SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS DPON CURBENT TOPICS-COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TRLEGRAPH.

General Grant and His Slanderers. From the N. Y. Times.

It is very evident that respectable Demo crats are disgusted at the way in which their partisan journals have carried on the canvass against General Grant. When it is remem bered how this distinguished General stood before the American public three years agowhat a career of unequalled military bril-liancy and success his had been; what faithful service he had done for the country; what patience and tenacity he had manifested while all others were discouraged; what power of combination, of tactics, of strategy he had shown, placing him, in the view of all European military critics, in the first rank of great historical soldiers, and how humbly and modestly he had borne himself under laurels; how unanimous the journals of both parties were in his praise at the close of the war; how all lauded his moderation in victory as equal to his energy in the campaign and his genius in the battle-field—when all this is remembered, it is impossible to read the abuse and calumny printed against him now in Democratic sheets without indignation and

amazement. It is comparatively easy now to sit down and criticize and calumniate the heroic labors and grand services of such men as General Grant and his associates. But the party hounds who are trying to hunt down noble game with their scandals, cannot have yet forgotten the years of discouragement and defeat in the early part of the war, when General after General was tried and found wanting, and our bravest and best were laid in bloody graves. It is not so long ago, that they cannot remember the thrill of elation that passed through the free States when Fort Donelson was captured by the energy of Grant—the first ray of victory, except that from Fort Henry, after a long night of defeat; or the long waiting for Vicksburg-so long that their present candidate ventured openly to sneer at the possibility of its capture, and then the news of that bold stroke of genius by Grant, when he passed the fortress, left his base and supplies, struck into the enemy's country, and separating two of the Rebel armies who together outnumbered him, beat them each in detail and fastened his grasp on the key of the Mississippi, never to

Surely some of these petty detractors who are groping around amid the refuse of gossip in society, to cast filth at a heroic name, might have the grace to recall the public gratitude when we first heard that, through the genius of this great soldier, the Mississippi was ours, and, whatever now happened, the Confederacy could never extend to the westward of that great river. Or they might recall the relief of the North, when they first heard that the army of Rosecrans was relieved from its state of siege in Chattanooga, and the Rebel forces were attacked in their heights "in the clouds" by such masterly combinations and Napoleonic tactics originating solely from the brain of this "butcher" and "cotton speculator," and so beaten that no head was afterwards made by the Rebel armies in any region outside of Virginia.

Surely, too, these captious critics cannot forget the shout of admiration which then rang from Democratic mouths over this action-the most brilliant battle (in tactics) in modern times; or that great campaign in Virginiagreat in the tenacity and energy displayed against vast obstacles, and to be considered as only part of a vast plan, conceived and conis true, sadly memorable for its losses (which however, were no greater than had followed the unsuccessful campaigns of preceding Generals), but made forever illustrious by its valor and its magnificent victories and results -is this to be forgotten? The great army and chief of the Confederacy were here held in an iron grasp, while General Sherman gutted the South and our whole forces finally closed about the Rebel armics. If the losses were great, so was the victory; and in war, the most thorough success is the greatest humanity.

In 1865 General Grant stood as no one but General Washington has ever stood in our history - the second savior of the country-a soldier unstained by cruelty and a man never sullied by dishonor, and never involved in our party strifes, and therefore entitled to a respectful treatment by his political opponents. How is he treated, now when three years have passed away? The Democratic press can hardly find words to express their contempt for his abilities or their condemnation for his character. He is not General Grant, he is "H. U. Grant," he is the "molasses thief," the "pony stealer," the "cotton speculator," the "drunkard," the "deaf and dumb." is spoken of as "Hiram on a spree," or, in more dignified abuse, as the "butcher," the "tyrant," the "military ignoramus," and as "holding a million bayonets to the throat of

This abusive slang reminds one of the low slanders at Washington when the Democracy began their career. It will surely end in the same manner.

The Crimes of the Loyal North. From the N. Y. Tribune.

When the war ended the world was amazed at the magnanimity of the victor to the vanquished; none were more astonished than our enemies, who expected their punishment to be commensurate with their guilt. They remembered the stern order of the Confederate Government expelling all Northern men from the Southern States; the barbarous military orders refusing quarter to colored Union sol diers; the fiendish system of starvation established in the Southern prisons; they knew the magnitude of the evils they had brought upon the country, and their just fears were increased by the assassination of Abraham Lincoln by an instrument of the Rebellion. They had given us no mercy; they expected little in return, and when Lee surrendered his sword the whole South trembled at the feet of the Government. Many of its leaders fled to Mexico and Europe; Jefferson Davis, pursued by a few hundred men, hid himself, disguised, in Alabama. A plea for mercy came from the entire South; it stood appalled at the great-

Into almost every Northern family the war brought death; Rebel bullets had laid the flower of the North low in nameless graves; the treachery of the South had imposed upon the North a vast debt, which generations will have to bear. The wrath of the loyal people had been wrought to excess by a struggle of unparalleled ferocity. Our foes had even invoked foreign interference to aid in the destruction of the Union. What could they expect but punishment-confiscation, banishment, or the gallows? Such penalties had been inflicted by all other civilized nations in dealing with a conquered rebellion. Austria had shot the Hungarian leaders, and England had bung her Irish patriots, and had blown her Sepoys to fragments at the cannon's mouth. If America had so understood human justice, if she had but faintly imitated this severity, all civilized precedents would have

ness of its own crimes, and the terrors of

its stupendous failure.

made unknown progress in the North; its spirit triumphed over all counsels of vengeance; and for the first time in the history of the world a great nation was found great enough to live up to the doctrine "forgive your ene-mies, and do good to those that despitefully use you." We forgave them all. Our pardon was as free and general as the air. Four mur-derers were hung; the miserable Wirz atoned upon the scaffold for crimes for which, perhaps, he was not responsible; but all the great criminals of the South were uncenditionally pardoned. Not an inch of Southern land was onfiscated; Jefferson Davis was imprisoned, it s true, but not at Andersonville. All that we demanded was this—that the leaders of the Rebellion should not retain the control of the South, and that none but loyal men should take part in its reconstruction. At first the people of the Southern States were bewildered by the generosity they received. For a time they were unable to understand that it would continue; but now how do they repay it? Let the New Orleans massacre, the reign of terror in Texas, the speeches of Wade Hampton and Howell Cobb, the threats of the Rebel press, the cruelties of the Ku-Klux Klan, answer for their gratitude.

Under the guidance of a party controlled by professional politicians and office-hunters, the South now assumes the attitude of a wronged and outraged people. It has forgotten all that has happened since 1860, and remembers only the golden age of Buchanan and Pierce, when none but Southerners were permitted to rule the country; when the North was regarded only as a mighty slave to do the work of its Southern masters. It has forgotten all that it did to destroy the Constitution, and claims to be the especial champion of that document which Davis trampled in the dust, and Lee riddled with bullets. It has forgotten that to all crimes penalties are attached, and has transferred to the North the entire responsibility of the war and the miseries which the Rebellion caused. Democratic orators and conventions accuse the Government of the United States of military despotism; of overthrowing the freedom of speech and the press; of converting the National Capitol into a bastile, and of aiming to effect the subjugation of the people "amid the ruips of liberty and the shattered fragments of the Constitution." Rabel Generals meet in the North to nominate a President for the Republic, and to dictate the principles of reconstruction. A pirate and a guerrilla declare the General of the Union armies an enemy of the country he saved. From all parts of the Rebel States comes the cry that American magnanimity is worse than Russian tyranny, and it is the favorite theme of the Rebel Ciceros to represent the South as a beautiful and bleeding Poland, trampled upon by the brutal heels of Northern Huns, and tortured because of her virtues Mouths which are most elequent in curses represent the South as drenched in her own tears, and men whose highest inspiration is hatred of the negro, whose dearest hope is to reduce him again to abject servitude, denounce their merciful conquerors as traters and vandals. The North is arraigned as the Judas of the age, the enemy of all good, and the authors of the Rebellion claim to be the sole possessors of what little patriotism is left on the American continent. This picture of the relations of the con-

quered Rebellion to the Union is but faintly drawn; the great change since the close of the war has been so gradually effected that it is not easily understood. Then the South cronched at our feet; now it towers above us. Then its hands were clasped in supplication; now they are uplifted in menace. No one could have believed when Lee surrendered to Grant, beg-ging generous terms for his army, that in a few years he would dare to arraign his magnanimous conqueror as a tyrant and oppressor. This he has done, not directly, it is true, but by the strongest implication, in that letter which holds up the Government which Grant represents as an unconstitutional despotism. It is unpardonable insolence that the military chief of the Rebellion should pretend that his rights under the Constitution are withheld: that he endures oppressive misrule, and that he can talk of self-government as his birthright-he who eight years ago broke the oath he had taken to support the Constitution of his country, and who fought for years to destroy the republic he now claims an inalienable right to govern. Effrontery could go no further than General Lee has carried it when he says that if the action of the Southern people, in submitting to the Government when they could no longer resist, "had been met in a spirit of frankness and cordiality" by loyal men, our national troubles would have ended. He and his comrades, and the corrupt leaders of the Democratic party, throw the whole blame of the war, and the debt, and the miseries which have followed, upon the North. The men who saved liberty are accused of plotting to destroy it, and the worst Rebels in the land announce themselves as the only true defenders of the republic. To this have we been brought by a generosity without example. Do we regret it? No. The insolent ingratitude which repays the magnanimity of the American people makes it the greater virtue. We would still forgive the Rebellion, but we will not surrender the Union.

The Meeting of Congress-What is to be Done?

From the N. Y. Heratd. The Republican leaders have made a great mistake in calling for the attendance of a quorum of the two houses of Congress to-day. They will commit a yet more damaging blunder if they pay any heed to the uneasy radicals who are pressing for a resumption of general legislative business for the purpose of interfering with the action of the Georgia Legislature and further tinkering up the unfortunate Reconstruction laws. The people are well aware that all legislation that may attempted at this time will be designed to aid the dominant party in the approaching Presidential election, and they fail to discover any necessity for extraordinary measures to insure the election of General Grant to the Presidency. They are weary of the violence, passion, and excitement of these repeated sessions, and are heartily sick of the whole question of reconstruction, which has kept the country in a state of turmoil ever since the close of the war. The radical leaders fail to comprehend the popular sentiment if they do not know that their policy of military rule and negro supremacy at the South is offensive to the people of the loyal States. The great strength of General Grant lies-first, in his well-known conservatism; and, next, in the stupid blunders of the Democracy, and not in any hearty endorsement of the policy of Congress; hence the less that is seen or heard of the Washington agitators in the campaign the better. Senator Sherman in his speech at Cooper Institute, on Thursday night, an-nounced that he was on his way to the national capital to watch Andrew Johnson. This of itself is a very small piece of business; yet it will be better for Congress to sit still, with all eyes fixed on the Presi-

dent, than to attempt any agitating partisan legislation in the very midst of a hotly contested election. If the politicians could be made to understand that this campaign is run by the people, and not by a few superannuated or selfish leaders, they would save themselves much uunecessary trouble and spare the country a

justified her action. But Christianity had great deal of annoyance. But on both sides made unknown progress in the North; its the same error prevails. The Democratic machine managers supposed that they were strong enough to take the nominations into their own hands and to defy the popular will. They now begin to see how fatal a mistake they made. Some Republican leaders imagine they discover a chance of one or two Southern States voting with the Democracy, and straightway they set on foot an agitation for more legislation to avert the contemplated evil. Others persuade themselves that they have nosed out a design on the part of Andrew Johnson to help Seymour with the Federal patronage as soon as he gets rid of Congress, and they are restless and uneasy until they can reach Washington and watch the President. This is all puerile and nonsensical. The election of November next will be decided by the voice of the great North, and the Lincoln States, that made the Republican party and held it up during the war, will vote with greater enthusiasm than ever for Grant, who fought the war out to a successful termination. A few Southern elec-toral votes and a handful of paltry offices will sink into utter insignificance in such a grand and magnificent victory as the hero of the Appomattox apple tree will achieve at the polls; and the radicals who suppose that any Congressional tinkering is needed on one side, or who stand in mortal terror of President Johnson on the other side, are simply political ncodles, who fail to appreciate the situation or to understand the true sentiments of the people. The next best thing Congress can do to not meeting at all is to adjourn immediately and go home.

The Biairs.

From the N. Y. Nation. As the secret history of the late Democratic Convention is more fully made known, that body more and more puts on the likeness of a creature of the older and worse days of our politics, the days when we used to call men statesmen because they quoted the Declaration of Independence in the balcony, and went back into the committee-room and gerry-maudered a State. Very much of the business of the Convention was done, it appears, by Mr. Montgomery Blair, who is in all essential respects an excellent specimen of the sort of statesmen we have mentioned. He is the representative and the ablest member of a family which has always, on pretence of serving the public, devoted itself to practical politics practical politics as distinguished from the service of the public. He really is behind his brother, whom it is certain he would manage if the Vice-Presidency or the Presidency should come into the family, just as he has managed him in the matter of the Brodhead letter, which, no doubt, was intended to fire the Southern heart. Unfortunately for the Blairs-who are usually sharp enough to cut their own fingers, and who, since Jackson's time, have been good intriguers with bad luck as to their intriguesthe Br dhead letter has fired the Northern heart as well. However, it helped to get General Bar the nomination for the Vice-Presidency. But, as now appears, it was not considered safe to trust to that alone; the record of other prominent candidates was examined into and was laid before the delegates from the South. General Hancock, Mr. Montgomery Blair took pains to inform them, oace issued an order urging the negroes of Maryland to aid the pursners of Booth, who had murdered Lincoln, the general said, because of his friendship for the negroes. General Robert Ewing also was made the subject of a communication from Mr. Blair to the Southern delegates. They were reminded that in Missouri. in 1863, he ordered out of his lines all disloyal people resident within them. This, of course, "killed" him.

The Great Bugbear.

From the N. Y. World. The chief topic of Republican invective, since the opening of the canvass, is the imputed intention of the Democratic party to disperse the carpet-bag governments by force after the inauguration of Seymour and Blair. The Times, if we understand its rejoinder to the World on Friday, admits that this imputation cannot be sustained unless it is a logical sequence of the Democrtais platform. This puts the controversy on its true ground; and on that ground we proceed to show that the imputed intention is a baseless chimera.

The Times, arguing from the platform, rests its case on the declaration that the reconstruction acts are "usurpations—unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void," and on the fact that this clause was inserted in the platform at the instance of General Wade Hampton. The fact that Wade Hampton suggested it signifies nothing, unless it can be shown that it is a doctrine which the Democsatic party had not previously held. Now, it is notorious that this is a subject on which there has never been any difference of opinion in the Demogratic ranks. From the very inception of the Reconstruction acts, the Democratic party has, to a man, consistently and indignantly denounced them as high-handed usurpations and flagrant violations of the Constitution. Every speech made against them in Congress. by every Democratic member, has proceeded upon that ground. All of President Johnson's numerous veto messages, uniformly applauded by the Democratic party, have held up the radical measures as revolutionary violations of the Constitution. This doctrine did not originate with Wade Hampton; it did not originate with the South; it has been, from the first, the spontaneous, settled, universal belief of the whole Democratic party. If it had not appeared in the platform in the words suggested by Wade Hampton, it would have been introduced in some other words; for it has been the constant sentiment of the party on that subject

The only pertinent inquiry is, whether the Times' inference is well drawn; whether, in other words, a declaration that the Reconstruction acts are "unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void," pledges the party to disperse the new governments by force. It is an accepted principle of logic that an argument which proves too much proves nothing. If the reasoning of the Times proves that its editor is pledged to abet the overthrow of the radical policy by force, he will perhaps recoil from his own conclusions, and admit that his formidable inference is ill drawn.

Perhaps it may not have quite escaped his recollection that there was once a famous political gathering called the Philadelphia Convention. It is possible that he may also recol-lect (now that he is reminded of it) that the Philadelphia Convention issued an address, and that the respectable author of that address was reported in the published proceedings as bearing the name of Henry J. Raymond. It is true that the Philadelphia Convention was held before the Reconstruction acts were passed. But if the more moderate scheme against which that Convention protested was unconstitutional and revolutionary, the harsher Reconstruction acts are more so. The same

arguments which were used against the one apply with tenfold force against the other.

We propose to show by quotations what opinion was entertained of the radical policy by the author of the Philadeiphia address. "It seems to us," said the writer, "in the exercise of the calmest and most candid judgment we can bring to the subject, that such a claim, so enforced, involves as fatal an overthrow of the authority of the Constitution and as complete a destruction of the Government

and Union as that which was sought to be effected by the States and people in armed in-surrection against them both." Again: - "We need not stop to show that such action not only finds no warrant in the Constitution, but is at war with every principle of our Government, and with the very existence of free institutions." And again :— "Nor do these extravagant and unjust claims, on the part of Congress, to power and authority not conferred upon the Government by the Constitution, find any justification in the arguments or excuses urged on their behalt." And still again:- "Such an exercise of power is simply a usurpation; just as unwarrantable when exercised by Northern States as it would be if exercised by Southern, and not to be for-tified or palliated by anything in the part history either of those by whom it is attempted or of those upon whose rights and liberties it is to take effect. It finds no warrant in the Constitution. It is at war with the fundamental principles of our form of government. If tolerated in one instance it becomes the precedent for future invasions of liberty and constitutional right, dependent solely upon the will of the party in power."

These quotations will perhaps suffice to show the vigor with which Mr. Raymond denounced the policy of Congress as unconsti-tutional and revolutionary. We could mul-tiply them to any extent. If the Democratic Convention had recurred to that address they would have found a great deal more than suf ficed to make a platform satisfactory to Wade Hampton and the Southern States. We must be indulged in one more quotation—the closing passage of the address—which depicts in strong language the mischievous and de-

in strong language the mischievous and deplorable tendency of the radical policy on the returning loyalty of the South:—

"And if that confidence and loyalty have been since impaired; if the people of the South are to-day less cordial in their allegiance than they were immediately upon the close of the war, we believe it is due to the changed tone of the legislative department of the general Government towards them; to the action by which Congress has endeavored to supplant and defeat the President's wise and beneficent policy of restoration; to their exclusion from all participation in our common Government; to the withdrawal from them of rights conferred and guaranteed by the Constitution, and to the evident purpose of Congress, in the exercise of a guaranteed by the Constitution, and to the evident purpose of Congress, in the exercise of a usurped and uniawful authority, to reduce them from the rank of free and equal members of a republic of States, with rights and dignities unimpaired, to the condition of conquered provinces and a conquered people. In all things subordinate and subject to the will of their conquerors; free only to obey laws in making which they are not allowed to shire.

"No people has ever yet existed whose loyalty and faith such treatment long continued would not allenate and impair. And the ten millions of Americans who live in the South would be unworthy citizens of a free country, degenerate unworthy citizens of a free country, degenerate sons of an heroic ancestry, unfit ever to become guardians of the right- and libertles bequeathed io us by the fathers and founders of this repub-lic, if they could accept, with uncomplaining submissiveness, the humiliations thus sought

to be imposed upon them."
When the editor of the Times has given these passages a faithful perusal, we hope he will tell us whether, on second thoughts, he still holds to his opinion of Friday, that a denunciation of the radical policy as a revolutionary usurpation, in flagrant violation of the Constitution, plages its authors to redress the outrage by force. We hope he will further tell us what sort of a howl and hullabaloo the Times and other Republican papers would have raised if the vehement eloquence of the last paragraph above quoted had proceeded from either of the Democratic candidates, or if a like strain of denunciation had occurred in the Democratic platform. If he is not a mutinous "revolutionist," some people may fancy that it will be rather difficult for him to fasten that charge upon the Democratic party. It will not do to draw opposite conclusions from the same premises.

We admit that this is a mere argumentum ad hominem; but we suppose most readers will agree with us that it is a telling one. But we need no assistance from the Philadelphia address to confute the pretence that the Democratic party is pledged to destroy the new State Governments by force. There is not only nothing of the kind in the platform, but nothing which can bear that construction in the action of the Southern people. Wade Hampton himself is trying to carry his own State for Seymour and Blair through the agency of the carpet-bag government. Every Republican paper has circulated that fact, and rung with denunciations of the methods he has advised for influencing the negro vote. Everybody knows what has been done in Georgia. In all the reconstructed States they are attempting to effect a change by political action which recognizes the usurping governments de facto while denying their validity de jure. The example of Georgia demonstrates that this peaceful method will be successful if endorsed by the public opinion of the country in the Presidential election. No force will be resorted to; none will be necessary. The same majority which suffices to get control of the present State governments will also suffice to alter the State constitutions. With a Democratic President and House of Representatives, Congress cannot interfere to prevent the change, and immunity from such interference is all that the Southern people need expect or ask.

Maine. From the N. Y. Nation.

Two months ago the Democrats were going to carry Maine. One month ago they were going to reduce last year's Republican majority of eleven or twelve thousand. But this week, the expression of public opinion at the polls being the very fullest ever had in the State, the Republicans carry it by a majority almost equal to the heaviest majorities that were given when we were all full of the excitement of the war. Probably there never was anywhere in the country so hot a political canvass. How high the feeling ran may be seen in the fact that political rioting-a very rare thing in New England-was not uncommon in the last days before election, and on election day, when, to be sure, the Democrats had some excuse in their disappointment. Probably there are not five hundred able-bodied men in Maine who have not attended several political meet-ings since the middle of August; speeches have been made wherever a hundre men could be got together, and some of it has been extraordinarily good speaking; there was no end to the processionizing, buttonholing, and "work" generally. As the Boston Post remarked, the men of Maine "have lately heard the great political and financial issues of the day discussed by able men of both par-Fessenden, Wilson, and Pendleton put the financial issues as plainly before the people as it is possible to put them, and the political issue—that stated by Blair—was the theme of dozens of orators in every town. The result shows, to borrow from the Post again, that the people of Maine "are not blinded by prejudice or enslaved by party ties," and have had no difficulty in "deciding what is their present duty to themselves and the country at large." It was a model American political contestplenty of frank discussion and intelligent comprehension of the questions involved, at least a sufficiency of enthusiasm, and, at the end, a peaceable submission to the result. The effect of this election will be great. We suppose it makes Pennsylvania safe for the Republicans in October; and though the loss of that State then would not injure Grant, the carrying it would make the November election a mere formality.

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

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and sabres.

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Terms cash; ten per cent, on the day of the sale and the remainder when the property is delivered.

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subserved by so doing.

F. D. CALLENDER,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A.
Lieut, Col. of Ordnance, commanding Arsecal,
St. Louis Arsenal, Mo., Aug. 29, 1863.

99218

St. Louis Arsenal, Mo., Aug. 29, 1868

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by direct application to this Arsenal.

Lieutenant-Colonel Orduance, and
Brevet Brigadles-General U. S. A. Commanding

Lieutenant-Colonel Ordusace, and Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A. Commanding Ruck Island Arsenal, Sept. 4, 1868 [9 8 6w

GEORGE PLOWMAN. CARPENTER AND BUILDER

REMOVED To No. 134 DOCK Street, PHILADELPHIA.

CRUMP. CARPENTER AND BUILDER, SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AN

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HEMLOCK JOISTS, ALL SIZES, CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS BUNCH SHIN-GLES, PLASTERING LATH, POSTS,

> ALSO, A FULL LINE OF

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LUMBER WORKED TO ORLER AT SHORT NOTICE. 7 27 mwi2m 1868.

SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK.

1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1868. GROICE PATTERN PINE. OROICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, BED CEDAR,

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

1868. WALNUT BDB. AND PLANE. 1868.

CT PLANK. 1868. UNDERTAKERS LUMBER 1868.

WALNUT AND PINE SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. 1868. 1868 WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.

1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' TO GIGAR BOX MAKERS' TO BPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR BALE LOW.

CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA H. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING, 1868. 1868. 1868.

OEDAR SHINGLES, 1868
OYPRESS SHINGLES, A CO.,
No. 2500 SOUTH Street. I NITED STATAS BUILDERS' MILL."

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EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WHAVES CONRAD F. CLOTHINK.