#### SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

IDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING SOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS-COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

#### The Political Situation.

From the N. Y. Nation. Both the great parties of the nation having now formed their platforms and selected their candidates, the political campaign is formally opened; and although the extreme heat of the weather prevents an active canvass at present, there is no reason to doubt that it will soon commence with great vigor on both sides, nor is there any great difficulty in foretelling the result. The malignant elements of the Demoeratic party have been too strong for its shrewdest leaders, and have doomed it to another defeat. But the Eastern managers have been too snrewd for the fanatics of the party, and have driven the latter into a corner from which they could not escape otherwise than by a surrender in the nominations of all that they had gained in the platform. On the other hand, the defeated faction manifested nnusual wit and sagacity in adopting a way of escape from their dilemma, which gave their favorite candidate all the honors of magnanimity now, and a claim of inestimable value upon the party in the future.

Some of our readers know how this was done, but many do not, and to them a brief account of the inside working of the Convention will be interesting. On the morning of the nomination the New York delegation had agreed to present the name of Chief Justice Chase as soon as the vote for Mr. Hendricks should fall off. But, contrary to their expectation, the vote for Hendricks did not decline, and he regained all that he had lost the day before. This arose in part from the willingness of many delegates to vote for any one rather than Chase. It soon became evident that Hancock had no chauce, and a bargain was struck between his friends and those of Hendricks, to combine on the latter for President and the former for Vice-President. While arrangements were being made to secure a two-thirds vote for this combination, the Pendleton men hastily resolved to do anything which would prevent its success, partly from indignation with the betrayal of Pendleton by the friends of Hendricks, and partly to keep the field clear for Pendleton in 1872, by the nomination of au Eastern man at this time. Obviously, there was only one name with which this could be successfully done; and although it was a bitter pill to nominate the one man who had made Pendleton's nomination impossible, yet common sense pointed out the necessity of such a course, and perhaps comforted the Ohio delegation with the thought that the honor was after all, a barren one. At any rate, the nomination was resolved upon, and the fact was privately communicated to Governor Seymour by Vallandigham. Governor Seymour resisted to the ntmost, but in vain. He was assured that his remonstrances would be disregarded, as they were; and no one who witnessed the uproar of enthusiam with which the Convention received the nomination, and the terrific clamor with which it drowned the candidate's objections, could wonder that he lost courage to resist it. We have ourselves no doubt of his sincerity in declining the nomination. He is sagacious enough to know that he cannot be elected, and yet he will be tormented for months by a natural hope that some lucky chance will give him success-a hope which his reason will always condemn, but cannot banish. The canvass will wear upon his mind, therefore, just as much as if he were ultimately elected, yet will end in disappointment and comparative obscurity. It is no kindness to Horatio Seymour to make him a Presidential candidate, and he knows well as we do

Mr. Seymour cannot be elected, for the simple reason that he will get no votes worth mentioning, except from the regular Democratic party; and the next election is notoriously to be decided by the votes of lukewarm Republicans. But if other reasons were necessary for his defeat, they may be found in the fact (highly creditable to him) that he cannot arouse the enthusiasm of the Western Democracy, who are more interested in effecting a covert repudiation of the national debt than in any other issue of the day. He is the chief of that wing of the party which has all along opposed such schemes. He is well known to be in favor of a return to specie payments. He lives in the midst of a community which would be ruined by national repudiation. The savings banks of this State are alone a guarantee that Horatio Seymour can never consent to a breach of the public faith. His assent to the platform makes no difference. Every repudiator instinctively feels that he can receive no practical aid from the favorite of New York bankers, the intimate friend of Belmont, the relentless opponent of Pendleton.

The nomination of Frank Blair for Vice-President is one of those singular freaks into which the necessities of a party sometimes lead it. A western soldier was wanted for the place; and almost every prominent soldier at the West is in favor of Grant. The ridiculous names of McClernand and Ewing, the only ones mentioned besides that of Blair, show the straits to which the party was reduced. General Blair's military record is respectable, but his political vagaries have made him one of the most uninfluential men in the country. He brings no popular strength whatever to the support of the ticket, and will repel many votes from it.

But although the Democratic ticket is not one that can be elected without some extraordinary change in public sentiment, it does not follow that the Convention has acted very unwisely in its choice, at least so far as the chief nomination is concerned. It is very doubtful whether any other nomines would have come nearer to an election. The Western radical Democrats were in earnest in their threats of opposition to Judge Chase, if nominated. Mr. Pendleton would have lost nearly everything at the East. Mr. Hendricks would not have aroused enthusiasm anywhere. Governor Seymour will have the unanimous and hearty support of his party in the East; he will almost certainly carry New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; and it is not impossible that he may carry Pennsylvania, though we think he will not. The party will come out of the contest unbroken and well organized, with a fair prospect for substantial triumphs in the

The loss of New York is a serious affair to the Republican party. It is due entirely to a single cause-the rigid Excise Law of 1866, a law just and proper enough in itself, but too much in advance of the public conscience to be Bustained in the State. On the single issue of reconstruction, the State could be carried for Grant as easily as Ohio. On the financial issues it would decide ovewhelmingly for the

Chicago platform. We wonder if there are any Republicans still obtuse enough not to see that the failure of impeachment has been the salvation of the party. With Mr. Wade dealing forth thunder from the White House, auticipating all General Grant's appointments, and dragging down the ticket by his candidacy for the second office; with General Butler as minister to

to obtain all the places that they hoped for, and that of honorable and unselfish men chilled by the carnival of office-seeking in the midst of a campaign-he must be a sanguine man who believes that the Republican party would have done nearly so well in the election as it will now.

The new constitution having been rejected in Mississippi, and none having been yet framed in Texas, those States cannot particlpate in the Presidential election. It is probable, also, that Virginia will be excluded, by delay in ratifying the Constitutional amendment. This would reduce the number of electoral votes to 294, or, if Virginia is restored, 304. These will, in our judgment, be

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Arming the South.

From the N. Y. Heratd. In the discussion in the House of Representatives on Thursday last, on the question of bringing to an end this session of Congress, Mr. Stokes (radical), of Tennessee, earnestly pleaded against an adjournment until the new authorities of the reconstructed States shall have been provided each with a certain quota of arms proposed for their defense against the Ku-Klux-Klans and the unreconstructed Rebels generally. Said Mr. Stokes: - "My people are expecting every moment that Forrest (Forrest, we believe, is at Loog Branch) and his Rebel Democratic crew will commence making war upon them. This is a matter of life and death to us. I am satisfied of the fact that we will need these arms at the South at a very early day. The war cry has gone forth; the rebels say they will rule the country or exterminate the Union colored men, and, for one, I am disposed to meet them." Mr. Washburne, of lilinois, was afraid of this thing—afraid that the arms which might be sent down to the toyal negroes would be seized by the rebels.

Mr. Boyden, of North Carolina (one of the new members from the South), was alarmed at this proposition to send arms to his people to be used against each other. "Great God?" he exclaimed, "we cannot afford to fight each other. Keep away your arms. Do nothing to irritate our people, but everything to assuage and heal the excitement. I warn the House if arms are sent there we shall be ruined-we cannot live there. If we need anything in the shape of arms, in God's name send us the army of the United States; but do not arm neighbor against neighbor." This has the ring of good sense and honest conviction. But another Republican member from North Carolina, Mr. Deweese, was not of this way of thinking. Said he:of this way of thinking. Said he:—
"Some provision should be made for the governments of the new States and for the protection of their loyal people, otherwise the Rebellion will be reestablished. If Congress adjourn now, before the end of six montus the perhead Democratic party will be ruling there as they ruled in 1865." Further, as the skirmishing debate went on, Mr. Deweese de-clared:—"Under the rule of the Democratic party from 1861 to 1865, every musket, shotgun, and horse-pistol was taken out of the hands of loyal men and put into the hands of Southern sympathizers." But with his fearless war cry of "Come on! come on!" Mr. Deweese, arms or no arms, signified that he was ready for the fray.

From this debate it is evident that the Reconstruction system of Congress has not with their restoration secured peace in the States concerned, that they are in danger of a violent clashing of the two races on the withdrawal of the United States troops, and that the State authorities recognized by Congress in those reconstructed States feel that there is no safety for them if left to shift for themselves. Where lies the difficulty? It is to be found in this Congressional experiment of Southern universal negro suffrage and Rebel white disfranchisement. And where lies the remedy It may be found in that new amendment of the Constitution, known as article fourteen, restoring to each of the States, South as well as North, all alike, the right to regulate suffrage to suit themselves. Meantime the duty of preserving peace in the States restored devolves, next to the local authorities, upon the President and upon Congress. The after his late vetoes and proclamations, and | turned as not reported. they have no time to impeach him, and they are afraid to try this proposed experiment of distributing arms to these State governments. So the two houses have resolved upon a recess till September, and then, if they can find nothing better to do, we may expect to hear something more on another impeachment of Andrew Johnson. The Presidential campaign is very stupid and flat just now, but we shall doubtless have excitement enough before the 3d of November.

The Fourteenth Amendment-Validity of its Ratification.

From the N. Y. Heraid.

The opponents of reconstruction are discussing, with a good deal of evident anxiety, the validity of the ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment. Mr. Seward's official notice, conceived in terms anggestive of doubt, gives color and cogency to a denial of the sufficiency of the ratification. Its "ifs" made hypothetical the promulgation of a fact with which the State Department has no proper concern, and probably gave rise to the final and decisive

esolution of Congress. The point most urgently pressed by the Democratic journals relates to the action of New Jersey and Ohio, whose present Legislatures revoked acts of ratification passed by their predecessors. The Congressional resolution embraces both in its enumeration of the States composing "three-fourths and more of the several States of the Union." With these included, twenty-nine States are specifled in favor of the amendment-being one more than the number constitutionally required. The question debated is, then, whether New Jersey and Ohio were entitled to cancel the covenant into which they, with other States, had previously entered. Mr. Seward puts it as a matter of doubt and uncertainty whether the resolutions of withdrawal "are

England, and other equally appropriate selections for the leading offices; with the ardor of the venal politicians dampened by their failure said amendment." Congress has denied the competency of the Legislatures to annul the ratification they had respectively authorized, and so disposes of Mr. Seward's scapticism. The Democrats, on the contrary, affirm the right of a State to withdraw its consent at any time prior to the completion of ratification by the required three-fourths; and on this ground they insist that New Jersey and Ohio are unlawfully included in the Congressional count. For this reason, they contend that the amendment still lacks constitutional ratifica-

The elaborate statements of the World, and the learned arguments of other journals predicated on the opinions of Mr. Charles O'Conor and Mr. G. T. Curtis are wasted in the present state of the question. They are ingenious, and not devoid of plausibility or force, as against a conclusion based upon Mr. Seward's enumeration of ratifying States. If the final adoption depended upon the counting of New Jersey and Ohio, there might be some room for uncertainty in the event of au appeal involving the constitutionality of the action taken by Congress. But the case of those who now assail Congress is defective in an essential particular. It assumes that, with New Jersey and Ohio omitted, the consenting States would be but twenty-seven, or less than three-fourths of the State. To make the list correct, however, Georgia must be included in the list; the ratification by that State having been communicated to Congress by Governor Bullock. Add Georgia, and it will be found that twenty-eight States have ratified the amendment, exclusive of New Jersey and

Whatever be the merits of the controversy in regard to the proceedings of these States, it no longer possesses the slightest practical importance. The amendment has acquired validity, with or without their help.

So far as the competency of the newly-organized Governments is concerned, it is idle to cherish the purposes and expectations which the terms of Mr. Johnson's successive proclamations are calculated to encourage. Nothing can possibly be gained by sneers at the authority of Governments which Congress has recognized, or by references to the Southern Legislatures as "the newly-constituted and newly-established bodies, avowing themselves to be, and acting as, the Legislatures," and so forth. They are Legislatures, and the Executive has no excuse for doubts or slurs upon the subject. Least of all, can the World with any propriety continue to speak of them as "putative Governments," or as "bodies assuming, under such illegal organizations, to be Legislatures;" for that journal has again and again shown that their recognition by Congress destroys the last hope of upsetting them, save by revolution. Their ratification of the amendment, therefore, is as valid as that by New York.

The sensitiveness evinced by the Southern malcontents, and the Democracy generally, in regard to the amendment, is scarcely surprising. Mere acts of Congress they might hope to abrogate, but with the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment engrafted on the Constitution, their game is to a large extent estopped. The Wade Hamptons of the South are excluded from power, and the plans of those who project negro disfranchisement are now prostrated by the Constitution itself. The amendment, however, touches Democratic strongholds elsewhere, and furnishes motives to the adoption of liberal views on the suffrage question, which will ultimately gain the mastery. This is true in no mere partisan sense It applies to radical Tennessee and Missouri equally with Democratic Maryland and Kentucky; punishing by a reduction of representative power the denial of suffrage as a consequence of color. The universal ap-plication of the amendment vindicates its justice; while its bearing upon the future of Southern and Border State politics explains last traces of republican governments in the | the reluctance of the Democracy to acknow-South will have ceased to exist, and the Ku- ledge its constitutional efficacy. It is well Klux Klan, the Rebel, the slaveholding, Cop- that on that point room no longer exists for cavil or doubt.

Grant's Last Campaign.

From the N. Y. Tribune. The Rebels and their Northern allies are so fond of enlarging upon what they call Grant's "butcheries" in the final campaign of the war, and so resolute in asserting that Lee was never outgeneraled, but simply overborne by a tremendous preponderance of numbers, that we have been at the pains of procuring from the official returns of both armies, now preserved in the Archive Office at Washington, the exact figures, which show the true state of the case, and we beg for them the reader's careful attention. Lee's field return for April 20, 1864, shows a force present for duty of 53.891, exclusive of Longstreet's corps, which joined him a few days later: the field return of Longstreet for March 31, 1864, shows 18,387 for duty; making 72,278 present for duty. These are the returns nearest to the date of the battle of the Wilderness which are in the possession of the Government. The total present, including sick, in arrest, and extra duty men, amount by the same papers to 86,742 in the field with Lee when Grant crossed the Rapidan. The original papers now in the Archive Office, War Department, are signed by both Lee and Longstreet. Lee's return states that Hoke's Divieion was absent, not reported, at the same date, and Hoke's return shows 5664 enlisted members of the two Houses want to get off men present for duty, or 7050 officers and men, home, but they cannot trust the President total present. The Valley district is also re-

The field return of the Army of the Potomac for the same date as Lee's, April 20, 1864, shows 72,117 present for duty equipped, besides 9747 cavalry, also present for duty, equipped. Besides these, Burnside's corps joined Grant before the Wilderness. This corps was 19,250 strong, for duty; but from these Ferrero's division, 3095, must be deducted, as it was at this time never allowed to go into battle, being used as guards for the trains. This leaves 16 155 as Burnside's real strength for duty. Adding this and the cavalry force to the strength of the Army of the Potomac makes 98,019 as the atmost limit of Grant's effective force at the Wilderness. It should be remembered that Grant's movements were constantly offensive, through a dersely wooded country, and that during every battle of the Wilderness campaign, except the first, Lee fought behind breastworks, an advantage which nearly or quite doubles the strength of the defendants. One other important consideration is that Grant had a supply train sixty miles in length to guard, in a bostile country, while Lee was con-tantly falling back nearer to his base, and through a region in which every white was his triend.

Grant's losses up to the crossing of the James, including the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, and all the smaller fights between the Rapidan and the James, as reported in the regimental returns on file in the War Office, were 6586 killed, 26,047 wounded, and 6626 missing; total, Of the wounded, very many were only slightly hurt, and not absent from duty more than a day or two; and at least 20,000 out of the 26,047 eventually returned to duty; so that Grant's absolute loss, from the Rapi dan to the James, was probably not greater than 20,000, officers and men. The missing were, undoubtedly, most of them prisoners. not irregular and invalid, and therefore in- Grant took, during the same time, 10,462

prisoners-at least 4000 more than Lee. There are no other data on which to form estimates of Lee's losses, except that in the Wilderness he was as much exposed as Grant, attacking and being repelled; at Spottsylva-nia, each attacked in turn, and each was repelled; at Cold Harbor, Grant attacked, but without success. It is, therefore, fair to sup-pose that Lee's losses were equal to those of Grant. At any rate, Lee suffered so much that he never again assaulted Grant in force during the nine months longer that the war continued.

It has been repeatedly asserted that Lee's army was not recruited to any extent during the last six months of the war, and that he had but a handful of men opposed to Graut in the final campaign from Petersburg to the Appointtox. But Lee's own field returns show that on the 28th of February, 1865, he had 73,349 men present, 59,094 present for duty. This was exclusive of the local militia of Richmond, always put into the treushes in a fight, and several thousand strong, as well as the gunboat crews in the James, who were also put into land fights. Out of these, 27,416 were surrendered and paroled at Appointation Court House, and 19,079 captured in battle, pesides about 3000 more in the assault on Fort Sedgwick. At least 10,000 men were killed or wounded, and 10,000 more deserted on the road from Riehmond to Appointtox. These two last numbers, however, cannot be verified, as no report was ever made of the final move-

Thus it will be seen that Grant began the campaign with 98,019 effective men, and Lee with 72,278, and that consequently Lee, having all the advantages of position, breastworks, a friendly country, and a short and constantly shortening line of supplies in his favor, was virtually the stronger of the two. The losses during the Wilderness campaign were about equal, not more than 20,000 on each side. And finally, when Lee reached Petersburg, he had more men than were with him at the beginning of the campaign, showing that he had been heavily reinforced. It seems to us this settles the question of Grant's generalship.

Was General Grant a Cotton Speculator? From the N. Y. World.

We suppose it will not be disputed that when a man consents to be a candidate for the highest office in the Government, he thereby challenges a thorough scrutiny into his public and private character. If he is fit for that great position, his character will command more esteem the better it becomes known; it will be made to shine with new lustre by all the attrition to which it is subjected. But if there be anything in his history which he has an interest in concealing he gives his countrymen a right to know it in all its particulars when he asks them to elevate him to the chief post of honor in the Government.

We find in a Western paper what purports to be a transcript from the records of the Sa-perior Court of Cincinnati. It bears such strong internal marks of genuineness that we cannot doubt that it is truly copied; and if so, it deserves all the prominence which we purpose to give it. If the friends of General Grant can prove it a forgery, we will give equal prominence to the exposure; for, although we deprecate his election, we do not wish to see him degraded. But this matter is too serious to pass unnoticed, and if his friends shall slur over or ignore it, we shall assume that they have no defense to make, and that

the alleged facts are true.

In the winter of 1862-3 General Grant was commanding in the most productive cotton region of the Southwest, and it appears from the judicial record, which we will presently insert, that his father, Jesse R. Grant, was at that time a secret partner in a cotton speculation which was transacted within General Grant's military lines. Without investing any capital, this Jesse R. Grant, the father of the General, formed a partnership with a business firm in Cincinnati for procuring cotton within General Grant's military lines, and transporting it thence to the Northern market, and this silent partner was to render services of some kind which would entitle him to one-fourth of the net profits of the adventure, although he supplied no money, and bore no part of the risk of what must have been regarded as a hazardous undertaking. It appears that the service which he stipulated to perform was to procure at the headquarters of General Grant, his son, a permit to buy cotton, and facilities for its transportation. The undertaking proved lucrative. So large an amount of cotton was procured and brought off that the net profits amounted to more than \$40,000, and the public would prebably have never known anything of the Grant family's complicity, if the firm which furnished the capital had not refused to pay over the stipulated share of the profits. Jesse R. Grant brought a suit in the Cincinnati courts to recover his share, and by this means the facts have come to light. We copy the record as we find it:-

SUPERIOR COURT. "General Term-Jesse R. Grant vs. Mack Brothers, Judge Hoadly delivered the opinion. The case was reserved from special term on demurrer to the petition. The action was instituted for the settlement of a partnership

The plaintiff avers that in December, 1862, he entered into a parinership with defendants for the purchase of co ton in the military department of U.S. Grant; the condition of the agreement that defendants were to furnish the capital and the men to purchase and ship the cotton, and the plaintiff to procure at head-quarters of General Gran: a permit to purchase it, secure transportation, and such other facili-tics as might be consistent with the usages and interests of the army. The pisintiff was to receive one-fourth share of the net profits of sales after deducting from gross proceeds the necessary expenses. The petition further states that there was a realized profit in the defendant's layor of not less than \$40,000, and that they seuse to render an account, or pay the plaintiff his proportion.

'The defendants claim that the plaintiff con-

tributed by his own showing, neither capital nor lawful service to the copartnership, and that their agreement to pay him a share of the rofits is, therefore, without sufficient conside-

"The Court cannot presume that the plaintiff intended to allege that he undertook that which was probibited by law. His acts and promises may have been illegal, and the partnership one for a forbidden enterprise, but in the ausence of an answer soaverning, the Court cannot assume it, unless the averments are inconsistent with

any other theory.
'The purchase of cotton in the military department commanded by General Grant was illegal unless carried on by permission of the re-laent, obtained through the Treasury De-

"Tre plaintiff avers that he was to go to the headquariers of General Grant and procure a permit to purchase cotton. Whether this was expected to be obtained from the General himeelf, from some member of his staff, or a Trea-enry agent at headquarters, is not stated. Whether the plaintiff was to procure it as a perional favor, or by the use of personal fufficence, or in the ordinary mode of business, is not shown. The Court could not presume he was to get his permit from an other not autho-

was to get his permit from an officer not authorized ty law to give it, or that he was to procure it as the reward of tersonal, political, or other illegitimate influence. They mu t rather infer that he proposed to solicit and procure a permit in the ordinary and proper way, from a Treasury agent having authority to issue it.

"Again. It is averred that plaintiff was to and did accure transportation. This may have been done by procuring from some quartermaster, or other officer controlling it, the improper and illegal use of Government norses and wagons, or steamboats; or, he may have bired horses and wagons from the people of the country, and secured steamboat transportation in the usual way. The more fact that he was to secure transportation at the headquarters of General Grant is not decisive. General Grant is not decisive.

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"The other item of service, the 'procuring of such other facilities as might be consistent with the usages and interests of the army,' is open to the same double reading. These facili-iles, whatever they were may have been pro-tured by honest or dishonest influences. "For these reasons, the defense suggested

must be presented by answer. The theory that the employment of the plaintiff was to produce the illegal co-operation of the military in a private enterprise must be alleged by sworn answer. If true, it was equally disgraceful to the defendants and the plaintiff, and, if proven, would insure the diamissal of the petition with reprobation to the two parties, more the principles. reprobation to the two parties, upon the principle, among others, in particulate, potior est condito defendentis. Demurrer overrused and

"Judge Storer agreed with the other members of the Court on the question of the pleadings, and felt constrained to say that the whole of the trade, as disclosed in this proceeding, was not only disgraceful, but tends directly to disgrace the country. It is the price of blood." leave to suswer.

It appears, from the opinion of Judge Hoadly, that the firm of Mack Brothers, the defendants, ground their refusal to pay Jesse R. Grant his one-fourth of the net profits, according to their agreement, on the unlaw-fulness of the service rendered by their silent partner. The whole Court were of the opinion that such unlawfulness would be a bar to his claim, but they said that the defendants had not proved it by

sworn testimony, and gave them an opportunity to adduce such proof. This is the position in which the case stood at the date of these proceedings. Even if it should turn out that there was a

Treasury permit to give a show of legality to this cotton speculation, it must have been procured by the influence or the connivance General Grant. There was no other man in the army to whom Jesse Grant held such relations as would have made his services in such a transaction worth one-fourth of the net profits. The defendants do not allege that the stipulated service was not rendered, but that it was not lawful. That large quantities of cotton were procured is admitted by Jesse Grant himself by the very fact of his bringing this suit. Now what basis had he for a successful speculation of this kind? What had he to put in as an equivalent for capital? What was it in his power to do to entitle him to one-fourth of the net profits without risking a dollar of his own money, although the enterprise was full of hazard? There can be but one answer; the fund on which he traded was his relationship to General Grant. What the Cincinnati firm agreed to pay him for, was his supposed in-fluence with his son. Their expectations were not disappointed; but failing in that kind of honor which prevails among thieves, they sneaked out of their engagement because the stipulated service was illegal.

This transaction suggests some very painful inquiries. Jesse Grant being self-convicted of trading on his son's influence in one cotton speculation, how can it be known that he has not done the same thing, with equal claims to profit, in many others? As he had an equivafor capital, he could as easily be partner in twenty such speculations as in one. The extent of his partner's transactions must have been limited by the amount of their capital, or by the amount they were willing to risk. But Jesse Graut, who risked nothing, was under no such limitation in working the rich placer which he discovered within the military lines of his son. His other partners may have kept the honor of thieves, so that as little is known of their transactions as would have been known of this one, if the firm of Mack Brothers had stood by their bargain. Jesse Grant long ago gave up the tannery at Galena, and changed his residence to Covington, Kentucky, a convenient point for speculations like the one which has been exposed. It seems that he made no money by this cotton speculation; did he gain the means of retiring from the tanning business by others? Even if Treasury permits were in some cases procured, by whose influence, other than his son's, could Jesse Grant have procured them What, besides this relationship, could have rendered his services so very valuable that sharp business men deemed it for their inte rest to pay for them at so high a rate? We look to the Republican press for answers.

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If any power required, upon two weeks notice. They have been introduced in this city, and thoroughly ested with most satisfactory results, and are sold NDER GUARANTEE OF ABSOLUTE SAFETY ROM DESTRUCTIVE EXPLOSION. They are beaper to first cost, and in expense of erection, more concrucal in fuel, durable and convenient in pas town any other apparatus for generating steam.

OFFICE OF COMPANY,

(ROOMS Nos. 4 and 6), No. 528 WALNUT STREET

NELSON J. NICKERSON, President, EDWARD H. GRAHAM, Secretary and Tros urer

CHAMPAGNE.-AN INVOICE OF "PLANT Dore" Champagne, imported and for sale by JAMES CARSTAINS, JR., 128 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "GOLD Lac" Charpagne, imported and for said by JAMES CAMSTAIRS, JR., 126 WALDUT and 21 GRANITE STREET

CHAMPAGNE. AN INVOICE OF "GLOria" Champagne, imported and for sale by
JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR.,
411 2 128 WALNUT and 2 GRANITE Street. CARSTAIRS' - OLIVE OIL .-- AN INVOICE of the above, for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

HAVING PURCHASED THE INTEREST OF THOMAS WRIGGINS, ESQ. My late partner in the firm of WRIGGINS & WAR-DEN, I am now prepared to offer A NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF

WATCHES AND JEWELRY. AT THE OLD STAND.

S. E. CORNER FIFTH AND CHESNUT STS. And respectfully request a continuance of the pa-trenage so long and iderally bestowed upon the late form. Particular attention given to the repairing of WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

Philadelphia, March 16, 1868. A. R. WARDEN.

EWELRYI JEWELRY! S. E. Corner Tenth and Chesnut.

NEW STORE. NEW GOODS. WRICCINS & CO.,

(Formerly Wriggios & Warden, Flith and Cheanut) invite attention to their New Jeweiry Store, S. E. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Strees.

We are now prepared, with our Extensive Stock, to offer GREAT INDUCEMENTS to buyers.
WATCHES of the most celebrated makers, JEW-ELRY, and HILVER WARE, always the latest designs and best qualities,
Goods especially designed for BRIDAL PRESENTS, Farticular attention given to the Repairing of WATCHES AND JEWELRY, [61 mwf]

WRIGGINS & CO., S. E. Corner Tenth and Chesnut Streets.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO. DIAMOND BEALERS & JEWELERS. WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED. 802 Chestnut St., Phila-

Would invite particular attention to their large and

LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES American and Foreign Makers of theidnest quality, Gold and Sliver Cases. A variety of Independent 14 Second, for horse ming.

timing.
Jadles' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14 and 18 kt. BTITON AND EYELET STUDS in great variety-newcat patterns.

SOLID SILVERWARE for Bridel presents; Plated-ware, etc.
Kepairing done in the best manner, and war-ranted.

5.24p

SPECIAL NOTICE.

UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1, 1868, I WILL CLOSE DAILY AT 5 P. M.

G. W. RUSSELL. Importer and Dealer in French Clocks, Watches Fine Jewelry, and Silver Ware,

No. 22 North SIXTH Street. PHILA DELPHIA.

## FINE WATCHES.

We keep always on hand an assortment of ADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHINGS if the best American and Foreign Makers, all was inted to give complete satisfaction, and at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. FARR & BROTHER, mporters of Watches, Jawelry, Musical Boxes, ste. Hamthirpi No. 524 CHESNUTSL, Octow Foorth.

Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen, LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA
At Philadelphia, July 11, 188.
The understrated servedy gives notice of his appointment as Assumed of NICHOLAS BALLIET, of Pulladelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and lists of Pennsylvalia, within said District, who has been solidaged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Caurt of said District.

SARUEL B HUEV, Assignee,
No. 32 S. THIRD Street.
To the Creditors of said Bankrupt, 711 m 31\*

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITYAS D COUNTY OF CHILS DELPHIA. Is the matter of the Assigned Frame of Harvery S. ODELL & G ERASMUS KELLY, trading as FODELL & ELLY, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the surpose of his apparatment, on TUE-DAY, July 98, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock a. M., at his office, No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

7.17 imwats William D. Baker, Auditor,

DENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL. PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 28, 1898. The attending menagers are:—

8. Morris Wale. No. 13 South Delawara avenue. Attending Physician-Dr. J. M. Da Costa, No. 1005

Sprice at et.

Attending Physician—Dr. J. M. Da Costa, etc.

Attending Purseous—Dr. Addinell Hewson, No. 185
South Elizente at ent Dr. D. Hayes agnew, No. 18
North Elizente attent.

The Physicians at d Surgeous attend at the Hospital every day (enudsys excepted), to receive application for sumission.

Persons scriptally 'placed by accinent are siways admitted it brought to the Hospital Immediately thereafter.

CEORGE PLOWMAN.

CARPENTER AND BUILDER, REMOVED

To No. 184 DOCK Street.

PHILADELPHIA.