### SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS DPON CURRENT TOPICS - COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

### Do it if you Dare!

From the N. Y. Tribune. It appears that there are men still living and moving, and making speeches (on the Blair-and-Seymour side) who think that the people are to be scared into the rejection of Grant and Colfax. Some of the threats which reach us are hardly of a nature to awaken the intensest public apprehension—that, for instance, of Wade Hampton, who vows and declares that, it Grant is elected, the places which now know Hampton shall know him no more forever! We are not to vote for the man of our choice, because if we do Hampton will "leave the country"—elope, evade, evacuate! Perhaps there may be here and there a patriot who would not regard this slight diminution of our population as a tremendous and insuperable calamity; but the minatory hint is thrown out as if the voluntary exile of Wade Hampton would break all our hearts. Yet this is only one of a large collection of misfortunes with which we are menaced, and from which only the election of Frank Blair to the Vice-Presidency can save us. Albert Pike roars dreadful predictions at one end of the land and Mr. Pendleton bleats plaintive responses at the other. We are told, although the Rebel banner is buried, that great numbers of ardent spirits know well the place of its sepulchre, and upon the slightest provocation are ready to rally to its resurrection. We are to be shaken to our inmost souls by the prospect of some dim but dreadful catastrophe following hard upon a Republican victory. We are to be shocked into a surrender. We are to succumb to the bugbear of another and a bloodier rebellion. Here, for instance, is the Louisville Journal asking, "if the radicals should triumph in November, if the White people of the South would quietly submit," and giving it as its opinion that they most certainly would not. "The thought," says this fiery sheet, "is preposterous. It is impious. It is monstrous." "A radical victory," it wildly cries, "is war. It is war to whose ravages and terrors imagination can set no bounds." And for this reason, so lucialy, or rather so luridly, set forth by this Blair and Seymour editor, a plain, honest man in New York or New England, who has deliberately made up his mind that duty requires him to vote for Grant; who, apart from these threats, thinks a Republican administration demanded by the exigencies of the Union; whose conscience and intellect upon this point coincide, is to revise his decision, and abdicate his manhood, and surrender his right of private judgment, and, crawling a trembling craven to the polls, is to beg that

his voice and vote may be registered for one

man whose political integrity he doubts, and

for another man whose personal character he despises! If Mr. Pendleton, who has lately

been experimenting upon the terrors of the East, fancies that the Republicans of Maine

and Connecticut are such white-livered animals

as this, he thinks more unjustly of them than

they think justly and indignantly of him.

This Chinese warfare-the horrible mask and

the resounding howl-makes the back-stab-

bings and the midnight burnings of the Ku-

Klux Klan appear mildly respectable and comparatively manly. Two things the missionary from the West to the East is certain will follow the election of Grant-universal bloodshed and general bankruptcy. We pass over for the present his financial forebodings; but did Mr. Pendleton think to scare the stout hearts of the Maine backwoodsmen, who know the rotten lumber of a platform when they see it, by crying out that a Republican victory would be the destruction and desolation of the land? Did he so under-estimate the shrewd common sense of the Connecticut Republicans, as to dream that they could be turned from their purpose by his prophetic and vociferous elocution? by his rhetoric of ruin and his declamation of despair? "Do you believe," cried Mr. Pendleton, "that it is possible to maintain peace and Union if you subjugate in these ten States this Caucasian race of ours to be ruled by these brutish slaves?" Now, in the first place, these voting bugbears of Mr. Pendleton are not "slaves," but are free as he is himself; and in the second place, all the Blair-and-Seymour orators in the South are solemuly and passionately invoking these "brutish slaves" to vote for the candidates of the New York Convention, and declaring that the votes of the freedmen will be and should be so cast. If these confident predictions are fulfilled, we suppose that Mr. Pendleton's beasts will all be changed into perfect beauties! This thought probably and providentially occurred to most of the gentleman's Hartford anditors, and prevented them from swooning with apprehensions upon the spot, without waiting for the verification of the wizard's awful words. So he went at them again with something a little more moving and melancholy still. "The Southern " he said, "are a self-possessed, a selfreliant, and a brave people. Tread upon them, and they will watch their opportunity and strike you." Now, "treading upon them, in this speech, cannot possibly mean anything except veting for Grant and Colfax. The figure suggests the rattlesnake, and it also suggests the Copperhead. Walk lightly, men of Connecticut! Step gingerly, or the rep-tile of secession will have you in his venomous coil! Vote for Blair and Seymour, or rebellion will return with seventy times seven thousand devils to drink the lite-blood and to increase the taxes of Connecticut! Perhaps there were those who heard the wails of this Western Jeremiah who remembered the blood of Connecticut already spilled, and the taxes already levied which Connecticut has paid or is still paying. They might have laughed at Mr. Pendleton's depression of spirits; and at any rate they would be pretty sure to laugh at the texts of Scripture and the theological illustrations with which the pious gentleman thought it necessary to garnish a speech made to Connecticut Puritans, the despised of Southern chivalry! They might have answered:—"If the el "ion of Grant and Colfax is to bring a new rebellion, let it come!'

France and the Peace of Europe.

From the N. Y. Herald. Day after day our cable and mail news renders it more and more difficult to be ieve in the continuance of peace in Europe. The Pall Mall Gazette, one of the most enlightened and cautious of English journals, has at last been compelled to acknowledge that war is more than probable before the end of the year. Napoleon's attention to the army increases. In the International Congress of workingmen at Brussels the probability of an early war seems to have monopolized both attention and time. The King of Prussia, in his tour through the northern provinces receives addresses, and speaks out with a bluntness which is quite refreshing, although it does not encourage the hopes of peace. M-anwhile we find the British, the German, the Dutch, and the Belgian press full of speculation in relation to certain movements of the

more or less directly with the west of Europe, do not exhaust the alarming rumors current all over the continent. The threatened Franco Spanish alliance has already produced a not nmatural excitement in Italy. The Italian Government, resigned to its fate, has been quietly going on and somewhat successfully doing its work since the unfortunate affair at Mentana. A continuance of the present system of quiet domestic government, tending as it does towards the development of the resources of the peninsula, might at no distant day render a solution of the Roman question as easy and peaceful as it would be satisfactory to all concerned. The relations which have sprung up between France and Spain have infused new life into the party of action, and Garibaldian threats and Mazzini letters and rumored movements of large bodies of men towards the Papal frontier are now filling men's minds all over the Italian peninsula. In the event of a war breaking out in the North and a Spanish soldier touching Roman or Italian soil, or a Spanish war ship auchoring in Italian waters, Italy would burst into one general blaze of patriotism which nothing but a deluge of blood could quench.

So is it in the South. Matters are scarcely less alarming in the East. The Greeks, whatever we may say of their success, are still as full of ambition as ever. The Cretan patriots, in spite of the apparent hopelessness of their cause, still look forward to the time when the Greek race, reunited, shall resume their once lofty place in the great family of nations. The Servians and other members of the socalled Slavonic family hesitate in deciding upon incorporation with Russia or upon the establishment of a separate Slavonic empire which shall embrace all the non-Grecian Christian subjects of the Porte; while the Poles, the one Slavonic people who detest the idea of incorporation with any Power, long more intensely than ever for their ancient national independence.

Europe is thus seen to be in a peculiarly combustible condition. It requires but the application of the match to produce a general and destructive conflagration. It matters little where the match is applied, whether in the West, or the South, or the Eist, it is all but absolutely certain that the flames will spread until every nation of the Continent is wrapped in their ruinous embrace. Suppose, for example, that the forces of France and Prussia were to come into collision on the Rhine, and that Spain were to attempt to garrison Rome, is it not certain that a war to the death would break out between Italy and Spain? Is it not just as certain that the Cretan insurgents would feel encouraged to make a fresh effort for their independence? Can it be doubted that Greece, and after Greece Russia, would exert themselves to the utmost to fan the flame of rebellion throughout the Christian provinces of the Turkish dominions? If Eussia had not already joined Prussia against France Russia would at last have found her opportunity to march on Constantinople and make good her pretension to be the natural successor of the great Roman empire of the Kast. Supposing England to bave refused to fight for Belgium and Holland, would she remain passive and see the iron-clads of Russia dominate the Dardanelles? Great Britain in the fray, where, how, when will the matter end? Who can answer? The only thing that is certain now is that Europe is on the eve of a great and serious crisis.

"Unconstitutional, Revolutionary,

Governor Baker, of Indiana, in a discussion with Senator Hendricks, traced the course of the Democrats from the commencement of the war, with the view of showing that the opposition now offered to the reconstruction policy is identical with that which assailed measure employed by the national Government in the struggle for its existence. The argument now employed to break down the Republican policy for the restoration of the Union, is a repetition of that which was again and again used to sustain the cause of the

Rebellion. The men who now condemn reconstruction "unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void," in the same terms denounced the purpose to put down the Rebellion by force of arms. That was a pre-eminently unconstitutional policy, in the opinion of the managers of the New York Convention. They held that under the Constitution, the States had a right to secede, and that the exercise of coercion by the Federal Government to prevent the exercise of the right, was revolutionary. According to them, the Government made war upon the Constitution when it undertook the suppression of the Rebellion.

Clinging tenaciously to this doctrine, the Copperheads never neglected a chance of doing all that the rules of Congress allow to obstruct and embarrass the course of the Government. All the great measures of the war period they attacked in succession as revolutionary and unconstitutional. The first call for troops was objected to on this ground. The enactment of the test oath, designed to exclude Rebels from office; the amnesty and emancipation proclamations of Mr. Lincoln; the initiatory reconstruction proclamation of the same President; and generally all that Mr. Lincoln or Congress did to weaken the Rebels or directly to add vigor to the prosecution of the war-encountered the active opposition of those who now attack reconstruction. Even the issue of greenbacks, with which the Democratic party now proposes to pay the bondholders, was resisted as an infraction of the Constitution. The financial measures which the exigencies of the time necessitated, were enacted in spite of an opposition akin to that which would plunge the reconstructed

States back into anarchy. The plea and the purpose have been the same all the time. At every step the party of the Union was compelled to contest the ground with the politicians who nominated Seymour and Blair. They were not simply indifferent. They were active on the side of the enemy; not indeed waging battle in the open field, but doing service as aiders and abettors of the enemy at Washington and in the Northern States. And their pretense was perpetually the same. Always and everywhere their attempts to destroy the Union, by obstructing measures framed for its defense, were paraded as in the cause of the Constitution. The Rebel party, according to their hypothesis-was the only constitutional party. The Union party, as they regarded it, never ceased to be revolutionary, or its policy never otherwise than un-

constitutional and void. The worthlessness of this pretended respect for the Constitution has been made more apparent by the acquiescence of the Democracy in the course of Mr. Johnson. They hurled epithets at Mr. Lincoln's proclamation of reconstruction, which specifically recognized the control of Congress over the rapresentation; while they gladly accepted Mr. Johnson's proclamation defining the method of reconstruction and exacting the oaths he imposed. What was revolutionary and unconstitutional in Mr. Lincoln, because done in the interest of the Union, was just and proper in Johnson, because calculated to restore Rebels to authority. Such was the difference in the aim and tendency of the two plans, and such the Emperor, having for their object the establish- difference in their reception by the party

tion and the restoration of the Union as its end. But it works through enfranchised loyalty, with the help of the majority of the whole people, and in a manner that gives strength to the Union; and for this reason it is condemned by the Democracy as "revolu-tionary, unconstitutional, and void." And yet these sticklers for the Constitution desire, by upsetting Congressional reconstruction, to revive the Johnson Governments, organized ander the orders, and after the model of the President, without a particle of authority either in the Constitution or the law. What is usurpation when done by the people's representatives as against Rebellion in Domogratic eyes becomes a rightful exercise of authority the Executive, acting in behalf of the Rebels. zeal in support of the Constitution could have no more effective illustration.

The Day of Wrath.

From the N. Y. Independent. It makes a man hold his breath to read the accounts of the appalling earthquake which lately ran like a sea-wave up and down the west coast of South America, overthrowing ten cities and hundreds of towns and villages killing probably thirty thousand people, and maining an unnumbered multitude besides; destroying ships, houses, churches, and various property, officially valued at three hundred million dollars; and, altogether, constituting one of the most extensive, destructive, and awful calamities which have ever befallen the human race.

The accounts thus far received are crude and meager, giving rough guesses rather than accurate statements of losses; but all the writers unite in a concurrent testimony to the unparalleled havoc caused by the earthquake, and to the universal panic among the people.

After various premonitory symptoms, the chief shock was felt almost simultaneously throughout all Peru, at about 5 o'clock P. M., August 13. The convulsion extended more or less destructively through forty degrees of latitude-or one-ninth part of the earth's circumference. The horrible phenomenon took some new shape in each new place, but pre served some general features everywhere. instance, reports from widely-distant places mention that the earth opened in regular seams and fissures, emitting clouds of suffocating dust and gas; and the sea retired from tre shore, to return to it in mountain-like waves, rolling far inland with indescribable fury. In many places the atmosphere was so charged with electricity that it a man touched his hand to his hair, or to his clothes, sparks would be emitted. Birds flew out of their nests, and sought refuge in the upper air, making unusual poises in their flight. Briting hot water was beloned up turougn rifts in dislocated rocks. Floating vapors gave strange colors to the sky. In localities where the earth was not actually cleft it was seen to undulate, as if its surface were rising and falling to the motion of internal waves.

The richest cities of the west coast of South America have been worse than totally destroyed-for their inhabitants have been destreyed with them. What a drama of anguish was enacted in Callao, in Arica, in Lima, in Ibarra, in Quito! Whole families crushed to sud en death under their own tumbling roof: ! Hosts of mangled survivors left who at this moment are enduring the prolonged agonies of too slow a death !

Not far from quarter of a million of people are made houseless and homeless by this calamity; and tens of thousands of these are suffering for want of clothing and food.

It is a case for the whole world's charity. We sincerely hope the Government and citizens of the United States will show a princely beneficence towards these ruled sister rapub lies and their stricken people. Moreover, a cientific commission oug Professor Agassiz at its head, to proceed at once to South America, for the purpose of collecting, without delay, accurate data of this great upheaval, with a view to a thorough inquiry into the origin of earthquakes—a mysterious problem still unsolved.

A Frank Answer to an Insidious Question.

From the N. Y. World. "According to the policy thus authoritatively proclaimed, it will be incumbent on Mr. Sev mour, if elected, to set aside the new Govern ments as null and vol., and with the help of the military to disperse them and re-estacilch the order of things which Congress aboilsned. This programme involves the forcible destruc-tion of Governments organized under the law, and whose validity Congress has recognized; the overthrow of constitutions waich have been ratified by a majority of the people; the disfranchisement of the freedenen in deflance of existing law; and the restoration to power o Rebel leaders in spite of the disability imposed by the fourteenth amendment. \* \* \* \* "Will the World give its opinion frankly touching the practical application of the Biair doctrine as to the dispersion of the Southern Governments and the disfranchisement of the

reedmen by the mere order of a Democratic President? Will it explain how it reconciled its professed respect for law, and its acknow ledgment of the de facto suthority of the new Governments, with its support of candidates who are pledged to defy and violently overthrow both ?- From the Times.

This strain of remark and request for infor mation proceed upon the unwarranted assumption that General Blair's letter is a part of the Democratic platform. But there is no process of fair reasoning by which it can be made to appear so. The Democratic National Convention adopted its platform before balloting for candidates, and without any expectation that Mr. Seymour would be its nominee for President or General Blair for Vice-President Whatever candidates had been nominated their acceptance would have bound their personal honor to the support of the platform, although it might have conflicted, in some respects, with their own declared views. Governor Seymour, not long before the Convention met, made a noteworthy speech on the payment of the public debt. Does the Times believe, or does anybody believe, that in nominating him the Convention indorsed all the views expressed in that speech? On the contrary, everybody admits that Governor Seymour, by accepting the nomination, yielded whatever in his previous views did not fully accord with the plat form. The same reasoning applies to General Blair. He is bound by precisely the same obli gations of personal honor. If there is anything in his Bredhead letter inconsistent with the platform, he renounced it in accepting the nomination, just as Mr. Seymour made a similar renunciation if there was anything incon sistent with the platform in his financial speech. The candidates of a great political party stand in a representative capacity. Their hopor, which forbids them to accept the homination of the party unless they have previously agreed with it in essentials, binds them to sink minor differences. Whatever the Times may think of the ethics of such matters, it cannot be permitted to make a different rule for the two candidates of the Democratic party. Our contemporary must either hold that the Democratic party is pledged to all the previous views of Mr. Seymour, or else admit the party is not pledged to all the views expressed by General Blair previous to his nomination. The Times may take which horn of this dilemma it pleases, but we shall force it upon one of them.

In our opinion, the contingency contemplated by General Blair in his Broadhead letter, is never likely to arise. The example

ment of a French Zollverein, Holland and which babbles incessantly about the Consti-Belgium to be included. So is it also with the reconstruction sirable can be accomplished through the These various items of news, all connected policy of Googress. It has law for its foundafaut that in the greater part of the South the white citizens are a majority, and that they monopolize the property, the education, the social influence, and the political experience of their section, proves that, if let alone, they can mond their institutions into any form they please. There will be no need of dispersing the new governments by force, because they can so easily be made the agents of their own reformation. Encouraged and sup-ported by the public opinion of the whole country, as the Southern whites will be by the election of the Democratic candidates, they will have no difficulty in revising the present Constitutions by methods so free from legal question, that no Federal interference will be possible to thwart, and none necessary to aid

We are confirmed in this view by the fact that the ingenuity of the Times itself can descry no other remedy than a refusal to admit Senators and Representatives from the States which thus transform their governments. In an article, on the 11th inst., upon the expulsion of the negroes from the Georgia Legislature the Times said: -

"How the wrong may be remedied is a question we are not disposed to answer with the same degree of confidence. It is a difficult and delicate question. The House has a right to decide upon the election and qualification of decide upon the election and qualification of its memoers, and no State court has jurisdic-tion over it. An adverse judgment may be an-nounced, but the prominent acvocaces of ex-pulsion have announced their intention to dis-regard it. They claim to be judges of law as well as of fact, and will heed no opinion or decision at variance with their action. What, then, can Congress do? May not the Senate and Hobse In turn assert their supreme control over elections and qualifications, and respecover elections and qualifications, and respec tively refuse to admit the Senators and Repre-sentatives whom Georgia will send to the next session? The inquiry is not extravagant in view of the fact that Georgia regained its privi-lege of self government, in part by ratifying the fourteenth amendment, which without that vote would still be law. The act of ratification, how-ever, in the Georgia House, was carried by the votes of the colored members who have been expelled as ineligible. If they had no lawful lille to seals they could have none to votes; and after striking them off the motion to ratify becomes a failure. Interpreting the action of the Legislature in respect of the amendment in the light of its recent proceeding, no special pleading would seem necessary to justify revision by Congress on the ground of fraud. For if what purported to be a radification was really not such, admission obtained in reliance upon it was in fact admission by false pretences; and Congress may vindicate its integrity and punish the fraud by refusing to receive the Georgia Senators and Representatives. That step would virtually be a declaration that the reconstruc-tion of the S tith is still incomplete."

Now, whatever may be thought of this remedy in other respects, the Times must perceive that it cannot work when we come to have a Democratic President and House of Representatives. All that Congress could do at the next session, would be to stultify itself, and make itself a laughing-stock, by expelling the carpet bag members it has just admitted, and covering with derision the first plank of the Chicago platform, which congratulates the country on the perfect success of the reconstruction policy. But as soon as there is a Democratic House, the Republicans are checkmated. The joint resolution readmitting the States and sanctioning their governments cannot be repealed without the concurrence of both Houses; and until it is repealed neither can refuse to admit members on the ground that there is no valid State Government. The Times must therefore see that its party will be bound, hand and foot, in letters of its own forging. There will be no necessity for demolishing the gallows erected by Haman, when he can so easily be hanged on it himself.

## WANTS.

A GENTS WANTED. - THE BEST WORK for Canvassers. Send for Circulars, Iree. 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 BEES AND THEIR MANAGEMENT, Ever published, in the new edition. Article upon

FARMING IMPLEMENTS. BEST MOWERS, REAFERS, ETC. Tis invaluable to Farmers. This is the book for AGENTS AND CANVASSERS.

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

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

The Michigan "Recorter" says (ang 11):- 'It is the most extensive and reliable work of the kind ever e 'Rural American," of New York says, (Aug. It is the most important farming book ever ssued. T. ELLWOOD ZELL & Co., Punlishers,

9 11 6trp] Nos. 17 and 19 S. slXTH Street, Phila.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

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

Would invite particular attention to their large and LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES of American and Foreign Makers of theffinest quality in Gold and Silver Cases.

A variety of Independent & Second, for horse timing.
Ladies' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14 BTTTON AND EYELET STUDS in great variety—newest patterns.

SOLID SILVERWARE for Bridal presents; Plated-ware, etc.

Repairing done in the best manner, and war-ramed,

1 lip

FRENCH CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Has just received per steamer Tarifa, a very large assortment of FRENCH MARBLE CLOCKS, Procuring these goods direct from the best manufacturers, they are offered at the LOWEST POSSI-BLE PRICES.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C H. S. K. C.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves. EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES. J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

5 Trip NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET. DATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORK. PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND BRAWERS There is no a unement at very short notice.

All times as toke of GENTLEMEN'S DRE'S

GLO'S to full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 766 CH ES NUT Street.

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST. HENR FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND. ALSO, FREE FINE LYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,

OBJECT.—The object of this Association is to secure a case payment within forty days after the death of a member of as many dof, are as there are members in the class to which he or she belongs, to the hairs. ILLUSTRATION; Class "A" has 8.00 male members. A member dies. The Association pays over within forty days \$500 to the widow or heirs, and the remaining members forward within thirty days one dollar and ten cants each to the Association to remaining the first of 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 retiring 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 20 and 20 years; in Class C, all persons between the ages of 35 and 40 years; in Class B, all persons between the ages of 35 and 40 years; in Class E, all persons between the ages of 35 and 40 years; in Class E, all persons between the ages of 40 and 45 years; in Class B, all persons between the ages of 45 and 50 years; in Class B, all persons between the ages of 45 and 50 years; in Class B, all persons between the ages of 55 and 60 years; in Class B, all persons between the ages of 55 and 60 years; in Class B, all persons between the ages of 55 and 60 years; in Class B, all persons between the ages of 56 and 60 years; in Class B, all persons between the ages of 50 and 55 years. The classes for women are the same as above. Each class is limited to 5500 members. Each person pa s six dollars upon becoming a nember aged one dollar sad ted ceats each time a member dies belonging to the same class he or site is a member of. One dollar soes direct to the heirs, ten cents to pay for collecting. A member of elses caunot be assessed this dollar if a member of another class dies. Each class is independent, baving no connection with any other. To become a member it is necessary—To pay six Dollars into the treasury at the time of making he application; to pay One Dollar and Ten Cents into the treasury upon the death of each and any member of the class to which he or she belongs, within thirty days after date of notice of such death; co give your Name. Town, County, State, Occupation, etc.; inso a medical certificate. Every minister is saked to act as agent, and will be paid regular rates FU DS.—Circulars will explain fully in regard to unds and investments. Circulars giving full explanation and blank forms o

# PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES, AND LANTERNS.

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

BUFF.
LEWIS SANDERS, Secretary.
D. R. MANGAM (President National Trust Co.)
D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 8 Pine street.
The trust funds will be held in trust by the
NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.
No. 336 Broadway, New York.
Agents wanted for this city.

William Lippincott, Genral Agent, Manbattan Co-operative Relief Association, 92'm No 482 WALNUT Street, Panada.

FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC.

1868.

Campaign Badges, Medals, and Pins OF BUTH CANDIDATES.

Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents. Agents wanted everywhere. Fiags in Muslin, Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, whole-

sale and retail. Political Clubs fitted out with everything they m

GALL ON OR ADDRESS

W. F. SCHEIBLE.

No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

GOVERNMENT SALES.

ORDNANCE SLORES, and other articles, at St. Louis Arsenal, St Louis, Mo. Will be offered for sale, at public auction, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. October 5, 1863, a large quantity of Condenned ordusace Stores, and other articles, coasisting of Iron cannon, artillery carriages, a. d cannon balls, artillery in plements and equit ments.

Carolines, muskets, rifles, pistols, shot guns, swords, and sabres.

Infactry and cavalry accountements.

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

Artillery harness and parts of harness.

Leather, brass, copper, and fron scrap.

Cannon, mortar, musket, and rifls powder, and miscellaneous articles.

An opportunity will be offered by this sale for towns and other associations, or individuals, to purchase guns and carriages which may be used for salue purposes. CALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND

purposes and carriages which may be describe saide purposes. A catalogue of the articles to be sold will be furnished upon application at this Arsenal, or at the Ordnance Office. Washingtor, D. C.

Terms cash: ten per cent, on the day of the sale and the remisinder 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 of sale.

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

The officer making the sale whenever the right to hid 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 interested by so doing.

interests of the United States, in his opinion, may be subserved by so doing.

F. D. CALLENDER,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A.
Lieut, Col. of Ordnance, commanding Arsenal,
Et. Louis Arsenal, Mo., Aug. 29, 1869.

9 9 21t DUBLIC 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 Islend Arsenal, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, the 1sth day of October, 1888, at 10 o'clock,
A. M. The following list comprises some of the
principal articles to be sold viz.;—
26 iron gues, various calibres.
3400 pounds shot, shell, etc
820 field carriages.
205 lots of arti-lery harness.
680 carbines, various models.
3273 muskets and rifles, various models.
225 revolvers, various models.
2000 uccolo list of infantry accontrements.
2000 McClellan saddles.
3000 curb bridles.
6000 watering bridles.
Persons wishing complete lists of the stores to be
sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of
Ordnance, at Washington. D. C., of Brevet Colonel
Crispin. United States Army Purchasing Officer, sorner of Houston and Green streets, New York city, or
by direct application to this Arsenal.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ordnance, and
Brevet Brigadler-General U. S. A. Commanding
Rock Island Arsenal, Sept. 4, 1868 DUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORD

## GEORGE PLOWMAN. CARPENTER AND BUILDER

REMOVED

To No. 134 DOCK Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

a private of count during a final in the assument

PHILADELPHIA

CRUMP. CARPENTER AND BUILDER, SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AR NO. 1783 CHESNUT STREET,

WINES, ETC.

218 & 220

HANATS

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,

Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.

Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.

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

RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN CO-OPE.

RATIVE RELIEF ASSOCIATION,

No. 432 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

TI

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

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

AND COMMISSION MERCHANT FOR THE SALE OF

PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOUR-BON WHISKIES. LUMBER,

F. H. WILLIAMS

SEVENTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN:

OFFERS FOR SALE

PATTERN LUMBER OF ALL KINDS EXTRA SEASONED PANEL PLANK. BUILDING LUMBER OF EVERY DESCRIP.

CAROLINA 44 and 54 FLOORING. HEMLOCK JOISTS, ALL SIZES. CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS BUNCH SHIN. GLES, PLASTERING LATH, POSTS.

ALSO. A FULL LINE OF

WALNUT AND OTHER HARD WOODS.

LUMBER WORKED TO ORDER AT SHORT 7 27 mwi2m

SPRUCE JOIST, SPRUCE JOIST, HEM LOCK. HEM LOCK. 1868. 1868.

1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. EPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR.

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

1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANE. 1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANE. 1868. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANE.

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

BEASONED CHERRY. 1868. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS,

CIGAR BOX MAKERS'
CIGAR BOX MAKERS'
BPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS,
FOR SALE LOW,

CAROLINA SCANTLING. 1868. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868. 1868.

OEDAR SHINGLES.

OYPRESS SHINGLES.

MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,

No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 112 '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

GROCERIES, ETC.

EXTRA FINE NEW MESS MACKEREL

> IN KITTS. ALBERT C. BORERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries, ELEVENTH and VINE Stresta

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO. N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sis, PHILADELPHIA,

WHOLESALE DRUCCISTS.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURER OF

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH.

GAS FIXTURES.

A S F I X T U R R S.—
No. 718 CHESNUT Street,
Maiskey, Merrill & Thackara.

No. 718 CHESNUT Street,
Mound call the attention of the public to their large and
elegant assortment of Gas Chandellers, Pencante,
Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into
dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes.

3 118

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

N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets. DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand 2 1221

Also, WOOL SACES.

James CASCADEN,