SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS-COMPILED BYERY DAY FOR THE EVENING THERGRAPH.

Evading the Issue.

From the N. Y. Times. The Democrats choose to assume probabilities at variance with facts, and to impute to Republicans a policy of which Blair is the inventor, and Wade Hampton and the New York Convention are the indorsers. Following out this ingenious method of conducting a controversy, the World assumes that Grant will certainly be defeated, and that the Republican party will "surrender the Reconstruction policy which the majority of the people will have condemned." But, adds our contem-

"As the whole drift of Republican electioneering militates against such a supposition, we wish that the Times, or some other organ of the party, would be explicit, and tell its readers whether the new policy is to be persisted in, if a majority of the people shall, by their votes in this election, repudinte it. If the beaten party submits to the declared will of the people on this subject, the declamation about civil strife as a consequence of the election of Seymour and Blair, is nonsense. How can there be any strife, if the Republicans accept the popular verdict? All their electioneering bugbears imply a determination, on their part, to set at naught public opinion, and defy the will of the majority, if the majority does not happen to be on their side, Now we wish they would tell the country whether this is their settled determination; and if it is, on what ground they expect eering militates against such a supposition, we nation; and if it is, on what ground they expect

And we are asked to give an opinion "on the duty of the minority, if the majority shall repudiate the negro reconstruction policy by electing Seymour and Blair." The inquiry was answered by anticipation on Monday, when we remarked that "the will of the people, when once declared, always challenges and commands respect." The rule would hold good in the event of Democratic success next November. Only let it be proved that a majority of the whole people freely and fairly express a preference for Seymour tor the Presidency, and the friends of Grant will quietly bow to the verdict. The Republican party never did and never will violently resist a judgment lawfully pronounced through the ballot-box. Can the Democrats say as

It must be remembered that the leaders of the Southern wing of the Democracy have made their willingness to submit to a Republican majority conditional upon that majority being composed of white men. They have declared that a majority formed of black votes shall not be respected. Wade Hampton, in his Union Square speech, at the close of the New York Convention, pressed this point strongly. He called upon his hearers to register an oath that if there is a majority of white votes for the Democratic ticket, they will "place Seymour and Blair in the White House in spite of all the bayonets that may be brought against them." And the New York Democracy responded enthusiastically to the proposition. Others may not have put the question quite so categorically, but in substance it has been publicly propounded a hundred times since the canvass began. Again and again Southern orators have declared that insamuch as ours is a "white man's Government," the election of its Exeoutive shall not be regulated by colored votes. If the freedmen help to swell the Democratic ranks-well, if they choose the other side, and Grant be elected by reason of their votes, the result shall not be acquiesced in. This is the doctrine of the extremists, and is the basis of an issue which the World has thus far

Another and more formidable one growing out of the Blair exposition of Executive duty, ratified as it has been by the assembled representatives of the party. According to the policy thus authoritatively proclaimed, it will be incumbent on Mr. Seymour, if elected, to set aside the new governments as null and void, and, with the help of the military, to disperse them and re-establish the order of things which Congress abolished. This programme involves the forcible destruction of governments organized under the law, and whose validity Congress has recognized, the overthrow of Constitutions which have been ratified by a majority of the people, the disfranchisement of the freedmen in defiance of existing law, and the restoration to power of Rebel leaders in spite of the disability imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment.

Now, though Republicans will in good faith submit to the decision of the majority, whatever it be, they can hardly be expected to concur in so gross an act of Executive usurpation as the Democracy contemplate, or so revolutionary a method of undoing the results of the reconstruction policy. If undone at all it must be in conformity with methods indicated by the Constitution and by local law. It must be, as the World not long ago admitted, through the instrumentality of the very Governments which the Seymour party propose summarily and suddenly to sweep away. It must, in fact, be gradual, and by processes defined by the local Constitutions. This plan, of course, implies the exercise by the freed men of the suffrage now in their hands, and the interposition of agencies which in every reconstructed State—Georgia alone excepted are wholly controlled by Republicans. Is it probable that the latter would tamely yield to Democratic dictation, and surrender without a struggle the privileges and authority con-ferred by law? Is it reasonable to suppose that the dispersion of Governments, the disfranchisement of hundreds of thousands of voters, and the restoration of the old slave codes, could be effected without bitter and prolonged strife? And if in these circumstances disturbances occurred, would not responsibility attach to the party who wantonly assail the rights of States, and, under the pretence of executing the national will, would place their control in the hands of minorities?

There is no danger of unlawful action on the part of Republicans. They are contending in this election for the maintenance and the supreme authority of law. They insist that so far as reconstruction is an accomplished fact it shall be respected, and that changes in the Constitutions or Governments of the restored States shall be effected by prescribed legal methods. This is the policy of law and order, and therefore of true liberty.

On the other hand, there is very obvious danger in the line of action marked out for a Democratic President by the New York Convention. That policy is one of usurpation and violence. It is a policy of wanton aggression as against the majority of Southern voters. It is a policy which, under cover of one issue, proposes to determine anotherwhich, under the plea of settling a principle, would inaugurate revolution. No amount of sophistry can hide this fact. No affectation of respect for public opinion can divert attention from the outrage which the Democrats would inflict upon lawful authority and rights existunder it.

dy knows better than the World that the Republicans have left no room for doubt to their fidelity to the fundamental princiole of the National Government. And none has stronger reason for realizing the embarrassment which the position and policy of the Democracy entail upon the minority, who are

Will the World give its opinion frankly touching the practical application of the Blair doc-trine as to the dispersion of the Southern Gov-ernments and the disfrauchisement of the freedmen by the mere order of a Democratic President? Will it explain how it reconciles ite professed respect for law, and its acknowledgment of the de facto authority of the new Governments, with its support of candidates who are pledged to defy and violently to over-

Enormity of the Public Expenses. From the N. Y. World.

The prodigal extravagance of the Repub lican party is so colossal that even their most ingenious apologies involve admissions which

"A burden

To sink a navy." The sums which have been paid into the Treasury since the close of the war would seem fabulous and incredible if they were not attested by official evidence which renders doubt impossible and denial absurd. The recent speech of Mr. Edward Atkinson, which the Republicans exult over as their best viudication, makes the following statement of the amount of our public revenue since the close of the war. We ask attention to it as an exhibit which even the Republicans, in their greatest straits, have not the assurance or the audacity to contradict: -

follows:— April 1 to June 30, 1865	179.016,651 176.417,810
Total	\$546,978,848
April J, 1865, to June 30, 1865	810,996,984 265,929,474

The receipts from the customs have been as

..\$812,336,278 MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES The receipts under this head have been de rived from the following sources enumerated in the order of their importance:—

First-Premium on sales of gold. Second-Sales of military and naval stores and of captured and abandoned property.

Fourth-Public lands, "The receipts from the last having i paratively inconsiderable.	been com-
April 1, 1865, to June 30, 1865	69,759,154 48 180,660
Total	3178,743,769
RECAPITULATION.	

...\$1,519,058 583 The above total therefore represents the exact amount which the Treasury of the United States has received from sources other than loans since the close of the war."

nternal revenue.....

Miscellaneous...

The reader will please notice that a large portion of this stupendous sum is in gold. About \$547,000,000 of it was received in duties on imported goods; and if we reckon the premium at 40 it will amount to \$218,800,000, so that the total revenues of the Government since the close of the war reach the amazing sum of more than \$1,758,000,000 in lawful money, or nearly three-fourths of the public

The fact that such a deluge of revenue has been poured into the Treasury since the close of the war, naturally leads to the inquiry what has been done with it. Before pursuing this inquiry, let us pause a moment to ask what use the common sense of the taxpayers would naturally expect and demand should be made of so prodigious a revenue. The expectation would of course be, that it would have gone to diminish the public debt. Unsophisticated common sense can reconcile itself to no other disposal of a revenue so enormous. But when we turn to the reports and statements of the Secretary of the Treasury—the highest authority on such subjects—we find that the public debt has been reduced only some \$220,000,000. In his annual report for 1866, that officer stated that the public debt reached its highest point on the 31st of August, 1865, when its amount, less the cash in the Treasury, was \$2,757,893,686. On the 1st of September, 1868, as we learn from the official statement of the same authority, the amount of the public debt less the cash in the Treasury was \$2,535,614,313. The total diminution of the debt is, therefore, only \$222,189,373 out of an income amounting to \$1,540,658,583, although a large part of this income was in gold, and not a dollar of gold has been paid to diminish the public debt. It appears therefore that between thirteen and fourteen hundred million dollars have been spent since the close of the war, by the party whose extravagance and mismanagement have so damaged the public credit that the premium on gold has been increased 20 per cent. since

In the face of so enormous and so indisputable a revenue, it is no wonder that the Republican party feels pressed by the persistent demand of the country to know what has become of so much money. Mr. Edward Atkinson, with the assistance of his backers, has invented a fiction, never thought of till last week, which makes the maximum debt six or seven hundred millions greater than the Secretary of the Treasury reported it to be when at the highest point, and accounts for the disappearance of so much revenue by saying that more than eight hundred millions of it have gone to extinguish the principal of the debt. A fiction which is in such flagrant conflict with the official statements of the Secretary of the Treasury, is ridiculous. If it be true, why was it reserved for Mr. Edward Atkinson to discover and announce it last week? If it be true, as Mr. Atkinson pretends, that one fourth of the public debt has been extinguished since the close of the war, why has the public credit been steadily depreciating, as is attested by the constant rise in the premium on gold? This last question involves an argument to which there can be no valid answer. It, as Mr. Atkinson pre-tends, the expenses of the Government have been less since the war than in Mr. Bu-chavan's time, and if more than eight hundred millions of the public debt have been paid, the necessary consequence would have been a great improvement in the credit of the Government. If any citizen gets confused by sophistical, dishonest figures, here is a test by which he can easily satisfy himself of their falsity. Under good management, the credit of the Government should have steadily improved from the close of the war forward. The premium on gold, instead of constantly rising, should have constantly fallen. If eight hundred millions of the public debt had been really paid, and the Government had really cost less since the war than it did under President Buchanan, the premium on gold, instead of having gone up twenty per cent., would have gone down at least twenty per cent., and the credit of the Government would be by this time so for re-established that we should be on the eve of resuming specie payments.

Among the half-dozen conclusive refutations of Mr. Atkinson's foolish and impudent pretenses, this is perhaps the shortest. They are utterly inconsistent with the sinking credit of the Government, in consequence of which the premium on gold has nearly doubled since the close of the war. The credit of the Government is regulated by the same principles as powerless beneath the Copperhead platform. that of a merchant. If a man's notes are sell-

credit is not good. If that discount constantly increases until it is denbie, it is a sure evidence that these who understand his affairs think them badly mismanaged. The wender ful things which Mr. Atkinson pretends the Republican party has done, are utterly inconsistent with the doubling of the premium on gold since 1865. This great sinking of the public credit being an incontestible fact, the pretenses we have referred to are of course a baseless fletion, and an insult to public intelligence.

Ex-Gov. Boutwell on National Issues. From the Boston Post.

Since the opening of the Presidential campaign we have read quite a number of Republican stump speeches replete with perversion of facts and misrepresentation of the real aims and issues of the canvass. But we are free to say that we have never seen one so exuberant in fiction, so studiously and meanly disingenuous, so bare-faced and unscrupulous in mendacity—in a word, so crammed with dishonest assumptions and hypocritical pretensions from beginning to end—as that delivered by the Hon. George S. Boutwell, as President of the late Republican State Convention. It bears upon its face the stamp of the demagogue, who relies upon his wits rather than upon the merits of his cause to make au impression, who cares not for justice to his opponents, and is ready at all times to fly in the face of political history, when the admission of its truths would condemn him. Such a palpably dishonest speech, in ordinary times, would be hardly worth the trouble of reviewing; yet, in the present excited state of the public mind, when the grossest falsehoods pass for current facts, and are swallowed by the credulous without reflection, it is necessary that these attempts to mislead the people should be exposed in order that the issues before them may be kept clear and distinct. We propose in this article to touch upon a single point.

Mr. Boutwell commences his speech by saying, that "the issues before the country are the same, substantially, as the issues of 1864." Either here is an unblushing, brazen falsehood to begin with, designed to cajole the voters of Massachusetts into the support of the Republican ticket, or that party is an acknowledged failure. In 1864 we were engaged in a civil war, which was being prosecuted on the part of the North (as the Republicans then said) for the preservation of the Union and the Constitution in their original sprit and integrity. The revolutionary designs and policy of the radical leaders for the permanent overthrow of republican government had then hardly begun to crop out, and the radical party supported a man for the Presidency who was pledged to readmit the insurrectionary States back to the Union, with all their rights unimpaired, whenever they chose to submit to Federal authority. The Democracy, in that campaign, supported as earnest a patriot as Abraham Lincoln, and as brave a Union soldier as General Grant. They took issue with the dominant party only on the ground of its extravagance, corruption, abuse of power, and arbitrary persecution of all who dared to question its motive- or policy.

The war is now over, and has been for three years and a half; the Rebels have submitted to all the conditions required of them when they laid down their arms, and there is now no party, either North or South, which proposes to reopen any of the issues decided by that great conflict. The Democrats are in layor of recognizing the fact that peace exists and that the Union is restored. But the radicals continue to ignore that fact. A restored Union upon an equal and constitutional basis, does not comport with their ulterior and revolutionary projects; they have deliberately turned their backs upon all the peace pledges made by Mr. Lincoln's administration, and will only consent to the return of the Southern States upon conditions which they know are absurd and impossible. And now, Mr. Bout-Il would have the people believe that the Rebellion is still unsubdued, and that the retention of his party in power is the only guaranty of peace, when it is notorious that party has come to be the great and only obstacle to peace and reconstruction.

If the national issues are, as he asserts, the same now that they were in 1864, what a damaging commentary is the fact upon the ability and patriotism of the Republican party During all these four years he has held undisputed sway in the councils of the nation. Its representatives in Congress have arrogated to themselves all the power and functions of the Government, and they have moulded its policy without restraint from the Executive, the Judiciary, or even the Constitution itself. It has organized military despotism, negro despotism, carpet-bag crusades, and various other tyrannical devices for ruling and crushing the South into abject obedience. It has deliberately overridden its own laws, (never repealed) which prescribed the modes and conditions for reorganizing the Southern State governments. During all this time the people of the South have quietly submitted to these dastardly outrages, and their military leaders have scrupulously kept their parole of honor. No hostile arm has been raised in resistance to the execution of these mandates of arbitrary power, which no European despotism would dare to inflict upon its subjects.

And yet after all this costly experimenting in the work of reconstruction, after all this array of force, expenditure of treasure, and extra constitutional legislation, the mouthpiece of this radical Congress gets up in a Massachusetts State Convention, and makes the humiliating confession that it has accomplished nothing; that the South still remains unreconstructed; and that "the issues are virtually the same as in 1864." If that is so, had not Mr. Boutwell and his radical force better have leave to retire from the responsible positlons which they now hold with so little benefit or credit to the nation, and let some abler and more honest men undertake the work of restoring peace and prosperity to the country, in which they have so miserably failed !

The Maine Election - The Current of Thought.

From the N. Y. Herata.

Although the Democrats could scarcely have hoped to carry Maine, they labored hard for the moral effect of a reduction in the Republican majority; but the decision is so posi-tively against them that they must be very wilfully blind if they can find any comfort in it. Maine indicates that popular instinct has taken the full measure of the Democracy Democratic principles and purposes have been udged, not by the guarded phrases of careful party writers, nor by the nice negations of the party platform, but by such utterances as that spontaneous and thoroughly genuine outburst with which Wade Hampton gloried on his return from the nominating convention to his home in South Carolina. Such utterances were felt to be sincere by the people who jealously watched every act of the returning Southerners; denial only deepened their effect by keeping attention fixed upon them, and the nation has determined that Seymour is only put in the front of the party as a disguise and cover to men who hold resolutely and desperately to the views of Hampton, Cobb, and Toombs.

The trick that made Seymour the candidate of the Fourth of July Convention was a poor piece of dexterity, for it destroyed the only

ing at a discount, it is a sure evidence that his | chance the party had to carry the country. At the commencement of this canvass there were two courses open to the Democrats. There was a positive popular distrust of the radical party and a clear desire on the part of the people to go a little nearer to the Democracy, if the Democracy would only come a little nearer to the people—that is, if it would abandon its hostility to what had been done by the people in the war, and go with them in future. The visible signs by which the Democrats might indicate their disposition to do this were even recognized by every one. First they had to make the fourteenth amendment the main point in their platform; and next to nominate as their candidate for President a man in whom the people had confidence as one who had believed in the war. Had they accepted this course, and thus, by a sublime piece of tact put behind them the issues of the war-those towers of strength for the party that was on the right side-they might have fought the campaign out to a good result; for they would have had a clear field to thunder on the issue of party corruption. With the war issues put aside, the blunders of radicalism and its corruptions, that had awakened the reaction of 1867, would have over-

The other course open to the Democracy was to be consistent-we might say to be honest, if such a word as honesty had any application to the case-to stick to its text-that old formula of 1864, which declared the war to be a failure and a gigantic injustice. By taking this course the Democracy would commit itself to a reactionary policy, and while it would command the intense admiration of its extreme admirers would rally all its force around its strongest idea, in a Democratic sense; it would drive into the arms of the Republicans all men whose heads were clear as to our recent history. It was put on this course by the extreme men in the Convention who managevered the nomination of Seymour, and who represented the element that had opposed the Gov-ernment during the war. Bullied or cheated into compliance by these men, the Democracy may now see in the verdict from Maine that the people look upon it as merely fighting the lost cause over again, and are as resolutely determined that it shall not win as they were when the arena of that cause was the field of

Democracy Jubilant.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. The Maine election has apparently carried joy to both parties. If we are to believe the World this morning the Unterrified are even more happy than the Republicans over the returns from that State. The following are some of its head lines chronicling the Ma'ne news:- "A Great Democratic Victory-Democratic Gain of Fourteen Thousand-Rejoicings of the Democracy." "The Republican Majority not more than 18,000, and Probably Less." "Democratic Gain over Republican Majority of 1860, 9661." "Democratic Gain

And our contemporary closes an editorial on the election in this wise: -

fellow-Democrats throughout the entire coun-Now, if the World regards a Republican majority of "only eighteen thousand," an increase of seven thousand over last year, "a great Democratic victory," we would ask, in

But our Democratic cotemporary ought to know better than to suppose that it can impose upon its readers with such stuff as this. They picked up their paper this morning expecting to find that the Republican majority in Maine had been materially decreased instead of being increased to the extent of nine thousand. The World has been deluding them into this belief. On the 7th instant it said to them with an air of supreme confidence:-

"That the approaching election will reduce the majority to some five thousand is, we think, as certain as the election day comes, notwithstanding the great exercions and enormous amount of morey which the radicals are sending to that State to contest the result." And now, when that majority has been in-

creased to the extent of fully seven thousand, at the lowest calculation, the World announces 'a great Democratic victory," and assures us that the Maine Democracy are rejoicing over the result. Is there anything comparable to Democratic "cheek" and audacity?

WANTS.

A GENTS WANTED. -THE BEST WORK for Canvassers. Send for Circulars, free. MACKENZIES UNIVERSAL ENCYCLOPEDIA MACKENZIE'S 10,000 RECIPES. THE BEST BOOK OF THE KIND.

Edited by Professors in the best colleges in the country. Everybody needs it. New edition now ready-The best article upon

Ever published, in the new edition. Article upon FARMING IMPLEMENTS. BEST MOWERS, REAPERS, ETC. Tis invaluable to Farmers. This is the book for

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED. EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORK. PEFFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GCOES in full variety. WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

To No. 184 DOCK Street,

OHN CRUMP

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

SHOPS: SO. 213 LODGE STREET, AN A" 1788 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

over Republican Majority of 1864, 3076."

"All honor, then, to the stordy Democrats of the Pine Tree State. They have fought a good fight, and have shown what plack, energy, and per-istence can accomplish in the face of apparently insurmountable obstacles. They deserve, and will receive the thanks of their

the name of common sense, what it would style a Democratic defeat?

BEES AND THEIR MANAGEMENT,

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS.

DOMESTIC MEDICINE, By the Professor of Hygiene, in the University of Pennsylvania Prevention and Cure of CATTLE DISEASE.

COOKING, PRESERVING, PHOTOGRAPHY, ETU Almost everything is to be found in this work, and has been pronounced THE BEST SECULAR BOOK IN THE WORLD."

The Michigan "Reporter" says (Aug. 11):— 'It is the most extensive and reliable work of the kind ev. r ted."
e "Bural American." of New York says, (Aug.
It is the most important farming book ever

T. ELLWOOD ZELL & CO., Publishers. 9 11 strp) Nos. 17 and 19 S. s.IXTH Street, Phlia.

H. S. K. C. Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

STOP NO. 814 CHENNUT STREET. PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

GEORGE PLOWMAN. CARPENTER AND BUILDER REMOVED

P PHIA

218 & 220

HAN

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,

FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND, Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868. ALSO, FREE FINE LYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,

Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.

Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, in bond at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

1868.

RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN CO-OPE RATIVE RELIEF ASSOCIATION, No. 483 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

OBJECT.—The object of this Association is to secure a case payment within forty days after the death of a member of as many dol are as there are members in the class to which he or she belongs to the heirs. ILLUSTRATION; Class "A" has see male members. A member dies. The Association pays over within torty days \$500s to the widow or heirs, and the remaining members forward within thirty days one dollar and ten cents each to the Association to reimburse it. Failing to send this sum, they forfel to the Association all moneys paid, and the Association supplies a new member to fill the place of the retiring one.

the Association all moneys paid, and the Association supplies a new member to fill the place of the restring one.

TEN CLASSES FOR MEN AND TEN FOR CLASSES.—In Class A all persons between the ages of 15 and 20 years; in Class B, all persons between the ages of 15 and 20 years; in Class C, all persons between the ages of 25 and 30 years; in Class D, all persons between the ages of 35 and 35 years; in Class E, all persons between the ages of 35 and 40 years; in Class F, all persons between the ages of 35 and 40 years; in Class F, all persons between the ages of 45 and 40 years; in Class G, all persons between the ages of 45 and 50 years; in Class H, all persons between the ages of 55 and 60 years; in Class L, all persons between the ages of 55 and 65 years; in Class K, all persons between the ages of 55 and 65 years; in Class E, all persons between the ages of 65 and 65 years; in Class L, all persons between the ages of 65 and 65 years; in Class E, all persons between the ages of 60 and 65 years; in Class E, all persons between the ages of 60 and 65 years; in Class E, all persons between the ages of 60 and 65 years; in Class E, all persons between the ages of 60 and 65 years; in Class E, all persons between the ages of 60 and 65 years; in Class E, all persons between the ages of 60 and 65 years; in Class E, all persons between the ages of 60 and 65 years; in Class E, all persons between the ages of 60 and 69 years; in Class E, all persons between the ages of 60 and 69 years; in Class E, all persons between the ages of 60 and 60 years; in Class E, all persons between the ages of 60 and 60 years; in Class E, all persons between the ages of 60 and 60 years; in Class E, all persons between the ages of 60 and 60 years; in Class E, all persons between the ages of 60 and 60 years; in Class E, all persons between the ages of 60 and 60 years; in Class E, all persons between the ages of 60 and 60 years; in Class E, all persons between the ages of 60 and 60 years; in Class E, all persons between the ages of 60 and 60 years;

President, W. S. CARMAN (President Stuyvesant Bank), Trea-

BUIGT.

LEWIS SANDERS, Secretsty.

D. R. MANGAM (President National Trust Co.)

D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 8 Pine street.

The trust finds will be held in trust by the
NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

No. 336 Broadway, New York.

Agents wanted for this city.

Address

WILLIAM LIPPINCOTT, General Agent,
Manhattan Co-operative Relief Association,

93 m. No. 432 WALBUT Street, Philada.

GROCERIES, ETC. EXTRA FINE

NEW MESS MACKEREL IN KITTS. ALBERT C. ROBERTS.

Dealer in Fine Groceries. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets. 11 75rp

40 CENTS. THE BEST BOASTED COFold established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

30 CENTS.-GOOD STRONG ROASTED WILSON'S, No. 286 CHESNUT Street, 55 CENTS.-JAVA COFFEE, IN LARGE Government sacks, at WILSON'S.

ENGLISH CHICKORY, FOR MAKING Coffee rich and strong. For sale at WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 285 CHESNUT street.

80 CENTS PER POUND,—GOOD STRONG WILSON'S,
No. 286 CHESNUT Street,

ORANGE PEKOE AND ENGLISH BREAK-No. 226 CHESNUT Street. SIFTINGS FROM THE BEST TEAS IN THE SCITY, for sale to-day at WILSON'S.[6 isthstuss]

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES, and other articles, at St. Louis Assenal, St. Louis, Mo. Will be offered for calle, at public auction, commencing at 10 o'crock A. M. October 5, 1868, a large quantity of Condemned Ordnance Stores, and other articles, consisting of Iron cannon, artillery carriages, and cannon balls, artiflery in plements and equi, ments.

Carbines, muskets, rifles, platols, shot guns, swords, and sabres.

Infantry and cavalry accontrements.

Horse equipments, consisting of saddles, bridles, halters, etc.

And ery harness and parts of herness.

Leather, brass, copper, and fron scrap.

Cannon, mostar, musket, and rifl powder, and miscellar cous articles

An opportunity will be offered by this sale for towns and other associations, or ledividuals, to purchase suns and carriages which may be used for salue purposes.

A carticorus of the articles to be sold will be fur-

purposes.
A catalogue of the articles to be sold will be furbible of pon spellostion at this Arsenal, or at the Ordnanco Office. Washingto, D. C.

Terms cash: ten per cent, on the day of the sale and the remainder when the property is delivered. Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of heavy ordnance. All other stores will be required to be removed within ten days from close or sale. duired to be removed within ten cays from close of sale.

Packing boxes to be paid for at the stated price, to be determined by the commanding officer.

The officer making thesale reserves the right to bid in and suspend the sale whenever the bidding does not come up to the limit that may be fixed by proper authority on some of the articles, or whenever the interests of the United States, in his opinion, may be aubserved by so doing.

F. D. CALLENDER,

Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A.

Lieut, Col. of Ordnance, commanding Arsenal,

St. Louis Arsenal, Mo., Aug. 29, 1568.

9 2 211

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORD-PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDnance and Ordnance Stores.

A large amount of condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores will be offered for sale, at Public Anction, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Illivois, on WEDNEEDAY, the 14th day of October, 1888, at 10 o'clock,
A. M. The following list comprises some of the
principal articles to be sold viz.;—
25 iron gons, various calibres.
3400 pounds shot, shell, 610
820 field carriages.
206 lots of artillery harness.
206 lots of artillery harness.
235 revolvers, various models.
235 revolvers, various models.
235 revolvers, various models.
40,000 lots of infantry accoutrements.
2600 McClelian saddles,
3000 curb bridles.
600 watering bridles.
Persons wishing complete lists of the stores to be
80id can obtain them by application to the Chief of
Ordnance, at Washington, D. C., of Brevet Ocionel
Crispin. United States Army Purchasing Officer, corner of Houston and Green streets, New York city, or
by direct application to this Arsenal
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A. Commanding
Rick Island Arsenal, Sept. 4, 1868 [9 8 5w]

GAS FIXTURES.

A S F I X T U R R S.—
No. 718 CHESNUT Street,
n.s.nufacturers of Gaz Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc.,
would call the attention of the public to their large and
elegant assortment of Gas Chandellers, Pendants,
Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas pipes into
dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes.

Ell work warranted.

WINES, ETC.

JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,

IMPORTER OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,

COMMISSION MERCHANT: FOR THE BALE OF PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOUR-

> BON WHISKIES. LUMBER,

BPRUCE JOIST, BPRUCE JOIST, HEMLOCK, HEMLOCK, 88. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. BPANISH CEDAR, FUR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR, 1868.

1868.

FLORIDA FLOORING.
FLORIDA FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
VIRGINIA FLOORING.
DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
FLORIDA STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK. 1868. 1868.

1868. WALNUT BOS. AND PLANE: 1868. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANE:

1868. UNDERTAKERS LUMBER 1868.
RED CEDAR.
WALNUT AND PINE.

BEASONED CHERRY. 1868. 1868. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY.

1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' 1868. GIGAR BOX MAKERS' 1868. SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILIS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868. 1868.

CEDAR SHINGLES. 1868
CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1868.

'TINITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL." Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St ..

PHILADELPHIA. ESLER & BROTHER.

MANUFACTURERS OF WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUS-TERS, NEWELL POSTS, GENERAL TURN-

ING AND SCROLL WORK, ETC. The largest assortment of WOOD MOULDINGS in

this city constantly on hand T. P. GALVIN & CO., LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF.

BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS, (Se-CALLED), PHILADELPHIA. AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manu-factorers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BEARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholessie rates, deliverable at any accessible port. Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHIN-GLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, PRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HAC-MATCC SHIP-KNEES, 131 sinth ALL OF WRICH WILL BE DELIVERED

TANY PARTOFTHE CITY PROMPTLY. WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

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

Would invite particular attention to their large and elegant assortment of LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES of American and Foreign Makers of thellinest quality in Gold and Sliver Cases. A veriety of Independent & Second, for horse timing.

Ladles' and Gents' OHAINS of latest styles. in 14 and 18 kt. BTTTON AND EYELET STUDS in great variety-newest patterns.

SOLID SILVERWARE

for Bridai presents: Plated-ware, etc.

Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted.

WEDDING RINGS.

We have for a long time made a specialty of

Solid 18-Karat Fine Gold Wedding and Engagement Rings,

Ard in order to supply immediate wants, we keep A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SIZES always on hand. FARR & BROTHER.

11 Hamtherp] No. 324 OHESNUTSt., below Fourth, FRENCH CLOCKS

G. W. RUSSELL, No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Has just received per steamer Tarifa, a very la ge assortment of FRENCH MARHIE CLOCK4, Procuring these goods direct from the best sonny facturers, they are offered at the LOWEST POSSE.

C O B N E X C H A N G E JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,

N. E. COIDER OF MARKET AND WATER Streets
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGIS AND RAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone
Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGIS constantly on hand
222]
Also, WOOL BACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY
JAMES CARCADES,