## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

Threatened Schism in the Democratic Ranks.

From the N. Y. Evening 1 ost. The fact that the opposition to the Republi cans is not in any proper sense one party be-comes more prominent and irrepressible every day. Great efforts are making to reconcile the conflicting elements, so that the discord may not be rainous to the Convention of Saturday next; but the prospect is certainly dim. The differences be ween the extreme factions that are rapidly taking form within the Democratic organization are too wide to be comprehended under any platform, however general, and too important to be consistently represented by any candidate, how-

ever obscure. The men with whom policy and the desire to win are stronger than the traditional passions of old party warfare, want to bury the past and take a new start, with a view to living questions. Confess openly what everybody knows, they say; that government by the people in all the States is a fixed fact, and take up the cry of State rights in a practical form. adapted to the present condition of the South

as well as the North. But these who in 1860 led the party, and in 1861 led the Rebellion, are everywhere in the reconstructed States coming to the surface again; and are bent on setting up the eld oligarchy which the war destroyed. General Buckner, in Kentucky, and Edmund Rhett, in South Carolina, supported by almost every man of former importance as a Democrat from Mason and Dixon's line to the Gulf, and by all that is left of the Vallandigham band of brothers in the North, demand that the central idea of the campaign shall be a white man's government. They even threaten that the Convention shall be repudiated by the rank and file, which they process to control, unless it shall adopt the Dred Scott decision as its platform. And the latest manifesto of the La Crosse Democrat, which is unquestionably the most characteristic organ or what may be called the "ring and rowdy" Democrats throughout the country, looks as if this threat

might mean something. The fight is so complicated with financial issues that the result is doubtful. If the political question stood alone, the moderate men would doubtless succeed in carrying general resolutions which mean nothing or anything concerning negro suffrage. But East and West are at war on the greenback question. Now the Southern extreme faction are trying to win by courting the alliance of the Western repudiators. Denounce the negroes bitterly, they cry, and we will join you for universal greenbacks. On the other hand, those of the party who care something for the national good faith are generally the same men who object to fighting again in a political campaign over the questions of the war. Their case looks hopeless now. The platform seems most likely to be dictated by the friends of Mr. Pendleton, whoever the candidate may be.

That is to say, the Democratic doctrines are to be anarchy and repudiation. Anarchy—for this is the meaning of the proposition to treat as unconstitutional and void all that has been done by Congress in governing and reorganizing the Southern States for three years past. Repudiation-for no reader of the Evening Post doubts that this will be the speedy and inevitable result of making irredeemable paper a legal tender for the public

What will the thinking men of the party do? What will the Democratic press of the Eastern States do? What course will be taken by such papers as the World, which have repeatedly and urgently advocated, as the two fundamental principles of public policy at this time, the acceptance of the suppression of the Rebellion, and the maintenance of the national honor? Finding, as in the result now most likely they must find, that on the really important and practical issues of the day the Republican party stands just where they stand and the Democratic party stands in direct opposition to them, what can they do but support General Grant? Unless, indeed, they follow the precedent set by themselves in 1848. and again by the now ruling faction in 1860, and secede to support, say Chase and Adams upon a platform of their own.

#### Congressional Extravagance and Corruption.

From the Washington National Intelligencer.

When the record of the acts of the present Congress comes to be shown, it will be found to have surpassed any conception of plain honest men in wasteful extravagance, in fostering startling frauds, and promoting corrupt schemes of special legislation for the benefit of a few favored individuals at the public expense. While making loud pretensions of economy in small things, it has been unstinted in lavishing extraordinary appropriations upon simple partisan projects, and in giving subsidies and endowments with princely generosity to various schemes of private and individual speculation. As yet, since the beginning of the Fortieth Congress, not one single measure has been perfected for the public benefit. All of its acts have been devoted to partisan or special legislation. While professing great concern for the interests of the working classes of the people, it has imposed upon the labor of the country enormously increased burthens for the benefit of the capitalists and bondholders. While refusing the poor pittance of twenty per cent. increase of pay to the department employes, it has nearly doubled the pay of its own members, and the salaries of its own particular servants. While, for the sake of seeming to be economical, it cuts down the regular and indispensable appropriations, so as to render unavoidable hereafter a tremendous deficiency bill in every department of the Government, it is squandering hundreds of millions in aid of private speculations, in the way of subsidies and laud grants, and special privileges, whereby a few favorites are enabled to realize almost fabulous fortunes at the expense of the Government and the tax-

It used to be that the manipulation of such schemes of private profit was confined to the lobby, and that they were warily brought forward, and at long intervals. Now it appears that these speculations upon special Congressional legislation are unblushingly presented by hundreds, and it is said that the quondam business of the lobby has been transferred to

the floors of the two Houses.

The number of railroad and steamship enterprises of this character, demanding enormous subsidies in Government bonds and land grants, at a moment when the life of the nation itself is in imminent peril, and when the people are absolutely staggering under the fearful load of debt, is incredible. Among these there are enumerated over twenty railroad bills, all providing for extraordinary subsidies in bonds and land, and five or six steamship bills conferring unprecedented privileges and extravagant bonuses. One of the latter has already passed the House of Repre-

stick afloat, an enormous bonus, together with the exclusive monopoly of the
transportation of all our foreign mails. This
immense project of private speculation, so uninternal our existing steamship lines, and so | York and national Democracy were set right |

Clay New York by ten thousand majority and made him President.

In 1852, on Clay's great compromise conveyed straight to his ears by those who caused their origin, and who claimed to be directly acting in his interest at the time. just to all our existing steamship lines, and so wildly extravagant in imposing additional burthens of public debt upon the masses of the people, is, we believe, still pending in the Senate, awaiting a favorable opportunity to be pressed through that body. This scheme of public plunder has never been approached in extravagance and exclusiveness since the exposition and wiping out by a Demogratic administration and a Democratic Congress of the great Collins subsidy for similar purposes.

It is due to the people that their attention should be called to these transactions in Congress, and that their outrageous character should be mercilessly exposed.

## Mr. Longfellow in England.

From the N. Y. World, It must have been very gratifying to the Poet Laureate of England to learn from the London Telegraph, (the most widely circulated daily journal of the British metropolis), that the poem of "Enoch Arden," which he has for some time enjoyed the credit of composing, was really written by our own American bard, Mr. Longfellow, now LL. D., of Cambridge, England.

If an American newspaper had announced that Mr. Greeley in his address to Mr. Dickens at the Press Dinner, in New York, had felicitated the illustrious guest upon those admirable works of his, "The Pickwick Papers,"
"The Scarlet Letter," and "David Copperfield," how very much amused our British brethren would have been by the performance! And here comes a leading London journal with this amazing information:-

"In a few well-rounded Latin sentences, the ubile orator recited the claims of the distinpublic orator recited the crames of the public orator feeten to the privelege of an honorary degree. The names of 'Hlawatha' and 'Enoch Arcen' and 'Evangeline' sounded strangely amid the sonorous periods of the Latin ora-

If the Telegraph's correspondent really heard the name of "Enoch Arden" on this au picious occasion, it certainly cannot have sounded more "strangely" to him "amid the sonorous periods of the Latin oration," than it will to all the rest of the world "amid" his own effusion. Literary fame is commonly believed to be the most genuine and enduring form of that potent delusion, the "bubble reputation." But if it be the soldier's fate, dying for his country on the field of glory, as Byron cynically tells us that it is, to have his name "misspelled in the gazette," how much pleasanter an it be for living poets to find that those who travel a hundred miles to record their triumphs have the most utterly indefinite notions of them and of their works?

Reconstruction and Restoration of the Democratic Party-Voice of New York. From the N. Y. Herald.

The approaching Democratic Convention will be the most important general council el the party since that of Charleston, in 1860, when the national organization of that day on the slavery question was broken up and scattered to the winds. That Convention was one of Democratic disruption and dissolution; this is appointed for the task of Democratic reconstruction and restoration. In 1860 the party, having fallen behind the progressive ideas of the age, was thrown aside and went down; in 1808, after eight long years of penance in sackcloth and ashes, of fasting, humiliation and prayer, in rising to its feet again, it has a fair prospect, on the living issues of the day, of regaining the White House and another lease of power. A brief glance behind us will enable us to understand the battle before us. We know nothing of what is to come, and in all human affairs we can only provide for the future from the teachings of the past.

There was but one political party, we may say, although many factions existed in the country, under Washington's administration. The old Republican party, which blossomed as an opposition party under the elder Adams. came into power in 1800 with Jefferson. It was the tree upon which the later Democratic party was engrafted under General Jackson. The Virginia State rights resolutions of "'98 and '99" were the groundwork of the old Republican party, but its organization was largely due to the leading Jeffersonian politicians of New York. In 1824 the old Federal party having been entirely wiped out, the dividing lines between it and the Republican party also disappeared, and so the people at that day were described as "all Republicans and all Federalists. The consequences were, first, a Presidential scrub race between Jackson, J. Q. Adams, Crawford, and Clay; second, a failure to elect by the people; and, third, the election of Adams by the House of Representatives by a coalition with Clay. Against this coalition of what John Randolph styled "the Puritan and the Blackleg" the Democratic party under Jackson was organized, as the lineal successor of the old republican party against the elder Adams. In 1828, Jackson's first election, New York gave him her vote by only some five thousand majority; but from that day for twenty years the organization and the policy of the Democratic party and its Presidential nominations were mainly controlled by Martin Van Buren and his associates of the Albany Regency, speaking for the Empire State.

We come now to a very important epochthe Presidential election of 1848. In that contest (Martin Van Buren, against his pretensions to a second term, having been for the second time overslaughed in the regular Democratic convention by the Southern oligarchy, because they disliked him on the slavery ques tion) there was a regular split of the New York Democracy. Van Buren having resolved to be trifled with no longer, boldly took the field as an independent candidate. He was nominated by the famous Buffalo Free Soil Convention, of which the present Chief Justice Chase was the ruling spirit, and the result was the defeat of Cass, the regular Democratic nominee, and the election of Taylor. This was in 1848, and upon this very Van Buren-Chase free soil platform-"no further extension of slavery"-Seward became the great apostle of the Republican party, organized six years later, and upon this identical platform Abraham Lincoln was first elected in 1860.

Here the remarkable fact appears that Salmon P. Chase, of all living men, is entitled to the distinction of the founder of the Republican party in providing the platform and in opening the way for its advancement to the possession of the Government. But the main thing to be remembered is this, that this breaking up of the old Southern slaveholding oligarchy and of the Democratic party as it was began with Van Buren, the right hand man of Jackson, and with the elite of the Jacksonian democracy of New York. The vote of New York in 1848 was: -

For Martin Van Buren, free soil Dem...... 120,510 Total Democratic and Free Soil vote... 234 82

For Zachary Taylor, Whig ......

For Lewis Cass, regular Democrat..

Majority against Taylor ... But Taylor's plurality gave him the elec-toral vote of New York and elected him. In 1844 the boot was on the other leg; for Henry Clay was then defeated by the diversion of sentatives, giving to a hypothetical some fifteen thousand New York Whig New York company, that has not a Abolitionists over to Birney, when, if they had norant of the precise views held by the President of capital paid up, nor a single voted the Clay ticket, they would have given dent in regard to the matter can scarcely be

side up, as it was supposed, in the election of poor Pierce. Unfortunately, however, poor Pierce, under the influence of Jeff. Davis, Mason and Slidell, and the other leaders of the Southern oligarchy, forgot his pledges of neutrality. and became an active slavery propagandist in the repeal of the Missonri compromise. The disruption and dissolution of the old Damocratic party began from that hour, and it began in New York. The crims of that act is written in all the horrors of the late Southern rebellion. and the blunder is recorded in every Democratic defeat from that day to this. But the elections of 1867 brought some gleams of Democratic daylight. New York, indeed, with her fifty thousand Democratic majority, came up with a blaze of sunshine. In behalf of this majority her leading Democratic statesmen and politicians, and the rank and file of the party ask for the nomination of Mr. Chase. I'wenty years ago, in New York, and in the Van Buren free soil movement, as we have shown, he laid the foundations of the present Republican party. That work is done, and to-day, on the new constitutional foundation of universal liberty and civil equality, Mr. Chase is free, and he is needed to reconstruct the Democratic party. On the basis of the new Constitutional amendment, which may be regarded a fixed fact, he can restore the Democracy to power. On any other tack, and with any other candidate, they are gone. Our past elections show that New York is a

progressive State and is a power in the land. Her vote secured is a good basis to build upon -her vote lost is the loss of the battle to the Democracy. If they would secure it from the start Chase is their man, and the recognition of the anti-slavery deluge and its changes is their platform.

#### How will the Soldiers Vote? From the N. Y. Tribune.

Throughout the war for the Union, the party which received the vote of every opponent of that war-every one who deemed it a war of invasion and aggression on the part of the North-stoutly claimed the rank and file of our volunteer "Boys in Blue," as recruited from its ranks, and devoted to its principles. A majority of the officers, it asserted, might be upholders of the "Lincoln despotism," but the men without shoulder-straps were Democrats,

as their votes would prove.
"Then," we suggested "let us unite in so altering our laws, and our Constitutions, too, where that shall be necessary, as to enable every citizen who, during war, shall be necessarily absent from home, whether in camp or hospital, as a soldier of the Union, to vote as though he were at home.'

Not one single Democratic Legislature closed with this proposition. New Jersey, Indiana, Illinois, chose Demogratic Legislatures in 1862: so their soldiers were not allowed to vote for President in 1864. Nearly every Republican State, with Kentucky and Maryland, then ruled by earnest Unionists, enabled their soldiers to vote in the field. General McClellan was the Democratic nominee for President. He long commanded the largest of our armies, and was for a time General-in-Chief; he studied to ingratiate himself with his soldiers, was kind to and popular with them. If he could not secure their votes, no other man of his party could.

In this State, the soldiers' votes were so cast that no one could say how they voted; in most States, it was otherwise. Here is the aggregate vote of the soldiers, in every State from which we have returns:-

HOM WHICH HE THEE TOMETO		
States. L	incota.	McClellan.
Maine	2 692	473
Ruode Island	657	0.19
		2/10
New Hampshire	2,018	671
Pennsylvania	26 712	12,349
Ohio		9.757
Maryland		1 221
		0.000
Kentucky	1 104	2,523
Iowa	17 310	1.921
Michigan	9.462	2.959
		1707
California	20,000	697
Wisconsin	14,550	3,291
Total	or net	91.070
LULS Constitution of the C	LELWIN	55.000

Note,-Missouri and Colorado soldlers voted Note.—Missouri and Colorado soldiers voled at previous elections—almost ati Republican— but not distinctively for President in '64, "a" The soldiers of Pennsylvania, Onio, Iowa, Caiffornia, and Wisconsin, voted likewise in '63, as did most of them in '62, with results sub-stantially identical with those exhibited in the

foregoing table of the vote cast in '64 ]
The soldiers of several States who had not yet been mustered out of service when their elections for 1865 occurred respectively voted again, with results substantially like the foregoing. In no year of the war, was the Republican vote less than three-fourths of all that cast by volunteers in service.

Such being the recorded facts, we subm't that the pretense of getting up a Convention of Union soldiers to oppose the election of Grant and Colfax surpasses all recognized bounds of partisan imposture. Not that there are no good soldiers who dislike and oppose him-we know there are such; but they are scarce as white blackbirds. The bulk of the soldier vote against Grant will be cast by Confederate, not Union, soldiers-by the men whom he defeated, captured, and paroled, and who have personal reasons for preferring such antagonists as Buell, Franklin, Fitzjohn Porter, and McClellan.

If Robert E. Lee could be induced to unite in the anti-Grant call and preside over the Convention when assembled, he would give it respectability and force; but a Convention of Union soldiers to oppose General Grant is too broad a joke for the season. It was wise to hold it in this bounty jumping city, where all sorts of meetings can be got up to order if the proper appliances are used; but the honorably discharged Union volunteers are almost solid for Grant, as the returns of next November will prove. A Convention in 1787 of Revolutionary soldiers to oppose the election of General Washington to the Presidency, or of defenders of New Orleans in 1828 to defeat the election of Old Hickory, would not have been more preposterous than is the attempt in 1868 to muster an army of Union soldiers in opposition to the election of General Grant.

### Secretary McCulloch. From the N. Y. World.

Will this gentleman relinquish his place at the head of the Treasury Department? Under his own voluntary offer, made some time since, to place his resignation in the hands of the President whenever the administration could thereby be strengthened, and the known wish of Mr. Johnson to receive it now, it does not, indeed, appear how Mr. McGulloch can continue to hold the financial portfolio honorably to himself any longer. Considering the length of time which has elapsed since he became positively cognizant of the President's desire to have the post change hands for pressing reasons referring to the public weal, it is not easy to understand his present delay in transmitting his resignation; or his persistent asseverations that it is ready whenever the President is ready for its reception. He claims

dicated to him, in the most unmistakable manner, that his presence in the Cabinet is a bar to the consummation of plans that he holds in contemplation. That this officer can be in any measure ig-"I. This was intended to be, and must always remain, a white man's Government. None but white men must vote or held office,

that his relations with Mr. Johnson are cor-

dial and harmonious, while the latter has in-

Yet it is difficult to set 'aside the belief that there is a misunderstanding somewhere, and that having been misled heretofore as to the President's real wishes he will, now that hknows them correctly, incur no further delay in relieving his official superior from the embarrassment attending continuance in his offi cial household. The conviction that he will do so is all the more strong from his frequent and warm proffers to aid the administration with all the means in his possession, his disinterested wishes for the success of the President's policy, and his openly-expressed indignation at the late attempt of a Cabinet officer to refor the post he holds, we know of nothing and we are therefore unwilling at present to

## The Modus Operandi.

From the N. Y. Times.

before they are batched does not deter the opponents of reconstruction from discussing the manner of its overthrow. They consider victory so sure that they feel it incumbent on them to determine how the fruits of victory may be most effectually secured. The World remonstrates in vain. In vain it contends that when the process of reconstruction shall be completed, and the States reinvested with representation in Congress, the power of the Supreme Court to interfere will be at an end. Again and again it appeals to the decision in the Dorr case, and as a clincher, in reply to Mr. G. T. Curtis, reproduces the following passage from Chief Justice Taney's opinion: -

rests with Congress to decide what Govern-ment is the established one in a State. For as the United States guarantee to each State a re; ublican government, Congress must neces sarily decide what government is established in the State before it can determine whether it is established or not. And when the Senators and Representatives of a State are admitted to the councils of the Union, the authority of the government under which they are appointed. as well as its republican character, is recogn zed by the proper constitutional authority. And its decision is bluding upon every other epartment of the Gover ment, and could not be questioned in a Judicial tribunal."

To any rational man this dictum of Taney would be conclusive against the expectation of help from the Supreme Court. But the Southerners who propose to dictate the Democratic platform, and the Northerners who are willing to meet and help them, are not ra-They take counsel of their passions, t onal. not their intelligence, and agree that in some manner, by some means, the work of Congress shall be undone. Through what agenes, and how?

By white nerve and strength, say the iden-

Verily the Times and its compeers have strangely forgotten the calibre of the Southern men they met in the late war! Is it men like these, that are going to stand up dumb and passive, like yoked oxen to be driven at will by negro slaves? To be dominated over by black barbarians? to be legislated out of their pro-perty by ignorant savages? to submit to an

as well be realized now, as at any future time, that the people of the South don't intend to re-main under negro domination. You will have to apadruple freignds for a hundred years to to quadruple frelands for a hundred years to come, to hold down with the gibbet and the bayonet, before that people will pass under the yoke of negro slaves. The matter had just as well be looked in the face, squarely and

This, however, is mere vaporing. It does not solve the problem, but on the contrary. darkens its complications. Mr. John Forsyth. in the Mobile Register, is a little more specific. Here is his statement of the question and his

"How can the white men of the South get con trol of their State Governments without divid-ing the negro vote? We answer, by ignoring it as pull and void, and 'a sum of villanies' as you as bull and void, and a sum of vinances as you admit it to be. Sitck to your doctrine of Federal non-intervention; let us know that you will not, as the New York Times says you will, send the army down to settle our domestic disputes, and turn the scale in the contest of the white men with black scalawags by the Federal sword. Keep your hands off, give us 'non-intervention,' and we shall not trouble you to destroy the radical majority in the Senate, nor to violate, but only to hold sacred your dogma of non-interference, and then we will adjust this matter on a white man's basis of lawful political power, and we will restore our abolished State Governments, and yet will make no attempt to 'divide the negro vote.' As revolution, tyran) y, and the sword nave over urned our white governments, we will, by a bloodless revolution and by the force of white blood and white energy, reinstate them, and send to your Congress the true and lawful re-presentatives of these States. The precess might be personally inconvenient to a few interloping foreign scalawags and office holders under the Omnibus wholesale manufacture of States, but it would not cost the life of a black man, or do anght but redound to his benefit. Let the in-comit g Democratic Administration only agree to keep its bands off, and we shall soon show which and what are the de facto governments in the Southern States, and then there will be no Rhode Island Dorr precedents to disturb the scales of the Sourems Court when they amake scales of the Supreme Court when they come to weigh out justice to the people against lawless tyranny and usurpation."

There can be no misapprehending Mr. Forsyth's meaning. "Hands off" is the result he anticipates from Democratic success. He would have Mr. Buchanan's passive attitude repeated by the next President and sustained by the rext House. Then, in his judgment, the course will be clear. The white men of the South will take the law into their own hands, overturn the new Governments, disfranchise the blacks, and play havor with reconstruction generally. A process of revolution, beginning with anarchy, is what the Southern extremists propose as a means of re-

Are the Northern Democrats prepared to ratify the bargain? Are they ready to help the Southern game by using the power of a Democratic administration on the side of another rebellion? The World avoids a committal on the subject, though declaring that a ter the withdrawal of Federal troops the reconstructed governments will tumble to pieces. To satisfy the Southern temper, our contemporary ought to declare that they shall be violently upset-a Democratic Administration looking on complacently.

main in office in opposition to the wishes of the Chief Executive. Though he has given the country much cause to doubt his ability which brings question of his honor as a man; believe that his past professions were totally insincere, and that he intends to adopt the tacties of the shameless Stanton, and follow the footsteps of that unprincipled trickster to an ignominious ejection from a post which it now lies in his power to vacate with honor to his sense of delicacy of feeling, however he may be blamed for maladministration of its affairs.

The injunction against counting chickens

'Under this article of the Constitution it

t'cal fire-eaters who eight years ago broke up the Democratic party in Charleston. The war has wrought no change in them. They are the same self-opinionated, arrogant, reckless advocates of Southern supremacy who then demanded the surrender and subserviency of the North. Thus, commenting on an article of the Times, one of the editors of the Charleston Mercury, over his own signature, threatens negro disfranchisement by sheer force.

armed negro militis? to negro public officers and jurors, and judges, and all the nameless horrors of mongrelization and miscegenation? \* \* And, it may as well be said now, and may

gaining control.

The leading Pendleton organ-the Cincinnati Enquirer-does so declare, explicitly, in the subjoined propositions, upon which, it asserts, "the Democracy are a complete unit:11

FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868. AISC, FREE FINE LYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES. Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845. I iberal contracts will be entered into for lots, in sond at Distillery, of this years' manufacture,

218 & 220

S. FRONT ST.

2. Negro suffrage has been imposed upon the "2. Negrosuffrage has been imposed upon the States of the South by gross and scandatous usurpation on the part of the Federal Government, and it cannot exist without a continuance of that federal usurpation. The Damocracy will not allow that continuance, but will leave the matter to be settled by the white voters of every State, and by no other people, it seems be settled by the people.

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,

whites alone. whites alone.

"3. Every means of coercion upon the white people, to force them to have negro suffraga, will be forthwith stopped and declared lilegal, as soon as the Democrats are in power."

It must be settled in the Southern States, as it is settled in the Northern, by the votes of the

That is to say, Mr. Pendleton and his friends in this matter comprising, we doubt not, ninety-nine-hundredths of the party-are prepared to do precisely what the Southern extremists desire. The World protests that, in case of a domestic insurrection against the Government of a State, the laws make it" the President's "duty to aid in its suppression by the employment of military force." But the Pendletons of the Democracy overcome the objection by repudiating the doctrine of the Supreme Court, and promising to recognize only the governments which the Southern whites may set up by the means indicated. Says the Enquirer:-

"Each House of Congress is the judge of the qualification of its own members. The next bemocratic House of Representatives, in case of a contest, will recognize, and only recognize, such members as come there under legal State Constitutions, and that have been adopted by be free consent of the white people of the

The programme, then, is tolerably well defined. Northern Democrats and Southern Democrats are not very widely separated, after all. Each section of the party sees its way to the overthrow of reconstruction, without infringing Democratic principles. Another rebellion is the price which the country is to be asked to pay for the privilege of electing a Democratic President!

# SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13, 1888, NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.-In pursuance of resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors at a stated meeting held this day, notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, that they will save the privilege of subscribing, either directly or by substitution under such rules as may be prescribed therefor, for Twenty-five Per Cent, of additional stock at Par, in proportion to their respective interests as they stand registered on the books of the Company, May 20, 1868,

Holders of less than four Shares will be entitled to subscribe for a full share and those holding more Shares than a multiple of four Shares will be entitled to an additional Share.

Subscriptions to the new Stock will be received on and after May 30, 1868, and the privilege of subscribing will cease on the 30th day of July, 1868. The instalments on account of the new Shares shall

be paid in cash, as follows:-1st. Twenty-live Per Cent. at the time of subscription, on or before the 30th day of July, 1868, 2d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day

of December, 1868.

3d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of June, 1869. 4th. Twenty-five Per Cent, on or before the 15th day

of December, 1869, or it Stockholders should prefer the whole amount may be paid up at once, or any remaining instalments may be paid up in full at the time of the payment of the second or third instal ment, and each instalment paid up, shall be entitled to a pro rata dividend that may be declared on full THOMAS M. FIRTH, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 8 FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.
NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILA-DELPHIA AND READING RAILBOAD COM PANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of \$1000 each, at any time before the (lat) first day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent, interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor. S. BEADFORD, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILBRUAD COMPANY.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, June 30, and be reopened on THURSDAY, June 30, and be reopened on THURSDAY, June 30, and be reopened on THURSDAY, July 16, 1868.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT, has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of mail and state tax; s.; payable on Common Stock of a sud after JULY 15 to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 20 h instant. All payables this office.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

SILK BULLION FRINGE. PLAIN SILK FRINGE RISTORI FRINGE.

RISTORI FRINGE.

SLIPPERS and SOFA CUSHIONS. (cheab.

AMERICAN ZEPHYR, best goods.

BEST IMPORTED ZEPHYR, sold full weight. RAPSON B. 56 wfm.2m4p RAPSON 8, N. W corner of EIGHTH and CHERRY Street

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE,-THIS spleaded Hair Dye is the best in the world the only true and perfect bye; harmless, redaule is stantaneous; ne disappointment, no ridinious tints; remedies the lit effects of bad dyes; hwigorates and teaves the Hair sofs and beautifut, biack or brown 2000 by all Druggitts and Perfumers; and properly applied at Bayebelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BO 4D attect. New York.

# BLANK BOOKS.

HIGHEST PREMIUM AWARDED FOR BLANK BOOKS,

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