SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS-COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Presidential Nominations - Movements of the Politicians and the People. From the N. Y. Herald.

Public meetings endorsing General Grant for the Presidency were held in half a dozen different wards in Philadelphia the other evening. They were all of a very enthusiastic character, indicating the powerful hold which the name of General Grant has taken upon the popular mind. At the Twenty-fourth Ward meeting Hon. W. D. Kelley made a lengthy speech in support of this nomination. He advocated General Grant, not on account of his availability (we had had enough of that), nor on account of his glorious military services, but because of his fidelity to the Congressional plan of Southern reconstruction, and of his perfect accord with Schofield, Sickles, Pope, and Sheridan, and "the great War Minister whose courage and integrity Andrew Johnson could no longer abide." "Yes," said Mr. Kelley, "Stanton knows and confides in Grant, in the same unstinted measure accorded to the honored District Commanders. Let us, then, inscribe the illustrious name of U. S. Grant upon our standard, and emblazon around it, in broad letters of gold, our precious principles, not doubting that when the National Convention assembles it will approve and confirm our action by acclamation."

Such are the beginnings, on the part of the independent masses of the great Union party of the war, in favor of General Grant. remind us of the similar movements of the people which brought into the foreground ch in his turn, General Jackson, General Harrison, and General Taylor, in spite of all the opposition movements, calculations, and schemes of the politicians and party managers concerned. It is the same everywhere else as in Philadelphia when the name of Grant is mentioned at a gathering of the Republican rank and file. It revives the old popular en-thusiasm which carried "Old Hickory" "Old Tippecanoe and Tyler too," and "Old Rough and Ready" into the White House, United

States Grant is the people's ticket for 1868. Meantime, the politicians, this man and that man, on both sides, are trotting out their favorite horses for the grand four-mile sweepstakes for the succession. On the Democratic side, in view of possible contingencies, General McClellan, it is said, has been sent for and will soon return from Europe. In New York, however, Horatio Seymour is looming up again above the horizon, while in Ohio and Kentucky George H. Pendleton is proclaimed the coming man. A Cincinnati paper says that "with him as our candidate, standing on the platform of the Constitution, equal justice to all sec tions of our common country, with equality to all (a bold bid), special privileges to none, the same currency for the bondholder that the people are compelled to receive," etc., "we shall sweep Ohio with fifty thousand majority, and also the country, as we did with Franklin Pierce in 1852," against General Scott, the conqueror of Mexico. A Connecticut paper nominates Governor English, but this is pro-

bably as far as he will go.
On the Republican side (in addition to the prevailing movements for General Grant) they have an earnest Chase organ in Philadelphia, which is of the opinion that the Grant meetings in that city have "more influence abroad than at home;" that in this Grant movement "principles have been kept in the background," and that it will not do to make a Quaker meeting of the coming campaigu. An Indiana paper runs up the name of Schuyler Colfax for President; a New Hampshire paper runs up the name of Sheridan; a paper of the interior of Pennsylvania has hoisted the ticket of Grant and ex-Governor Curtin; another paper of the same State proposes Grant and Stanton; and lastly a Massachusetts rural paper (doubtless an old line Whig) thinks Charles Francis Adams, our present Minister at London, is the ablest and best man for President that the United Ssates can produce, but that he has been so misrepresented that he has hardly a better chance than Charles Sumner. It is the same Adams who run on the Buffalo free soil Van Buren ticket of 1848.

All these newspaper side nominations, how, ever, amount to nothing. The fight in the Republican convention will be between Grant and Chase for President, while for the Vice-President the field of choice will be sufficiently widened to embrace almost any one of the secondary characters named anywhere for the first office. As Grant and Chase are both Western men, however, if either is nominated for President, the associate candidate for Vice-President will doubless be taken from the East. In this view, Stanton, Curtin and Cameron, of Pennsylvania, Fenton and Morgan of New York, and Fessenden of Maine, may be named among the probabilities for Vice-President. If the Republicans carry New York this fall, we dare say they will get the Vice-President, but with the signal deteat of Mr. Chase on the negro suffrage test in Ohio they have a heavy load to carry, and we guess

it will break them down.

The Democratic chances for the nomination against Grant or Chase lie, we think, and in the order named, between Horatio Seymour of New York, Pendleton of Ohio, and General McClellan. As to General Sherman, he has too many peculiar crotchets of his own to serve the political purposes of either party, and so he may be counted out. He was no-minated by a little conventicle of lobbymen at Washington not long ago in this shape:-For President, Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee. for Vice-President, Lieutenant-General W. T. Sherman, of Missouri; but we are inclined to think that in this movement this aforesaid conventicle had other fish to fry, and have, perhaps, fried them. President Johnson will be a looker-on in this coming national contest. and the whole shaping, character, and issues of the battle will depend upon the Republican nomination. If Grant, the thing is settled and the coast is clear; if Chase, wise men will take in sail and look out for squalls. To say nothing of the negro question, on his financial system alone Mr. Chase, as the Republican candidate, will be apt to throw the country into inextricable confusion.

My Postmaster Praises My Policy. From the N. Y. Tribune.

The letter of Postmuster-General Randall to a friend in Wisconsin will bear comparison for truth and verseity with the official despatches of the Rebel General Beauregard, or of one or two of our own always brave but not always trustworthy commanders. Mr. Randall affirms that the Republican party has repudiated every principle on which the Government carried on the war; that Mr. Johnson has pursued the policy inaugurated by Mr. Lincoln, and then approved by the party, and has endeavored to restore the Union on just terms;

that had his policy been carried out, "Representatives loyal all through the war" would now fill the vacant seats in the House; that "it is time the work of the dominant party outside the Constitution was stopped," and that no Republican should vote for any man who favors the impeachment of the President. We reverse the order of his statements, so as to answer them in the order of occurrence of the events on which they bear. Moreover, we allow Mr. Randall to entertain as many erroneous judgments as he pleases, provided he

does not misstate the facts. The statement that the Republican party has abandoned every or any principle on which the Government carried on the war, is very good "Johnsonese." It has formed the burden of all Mr. Johnson's speeches, drunk or sober, and belongs to the class of statements which Mr. Johnson has the capacity to believe, but which Mr. Randall could never have seen any sense in without the aid of the extraordinary light shed upon the subject by his position as Postmaster-General. This fiction has just enough foundation in fact to make a

"For a lie that is all a lie we may meet and conquer outright; But a lie that is half a truth is a harder matter to fight.

It is true that on the day after McDowell's disgraceful defeat at Bull Run, Andrew Johnson, then a Democratic Senator from Tennessee, who had debated seriously whether to go with the Rebels or the Union cause, and who has since told us that he might have "gratified his highest ambition" by becoming a Rebel, introduced a resolution into the Senate, which was passed three days after, on July 25, 1861, presenting a sort of conservative or pro-slavery platform for the benefit of the weak-kneed War Democrats of whom Mr. Johnson was chief. The resolution declared that

chief. The resolution declared that
"In this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged upon our part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects are accompilshed, the war ought to objects are accomplished, the war ought to

I. In accordance with this resolution the war was conducted until January 1, 1863. McClellan, Fitz John Porter, and Buell, with some incidental aid from Lee, Stonewall Jackson, and Albert S. Johnston, were engaged in burying our armies, and causing them to retreat vigorously from the presence of the enemy. Many gloomy defeats were suffered, and, except Fort Donelson, Roanoke, and the capture of New Orleans, no decisive victories had been gained. Copperheads and Rebels were in high feather, and Unionists and radicals were enraged and disgusted. The above resolution, intended as an olive branch to the Rebels, and a soothing syrup to the Copperheads, had failed to conciliate either. Then, in obedience to the overwhelming voice of the loyal North, the policy of our Government was reversed. The Emancipation Proclamation was issued, pledging the Government to overturn the very "institution" which the above resolution promised to protect. Andrew Johnson, its author, went into Tennessee as Military Governor, and aided in overthrowing its Rebel State government, and in organizing a new one, in the teeth of his own resolution promising not to interfere with State institutions. Of course, every honest man would see in this change of policy a repeal of the above resolution. No such resolution was ever passed after the emancipation policy was adopted. That act rendered the preservation of Rebel State institutions impossible, and the resolu-tion quoted was thenceforth null. If the above resolution were still in force, then Mr. Johnson's career in Tennessee would constitute its most signal violation; for there, without a law of Congress to justify him, he abolished both slavery and the State government. It is false that after January 1, 1861, the war was carried on upon any principle of non-interference with State institutions. And hence Mr. Randall's statement that, in reconstructing the Southern State governments, Congress has abandoned any principle on which the war was conducted after the Emancipation Proclamation was issued, or Tennessee and Louisiana were reconstructed, is false, as Mr. Randall well knows. But even had it been true that Mr. Johnson's pro-slavery resolution remained in force to the end of the war, President Johuson himself so conspicuously broke it in pieces by his own ten proclamations declaring the Southern State governments destroyed, and providing for their reconstruction, and requiring them adopt ordinances abolishing slavery, that there was not enough left of his resolution for Congress to violate if it would. The President himself had trampled in the dust every part and feature of it. He had not only decreed the destruction of State governments and slavery, but had himself decreed who should vote in the proposed new governments.

II. Mr. Randall asserts that Mr. Johnson has pursued the reconstruction policy inaugurated by Mr. Lincoln. Here again the truth is a mere cover for the untruth. It is true that the mere form of Johnson's reconstruction proclamations for the nine States did not materially differ from the mode of Mr. Lincoln for Tennessee, Arkansas, and Louisiana. Both based the suffrage on that portion of the white vote which was willing to promise to be loyal thereafter, without regard to what they had been theretofore. But owing to the close of the war intervening, the effect of the two ex-periments was vastly different. In Mr. Lincoln's State Governments, none but loyal men took part. The Rebels scorned and stood aloof from them. But into Mr. Johnson's the Rebels rushed, crawled, and spawned, like the frogs and lizards of Egypt into the palaces of Pharach. They were Rebel to the core. That Mr. Lincoln had not designed to pursue the same mode of reconstruction after the Rebels should surrender, as was adequate before, we may infer from the flexibility which at all times marked his policies, and from his express declarations. During the last year of the war President Lincoln's convictions were maturing, and had taken firm form, that the plored race must be allowed to vote. This truth inspired his note to Governor Hahn, and was clearly stated as an element of reconstruction in his letter to General Wadsworth. He therein promised not to allow Rebels to return to power, or loyal black men to be deprived of the suffrage. But above all, in his last speech at Richmond, he stated that the questions of reconstruction and suffrage were for Congress, not the Executive, to decide. These facts show that Mr. Lincoln's policy would have been:-1. So to reorganize the Rebel States as to scoure their power to loyal men. 2. To leave the mode of reconstruction and the right o' suffrage wholly to Congress. 3. To use his influence in behalf of the extension of the right of suffrage to the colored race as part of the work of reconstruction. In all these respects Mr. Johnson has reversed Mr. Lincoln's policy in the aim pursued, though he followed it in the mere red tape. He placed the power of every State he reconstructed in Rebel hands. Be opposed all legislation thereon by Congress, and he specially fought against the extension of suffrage to the colored race. Hence

it is a bald untruth in Mr. Randall to state | paign ! What value attaches to the threats of that the two policies are alike in the objects | Mr. Speaker Colfax on the subject of im-

III. It is a well-known fact that under Mr. Jolinson's policy not a single "representative, loyal all through the war, was ever elected to Congress." In affirming that had his policy been let alone such representatives would have been elected, Mr. Randall is predicting against the facts after they have happened Mr. Johnson's policy was let alone until every Southern State had had opportunity to elect representatives, and not one loyal one was lected. Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia, Vice-President of the Confederacy, was the one most nearly loyal out of the whole litter.

IV. If the reconstruction laws passed by Congress were "outside the Constitution." as Mr. Randall affirms, we would be glad to learn where 'inside the Constitution' the President's reconstruction proclamations can be found. Congress is clothed by the Constitu tion with power to "make all laws needful for carrying into effect" any of the powers of the Government. If the Government, in any of its branches, military or civil, executive, legislative, or judicial, had any power to reconstruct the Southern States, Congress was invested by the Constitution with power, as the law-making body, to declare how it should be done. If the Government had no such power, what becomes of the President's proclamations of reconstruction? The signal error committed by the President was in having too much ambition to allow Congress or even his Cabinet to divide the responsibility and share the glory of reconstruction, and yet too little ability to devise a plan of reconstruction which was either statesmanlike, safe, or possible. error committed by Mr. Randall in defending his master lies in forgetting that the people to whom he addresses his statements do not hold the office which to him is a sufficient compensation for making them. Heene they cannot be expected to see their force.

Republican Statesmanship-A Hint to Party Orators. From the N. Y. Times.

Were we to estimate the facts of the situation on data culled from the campaign oratory of the day, we should perhaps conclude that the problem of reconstruction still awaits solution at the hands of Congress. On no other conjecture should we be able to comprehend the earnestness and persistency with which Republican speakers, of all shades of opinion, discuss the policy pursued towards the South. Every man who rises to enlighten assembled citizens seems to consider it his duty to begin at the beginning of the war, to fight its battles over again, to determine according to his particular views the standing of the Southern States, to expound and vindicate every point of Congresssional action, and to denounce with microscopic minuteness the successive sins and follies of President Johnson. Each speaker appears to hold himself bound to cover the whole ground of the war and its political results. The Presbyterian preachers of a bygone generation were expected to incorporate the entire body of divinity in every Sabbath-day's discourse; and a somewhat analogous standard of orthodoxy regulates the platform efforts of those who are relied upon to do the talking of the autumn contests. With very few exceptions, they proceed on the assumption that as the suppression of the Rebellion constitutes the achieved glory of the party they plead for, so the reconstruction of the offending States forms the beginning and the end of its un-

finished statesmanship.

Now, we have no inclination to doubt the magnitude of the task which has devolved ipon the party in power, or to impuga the udgment which treats it as the greatest of all ssues at present before the country. That the restoration or reconstruction of the Union, the least possible delay, is the question which in importance transcends all others, none ventures to deny. And that its adjust-ment is controlled by the Republican party, and will be consummated by them in one way or another, is, we believe, a matter of sincere rejoicing. Nor is it surprising that the orators of the party find it expedient to state the case of Congress again and again, and to direct attention to the principles on which it has acted and the terms it has prescribed. The error committed consists in the adop-

tion of the idea that a necessity exists for making the war and its consequences the sole topic of discussion. Little or nothing else enters into the speeches of the most distinguished orators. They travel over the same round, however often they speak, and do their utmost to produce the impression that Republicans have no policy outside of the subject of reconstruction. Analyze the majority of their efforts, and they will be found to resolve themselves into a well-worn version of facts known to everybody, spiced with vituperation more or less violent. Of new and useful information there is scarcely a particle. Of calm, instructive reasoning there is much less than there ought to be. For the most part, the orations are made up of appeals that are heard for the thousandth time, mingled with threats and denunciations of which all but slavish partisans are ashamed. Novelty in the form of statement, if not in the statements themselves, might possess interest; but when the whole thing is state, people grow wearied, and turn away indifferent if not dis-

gusted. Moreover, it is a blunder to assume that the principles or details of reconstruction are any longer open to discussion in the sense that attaches to an unsettled question. It is not a question on which action remains to be taken by Congress or its constituents. The policy has been determined. Congress has decided the status of the South, and has affirmed its absolute authority over Southern affairs. The time, manner, and conditions of reconstruction have been arranged according to its own conceptions of duty and interest. It is to all ntents and purposes master of the position. The President can neither curtail its power nor prevent the final success of its plans. What more is needed, except that Congress shall demonstrate its capacity to complete the work it has begun?

What Congress has already done of course onstitutes a proper subject of party debate. The Republicans are responsible for it, and may well desire to have it ratified anew by the country. But, after all, the test by which the reconstruction policy will really be judged must be furnished by Congress itself. depends upon failure or success. THe country calls for the immediate restoration of the South to the Union, and if the measures now being applied produce this result, they will be held justifiable and right. On the other hand, no amount of vituperation or partisan violence will palliate or hide their failure to bring about the end they are designed to accomplish. The statesmanship

the party in regard to reconstruction therefore remains to be tried by another standard than that to which campaign orators usually appeal. All is contingent upon its proved ability to harmonize the sections, and restore industrial activity and permanent peace to both. From this point of view, what becomes of

the rant and passion which entered so largely into the Republican conduct of the Ohio cam-

peachment, or the rancorous personalities which formed the staple of Senator Wade's harangues? With reconstruction proper these have nothing to do. They neither vindicate the action of Congress nor inspire confidence in the judgment of some of its most prominent members. In the same way, and for similar reasons, the wild talk of campaign speakers touching confiscation and other penalties at the South, and Congressional interference with State authority in the matter of suffrage at the North, cannot operate otherwise than detrimentally to the Republican cause, It is evidence of a disposition to make all things subordinate to partisanship-to ignore all questions, save those which may be made tributary to agitation and strife. As to the quarrel of Congress with the President, that is a matter to be settled by Congress in the exercise of a well-balanced judgment. Platform elequence or abuse cannot help either way. Events will develop the issues on which Congress must act, and its moral strength is impaired when campaign speakers undertake to fix beforehand its proceedings, and to govern its verdict by the shouts of a crowd.

At the risk of bringing upon ourselves much displeasure, then, we venture to suggest to Republican managers and speakers the propriety and expediency of introducing into current discussions other topics than those which relate directly to the war. These are well enough in their place. But there are a multitude of other questions which those who would influence the public mind and break down the apathy which worked so disastrously in Ohio and Pennsylvania, should present prominently to the country. The people, just now, care more about taxation than about threats of impeachment. They are more interested in Congressional efforts at retrenchment than in Mr. Sumner's meddlesome theories as to republican government in States. They watch more eagerly for the stoppage of the leaks and frauds which drain the national Treasury than for further legislation in behalf of special interests. They are more anxious to know whether the inflationists shall dominate over enterprise and industry, than whether pro-scriptive legislation shall be attempted by the extremists who aspire to rule the party. These are some of the many practical questions which engage the thoughts of intelligent people, and must enter into the statesmanship of the Republican party if it would maintain its hold upon the country.

The Treaty of September. From the Washington Chronicle.

To understand the relative position of the French Emperor, the Italian King, and the Pope of Rome, a few and very plain facts have to be borne in mind. Gregory XVI died in June, 1846, and in the same month Cardinal M. Mastai Ferretti, Archbishop of Imola, in the Romagna, was elected to the Papacy, taking the name of Pius the Ninth. He had been cardinal only six years before his election to the tiars, and was only fifty-four years old when he became Pope. His personal character stood very high, and much was expected from his amiable disposition and known liberality. He began his reign as a reformer, striking strong blows at the numerous and flagrant abuses which had crept into the temporal Government of Rome and States of the Church under Leo XII and Gregory XVI, his immediate predecessors. Nothing could exceed the enthusiasm of the Romans-the joy of the Italians. Not many months elapsed before the French Revolution of 1848 quickened the hopes and raised the spirits of the friends of liberty throughout surope, and there arose a general demand not for mere administrative reforms, but for popular systems of representative government. The Pope, who was surrounded by the intolerant higher clergy, hesitated to go as the popular cry urged, paused before he could make changes more sweeping than those which he initiated, and his popularity at began to decline. On one side was a loud damor for organic changes; on the other, an increasing doubt of their propriety and policy As if to widen the breach between the Papal Government and the people, the Pope took for his chief minister Count Rossi, one of the most aristocratic and unpopular men in Rome. In November, 1848, Rossi was assassinated, in midday, and in the public streets of Rome; and this catastrophe so alarmed Pope Pius that a few days after, disguising himself in the costume of a liveried footman, he escaped from Rome and arrived at Gaeta, the nearest town in the adjacent Neapolitan territory, establishing his court there, the members of the diplomatic body having followed him.

From Gaeta he sent a manifesto to Rome declaring all the acts of the Government during his absence to be null and void. The Roman Chambers treated this ordinance with contempt, established a republic, and placed Mazzini, Garibaldi, Armellini, Saffi, and Roezzana at its head. This was in February, 1849, but the republic was short-lived. Louis Napoleon, who had not long before been elected President of the French Republic, contrived to make the National Assembly sanction an expedition to Italy, nominally in favor of order. out actually to restore the Pope to Rome. General Oudinot, with a French army, landed at Civita Veochia (the port of Rome) towards the end of April, 1849, was repulsed before the Eternal City, temporized, resumed hostilities, received the capitulation of Rome on June 30, and remained in occupation. The Pope continued nearly a year and a half at Gaeta and Portici, but his safety being secured by the protection of the French troops, returned to Rome in April, 1850, and has remained there ever since; his temporal Government until very lately having been maintained by the aid of French troops, and its head being the notorious Cardinal Autonelli, who is to Rome what Prince Metternich was to

Austria for very many years. The Pope's subjects have generally shown a strong desire to be relieved from obedience to his temporal sway, and nothing but being overawed by the French garrison has kept them from revolt, particularly in Rome. During the war of 1859, the Romagna detached itself from the Papal territory, and the Marches and Umbria followed in 1860, and also form part of the kingdom of Italy. The result is that whereas the Papal territory consisted, in 1859, of over 17,000 square miles and over 3,000,000 inhabitants, it is now reduced to an area of under 5000 square miles and less than 700,000 inhabitants. The desire of Italy is that Rome, with which are linked so many and such inspiring memories of former glory and greatness, should once again be its capital.

Motives of policy, mingled with a natural desire to get rid of the vast expense of maintaining a French army in Rome, induced the Emperor Napoleon to make a treaty with the King of Italy, signed September 15, 1864. whereby it was agreed that the French garrison should be withdrawn from Rome before the close of the year 1866, on certain conditions. In November, 1865, this withdrawal of the French troops from Rome was begun, and at the close of 1866 not a French soldier remained upon Italian soil. The Papal army now consists of 8000 infantry (including 2700

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gendarmes), 550 cavalry, and 1038 artillery, engineers, and staff; total of all arms, 9588. This is a force evidently insufficient to resist Italy or any other power.

The treaty of September, as it is called, consists of only four articles, to the following

1. Italy undertakes not to attack the present territory of the Pope, and even to prevent by force any attack proceeding from the exterior. 2. The French troops to be soon withdrawn,

at latest within three years. 3. The Italian Government to make no

protest against the organization of a Papal army, even composed of foreign Catholic volunteers (it now includes 750 French and Belgian, 650 Swiss, and 600 Irish), sufficient for protection and defense, provided that this force did not degenerate into a means of attack against the Italian Government.

4. Italy to assume a proportionate part of the debt of the former States of the

Church.

The important portion of this treaty evi dently is its first article. When it was executed, Ratazzi, who has all along acted rather as Napoleon's agent and tool than as Victor Emanuel's true councillor, was Prime Minister of Italy, even as he is now. He is the determined enemy of Garibaldi; therefore, when he learned (what Victor Emanuel probably knew and approved a long time before) that an Italian march upon Rome was about to be made, he played into Napoleon's hand by arresting Garibaldi. The doubt is whether Napoleon really is willing to run some risk in order to maintain the Pope as a temporal prince or whether he will allow the Italians to annex Rome and the remaining States of the Church. He can either throw a French army into the Papal territory without acting in concert with Victor Emanuel, or he can call upon Victor Emanuel to act up to the first article of the treaty of September, 1864, and prevent by force of arms every hostile movement in the direction of Rome. All the time, too, it is believed that Victor Emanuel is as desirous as Garibaldi himself to have Rome nexed to Italy. There is a whisper that should Victor Emanuel resolve not to act up to the treaty of September, he will be backed up by Count Bismark with the military force and moral power of Protestant Prussia.

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They have cheaper and finer goods than can be bought in the city. They have the l rgest and most complete stock in

All Harness over \$15 are "hand-made," Harness from \$14 to \$500.

Gents' Saddles from \$6 to \$75. Ladies' Saddles from \$10 to \$125. They are the oldest and largest manufacturers in

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EXCURSIONS.

FALL ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF HOUR.—On and after W.L.D.F.S.D.A.Y. October 23, the steamer ELIZA HANCOX will leave Ler dock, second wharf above arch Street, Philadelphia, at 10 A. M. and 3-30 P. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington, Del., at 7 A. M. and 3-35 P. M. and 3-35 P. M. L. W. BURNS, Captain.

WILMINGTON STEAMBOAT

On and after TUESDAY October ist, the steamens

S. M. FELTON and ARIEL will run as follows:
Leave CHESNUT street wharf at 8 &. M. and 8 B. M.,
teave WILMINGTON at 7 A. M. and 1730 P. M.,
steepping at CHESTER and HOOK each way. Fare
to Wilmington 15 cents. Excurreds thoses, per 9 A. M.
boat, in cents. Fare to Chester or flock, 18
cents.