THE DANLY MYENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1868.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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EDITORIAL OFINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS-COMPILED EVERY

DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Carpet-Baggers and Negroes. From the Boston Post.

The reconstruction problem, under the policy, of Congress, is working itself out in a manner which effectually demolishes all preconceived Republican theories upon the subject. The radical missionaries, who were to go down South and demonstrate to the world that the rule of ignorant and uncivilized negroes is far superior to an enlightened "white man's government," have contessedly made a miserable failure. The "organizers of Southern society" have already turned their backs upon their own pet organization. It is true, they have allowed the negroes to vote them (their new masters) into the Legislatures, and other fat and comfortable places under the new State governments. But when they have come to the point of actual political equality, the right of the colored man to share these offices, as contemplated by Congress, the latter suddenly finds himself snubbed by his patrons and left out in the cold.

Who would have thought that these Southern patriots, par excellence, these vanuted champions of negro equality, would have been the first to repudiate "an American citizen of African descent" as "a man and brother?" Who could have supposed that, after smelling at the ebony nosegay so enthusiastically, they would so soon have cast it aside as a rank weed ? And that after mounting on the brawny shoulders of the freedman to the coveted positions of State Governors and of members of Congress, they would immedi-ately turn round and kick over the ladder? If any Northern man, or newspaper, was wicked enough to suppose that the great object of these social levellers was merely to use the negro for their own political preferment, and that the interest professed in his elevation to all the rights of citizenship, was a mere subter-fuge and sham, does not the sequel prove that he or it was justly denounced as a copperhead? The State of Georgia was to be the fraternity and equality of races would be first illustrated. But, alas! for the plans of the Radical Republican leaders, the fraternal spirit has been invoked in vain, and the bubble of reconstruction, on the Congressional basis, has exploded all too soon for their success in the coming Presidential election.

But having thus prematurely shown their true colors, and thrown the negro overboard, with the millstone of political disability tied to his neck-as the Democrats were accused of intending to do, in case they came into power again-the organs of the radical party are at their wits' ends to avert the dauger to their cause which this Georgia legislative imbroglio is likely to inflict upon it here at the North. Their carpet-bag allies in that State, jealous of negro competition for office, and suspicious of negro fidelity to their party, have done the deed which stamps them both as hypocrites and ingrates. And now, in the face of this damaging exposure, they meanly seek to evade the responsibility of their acts, and to throw it upon the Democratic minority of the Georgia Legislature.

But this dodge will not answer to cover up the radical tracks in this little affair of discord in "the happy family." The pretence is too bare-faced and too much at variance with wellknown facts to deceive the public. The Democrats were in a minority in both branches of the Georgia Legislature-none of them were elected to it by negro votes; they had made no political promises to the freedmen, and were under no obligation to them. If some of them voted with the Republican majority to unseat

"Only one man united these conditions-General U.S. Grant. For two years his name had steadily grown in spieudor, by the fame of the successes of our armies in the West. Battles, under his command, were characterl and by peculiar vigor and tenadity; victories gained by him had always been tertile in great results. He had conceived extraordinary enterprises, and exceuted mervellous habors. In this point of view, the bistory of Grant's campaigns on the Mississippi must remain the most singular linetration of the American character and

illustration of the American character and genius applied to the art of war." And, after sketching the means used and the results obtained, General de Trobriaud adds:-

"This series of operations, conducted with as "This series of operations, conducted with 43 much perseverance as energy; these obstacles met on all sides; these enterprises followed up-by every agency; these battes succeeding battles and victories linked with victories; and this persistency of effort, never satisfied while anything remained to do—there you have Gene-ral Grant." ral Grant

There is reason, it would seem, to suspect that the World's correspondent in Paris, par-haps by not understanding the peculiar dialect there spoken, has confounded two very different men. There are two candidates for the next Presidency, and there is one of them, not General Grant, for whom it may be said, without serious violence to truth, that "the utmost contempt is felt in Europe." The fact is that public opinion there does not respect highly any man of any nation whose sympathies are with the enemies of his country; whose victories are the defeats of his fellowcitizens.

But our business now is merely with French military criticism; and its highest authority, General de Trobriand, has a word to say on the atlitude of the Governor of New York in the dark days of the Union, the summer of 1863:-

rork in the dark days of the Union, the Sum-mer of 1863:— "The Governor, Horatio Seymour, whose atil-tude and conduct towards the national Govern-ment had been of a character to encourage rather than to prevent the riots, had no thought except, in concert with his party, to make capital of them in order to hinder the enrol-ment. Under the pretense of ascartaining whether some error had not stolen into the reck-oning of the State's contingent, and of waiting until the question of the constitutionality of the law could be submitted to judicial tribunals, he demanded of the President the indefinite postponement of the draft. The object of this attempt is plain. It was to dry up the source of the reinforcements necessary to the army, in order to lessen, if not destroy, the results of the victories at Getty-aburg and Vicasburg; and while the Confederate Government should renew its forces by stopoing the draft and dis-coursging volunteering. These were the means by which the Peace Democrats of the North attempted to obtain either the final recogni-tion of a new Union, founded on the subordi-ment of a new Union, founded on the subordi-nation of the free States to the supremacy of the save States." nation of the free States to the supremacy of the slave States."

Does not the World admire the frank, direct way those French military critics have of speaking their minds? What everybody here knows to be true, bat nobody is quite disrespectful enough to say, they put in the plain est language, without circumlocution. To this critic, Mr. Seymour's attitude is simply one circumstance in the conduct of the war; General Grant's character is simply another circumstance; and without a vestige of personal or partisan feeling, the cool, straighttorward man of military business tells what they were, as he would mention the width of a river to be bridged, or the strength of a battery to be silenced. "Utmost contempt" is scarcely the phrase to express the French officer's appreciation of these things; "an exact appre-hension of facts as they are" conveys the idea better.

The National Debt. From the N. Y. Tribune.

The debt of the United States on the 1st inst., is officially reported by Secretary McCulloch, as follows:-Total debt bearing interest\$2,182,292,160

comprehensiveness which had been lacking iiii | ence; and Mr. Lincoln's had to bear up against the damage thus wronght to our national oredit, as well as to pay the debt, principal and interest, thus contracted. Mr. Fessenden wis constrained to borrow a very large amount at 7 3-10 interest; all which has now been funded at six per cent. (five-twenties) save a fraction on which interest has stopped altoge ther. So of our compound interest notes except \$10,595,410, which will soon be wiped out. We have now \$85,800,410 drawing but three per cent., \$221,588,460 drawing five per cent., and \$1,784,903,330 drawing six per cent., much of it already liable to redemption, and which we ought to be able to fund in an un-texable bond certainly at five, and probably at four and a half, if not at four per cent. The British Government pays less than four per cent.; the French about four avd a half. We should be able to fund at least at the French rate but for the fear of repudiation. And, if our debt were funded at four and a half per cent., the saving in interest from the rates we now pay would of itself cancel the entire principal of the debt within half a century.

Mr. McCulloch still persists in keeping on hand \$92,570,901 in specie; from which de-duct the amount of his Certificates of Deposit (\$25,161,620), and his net coin surplus is \$67,408,281. In our judgment here are at least \$50,000,000 of coin hearded which might far better have long since been expended in buying up matured debt. Had this \$50,000,000 been so applied two years ago, it would have extinguished more than 60,006,000 of debt, and saved over \$7,000 of interest. The coin, liberated from its prison, would have done vast good; the extinction of so much debt would have increased the market value of all our public securitles. It would, moreover, have di. minished the temptation of em-ployes to peculate and of burglars to rob. These convictions we have repeatedly expressed; but Mr. McCulloch has a way of his own. Now that he is out for Seymour and Blair, while admitting that their financial platform, if carried into execution, would prove as ruinous as it is rascally, we do not expect any good from him. He will doubtless do his best to help his ticket; and raising the credit of the Government and the market value of its bonds will not help to elect Horatio Seymour to the Presidency. We are, therefore, prepared to see the worst possible face put upon our financial condition hence till after election.

But the people can and will pay their debt. This is not nearly so difficult an undertaking as was the overthrow of the rebellion. Let us survey the past and take courage: --

Funded Debt of the United States, less cash in the Treasury:-

in the Treasury: March 4 '31... \$60,180,855 June 1, 1807,22,515,615 937 Jaly 1, 1861... \$640,80,855 June 1, 1807,22,515,615 937 Jaly 1, 1861... 83,498,670 July 1, '67, Nostatement, July 1, 1802... 502,021,404 Aug. 1, 1807... 2,511,306,429 July 1, 1863... 1023 464,099 Sept. 1, 1867... 2, 192,783,365 July 1, 1865... 2,757,589,571 Occ. 1, 1867... 2,495,277,446 July 31, 1865... 2,757,689,571 Occ. 1, 1867... 2,508,205,751 Jan, 1, 1866... 2,757,689,571 Occ. 1, 1867... 2,508,205,751 Jan, 1, 1866... 2,757,689,571 Occ. 1, 1867... 2,508,205,751 Jan, 1, 1866... 2,716,851,530 Jan, 1, 1868... 2,527,315,373 Nov. 1, 1866... 2,513,30,009 276 Feb. 1, 1868... 2,519,829,622 Jan. 1, 1867... 2,543,340,748 May 1, 1868... 2,510,245,886 April 1, 1867... 2,523,428,070 Aug. 1, 1868... 2,525,534,480 May 1, 1867... 2,520,786 006 Sept. 1, 1868... 2,535,514,313

Black and White in the "Tribune." From the N. Y. World.

There must still, we suppose, be some honest people left who really believe that black is black and white white. If any such do exist, and if it ever occurs, to any of them through accident or design to pick up a cur-rent number of the New York Tribune, its articles on the Southern aspect of the passing political crisis, must affect them very much as De Morgan would be affected by a series of papers written to prove that two and two in exceptional cases make five, or Darwin, by an attempt to demonstrate the direct descent of the Massachusetts sea-serpent from the union of a Spanish Jack with a Florida alligat

serving encouragement and protection? Of course, some vagrant laws are better than other vagrant laws, but to denounce the making of vagrant laws as a orime, because from the necessities of the case, those laws are likely to affect a race which happens to enjoy the privilege of being black, is such a piece of folly as shocks one, even in the Tribune.

It is hardly three days ago that the Tr bane held up to execration the practice of selling white vagrants and paupers by auction which prevails in Connectiout, to a certain extent, and in Massachusetts quite generally. Certainly there is no provision in any vagrant law in all the "criminal legislation" of the Southern States so mean and so degrading to human nature as this.

Does the Tribune, therefore, propose that the power of regulating their own domestic affairs and of determining who shall exercise the control of political power among them shall be taken away by General Grant's bayonets from the people of Massachusetts and Connecticut ?

Democratic Conservatism and Republican Radicalism.

From the Charleston (S. C.) Courier.

"Democratic conservatism is ruin, but Re-publican radicalism is peace, order, and properity.' This extract from the editorial column of one of the Northern journals, conveys, in a fir single sentence, the efforts in the interests of

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the Republican party to pervert the interests of the Republican party to pervert the truth aud maintain a rule of wrong and injustice. The large majority of the Northern paople are, beyond doubt, opposed to the Reconstruc-tion acts. They would have preferred a restoration effected upon the simple and safe basis of the Constitution. They are aware that the Republican party have been in the absolute control of the Government ever since the cessation of hostilities, and could have had a permanent and fraternal peace at any moment This awaited their bidding. They had the power in their hands. They had but to exert it on behalt of tranquillity, and right, and peace, with its unity and blessings, would at once have been attained. They, however, preferred the last of dominion to the welfare of the land. They set up the reign of their faction, in the place of the free scope and safe security of the Constitution. And, in so doing, they betrayed their high trust and imperiled the dearest hopes and most precious liberties of the nation.

And for this and the unconstitutional and irresponsible Governments erected without right at the South they have, been justly arraigned at the bar of public opinion.

That opinion has already had voice at the ballot-box. It has had expression on the Atlantic as well as the Pacific slope; and that ex pression foreshadows a verdict of condemnation at the hands of the American people in November next.

Perceiving the approach of their doom, they are seeking to avert it, by distracting, the attention of the people from the real issue in-volved in the contest. They say that Democratic conservatism is ruin, because its success is what they term the success of the Rebellion. Never was greater nonsense uttered, or a more flimsy attempt made to deceive the Northern mind.

The question during the late war was whether the South should have a separate nationality. The question now at issue, is whether she shall be recognized as a part of the Union, whether the Commonwealths are States of, and her people citizens of, the United States.

A Democratic triumph, it is transparent, can have no effect upon the issues involved in the late struggle. It can in no way establish the independence of the late Confederate States. The issues of the war are decided and decided forever. It is true the arbiter was the sword. But this renders these the more settled. All bo were in the war have accepted the d cision thus rendered. In fact, all parties, and all men at the South, as at the North, have, in good faith, accepted this arbitrament as conclusive and final. There is simply, therefore, an end of it. The controversy is not as to the past. It is as to the present. The South have accepted the Government of these United States as their Government, its flag as their flag, and its Constitution as their Constitution. It is, therefore, as a part of the common country that they ask to be recognized, and for an equal share in its laws and its rights. Upon this platform the Democratic party stands. Therefore it is supported by the people of the South. Had the Republican party announced these views at the close of the war, it would doubtless have likewise received the same support. We deal not with the dead past, but with the living present. How can Republican radicalism claim to be "peace, order, and prosperity" when, although in supreme power for years, it has yet neither accomplished "peace, order, or prosperity." In fact, can a single measure inaugurated by it be pointed out which has not produced, as its inherent and necessary result, the revival of sectional prejudice, the creation of disorder and financial embarrassment to the South as to the North. Is it peace to have overthrown the governments of the South, and to have erected in their place those born of the bayonet, and in no way representing the interest or voice of the accustomed voters? Is it order to have made the white race aliens and strangers upon their own soil, and to have placed them in subjection to another and inferior race just emerged from a condition of slavery? Is it prosperity to have kept the Union dissevered practically for over four years, and prevented that restoration under the Constitution by which unity, peace and prosperity might long since have been happily accomplished?

| TEMBER 10, 1868. | the second s |
|---|---|
| OFFER TO THE | A N 218 & 220 S. FRONT ST. TRADE, IN LOTS, |
| OF 1865, 1866, ALSO, FRIE FINE LATE OF GREAT AGE, ranging | ON WHISKIES, IN BOND, 1867, and 1868. AND BOURBON WHISKIES, from 1864 to 1845. m bond at Distillery, of this years' manufacture. |
| IRE AND BURGLAR PROOFSAFES | WINES, ETC. |
| TIRE-PROOF SAFES. | JAMES CARSTAIRS. JR. |
| \$16,000 in Money, valuable Books and apers perfectly preserved through the re of July 20, 1868, at Dove's Depot, | Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts., IMPORTER OF |
| outh Carolina, in one of MARVIN'S AFES, owned by | Brandles, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc., Etc., |
| DE LORME & DOVE. | COMMISSION MERCHANT, |
| 50,000 feet of Lumber destroyed in our laning Mill in Brooklyn, May 15, 1868. | FURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOUR- |
| li our Money, Papers, and Books, saved excellent order in a MARVIN'S SAFE, | BON WHISKIES. 4 UK |
| lum and Dry Plaster. | LUMBER. |
| SHEARMAN BROS. Both of the above were VERY SEVERE ESTS. | F. H. WILLIAMS, |
| PERFECT SAFE. MARVIN'S | SEVENTEENTH AND SPHING GARDEN |
| CHROME IRON SPHERICAL | PATTERN LUMBER OF ALL KINDS. |
| BURGLAR SAFE | EXTRA SEASONED PANEL PLANK. |
| annot be Sledged ! | BUILDING LUMBER OF EVERY DESCRIP. TION. |
| Cannot be Wedged ! Cannot be Drilled ! | CAROLINA 44 and 54 FLOORING. |
| CALL AND SEE THEM, OR SEND FOR DE- | HEMLOCK JOISTS, ALL SIZES, CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS BUNCH SHIN. |
| MARVIN & CO., | GLES, PLASTERING LATH, POSIS, ALSO, |
| PRINCIPAL) 721 CHESTNUT ST., | A FULL LINE OF |
| VAREHOUSES, (Masonic Hall), Phila., | WALNUT AND OTHER HARD WOODS. |
| 265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, 103 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, 0., And for sale by our Agents in the principal cities | LUMBER WORKED TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE, 727 mwf2m |
| roughout the United States. 831 mwf3m | 1868. BPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. 1868. |
| FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, OCK-MITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE, 357 No. 434 RACE Street. | 1868. SEASONED CLEAR FINE. 1868. CHOICE PATTERN FINE. 1868. BPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR. |
| PROPOSALS. | 1868. FLORIDA FLOORING: 1868. |
| DROPOSALS FOR MEAT. | 1868. FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIEGINA FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARLS. RAIL PLANK. |
| WASHINGTON, D. C., August 27, 1868. Scaled Proposals, of the form furnished by the | RAIL PLANE, |

the colored members of the House, it was because the exclusively radical Convention, which framed the new Constitution of Georgia made its provisions so ambiguous as to render it doubtful whether the colored citizen was constitutionally eligible to office. The radicals in the House had the numerical power to construe the law in his favor, without the aid of the Democrats, had they chosen to do so. But this did not tally with their objects. They had purposely framed a Constitution of doubtful import, and which their leaders in the Convention secretly declared might be used to exclude the negro from office, though they openly assured him to the contrary when his vote was wanted.

But the next time the colored voter in Georgia has an opportunity to exercise the right of suffrage he will be likely to think twice before giving his vote to the political "scalawags" who have been so profuse in their promises of patronage, and who have so deliberately broken them. He has been deceived and betrayed by his own chosen friends, who have used him as a hobby to ride into power. while he had no favors to expect or reciprocate from the Democracy, who, in the long run, will prove his best friends. But the radical majority were proof against all appeals, not only to their gratitude as partisans, but to their devotion to the "higher law" which, on most occasions, is their favorite refuge. They not only voted to expel their colored friends, but added insult to injury. One of the latter (Turner) in speaking in his defense, told them that the whole issue hinged upon the question whether he was a man or not, and they must decide his rights as a member upon that ground. This appeal to their humane principles, however, was of no avail. Mr. Turner had to "walk the plank" with the rest of his prescribed brethren, and is now probably ruminating in retirement over the decision of his late radical associates, that he is not a man.

General Grant and the French Military Critics.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

The World follows up its personal abuse of the greatest soldier of the republic by printing a letter dated Paris, "from our own correspondent," which begins thus:-

"Public coinion throughout Europe is elated with the hopes of seeing the Republican auar-chy at an end in the United States. The utmost contempt is felt in Europe for General Grant. The French officers are unanimous in denying him military talents: and as they become more familiar with the history of the war their esti mate of him sinks."

As France is the most military nation in Europe, and the criticisms of her scientific officers are deservedly esteemed as final, when made with care and candor, any General to whom they are "unanimous in denying military talent," must be admitted to be of small note. It is with curiosity, therefore, that one turns, after reading the World, to such a book as Major-General Regis de Trobriand's "Quatre Ans de Campagnes a L'Armee du Potomac;' which, though issued in Paris but a few months ago, is already the accepted expression of French military and public opinion on the conduct of the late war for the Union.

The terms in which General de Trobriand expresses his "utmost contempt for General Grant," and "denies" to him any "military talents," are so striking that it is worth while to give a literal translation of them:-

"It was necessary above all," in 1861, 'to call to the upreme command of all the land forces a man whose authority would be enforced by the grandeur of his services and the brilliancy of his successes, and one capable of directing the operations of the different armine man a

Do, never yet bearing inte 412,984,911 Add bonds issued to Pacific Rail-35,314,000 road Companies

Grand Total. \$2,648,256,285 From which deduct cash in the Treasury 107,641,971

Leaves our actual debt\$2,535,614,313 Deduct the bonds issued to Rail-roads and payable, principal and 35, 314,000 interest, by them ..

Leaves the debt of the nation \$2,500,300,313

The National debt is therefore two and a half billions of dollars, though a considerable portion consists of green backs, postal currency, treasury notes, etc. etc., long since burnt, lost at sea, or otherwise destroyed, so that payment thereof can never be required nor made. The fact that over twelve millions of interest bearing bonds on which interest has been stopped (the bonds having matured, and the Treasury standing ready to redeem them) are not presented for payment, argues that many of these have been lost also. But we offset the lost greenbacks, etc., against the contingent liability to pay the \$35,314,000 of bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, to secure which the Government has a second mortgage on their roads respectively, and consider the debt just about \$2,500,000,000. This is an increase of \$12,079,832 during

the last month, caused as follows:-

By paying Russia in gold for Alaska and the icebergs. \$7,200,000 By issuing bonds to the Pacific Raii-8 104,000 road Companies.....

Together. ..\$10,394.000 Real increase of debi \$1,775 83. The California and the Omaha Pacific Railroad Companies are each working with all its might to push its road as fast and as far as possible before it shall be met by the othertheir contract with the Government proving so profitable that each wishes to make the most of it. They will doubtless have met within the year ensuing; but meantime they will have required and received from the Treasury some \$30,000.000 to \$40,000.000 more of these bonds, which the Government must pay if the Companies should ever default-as they surely need not, and we trust will not.

The Russian bear has drawn blood this month-\$7,200,000 in gold that we grudge him, and do not think his icebergs fairly worth. However, that is done and can't be undone. He mustn't do it again, and is not likely to try. To be sure, there are St. Thomas, and Sa-mana, and that unknown isle in the Indian ocean, yet behind; but the Sanate has ratified none of these jobs, and Governor Seward can't be Secretary of State forever. So we will hope and trust that our real estate operations are about over. (O! General Rosecrans! please don't buy any more of Mexico to run your railroad over. Leave us our money wherewith to pay our just and heavy debts.)

The national debt was \$2,757,000,000 over and above all money in the Treasury on the lst of August, 1865. Since that time, we have paid off and mustered out large bodies of our volunteers for the war; we have paid mustering out bounties to a majority of them; we have paid many more millions to States for arming and equipping their men during the war; and we have reduced our internal taxes by more than one-half. We wish that reduction had been less rapid and less sweeping; yet the present taxes will suffice if they can be honestly, faithfully collected. This, after General Grant's inauguration, they will surely be.

Hitherto we have been paying extra interest. Mr. Buchanan's administration borrowed at twilve per cent, to she out its miserable existGeneral Foriest, in a long and frank con-

versation with a Northern correspondent, declares his belief that nothing could possibly make the Southern white people punish the negroes for that tyranny over their late masters of which Brownlow and his cut-throats have made them the tools. The Tribune forthwith represents General Forrest (not, of course, on the same day on which it published the report of his conversation aforesaid) as having declared that the Southern whites were arming to repeat on a great scale the abominable massacre of "Fort Pillow," and as bent on exterminating the Southern blacks. General Lee declares that the opposition of the Southern whites to seeing the "political power of the country in the hands of the negro race proceeds from no feeling of enmity, but from a deep-seated conviction that at present the negroes have neither the intelligence nor other qualifications which are necessary to make them safe depositories of political power." Upon this the Tribune, which knows that

this feeling is shared by the people and embodied in the Constitutions of New York, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, California, in short of every Northern and Western State in which the negroes are found in numbers sufficient to make it at all worth while to consider them as a political element, deliberately accuses General Lee, and through him the Southern people, of being hostile "to regarding and treating the negroes as human beings, with the rights pertaining to humanity."

Poes the Tribune suppose that the use of a apital letter H in spelling "humanity" invests uch wretched cant as this with an air of philocophical candor ? The Declaration of Independence was put forth to the world by the representatives of thirteen American Commonwealths, in which "political power" was withheld, not only from negroes in and out of slavery, but from thousands of white laboring men, from white women, from white children. Were the American electors of 1776 hostile to "regarding and treating" all the non-voting population of this country "as human beings with rights pertaining to humanity ?"

Mississippi, North Carolina, and other Southern States, passed in 1865-6, the Tribune solemnly informs mankind, a series of acts making provision for the suppression and punishment of vagrancy among the vast horde of negroes set free by an act of sudden and forcible emancipation.

Upon this the Tribune declares that "acquiescence in such criminal legislation by the Northern people whom those blacks had so greatly aided to put down the Southern Re-bellion would be criminal perfidy." Is this sort of stuff written to be read by men or by moon-calves? Not to speak of the monstrous perversion of historical truth involved in the assertion that the "Northern people were aided to put down the Southern Rebellion" by the millions of blacks who remained quietly at their homes, working for their owners and feeding the South while the war was waging, how atrocious is the absurdity of branding as "criminal" legislation intended to arrest one of the greatest evils against which society has had in every country of the world to struggle, from the downfall of feudalism to the present hour ! Were the vagrant laws of Queen Elizabeth criminal? Are the vagrant laws of England and the Northern States at this day criminal? Or are we to understand that the thing which in the white man is a social scandal and wrong, inviting stern justice and an anstere hand of control, becomes in the

It so, then it stands upon the same platform occupied by Mr. Lincoln himself, a Republican Prosident. We allude to his memorable letter written

on the 21st November, 1863, when the powerof his administration was invoked, to place the portion of Louisiana, then in the possession of Federal arms, under "carpet bag" government. This he refused to do in the felowing words:

Dear Sir .- Dr. Kennedy, bearer of this, has some apprehensions that the Federal officers, not citizens of Louisiana, may be set up as candidates for Congress in that State. In my view there could be no possible object in such an election. We do not particularly need members of Congress to enable us to get along with legislation here. What we do want is conclusive evidence that respectable citizens of Louisiana are willing to be members of Congress, and swear to support the Constitution; and that other respectable citizens there are willing to vote for them. To send a parcel of Northern men here as representatives, elected, as they would be understood (and parhaps really so) at the point of the bayonet, would be disgraceful and outrageous; and were I a member of Congress then, I would vote against admitting any such men to a seat. And yet is not what Mr. Lincoln refused to

do precisely what the Republican party, since his death, has done in every Southern State Are not their representatives in Congress and at home, for the most part, Northern wander-ers and negroes elected at the point of the bayonet ? The Southern white race but echo his words when they declare this to be "disgraceful and outrageous." The fact is Demooratio conservatism means peace. Republican black man a large and nob's social fact, de- | radicalism, discension, strife, and utter rain.

Scaled Proposais, of the form furnished by the ordersigned, will be received in duplicate, unti-SATURDAY, then 12th day of September, at 12 M., for all the Fresh and Cornea Beef and Matton required for sale or issue to all connected with the D-part ment of Washington, in this city. Also for sale or jung the troops at Forts Foote and Washington, Md., with Fresh and Cornea Beef. Said proposals for Washing to a, D. C., will include all Fresh and Corned Beot and Muttor Engineer for issues and for mise to officer

too, D. C. will incluce all Fresh and Corned Beor and Muttor required for issues, and for rates to officers and others authorized to purchase at this depot. The Fresh Beef required for sales to officers sup-pled to be of the filest quality, of select parts, made by the officer in charge, from the bind quarters and the officer in charge, from the bind quarters and the officer in charge, from the bind quarters and the officer in charge, from the bind quarters and the officer in charge, from the bind quarters. Inccss, shanks, and kidney tallow not received. All the meat will be subject to rigid inspection; to be of excel ent marketable quality, and in unexceptionable condition. In all cases, if the meat is not satisfactory, purchases in the open market will be made at the expense of the confractor. The contractor will be required to deliver the meat at the storehouses, at the places named, where he will distribute it in such quantiles, and at such times, as an officer of the Subistence Department may direct.

may direct. beparate proposals will be received for supplying the troops at Forts Foote or Washington, Md., with Fresh and Corned Beef, and with Corned Beef and Mutton, in Washington, O. C. but no propisition will be regarded for furnisaling the Fresh Beef in Wash-ington. D. C., without it includes both sales and issues. In accepting the last bid the lowest average price on the quantity required for both purposes will be con-sidered. Bidders must be present at the opening of line bids.

The bids. Payment to be made at this Office monthly for all meat purchased or when is funds for the pur-

all meat purchased or when in funder for the par-pose. All questions respecting quality and condition will be settled by the officer or the Subsistence Depart-ment receiving the meat. The contracts will be made for six months from the ist day of October 1868, or such period as the Com-issary-General may determine. The proposals for supplying all connected with the Department of Weshington is made by direction of Brevet Major-General Ed. R. S. Casby, commanding. G. BEL 5, 95.01 Depot and Callef C. S.

DEOFUSALS FOR CORN AND OATS.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PORT GIRSON, C. N. August 22, 1963. Sealed Proposals in duplicate will be received at this office until neon on MONDAY, the 6th day on October, 1868, for furbishing the Quartermaster's Department with supplies, to be delivered as for lows:-

FORT GIBSON, Cherokee Nation, 10,000 bushels of

FORT ABBUCKLE, Chickasaw Nation, 20,000 FORT ARBUCKLE. Chickasaw Na lon, 5000 bushels

All bles to furnish the above must be for sound merchantable Corn or Oats, subject to the inspection of the officer or agent of the United States receiving

of the officer or agent of the United States receiving the same. Proposals must in all cases specify the kind and quartity of Corn or Gats the bidder desires to furnish. Whether in racks or buik. Fach bid must be accompanied by a good and suffi-cient guarantee from two responsible parties setting fo, th that in the event of its acceptance, they will give sample security for the faithful performance of the same.

The right to reject any or all blds that may be offered

The right to reject any or all bids that may be offered is r served. Proposals must be plainly indorsed "Proposals for Orn," or "Proposals for Oats," as the case may be, and addressed to the undersigned at Fort Gibson, C.N. Payment to be made in Government fands on de-livery of the Corn or Oats, or as soon thereafter as funds shall have been received for that purpose. Delivery to commence on or before Nov. I 18%, and to continue at a rate of not less than 3000 bushels per month until the contract is filled. By order of Brevet Major-General B. H. GRIERSON. A. F. ROCHWELL, Brevet Lieut.-Col., A. Q. M. U. m. A., Chief Q. M. District Indian Territory. 94103

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