SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

The National Banks.

From the N. Y. Tribune. To the Editor of The Tribune—Sir:—Please show some readers of your paper now to justify the existing arrangement between the Government and the banks. The Government takes charge of their bonds, returns to them nearly all their purchase money to do business with, and pays them interest on their bonds, which seems to be equivalent to paying it on the notes lent them to use. seems to be equivalent to paying it on the notes lent them to use.

To lend money and pay interest upon it to

To lend money and pay interest upon it to the borrower cannot but be considered a very strange method of doing business.

It appears reasonable that the interest should cease on the bonds so held by the Government, while the banks are supplied with an amount almost equal to the principal as working capital; and the transaction being optional with the banks, no breach of the national faith would be involved if such agreement were made.

Aug. 25, 1868.

Mystified Republican.

Reply by the Tribune. 1. The business of banks, in respect to their circulating notes, consists in discounting, i. s., in exchanging them for the notes of private parties, running at from thirty days to four months' time. They can only afford to do this by making a higher interest on the capital they lend than they pay for it. City banks and bankers can afford it by using money deposited with them on which they pay no interest. Interior and country bankers have no such resource. Their deposits are too small, and hence their ability to discount notes of private parties, by giving their own cash notes for private notes running on time, depends on their ability either to get double interest from those for whom they discount notes or to get one rate of interest from them and one upon the securities they deposit. Obviously, if all banks were obliged to pay current rates of interest to the Government on their capital, in order to enjoy the privilege of lending at the same rates on individual notes, the business of banking would be wound up. Our correspendent would have it that, before a banker should have the privilege of loaning him \$90 at the current rates of interest, he must first loan the Government \$100 without interest. This, if it were possible, would be very profitable for the Government and the community, but neither our correspondent nor any other man would do banking on those terms.

2. Bankers always have issued their notes on the pledge of securities on which they drew interest. Their capital being worth one rate of interest, by getting that on their securities and an additional one on their discounts they make one rate of interest net, i. c., over and above what their capital costs them, and herein lies the essential profit of banking, without which it cannot be done.

Under the old State bank system the banks invested their whole capital in securities, de-posited them as pledge for their circulation, drew interest thereon, and loaned their currency to their customers in discounting notes, on which they drew interest again. By drawing two interests on capital which cost them one, they made a net interest or profit. They could not have made a profit without it. The question, therefore, resolves itself into the simpler one—whether we shall have any

3. The Government has no power to stop the interest from running on the bonds held by the banks, any more than on those held by private parties. The banks have bought the bonds with capital which was their own. The bonds are in no way under control of the Government. The Government may repeal the banking law, or perhaps prohibit all banking from being done; but these steps would only make it more difficult to borrow

money, and hence increase the rates of in-4. The underlying question is, whether the Government or the banks ought to furnish the people with a currency. The objection to having the Government furnish the people with a currency is that the Government is not a bank, cannot discount private notes, and hence that its currency is not flexible, and does not expand with a demand for money, and contract with a redundance of it, as a

paper currency ought to do.
5. The Government would save nothing by issuing the currency itself instead of issuing it, as now, through the banks. This is proved by the following facts. The National Banking law limits the quantity of notes the banks can issue to \$300,000,000. Of this sum the law requires them to keep 20 per cent, or \$60,000,-000, as a reserve. They must also keep a reserve equal to 20 per cent. of their deposits, or \$114,000,000 more. These deductions leave of the \$300,000,000 only \$120,000,000 of circulating notes on which the banks can draw interest. The interest on this sum at seven per cent. would amount to \$8,820,000, as the total interest on the available circulation of

To offset this, they pay into the National Treasury in taxes one per cent. on their circulating notes, say \$3,000,000—one half of one per cent. on their deposits, or \$2,855,000. A tax on their capital stock not invested in Government bonds of \$400,000, one-half of one per cent. on net dividends and surplus, which for the year 1866-7 amounted to \$3,300,000, and a license tax of \$2 on every \$1000 of capital. Their capital being \$424,000,000, this license tax amounts to \$848,000. The sums above named, amounting to \$10,403,000, are paid into the National Treasury, beside about 8,000,000 of local and State taxes. Beside what they pay in State and local taxes, therefore, the National Banks pay to the Government \$1,5e3,000 more in taxes than the interest on their circulating notes amounts to. In other words, they pay one and a half millions per annum for the privilege of doing a business which is indispensable to commerce and industry.

Are the Times Bad?

From the Washington National Intelligencer. The farmer is told that times are not so bad when he can command two dollars a bushel for wheat and one dollar and twenty cents for corn, and other things in proportion. But the question for the farmer is not so much what is the nominal price of his produce, but what is its purchasing power. He cannot buy as much with his two dollars as he could formerly with one, and he finds himself at the close of the year with less money in fact, though, per-haps, more in name than he did before the era of greenbacks. The paper dollar, which is a legal-tender, and nominally a dollar, though worth less than seventy cents, has disturbed all the values of the country, and the brickmaker, who earns five dollars a day, finds it harder work to feed and clothe his family than he did when his wages were not quite so high sounding, but more

Oh, but, says one, bring us back to a specie standard, and we will never be able to pay the public debt. All that we are now paying of it is the interest, and that we pay in gold. That amount will not be affected, then, by the reduction of the country to a specie basis. As it is, we pay in greenbacks one dollar and forty cents for every dollar appropriated to the interest, and the working people are fleeced with a deprecisted paper currency. With an exhaustless soil, with unrivalled mineral resources, with a population unsurpassed in industrial energy and inventive skill, with marvellous facilities for communication, and with an annual immigration worth to the nation \$300,000,000, we ought, under skilful management, to made the greenback equal to its face. But a party which defends a Commissioner of Internal Revenue who acknowledges his incompetence, and under whose guidance half the revenue cannot be collected, is unfit to achieve so desirable a consummation. In radical hands we will look in vain for the re-establishment of the national credit, the husbanding o' the national resources, and the restoration of that fraternal feeling without which the Union is a phantom and a delusion, rather than the grand memorial erected by our fathers for the admiration of mankind and the benefit of their posterity.

General Blair's Letter and the Democratic Platform.

From the N. Y. Times. The World makes a feeble and futile attempt to repudiate the letter which gave Frank Blair the nomination of the Democratic party, and which really embodied the political sen-timent and expressed the real wish and purposes of that party more thoroughly than anything else that was said or done in the National Convention. The "personal honor" of both the candidates, says the World, binds them to renounce whatever of their personal views on any subject is not in accordance with the platferm.

"If there is anything in General Blatr's Brodhead letter inconsistent with the piatform, he renounced it in accepting the nomination, just as Mr. Seymour made a similar renunciation, if there was anything inconsistent with the platform in his financial speech. The candidates of a great political party stand in a representative capacity. Their honor, which forbids them to accept the nomination of the party unless they have previously agreed with it in essentials, binds them to subject the proviously agreed with it in essentials, binds them to sink minor differ-

But there is nothing whatever in General Blair's letter in the slightest degree inconsistent with the party "platform." On the contrary, it embodies in its letter and spirit the full sentiment and political doctrine of the platform. It only puts its principles into plainer English. It says the same things, but says them more clearly and more directly; and it provides practical means for carrying the principles of the platform into practical effect.

The platform, for example, declares that the Reconstruction acts of Congress are "usurpations—unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void." This is the principle of the party, declared in the platform. Blair's letter is in full sympathy with it—reaffirms it, in point of fact -and then proceeds to lay down the specific action by which these acts are to be annulled and their results destroyed. The natural and proper way to do this would be by repealing them, or getting them declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. But General Blair knows this to be impracticable. He concedes that they cannot be repealed because the Senate cannot be carried by the Democrats, whatever may happen to the other branch of Congress. He says, in so many words, that the repeal of these acts will be impossible, because the Senate will oppose it. But he declares that they must not yield to the Senate in this matter. The President, in the first place, must compel the army to "disperse" the State Governments which have been organized in the Southern States under these acts of Congress, and then the Senate must be "compelled" to assent to the repeal of the acts themselves. There is nothing in this in the least inconsistent with the Democratic platform. It is the proper complement of that platform-the practical application of its political doctrines—the necessary deduction from its premises. Even if the World's doctrine, that all the previous history, action and opinions of a candidate cease to be of because from that moment he ceases to have any individual character, and becomes solely and simply the representative of the partybelieving only what it believes, and pledged only to what it says-were literally and strictly true, it would have no application whatever to this case. Buchanan, in accepting the nomination in 1856, took occasion to say that he was no longer James Buchananwith political opinions, principles and purposes of his own—he was simply the em-bodiment of the Cincinnati platform. Gene ral Blair may go quite as far as this, without changing his position, or impairing the force of his letter, or changing his personal principles in the least. The letter and the platform are thoroughly and perfectly in harmony with each other.

Everyb dy, indeed, who watched the action of the Convention, knows that it was the letter of Blair which shaped and guided that action. The letter not only gave him the nomination, but it gave tone and character to the whole Convention. It really decided the character of the platform. Until that letter appeared and had been pressed upon the attention of delegates, the drift of the Convention was in favor of a progressive platform which should accept the results of the war and go forward, rather than back-ward, in the application of the prin-ciples of democratic freedom. The Rebel element in the Convention serzed upon that letter to check that tendency and to turn the current backwards. Its bold denunciation of the acts of Cengress as "unconstitutional, revolutionary and void"—and its open declaration of a purpose to resist, defeat, and overthrow them, and to "disperse" the State Governments organized under them by the use of the army, suited the temper of the Rebel and Copperhead sentiment of the Convention exactly. It was used first to render the nomination of Judge Chase impossible, and next to put the Rebel stamp ineffsceably on the party. Wade Hampton, in speeches he has made in South Carolina since the Convention, has declared himself the author of the phrase in the platform which characterizes the acts of Congress as "revolutionary and void," and has accepted the letter of Blair as embodying the true sentiment of the Democratic party-the only sentiment which makes the position and action of that party acceptable and welcome to the ex-Rebels of the Southern States.

Indeed, the tone and language of the whole Democratic press, North and South, and more especially in the Southern States, where the Domocratic party places its sole hope of success in the coming election, leaves no room for doubt on this point. In every Southern Democratic organ the Blair letter is regarded and treated as the real exponent of Democratic doctrine. It the key note of the canvass. Everywhere Blair and not Seymour is the prominent and important figure in the contest. A Democratic victory would be his victory. Seymour, if elected, would be the mere agent and tool of the men and the sentiments that con-trolled the Convention. He would inevitably do their bidding—as he always has done the bidding of stronger and bolder men than himself, in the public positions he has held hitherto. He did the work of the Rebels while the Rebellion lasted-and he would renew his efforts, as they are renewing theirs, if he were elected now. The World cannot repudiate their sentiments, as embodied in the platform and the letter of Blair, any more than it can dispense with their help in the pending

Turbulence in the Political Campaign. From the N. Y. Herald.

At the opening of the campaign it looked as though things were going to be very flat and stupid. It was hardly anticipated that the gay scenes of 1840 would be repeated. The campaign songs of to-day prove to be poor and wishy-washy compared with those which the inspiration of hard cider and the names of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" had produced. But within the last week our electioneering movements have assumed a livelier tone, and a somewhat belligerent one. In various cities of the North processions of politicians, intent upon glorifying their favorite candidates, have been attacked by showers of brickbats and stones, levelled at them by their opponents. Such things have occurred in Troy, Philadel-phia, and New London within a few days to processions of radical patriots, which is all wrong; for although such arguments as boulders and brickbats convey may be forcible, they are not logical, and do most harm to the party using them. Can it be that the Democrats are getting so desperate in the anticipation of defeat that they resort to turbulence and brickbats on the occasion of Republican demonstrations? We hardly think so. They must have sagacity enough to know that such measures will avail but little in a contest where the free exercise of opinion, intelligence, and the right of franchise are the controlling influences which will decide the election. At the same time it is not to be wondered at that disturbances of this kind should be indulged in by the unthinking crowd when the leading partisan newspapers on both sides—some claiming to be highly respectable, philosophical, and moral, and others claiming their title to indecency in language that fully establishes their claim-set examples of violence and bad feeling such as have never before been witnessed in a political campaign. suspect, therefore, that bad example and bad whisky combined have had a good deal to do with the late political ebullitions on the part of turbulent folks in some of the Northern

"Reconstruction" in Georgia. From the N. Y. World.

The Republicans are, with good reason, confounded and chagrined at the result of their so-called "reconstruction" in Georgia. Georgia is, in all respects, the most important of the States which have passed from under the military yoke, Virginia being one of the three which have not been "reconstructed." Georgia is the Empire State of the South, destined to hold the same relation to Southern commerce that New York does to that of the whole country. Her size, fertility, resources, rivers, railroads. harbors, position, enterprise, intelligence, and population place her in the first rank of States. Her example cannot fail to exert a potential influence in all the States said to have been "reconstructed." What has been done in one may be done in all. The perfected done in one may be done in all. The perfected "reconstruction," about which there is a vaunting, grandiose declaration in three of the cago platform, is an abortion in three of the States, and is not likely to live long enough the states. to cry in the other seven. It has collapsed in Georgia while the Republican party is still in power, thus demonstrating its inherent weakness, and the superlative folly of its malignant, fanatical authors. Its utter failure is lugubriously confessed by the Tribune.

'The letter of our able correspondent at Atlanta gives a startling view of the progress of the Seymour and Blair revolution which has been inaugurated in the Georgia Legislature. All the colored members of both Senate and House have now been expelled, the defeated Rebet Democratic candidates seated in their places, and the overwhelming Democratic majority in the Legislature being thus enabled to snap their fingers at the Governor's protests and veto-s, the State is virtually in the hands of Toombs, Cobb, and Ben. Hill."

And this, we are told, marks "the progress of the Seymour and Blair revolution." ording to the past tenor of Republican electioneering, the "revolution" was to take place after the election of Seymour and Blair, and by a very different method. That portentous son of terror, the redoubtable General Blair. was to disperse the carpet-bag legislatures at the point of the bayonet. We half suspect that the future Vice-President will relent and think twice before he disperses the Legislature of Georgia, especially as he will be an officer without power, having no other function than that of putting questions for the Republican Senate to vote upon. But if he should decide to send the Georgia Legislature packing, we dare say the Tribune would be glad to have him do it, without even waiting until he is inaugurated as Vice-President. 'The Seymour and Blair revolution' is a foolish phrase that cannot conceal the weakness and unwisdom of a rickety system which tumbles into ruins of itself the moment its blundering archivects take away the scaffolding. It is repugnant to the preponderating public sentiment of the State, and was known to be so when it was invented. It required an army to force it into existence, but none is necessary to demolish it. Negro supremacy can be reinstated in Georgia by no other means than a fresh resort to military force.

The Commercial Advertiser, with the spasmodic mental debility which makes that journal an object of pity in Mr. Weed's absence, thinks it has discovered "an effectual mode of heading off these conspirators," and predicts that "before three months' time" they will be "floored." We will let this sage and sapient ournal advertise its nostrum:

"This is a very nice little programme which has been arranged under the guidance of Cobb, Toombs, B. H. Hill, and the other virulent fetels who aim to bring about a fresh revoluroombs, B. H. Hul, and the other virtuent retels who aim to bring about a fresh revolution. But it so happens that there is an effectual mode of heading off these conspirators, and we predict that before three months' time mas elapsed, they will find themselves effectually floored. The Supreme Court of Georgia will be appealed to to pronounce upon these outerageous proceedings, and its decision will be sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States. We warm these works as much to pause to their mad career before the arm of the law falls powerfully upon them, and they are buried falls powerfully upon them and he are buried from the positions of trust to which an unto-ward fortune has temporarily assigned them."

Now it so happens that every legislative body in the United States is the sole and flual judge of the election and qualifications of its members. When a member is rejected or expeiled, no appeal lies to the courts. Instances of the rejection of members are of perpetual occurrence, but the Commercial never learned of an instance of a rejected or expelled member of Congress, or of a State Legislature, applying to a court for redress, however flagrant his wrongs. It is a class of cases over which no court has jurisdiction. But even if the courts had jurisdiction, the 'ommercial must have a curious notion of the state of the docket and the order of business in the Supreme Court of the United States to suppose that the ejected negroes can be restored to their seats "before three months' time." And even supposing that difficulty surmounted, how does our wise contemporary suppose the expelled negroes are to be benefited? Before three months, the Georgia Legislature will have completed its business and adjourned. What good would it do the negroes to be declared members of a Legislature that will never again sit? They will not be members of the next Legislature unless elected as such; and the next Legislature will be elected under a new registration law, in the absence both of the Freedmen's Bureau and the army. The Times, which is a paper of some intelligence, can see no other mode of redress than a rejec-tion by Congress of members elected from the State of Georgia-a futile remedy for the Re-publicans, as it would merely east out the carpet-baggers elected under military surveillance; a result that would be well pleasing to the Democratic party, who think they never ought to have been admitted.

EDUCATIONAL.

MR. H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S SELECT Classical, Scientific and Commercial School for Boys and Young Men, will open on MONDAY

September 14, at the ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

This school will combine the thoroughness and system of a first-class public school, with the peculiar

WELL-APPOINTED PRIVATE ACADEMY. Applications for admission may be made at the rooms cally, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. 821 Im N. B. No teacher who has not had years of successful practice will be employed in any department.

EILDON SEMINARY (LATE LINWOOD Penes) tvania Railrond, seven miles from Pollaueiphila.

The Fifteenth Session of Miss CARR'S Select Boarding School for Young Ladies will commence at the above beautiful and healthful situation, september 15, 1868.

Increased accommodations having been obtained by change of residence, there are a few vacancies, which may be filled by early application to the Principal, Shoemakertown P. O., Montgomery County, Pa. Pa.

Circulars. and every information regarding the school, given at the Office of JAY COUKE & CO., Bankers, No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, or a above,

8:82m

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE, IN CARE OF
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Franciscan Brothers, LORETTO, Cambria
County, Fa. four miles from Cresson. Chartered in
1808, with privilege of conterring degrees. Location
the most healthy in the State, the Allegheny Mountains being proverbial for pure water, braciles sir, and
picturesque scenery. Scholastic year Commences 1st
of September and ends 29th of June. Land Surveying
apparetus furnished gravis. Students admitted from
eight years to manhood. Board and tuition, payable
in advance, \$100 per session. Chastical and modern
languages extra \$10.
References—Right Rev. Bishop Wood, Philadelphis; Right Rev. Bishop Domence, Pittsburg; and
Rev. T. S. Reynolds, Loretto, Music (plano and use
of instrument), \$25.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE DA! AND BOARD. ing-School for Young Ladies. No. 3310 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on MONDAY, September 7, 1868. For terms, etc , apply to

8 24tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal. JANE M. HARPER WILL REOPEN HER School for Boys and Girls, No. 1723 CHASNUI Street, September (ninth month) 21st. As pilestion for admission can be made at the room of the 17th and 18th, from 10 to 12 o'clock, or after the school commences.

9 16 1m*

CHESNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY,
PHILADELPHIA.
Miss BONNEY and Miss DILLAYS will reopen
their Boarding and Day School (Thirty-seventa
Session), September 16, at No. 1613 Chesnut street.
Particulars from circulars. M ISS ELIZA W. SMITH'S FRENCH AND

FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 1824 SPRUCE Street,
Will reopen on MONDAY. September 14. 8 29 6w CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET,
The duties of the Classical Institute will be resumed
September 7.

J. W. FAIRES. D. D.
8 27 im
Principal.

H. D. GREGORY, A. M., WILL RE-OPEN No. 1108 MARKET Street, on TUESDAY, Septem-ber f. THE MISSES JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 1827 SPRUCE Street, will reopen (D. V.) september 14, 1868. THE MISSES ROJERS, NO. 1914 PINE Street, will reopen their School for Young Ladies and Children, on MONDAY, September 7. 91 juths im

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

A MERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, S E c ro r TENTH and WALNUTS reet... MUNDAY. OCTOBER 2, 163.

Pupils may enter durit g this and next week.

The Directors are pleased to be able to autonuce the engagement of the following-named Professors:—

KUDOLIH HENNIG. the "minent Violoncellist.

JOHN F. HIMMELSBACH, Planist and Theorist.

HENLY G. TE UNDER, Instructor on the Grand Organ
THEOTORE BOETTGER, Planist, from the New
Yors Conservator of Music 8 12s5t

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Gentlemen. Terms, \$10 per quarter of 12 weeks.
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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 Ladies' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, is 14

BITTON AND EYELET STUDS in great variety-newest patterns. SOLID SILVERWARE for Bridal presents; Fisted-ware, etc.
Repairing done in the best manner, and warranged.

WEDDING RINGS.

We have for a long time made a specialty of

Solid 18-Karat Fine Gold Wedding and Engagement Rings,

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

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Has just received per steamer Tarifa, a very large assortment of FRENCH MARBLE CLOCK'S, Procuring these goods direct from the best manufactorers, they are offered at the LOWEST POSSI-RLE PRICES.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands,
Tent. Awning, Tronk, and Wagon Cover Duck
Also Paper Menulacturers' Drior Felts, from one to
several best wide; Pauli g, Belting, Sail Twins, etc.
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OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.

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No. 432 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. OBJECT.—The object of this Association is to secure a cash payment within forty days after the death of a member of as many dollars as there are members in the class to which he or she belongs, to the heirs. ILLUSTRATION; Class "A" has 5.00 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 cents each to the Association to remaining it. Failing to send this sum, they forfed to the Association all moneys paid, and the Association supplies a new member to fail 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 TEN 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 B, all persons between the ages of 25 and 30 years; in Class B, 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 B, all persons between the ages of 35 and 40 years; in Class B, all persons between the ages of 55 and 40 years; in Class B, all persons between the ages of 50 and 55 years; in Class B, all persons between the ages of 50 and 55 years; in Class B, all persons between the ages of 55 and 50 years; in Class B, all persons between the ages of 55 and 50 years; in Class B, all persons between the ages of 55 and 50 years; in Class B, all persons between the ages of 50 and 55 years; in Class B, all persons between the ages of 50 and 55 years; in Class B, all persons between the ages of 50 and 55 years; in Class B, all persons between the ages of 50 and 55 years; in Class B, all persons between the ages of 50 and 55 years; in Class B, all persons between the ages of 50 and 55 years; in Class B, all persons between the ages of 50 and 55 years; in Class B, all persons between the ages of 50 and 55 years; in Class B, all persons between the ages of 50 and 55 years; in Class B, all persons between the ages of 50 and 55 years; in Class B, all persons between the ages of 50 and 55 years; in Class B, all persons between the ages of 50 and 55 years; in Class B, all persons between the ages of 50 and 50 years; in Class B, all persons between the ages of 50 and 50 years; in Class B, all persons between the ages of 50 and 50 years; in Class B, all persons between the all persons between the all persons between the persons all persons all persons all persons all persons all persons between the ages of 50 and 50 years; in Class B, all persons between the all persons bet

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LEWIS SANDERS, Secretary.

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

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1868.

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SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANUE S. ORES, and other articles, at St. sale, at public auction, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. October 5, 1868, a large quantity of Condemued Ordnance Stores, and other articles, consisting of Iron cannon, artillery carriages, a.d cannon balls, artillery in plements and equi, ments.

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

ind sabres.

Iofantry and cavalry accourrements.

Horse equipments, consisting of saddles, bridles, Horse equipments, consisting of sametes, orthog, hailers, etc.

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and the remainder when the property is delivered.
Thirly 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.

quired to be removed within ten days from close of sale.

Packing bexes 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 anthority on some of the articles, or whenever the 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, St. Louis Arsenal, Mo., Apg. 29, 1868.

ORDERAGE.

DUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORD-

nance and Ordnance Stores.

A large amount of contemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores will be offered for sale, at Public Auction, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, on WED-NESDAY, 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.:—
26 Iron guns, various callores. 26 iron gurs, various calibres, \$400 pounds shot, shell, etc \$20 field carriages. 205 lots of arti lery harness, \$28 carbiner, various models. \$273 muskets and rifles, various models.

3:73 muskets and rifles, various models.
235 revolvers, various models.
40,600 lots of infantry accoutrements,
2000 McClelian saddles.
3000 curb bridles.
6000 watering bridles.
6000 watering bridles.
Persons wishing complete lists of the stores to be
sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of
Ordinance, at Washington, D. C., of Brevet Colonel
Crispin, United States Army Purchasing Officer, corner of Houston and Green streets, New York city, or
by direct application to this Arsenal.

T. I. RODMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ordinance, and
Brevet Brigadier-Gaveral U. S. A. Commanding
Ruck Island Arsenal, Sept. 4, 1868
[985]

GEORGE PLOWMAN.

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OHN CRUMP. CARPENTER AND BUILDER. SHOPS: NO. SIS LODGE STREET, AM NO. 1782 CHESNUT STREET,

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1868. 1868. 88. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 18 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 18 CHOICE PATTERN PINE. BPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR. 1868. 1868.

FLORIDA FLOORING.
FLORIDA FLOORING.
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DELLA WARE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
FLORIDA STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK. 1868.

WALNUT BOS, AND PLANK, 1868.
WALNUT BOS AND PLANK, 1868.
WALNUT BOARDS,
WALNUT PLANK.

1868. UNDERTAKERS LUMBER 1868.
RED CEDAR HER VELOUIT AND PINE. 1868. 1868.

8. SEASONED POPLAR. 18
SEASONED CHERRY. 18
WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS,
HICKORY. 1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' 1868. EPANISH CEDAR BOX MAKERS' FOR SALE LOW.

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