France and Prussia-The War Prospect. From the N. Y. Heraid.

Our latest news from Europe is to the effect that the war fever has not subsided. King William of Prussia was on a military inspection tour throughout the Northern Confederation, the Emperor Napoleon was at the camp of Chalons, and a report of a war speech (afterwards contradicted with salutary results) made to the army sent the Rentes down alarmingly. Military inspection made by the chief of North Germany throughout the Confederation and protracted visits to the headquarters of the French army made by the chief of the State do, at the present moment, say the peacemakers what they may, mean something serious. Supposing, however, that our belief in the peace prospect of Europe was much stronger than it is, and that we could afford to explain away the King of Prussia's visit to Saxony and the Emperor Napoleon's visit to the camp at Chalons, we should still feel perplexed by the extraordinary sensitiveness of the Paris Bourse. If French capitalists have faith in the peace intentions of the Emperor wherefore this fearfulness at the Bourse, this extraordinary trembling of the monetary balance? The excitement at the Bourse on Tuesday is explicable only on the principle that French capitalists, whatever faith they may have in the empire, do not believe in peace.

We have already, on several occasions of late, stated our reasons for believing in the probability of an early war between France and Prussia. For the present, therefore, we do not deem it necessary to repeat them. yesterday's Herold we gave it as our opinion that war was avoidable only on one condition, viz., that Prusssia relinquish her hold on the Rhine provinces. As there is little likelihood of Prussia doing this, and as there is just as little likelihood of France being contented with anything short of this, the question becomes of paramount importance. In the event ot war breaking out between France and Prussia on which side lie the chances of success? The question is nice-perhaps too nice, in the opinion of some persons, to be definitely answered. Still, it is the question par excellence of the moment, and deserves attention. If France is in every respect stronger in herself, better prepared to begin, and better prepared to carry on war, there are few who will hesitate to say that France must be the victor. If, on the other hand, Prussia is in every respect stronger, better prepared to begin and better prepared to carry on war, there are just as few who will hesitate to say that Prassia must be the victor. Which, then, is in most favorable circumstances for such a struggle-France or Prussia? Of the two we hesitate not to say-and we say it not because we are influenced by any pro-French sympathy, but from a simple regard to truth, after a careful examination of all the facts of the case— France is unquestionably in the most hopeful condition. In the first place France is a homogeneous and compact nation, while Prussia in her new conditions is a heterogeneous and ill. organized confederation. So far, therefore, as union is strength, the chances are in favor of France. In the second place France has a larger population, a larger army and in every respect larger resources than the North German Confederation. The area of North Germany is less by a fifth than that of France. In 1866 the population of North Germany was little over thirty millions, while that of France was thirty-eight millions. The standing armies in the two countries are perhaps very much the same; but while France has always six hundred thousand in reserve, the reserve of North Germany does not exceed three hundred thousand. It is difficult to conceive how King William could get together at once, and without placing society in peril, the nine hundred thousand men on whom Napoleon can count with the utmost confidence. Much has been made by the too enthusiastic friends of Prussia of her superior chances at sea; but the truth is that here Prussia compares even less favorably than France. tonnage when the free towns are included is greater than that of France; but she has only three iron-clads and some five hundred and forty-nine guns with which to confront the greatly more powerful navy of Napoleon. So far, therefore, as immediate resources go, the chances must be regarded as in favor of France. In connection with this part of the subject it is always to be borne in mind that for rapidity of execution the French have no rivals on the face of the earth. It took Prussia twenty years to turn out her one million needle guns. France has manufactured her one million two hundred thousand Chassepots in a couple of years. In a protracted struggle Prussia might prove herself the most enduring: but as a protracted struggle is impossible, as the fight, if it takes place now, must be short, sharp and decisive, the chances are infinitely in favor of France. There is but one consideration that can in-

duce us to modify this judgment, which is that Russia and Austria may be dragged into the contest. The neutrality of Italy, of Spain, of Portugal, of Switzerland, of Belgium, of Holland may be taken for granted. It is not so easy to decide on the probable course of either Eussia or Austria. That there is a good understanding between King William and the Czar Alexander is an opinion which has been generally entertained since their late meeting at Schwalbach. It is doubtful, however, whether this good understanding amounts to an alliance offersive and defensive. It is our opinion, as we have said before, that if Napoleon asks no more than that France shall have the Rhine for her northern and northeastern frontier Russia will not interfere. Russia is not in a position, financially or otherwise, to court war. Austria, if she does interfere, will take the side of France; but Austrian interference can only follow that of Russia, and Austria has even stronger reasons than those of her powerful rival to desire the continuance of peace. Russia and Austria out of the field the contest would be brief, brilliant, and conclusive. Russia and Austria in the field it is impossible to say where, when, or how the struggle might end. Great Britain has a deep national interest in Belgium. It is a kingdom of her own creating. To her absorp-tion by France she cannot be indifferent; but as she did not fight for Hanover, the ancient throne of her present royal race, and until recently a virtual part of the empire, the presum tion is that she will not fight for Belgium. In this struggle the probable course of South Germany must not be taken into account.

What Say the People of Maine? From the Boston Post.

The people of Maine cannot forget that they have great local interests at stake upon the result of their election, and that these interests are now at the mercy of a party, whose leaders in the national councils are deaf to their appeals for relief, and have ever been ready to slaughter them for the accomplishment of their own sellish aims. What care

ration of her prostrate industry—her great | last year of a number of Republicans and ship building and navigation interests—the | War Democrats who were dissatisfied with the former mainspring of her growth and enter-prise? What though her shipyards are deprise? What though her shipyards are deserted, her tonnage reduced to a beggarly array of coasters, and their earnings, as well as that of her foreign carrying trade, represented by zero-has the radical party in Cougress ever offered to lift a finger to change this condition of things? Has it not, in its financial legislation, persistently discriminated against the industry and business interests

of Maine, for the benefit of other sections, and voted down every proposition brought forward to give them an equal chance with those of other pet Republican States? As if they were not already depressed and dead enough, when it was proposed at the close of the last session to give them the coup de grace, by putting an additional duty on copper, we find the radical Representatives of Maine, under the crack of the party whip, voting to inflict this deliberate injury upon their constituents. This inflexible party discipline is what the Republican leaders now rely upon to enable them to carry the State of Maine, in the face of her own manifest interests and her duty of self-preservation. They openly and shamelessly sacritioe her to propitiate other interests in Massa-chusetts and Pennsylvania, and to retain their hold on power as a national party. But when her people come to vote, they rely upon their stump orators and whippers is to make them swallow these insults and help to keep their betrayers in office.

In a like manner they propose to keep the farmers and small traders of Maine quiet, while they continue to bleed them from every pore, and perpetuate the immunity of a faored class from local burdens. The people of Maine are oppressed with an immense war debt, State and municipal, which has to be carried, and the interest paid, by that portion of them who are least able to bear the burden. The bulk of Federal taxes falls upon the yeomanry of Maine, who are the principal con-sumers of dutiable foreign goods which come under the head of necessaries of life, and other taxed products.

But will not the radical party, who manage the national finances, do something for the relief of the hardy backwoodsmen and farmers of Maine by abating the Federal taxes? No, not to save them from the lowest depths of poverty. An immense Federal revenue-as the spoil and plunder of those who now enjoy the plucking of the national goose, and have their arms up to the elbows in the public treasury-is one of the adjuncts of national power which the Republicans will never willingly surrender. Bleeding the people for their own private benefit is one of the perquisites which naturally fell to them in the financial management of the war; and they would rather have war over again-war now and war forever—than to give up the pickings and stealings of an overflowing Treasury.

The people of Maine may bewail the damaging effects of a high tariff on their commerce and industry forever, but they will get no relief from it until they come boldly forward and repudiate the radical party which made that tariff in the interest of its cotton-spinning and iron and copper mining allies, and whose traditional policy is to restrict commerce to a mere exchange of home products. If our Maine fellow-citizens ever expect to have commerce liberalized and extended, or taxes equalized and reduced, so that they can build ships and sell or sail them at a profit, and take a fresh start generally in their career of material progress, they must look to the Democratic party as their true friends and exponents.

Parties and the People.

From the N. Y. Times.

In connection with either the prospect or the existence of the Rebellion, or with the great question of restoration, we have had three appeals to the people. The first was in Then the question was, shall those who intimidate the country by the threat of war, in the event of their defeat, control the Government? Even the Democrats were not united, and the Republican party obtained the

The advent of this new party to power was marked by moderation. It held out the clive branch of peace. It took the defensive atti-tude. It said:—"If you of the South attack the Government, our pledge is recorded to defend it; but we contemplate no aggression upon established institutions." This was no new attitude on the part of the incoming party. It had never been identified with abolitionists. It had opposed slavery in the Territories only -and that was a fair field for the antagonism. The result of this territorial conflict was to decide the history of the nation for many But the Democratic generations to come. party in the South had distinctly threatened disunion in case this contest should result in favor of the free labor system, and it kept its word. It is true that when Fort Sumter was attacked, the whole North was swayed by the patriotic enthusiasm of the moment. But soon there was a schism among Northern Democrats-a division upon the very question of maintaining the Union.

And what was the result? When the Republican party again appealed to the people, in 1864, a large portion of the old Democratic party refused to support the Chicago Convention which nominated McClellan and Pendleton. That Convention was an insult to the people; it assumed that the republic could not maintain itself against rebellion; it counselled a surrender. That invitation came to the people as "an idle wind which they respected not;" and McClellan gained only twenty-one electoral votes.

Two years later, in 1866, a third appeal was made. The war was over. The disbanded soldiers of the Union army had returned to peaceful pursuits; the soldiers of the Confedederate army had returned home with their paroles in their pockets. The question was no longer one of maintaining the war against rebellion, for the nation had gained a complete victory-a victory which was complete, be it remembered, only because we refused to follow the cowardly advice of those who deprecated nothing so much as the consummation of such a triumph. The question now was, how best to secure the "submission of a defeated section to honorable and just terms of civil restoration." Here again, the people maintained their old purpose, and decided in favor of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Another and final appeal is now to be made to the same tribunal. And under what circumstances? The opposition remains precisely the same that it was on the previous occasions. Why should it have been defeated then, and be succe sful now? Has the Democratic party learned anything from its former defeats, and does it now present any more reasonable or more honorable policy? What distinction are we to make between either the agents or the motives which respectively controlled the Democratic Conventions of 1864

The Democrats contend that though they have the same agents and the same motives of action, they have a mere favorable basis of operations in the present campaign. But have they? Their claim rests upon an alleged popular reaction against the Congressional policy of reconstruction. They cannot gain a single vote except upon this consideration. Now, in

conduct of Congress as regards certain features of the Reconstruction policy. On the part of the Republican party, however, this feeling has been fully met by the nomination of General Grant in the face of the extremists of their own party.

The Democrats, on the other hand, have not changed at all. They persist in their old policy of sympathy with those who fought against the Union, and propose to revolu-tionize the whole history of the nation since 1860. They held the war to be unjust, and have given the people no reason to believe that their convictions in that respect have altered. They declare the acts of Reconstruction unconstitutional, null, and void; and in the event of success, promise to override the Senate of the United States, and to carry out their policy by war if necessary. They have, in fact, dived down so deep that they lay their hands upon all the issues of the war against rebellion, and propose to nullify and ignore

"Reconstruction" at the Latest Bates -Affairs in Georgia.

From the N. Y. World. The expulsion of the negroes from the Georgia Legislature is perhaps the most noteworthy event since the Chicago Convention congratulated the country on the final success and signal triumph of the Reconstruction measures of Congress. It is conducive to public instruction and to the formation of a sound judgment, that this "outrage" took place before the inauguration of Seymour and Blair, before their election, before even the Presidential canvass is yet fully opened. It has occurred while the Rump Congress is yet supreme, while the President is bound in legislative fetters, and the powers of which he is despoiled are divided between the radical Senate and the radical General of the army. There could be no condition of things at the Federal capital more favorable to the success of the new State governments. And yet the experiment has already virtually broken-down in the most important of the reconstructed States.

Those who have doubted whether the negro governments can be transformed by peaceful means, need have no further misgivings. The chief step towards such a transformation has been successfully taken in spite of the restraining effect of Congressional influence, while that influence is at its height. Dagon has fallen in his own temple. So invincible is the repugnance of white men to negro equality, when brought into close contact with it, that a number of white radicals voted for the expulsion of the negroes, and other white radicals aided the result by their absence. We can safely trust the spirit which pervades the Legislature to make any changes which may be deemed desirable. Having braved the frowns of Congress and taken this step, at a time when Cougress is omnipotent, they will readily go farther and complete what they have begun, when they find themselves backed and supported by the public opinion of the whole country as evinced in the Presidential election. It is demonstrated that the whole thing can be managed without resorting to any action outside of the new State governments or to insurrection against them, by the easy and peaceful method of controlling those governments and making them the agents of their own reformation. We have long had full faith in the feasibility of this method of operation, and therefore saw no necessity for concerning ourselves with their direct overthrow. Ever since it became certain that these governments would be organized, our advice has been to get control of them, as the cheapest and shortest way of eliminating the negro element from Southern politics. The fact that the whites are a majority in most of the States enables them to do what they please, now that Congress has formally surrendered control by recognizing the State Governments. It has no longer any pretext for interfering except to uphold the new Governments against competitoos, and if no competing governments are organized, and necessary changes are made by controlling and remodelling these de facto governments, Congress is powerless to arrest the reaction, even during the short remaining period of radical supremacy. Nor can the President be called upon to protect the new governments if they are made the instruments of their own trans-

If, as the Tribune and its Georgia correspondents claim, the State Constitution has been violated by the expulsion of the negroes, the prospect is all the more encouraging. Congress has been, for the last six years, teaching the doctrine that a constitution is whatever its interpreters choose to make it. The Legislature of Georgia are apt pupils. When Congress excluded the Southern Representatives, three years ago, its strong point was the unquestionable authority of each House to judge of the qualifications of its own members. Whether they decide right or wrong there is no superior authority to review their decision. The Georgia Legislature acts upon the same prin-It, as well as Congress, is the sole judge of the election and qualifications of its members, and its decisions are equally exempt from review. If it excludes those whom the State Constitution adm to there is no mode of redress any more than when Congress excluded members whom the Constitution of the United States would admit. A State Constitution, as well as the Federal Constitution, may be a thing of wax in the hands of its interpreters; and if it be true, as the radicals claim, that the expulsion of the n-gross is a violation of the Georgia Constitution, they are only made to swallow a small dose of their own medicine.

Let us hope that this exclusion will operate as a salutary check on negro insolence. It is as complete a denial of their political equality, as exclusion from the suffrage. Negro office holding is a logical consequence of negro voting. Exclusion from office while they are permitted to vote, will make them discontented and mutinous. The withholding of the one privilege leaves them the disposition, and the conferring of the other gives them the power to be troublesome. Such an inconsistency cannot long continue; and as the public sentiment of Georgia does not tolerate negro office-holding, it will presently discover that the tranquility of the State requires the suppression of negro voting. The expelled members will take good care to identify the two rights as mutually involving each other. They are the common offspring of the doctrine of negro equality. The people of Georgia, to avoid one, will sooner or later extinguish both. It is fortunate that the negroes will discover that they have been humbugged while their pretended friends, the radicals, are still in power. It will turn their wrath against those who have fed them with false hopes. Before the time comes for readjusting the suffrage, they will have ceased to care any thing about it, inasmuch as it is a mere privi lege of electing white men to office. will not wish to beat the bush for others to

The ease with which the whites have gained control of the new Georgia Legislature should be an instructive lesson to the citizens of the United States. It demonstrates that the work in which Congress has been engaged for the the Republicans of other States, or even the radical Congressmen of Maine, for the resto-indicated only by the absence from the polls attempt to make the Southern rivers and action, action! The time for discussion is

streams flow back towards their sources. All this time has been wasted and the country kept in a turmoil to rear a structure which tumbles into ruins as soon as it leaves the hands of its architects. That the political skill of the Southerners is exhausted by this first [experiment, would] be an unwarranted conclusion. With their superior numbers, superior intelligence, and great experience in political management, the Southern whites are certain to control their own States, when Congress ceases to govern them from Washington as military satraples. If they do not like the new State Constitutions they will will find a way to alter them. So long as those Constitutions remain nominally in force they can interpret them, and a bad constitu tion well interpreted may be a very tolerable instrument while preparing for a better. Under a Democratic administration, the change will be easy and peaceful; but if the radicals were to retain possession of the Federal Government they would keep the South unsettled for another four years.

How to Win.

From the N. Y. Tribune. An overwhelming majority of the American people want peace. They desire a mild but a firm, strong, National Government, and such impartial protection of all citizens in their equal rights as can only be obtained by the election of Grant and Coltax. All that we need to beat the enemy in each of the Ostober elections, and to carry the whole country by storm in November, is to call up our Republican reserve. Democrats warn us that, if there is anything doubtful about the result, they will appeal again to the sword. If it shall depend in any manner on counting, or not, the votes of the ten Southern States, they would decide the question, not in the Electoral College, nor in Congress, nor in the Courts, but by another four years' war. If neither South Carolina nor Virginia are counted, they fight. If both vote radical and are counted, and their votes decide the centest, they fight. If one is counted and the other not, they fight. In either event they will fight at the polls to prevent a fair vote, and fight if an unfair vote is not counted. They discover that their Rebel Generals surrendered under a misapprehension. They supposed that on giving up the sword they were to resume the sceptre. laying down their arms they were to run the Government. Had they supposed anybody would be so unkind as to oppose or prevent this, they would have fought on Having surrendered under a trifling mistake, they want a chance to fight again.

If we are to have peace, therefore, our majorities must be universal, undoubted, irresistible. The strength of the nation must assert itself at the polls, if it would not be called again to waste its best blood in battle.

We can lose by allowing Republicans to suppose that the Democratic policy of defying the laws of Congress, and overturning by force the reconstructed State Governments, can be peacefully carried out. The pretense that such a policy is possible without civil war 13 a snare and delusion as fatal and desperate as the supposed peaceful secession of 1860. Members of the revolutionary Convention in South Carolina then proposed to adopt as their flag doves bearing olive leaves, on a ground of pure white, as a token that their secession and independence had been accomplished peacefully. So now we hear of electing a President who will peacefully defy the laws passed by Congress, and use the army to revolutionize the governments of ten States. under pretense of subjecting the military to the civil power. Every slumbering Democrat and dormant Republican who imagines that such a policy is not a call to arms, is the un-conscious tool and ally of a new rebellion.

We can lose by allowing Republicans to believe that this campaign is merely or mainly a question of finance, of dollars and cents, and that the tax-payers will be enriched by repudiation. It is the cohorts of the Rebellion, forming again for the capture, not merely of the seat of Government, but of the Government itself.

We can win by actively circulating among the people the facts, which are the only successful means of counteracting the errors and lies by which honest men are led to vote for Seymour, Blair, and Rebellion, against Grant, Colfax, and Peace. Circulate the best Republican local paper of your Congressional District. It contains, or ought to contain, facts bearing on your local candidates and questions which no metropolitan journal can so fully or wisely discuss. If you know of local facts which it ought to publish and does not, forward them to your local paper, and give others the benefit of your information. The selection of proper and able members of Congress, and of the State Legislatures which are to elect our Senators, is of unspeakable importance. It is Congress, after all, which must rule.

The President can only advise and influence,

execute and obey. Next to your best local journals, circulate far and wide your ablest, most justructive National Republican paper. If you judge it to be the Tribune, which has now an aggregate circulation twice that of any other newspaper in America, and exceeding that of any other in the world, then circulate the Tribune. instead of 275,000 Tribunes, we could within a month announce that we were printing 400 000, none would he itate to predict by that sign alone that Grant and Colfax would carry every doubtful State for Union and Peace, and make every Democratic State doubtful. If you prefer some other Republican paper, then circulate the one you prefer. But the first divine command, 'Let there be Light," precedes the later gospel, Let there be Peace. Every voter who cannot or does not read is dangerous to a Republic. Every such man excluded from voting is still more dangerous. The remedy lies not in the disfranhisement of men, but in the entranchisement of mind, in which work the newspaper is the

The organization of clubs is the most efficient means of spreading light and information, and of putting forth the energy and power which result. In mind, as in matter, light, heat, attraction, motion, and power, are all one force, in different stages of its manifestation. Men, moved by a common impulse, will be drawn together in masses proportionate to the end to be at ained.

We say to you, then, Republicans, throughout the North and South, not one of you can do your whole duty by staying at home until election day, and then going to the polls and voting. By this apathy you may defeat your ticket in some of the States. We need your power and personal co-operation from this time forth until the day of election. If you are a returned soldier, organize with your comrades, and make your presence felt whereever loyal men and true gather. If you are an able-bodied man, and prefer peace to war, honest labor and industry to riot and revolution, law and order to rebellion, turn out in procession with those who believe as you do, and keep step to the music of the Union. Your presence is power. Your absence is weakness. Raise the pole. Unfurl the flag. Carry the torch. March. Be one of the great hosts of freedom and truth, and you have done your duty. Hold back, and, despite your vote, the blame of our defeat may rest in part upon you.

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See, finally, that your town and school district clubs have full and accurate lists of all voters and how they stand. Visit the doubtful voters yourself. Find out on what grounds they propose to stay at home on election day. Answer their objections kindly, squarely, and fully, if you can, or see that others do. member we are fighting the last great battle of the war for the Union and freedom. Our success depends upon bringing up our entire reserve.

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MEAT. Washington, D. C., August 27, 1888, Scaled Proposals, of the form furnished by the undersigued, will be received in duplicate, until SATURDAY, the 12th day of September, as 12 M, for all the Fresh and Corned Beef and Mutton required SATURDAY, the 12th day of September, at 12 M., for all the Fresh and Cornect Beef and Mutton required for sale or issue to all connected with the Depart ment of Washington, in this city. Also for any plying the troops at Forts Foote and Washington, aid, with Fresh and Corned Beef. Sale proposals for Washing too, D. C., will include an Fresh and Corned Beef and Mutton required for issues, and for sales to officers and others authorized to purchase at this depot.

The Fresh Beef required for sales to officers supplied to be of the fluest quality, of select parts, made by the officer in charge, from the hind quarters and ilss of the fore quarters. That required for the troops to be of equal proportions of fore and hind quarters; necks, shanks, and kidney tallow not received. All the meat will be subject to rigid inspection; to be of excellent marketable quality, and is unexceptionable condition. In all cases, if the meat is not satisfactory, purchases in the open market will be made at the expense of the contractor.

The contractor will be required to deliver the meat at the storehouses, at the places named, where he will distribute it in such quantities, and at such times, as an officer of the Sabsistence Department may direct.

Esparate proposals will be received for supplying

may direct.
Esparate proposals will be received for supplying the troops at Forts Foote or Washington, Md., with Fresh and Corned Beef, and with Corned Beef and Sutton, in Washington, D. C., but no proposition will be regarded for furnishing the Fresh Beer in Washington, D. C., without it includes both sales and issues. In accepting the last bid the lowest average price on the quantity required for both rurposes will be considered. Bidders must be present at the opening of the bids.

Payment to be made at this Office monthly for all meat purchased or when in funds for the pur-

all meat purchased or when it and condition will pose.

All questions respecting quality and condition will be settled by the officer of the Subaistence Department receiving the meat.

The contracts will be made for six months from the let day of October, 1868, or such period as the Comine issery-General may determine.

The proposals for supplying all connected with the Department of Washington is made by direction of Brevet Major-General E.C. R. S. Canby, commanding, G. BELL, Depot and Unief U. S.

DROPOSALS FOR CORN AND OATS. HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN

TEERITORY CHIEF QUARTEEMASTRA'S
OFFICE, PORT GIBSON, C. N.
August 22, 1868.)
Secled Proposals in duclicate will be received at
this Office until hoon on MONDAY, the 8th day of
lecther, 1868, for furnishing the Quartermaster
begariment with supplies, to be delivered as forlows:— FURT GIBSON, Cherokee Nation, 10,000 bushels of FORT ARBUCKLE, Chickasaw Nation, 20,000 FORT ARBUCKLE Chickstaw Nation, 5000 bushels I Oals.

All blus to furnish the above must be for sound aeronamiable Corn or Oals subject to the inspection fitte officer or agent of the United States receiving Proposals must in all cases specify the kind and quantly of Corn or Cats the bidder desires to furnish, whether in tacks or bulk.

Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient auarance from two responsible parties setting to the toat in the event of its acceptance, they will give ample security for the faithful performance of the same. e same. The right to reject any or all bids that may be offered r served.

Proposals must be plainly indersed "Proposals for ren," or "Proposals for Oats," as the case may be, a addressed to the undersigned at Fort Gibson, N.

And addressed to the discontinuous as fore disson,
C. N.
Payment to be made in Government funds on delivery of the Corn or Oats, or as soon thereafter as invide shall have been received for that purpose.

Delivery to commence on or before Nov. I. 18.8, and to continue at a rate of not less than 3000 brahels per month until the contract is filled.

By order of
Brevet Major-General B. H. GRIERSON,
A. F. Rock Wall, Brevet Lieut, Col., A. Q. M. U. E. A.,
Chief Q. M. District Indian Territory.

94103

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