

SPRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

General Dix and the Democracy.

From the N. Y. Times. The St. Louis Republican tries to break the force of General Dix's letter by saying that "General Dix has not acted with the Democratic party proper since the war began in 1861."

Nor was there any love lost between the General and the Democratic party. The moment it was known that he would stand by the country, the party threw him overboard. He no longer had its confidence.

The Republican is right, therefore, in saying that General Dix has not acted with the Democratic party proper since the war began in 1861.

Besides, who ever heard that he was a candidate for the nomination? Who ever dreamed that the Democrats would adopt him as their representative? He was talked of in 1864, and was passed by some Democrats who hoped to save the party from utter destruction by bringing it to the side of the Union.

Suffrage and the States.

From the N. Y. Times. The Louisville Journal expends much angry rhetoric on an alleged purpose of the Republicans to force negro suffrage on all the States by Congressional enactment.

"The Congressional establishment of negro suffrage in all the un-reconstructed States in general, and in Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware in particular, is the fixed policy of the radical party. It is Colfax's policy. It is the policy of the congressional wing of the party. It is the policy of the party of Grant's policy. It is the policy of the whole country. And Grant's election will be the signal for the execution of the policy."

It is hardly necessary to say that the Fourteenth amendment is not, and never has been, regarded by the Republican party as conferring on Congress the power which the Journal says it is about to claim. The whole bearing of the amendment on the question of suffrage is confined to the reduction of representation as a penalty of disfranchisement on account of race or color.

Equally untrue is it to allege that the Republican policy involves an invasion of the rights of States which have never been out of the Union. The Chicago platform is explicit on the subject. It properly sustains the authority of Congress over the suffrage in States whose constitutional rights were forfeited by rebellion; but so far as the States not so compromised are concerned, it fully recognizes their exclusive jurisdiction over the suffrage question.

A Liar Without Shame.

From the N. Y. Tribune. On the eve of the last Connecticut election, Horatio Seymour made a speech in which he asserted that "more than \$300,000,000 a year have been wasted in order to uphold this policy of reconstruction."

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Total: \$98,383,238.

"This amount, deducted from the aggregate expenses of the Government, indicates the regular and legitimate army expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, to have been \$98,713,410, of which no inconsiderable part is justly chargeable to the expenses attendant upon the existence of Indian hostilities upon the Plains in the summer and fall of 1867, which largely and exceptionally augmented the cost of transportation and subsistence."

"We have copied the whole of Mr. Wells' statement under the head of "War Department," so that our readers may see how it meets and confutes Seymour's falsehood. You may choose to consider "Subsistence of Indians," "Freedmen's Bureau," and "Reconstruction Expenses," fairly chargeable to the current war account under Seymour's arrangement; so we will add them to the \$98,713,410, the war account, and the result is as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Total: \$147,615,324.

"Considering that Governor Seymour's speech was made in April, and that the fiscal year did not close till the end of June, his estimate was surprisingly close. We suppose nobody will be hardy enough to deny that there are two sets of accounts, as Mr. Deimar states, nor that his figures have been correctly copied from the books of each."

"The War Department cost," says the World. "Was that Governor Seymour's assertion? Did he complain of the \$38,000,000 paid as bounties to our volunteers for their services in putting down the Rebellion? Or of the \$10,330,100 paid from the Federal Treasury to the States for equipping and arming their soldiers years ago to fight the Rebels? Or the \$5,111,300 paid for property destroyed or lost in the military service of the Union? Or the \$79,500 paid for the decent burial of our dead heroes in National cemeteries? Or the \$152,000 paid to the survivors of Ball's, Leale, Salisbury, and Andersonville, as compensation of rations while furnishing in Rebel prisons? Or the \$6,132,620 spent last year in improving the navigation of our rivers and the accessibility and safety of our harbors? Did Governor Seymour complain of these outgoes as needless and improvident? Did he let his hearers know that the money disbursed upon the warrants of the War Department had so largely been paid to satisfy just claims growing out of the rebellion, or to construct public works required by industry and the arts of peace? What had the sixty-odd millions thus expended to do with "keeping the people of the South in subjection?"

Reader! you know that somebody lies—wickedly, villainously lies—with regard to these war expenditures. If we do, say so frankly! Courtesy is well in its place, but truth before all things!

Whew!

From the N. Y. World. The Tribune shows much less judgment and good sense in its manufacture of Rebel outrages than the Herald in its manufacture of telegrams from Europe. The Camilla "invasion" was a wretched bit of botchwork, which fell into pieces as soon as we touched it with the stilet of truth.

Another carpet-bagger "who asked for a donation of books" induced the open-hearted W. H. E. W. to believe that unless the said books were forthcoming the "poor whites would murder all the negroes." Still another, who was a "member of the New Orleans loyal convention, brought good letters, and was a beggar," endeavored to get five dollars in return for the valuable information that "because he had treated his negro like men his neighbors burned his buildings, killed one of his hands, and allowed him to escape with his life only."

Still another, "a Georgia man in the United States employ," secured an honest penny in exchange for the startling assertion that he "knew one hundred and sixty loyal men who had been killed in one county near where he lived since the war."

"WAR DEPARTMENT.—The total disbursements made under the direction of or through the War Department, from the date of its organization on June 30, 1862, were \$128,568,622. Of this amount there were paid:— For Bounties, \$38,000,000 For Subsistence of Indians, \$1,000,000 For Freedmen's Bureau (mainly River and Harbor Improvements), 6,132,620 For Payments for property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States, set of March 3, 1849, and supplements thereto, 5,111,300 For Subsistence of Soldiers, 1,000,000 For Freedmen's Bureau, 3,215,000 For Expenses of Reconstruction, 1,700,270 For National Cemeteries, 792,500 For Commutation of Rations of Soldiers of War, 152,000

having fallen in battle with the French before Corunna, was buried by his troops. "Darkly, at dead of night, By the moon's beams, and the stars' dim light, And the lanterns dimly burning."

Stanton's Speech and Its Omissions.

From the N. Y. Herald. When ex-Secretary of War Stanton addressed his friends and fellow-citizens of Ohio, near Steubenville, the other day, in the centre of the agricultural district which surrounds the bridge uniting the Buckeye State with West Virginia, he said a good many excellent things; but he left a good many other things unsaid, which may be regarded as of great importance in the history of the war which he apparently attempted to illustrate in his discourse.

Warren, without warrant or without any charge of crime being registered against them. He had no explanation to give about these matters, but admitted them over as gracefully as a swan goes over the water.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Assigned Estate of JOSEPH L. KEEN.

BOARDING.

No. 1121 GIRARD STREET, CENTRALLY located, within two squares of the Continental and Girard House—An unfurnished SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM.

GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES, MEXLEY, MERRILL & THACKER, No. 718 CHESTNUT STREET.

SOAP.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP, QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP, QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.

WILLIAM B. GRANT.

No. 88, DELICIOUS MERCHANDISE, No. 88, DELICIOUS MERCHANDISE, No. 88, DELICIOUS MERCHANDISE.

which they concede to be doubtful. In order to this end we have learned from another source that the radical leaders have called what they term a "Soldiers' Convention" early in October in Philadelphia. Some few soldiers who really served in the war will probably be present, and a great many more non-combatants, who will wear blue cloth, probably, for the first time in their lives; men like Greeley and Forney, very valorous in times of peace, and ready to slay any number of dead Polyzos.

But all this, we believe, will be in vain. There are times, when great principles of liberty and public safety and order are at stake, that the voice of the people becomes, indeed, like the voice of God—a power for truth, for good, for humanity, and virtue, against which corruption and fraud dashes itself in vain.

"Forewarned, forearmed." Friends of liberty, the Constitution, and reform, in Pennsylvania, see to it that your majority in October is so large that all the frauds and villainies of your opponents will be in vain. Put into this struggle the two weeks of earnest effort, all your might, all the power that belongs to a just and righteous cause, and your victory will be beyond all question—a blessing for generations to your posterity, and to those who wait on your endeavors throughout the country.

MILLINERY GOODS.

EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE, No. 107 N. EIGHTH STREET, Four doors above ARCH STREET.

FALL AND WINTER SEASON, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF BONNET RIBBONS, VELVETS, TRIMMING RIBBONS, SATINS, SATIN RIBBONS, SILKS, VELVET RIBBONS, CRAPES, LACES, HATS, FLOWERS, BONNETS, FEATHERS, FRAMES.

GROCERIES, ETC.

PATENTED SEPTEMBER 8, 1868. BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA SALT FISH COMPANY.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF PIANO-FORTE, No. 74 FLORENCE STREET, between Eleventh and Twelfth, below Filadelfia.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE GREAT AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTON-HOLE OVERSEAMING AND SEWING MACHINE.

Its wonderful Popularity Conclusive Proof of its Great Merit.

FAMILY MACHINE.

IN THE WORLD, No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to the NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS, No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET, LARGEST MANUFACTURERS, AND SELLERS AT LOW PRICES.

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HENRY S. HANNAIS & CO. 218 & 220 S. FRONT ST. OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND, Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868. ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.

EDUCATIONAL. ELDON SEMINARY (LATE LINWOOD HALL), opposite the York Road Station, North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia. The Fifteenth Session of Miss CARLIS Select Boarding School for Young Ladies will commence at the above beautiful and healthy situation, September 15, 1868.

WINE, ETC. CARSTAIRS & McCALL, Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE STS., IMPORTERS OF Brandy, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc., AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES.

LUMBER. SPANISH CEDAR FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR. 1868. SEALED CLEAR PINE, REASONS CLEAR PINE, CHOICE PATTERN PINE, SPANISH CEDAR FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR. 1868.

T. P. GALVIN & CO. LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF, BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS, PHILADELPHIA. AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN MANUFACTURERS OF YELLOW PINE AND SPANISH CEDAR BOARDS, etc.

ESLER & BROTHER, MANUFACTURERS OF WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWELL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING AND SCROLL WORK, ETC. The largest assortment of WOOD MOULDINGS in this city constantly on hand.

SEWING MACHINE. THE GREAT AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTON-HOLE OVERSEAMING AND SEWING MACHINE. Its wonderful Popularity Conclusive Proof of its Great Merit.

W. F. SCHEIBLE. No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA. CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS. "A REGAL DESSERT." A new and beautiful Chromo-Lithograph, after a painting by J. W. Payer. Just received by A. S. ROBINSON, No. 910 CHESTNUT STREET, Who has just received NEW CHROMOS, NEW ENGRAVINGS, NEW FRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS, NEW DRESDEN ENAMELS, LOOKING GLASSES, ETC. FREE GALLERY.