

In addition to the several Parks and the beautiful scenery along the Schuyklii front, there are many objects of interest along this route to make it attractive The road is splendidly equipped, the cars being nearly all entirely new, and always kept clean and comfortable.

Cars leave the Exchange every few minutes during the day and every hour after midnight. 9 lu lm

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 anythms

yet discovered. It leaves the Goods sort, and as periect as when new with no spot upon which dust can conect, as is the cas-with all the preparations heretofore soid for cleansing conds.

It is delicately perfumed, and entirely free from the disa, recable oder of Benzine, and all other resinous fluids.

# COUNTERFEITS

Of this preparation are extant therefore be sure and take none but that which has the autograph of A. B. W. BULLARD on the label Manufactured by the Proprietors,

A. B. W. BULLARD & CO., WORCESTER, MASS,

General Agents for Pennsylvania, DYOTT & CO.

No. 232 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia For sale by all Druggists.

For sale by all Druggisus.

For sale by all Druggisus.

The RIFF'S SUPPLEMENTAL PROCLATION MATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the qualified voters of the Sixin Election Division of the Ninsteenth Ward will vote for a member of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly, as a part of the Fifteenth District.

The qualified voters of the Eighth Ward are to elect but one member of the Common Council.

The qualified voters of the Fight Ward are to elect but one member of the Common Council.

The qualified voters of the Fight Ward are to elect but one member of the Waterhouse, resigned.

The qualified electors of the Fight Ward and Fourth Election Divisions, Twenty-second Ward, will elect one person to serve as an Assessor, for the unexpired term of John R. Waterhouse, resigned.

The qualified electors of the Init & Liceton Division. Twenty third Ward, will jointly elect two persons to serve as School Directors; and those residing in that part of said division lately the township of Evberry, are to elect one person to serve as a Director of Public Schools, for the unexpired term of Owen Knight, removed from the district.

The qualified electors of the Fourth Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Divisions of said ward, are to elect four persons for Directors of Public Schools two of them for three years one for two years, and one of them for three years one for two years, and one of them for three years one for two years, and one of them for three years.

The place of voting in the Sixth Division, Tenth Ward, has been changed to the Sixth Division, Fourteenth Ward, has been changed to the Hall, N. W. corner of Frinces and Shirley streets.

The place of voting in the Sinth Division, Fifteenth Ward, will be at No. 1814 North street.

The place of voting in the Sinth Division, Fifteenth Ward, will be at No. 1814 North street.

The place of voting in the Ninth Division Twentieth Ward will be at the S. E. corner of Finnetenth Street and Eidge avenue.

The Folts will be open at To'clock A. M. and close at 60 clock

HENRY C. HOWELL, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, September 20, A. D. 1866. 9 18 94

CLOTHING.



#### BOOTS AND SHOES.

P. WARE, JR., & CO.'S GUM-SOLE BOOT and Shoe store. M. FABIAN'S First National, No. 914 SPRING GARDEN Screet.

\$2.—LADIES' GUM-SOLE BALMORALS made of the best Leather in the Uppers, for only \$2, at FABIAN'S First National Gum-Sole Store, No. 14 SPRING GARDEN Street.

GUM-SOLE BOOTS AND SHOES, FOR Men and Boys, will last longer than four pairs leather soles; do not need re soling. For foundry-men, blacksmiths, or all who wear out leather soon, they are invaluable. One trial will convince that they are all that they are represented to be. Sold at Phys National, No. 914 SPRING GARDEN street.

\$2.-LADIES, COME AND SEE THE \$2 \$2.—LADIES, COME AND SEE THE \$2. Gum-Sole Shoen; easy to the teet and dry. Buy them for your children; save you the expense of buying two pairs of leather soles. First National Agency for Gum Sole Shoes, No. 914 SPRING GARDEN Street.

#### 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 th above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 82 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL.

HAZLETON LEHIGH COAL. A PECIALTY.

# R. W. PATRICK & CO.

No. 304 NORTH BROAD STREET.

Would solicit orgers for the above Coal which they have always on hand, together with their celebrated RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL COAL.

COAL! COAL! COAL! The best LEHIGH and SCHUYLKILL COAL, pre-pared expressly for family use, constantly on hand in my Yord, No 1517 CALLOWHILL street under cover,

delivered on short notice well screened, and picked free of siate, at the lowest cash prices. A trial will secure your custom. JOHN A. WILSON.

# Successor to W. L. FOULK. PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1866. 9 256pp

#### FERTILIZERS. A M MONIATED PHOSPHATE

# A CONCENTRATED FERTILIZER.

This preparation contains: Fure Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts known to agricultural chemistry. combined in such a manner as to develop their produc tive properties only when used on the soit. Price \$60 per ton. For sale at the manufacturers' depots

No. 724 MARKET Street, Philadelphia,

No. 8 BURLING SLIP, New York. WILLIAM ELLIS & CO.,

Manufacturers

#### BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects, Established over twelve years.
Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the whari
of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by
BAUGH & SONS,

Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue, 8 4smw5rp Philadelphia

#### GAS LIGHT FOR THE COUNTRY.



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.

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 freedow from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the tavorable spinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having seed 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,



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