Hail to the Chief who in Slience Advances.

BY STANLEY WATERLOO. Hail to the chief who in silence advances The champion of freedom, the chosen of fame, Wherever the sunbeam of liberty glances, A theme are his actions, a watchword his name, From the Pacific's sand.

To the Atlantic's strand. The heart of each patriot beats in his cause, He who, with ready steel, Struck for the nation's weal, Maintaining her rights and upholding her laws. The stream that can wrest, with the force of a

The rock from its bed, rushes ellently on; The man with his iron will, tearless, reliant, Dealeth not in va.n boasts ere his labor is

His no malicious tongue, Working the country wrong, Dividing our efforts, supporting our foes; His was no middle course, Going from bad to worse, Refusing to aid where he dare not oppose.

When war over all spread its darkening pinions, And thousands were bleeding our country to When our flag was debased by the traitorous

And the land was engulfed in the terrible Firm as the mountain rock.

Proof to the tempest's shick, Boldly he stood with his resolute nost. Vainly the battle's brunt ashed on his iron front, The traito,s were broken, their victory lost. Though the strife with the bayonet and bullet is

Yet again to the triumph he's leading us on, To uphold the cause be so nobly defended, And by wisdom preserve what by valor he

"Peace" is our battle cry, Peace and cquality While from each southern hill, valley, and Filling the silent air,

Soldiers who perished there, Arising, exhort us to conquest again. When autumn's arrayed in the robes of No vember, And the struggle for justice and liberty done,

Then shall the traitors have cause to remember The battle they lost and the battle we won, Telting the people's will, Proving them loyal still.

Then shall the spirit of Freedom arise; Say with a mighty voice. 'Grant is the nation's choice !"

Ring the glad tiding aloud to the skies! -Chicago Post.

THE BOYS IN BLUE. AN IMMENSE TURNOUT.

Addresses of General Burnside, General Kilpatrick, and Others.

Last evening witnessed one of the grandest displays that has ever been seen in Padadelphia. It was the occasion of the Mass Convention of the Boys in Blue, to endorse the action of the Republican Convention in nominating their old commander for the nighest office in the nation.

Independence Square was used for the purpose, and that was too small to contain one-half the delegations, much less the chousands of citizens who were desirous of witnessing the grand spectacle and of hearing the words of truth as they flowed from the mouths of those who had led our armies to success. DAt the main stand General H. A. Barnum called the Convention to order, and placed in

nomination the following officers:-The following list of officers was read by the

President-General A. E. Burnside Vice Presidents—Maine, General Geo. N. Beal; New Hampshire, General A. F. Stevens; Vermont, General Stephen Thomas; Massachusetts, Major Church Howe; Rhode Island, General H. Lefarer; Connecticut, Colonel Crosby; New York, General Alfred Pleasonton; Pennsylvania, General J. B. Sweitzer; New Jersey, General Robt. McAllister; Delaware, A. T. A. Torbert; Ohio, General James Barrett; Indiana, Golonel O. M. Wilson. Illinois, General J. F. Farnsworth; Iowa, Major Henry O. Conner; Missouri, General John McNeil; Min-nesota, Dr. W. T. Collins; Wiscousin, Gen. Lucius nesota, Dr. W. T. Collins; Wiscousin, Gen. Lucius Fairchild; Michigan, General R. A. Alger; Kentucky, General J. W. Crawford; West Virginia, General H. Capeliatt; Virginia, Capt. A. T. Maupin; North Carolina, Major J. W. Schenck; South Carolina, Colonel Stotbrand; Florida, Colonel S. B. Conover; Texas, Captain J. W. Bennett; Arkansas, General A. W. Bishop; Nebraska, General J. M. Thayer; New Mexico, General A. F. M. Arny; District of Columbia, Major W. S. Morse; Moutana, Captain J. G. Sanders; Maryland, General D. Captain J. G. Sanders; Maryland, General D. L.

Secretaries-Maine, General John Caldwell; Vermont, General George J. Stannard; Massachusetts, General W. F. Bartlett; Rhode Island, Captain R. Barker; Connecticut, Captain Hamilton; New York, Colonel M. W. Burns; Pennsylvania, Captain W. W. Hopkins; New Jersey, Colonel C. H. Houghton; Delaware, Lieutenant James Lewis; Ohio, General Delaware, Lieutenaut James Lewis; Ohio, General W. H. Gibson: Indiana, Colonei George Hamphreys; Illinois, Major J. T. Smith; Iowa, Colonel N. B. Howard: Missouri, Captain Frank Nolen; Minnesota, J. Edward Doughty; Wisconsin, General Thomas S. Allen; Michigan, General Dwight May; Kentučky, Colonel H. K. Milward; West Virginia, General J. H. Duvall; Virginia, Captain C. G. Mc-Lelland; North Carolina, Colonel John T. Dewees; South Carolina, J. L. Haines; Texas, Max Mobins; Arkaneas, Colonel L. H. Roots; Nebraska, Dr. D. Whittinger; New Mexico, General H. H. Heath; District of Columbia, Major Richard Middleton; Montana, John S. Siater; Maryland, Colonel J. C. Hill.

Speech of General Burnside.

General Burnside, on taking the chair, said: -Comrades:-I consider the honor that you have conferred on me to-night, by calling on me to preside over your deliberations, as one of the greatest honors that has been conferred on me during my whole life. Often have my own State and the Government called upon me to perform duties, but I say to you in no case have felt the honor so great as the honor you have conferred on me to-night. During the war it was my purpose and intention to do all I could for the good of the country. In some instances your expectations of what I could do were not realized. I fully appreciate the great disappointment which you must have felt, can say to you, in all candor, that in no instance was there a moment when all that I did was not governed by what I supposed was for the best interest of the country (applause); and now, fellow-soldlers, with the same candor I propose to meet you to-night. When the war closed it was my desire to retire outstalk from public life to engage in business. entirely from public life, to engage in business which I neglected during the war, I commenced to give my attention to that business, and have done so up to the time this political campaign was inaugurated. I now feel that it is my duty, as a friend of my country and as a patriot, to give to this campaign all the attention which should be required of me. I have a great many comrades here, in Pennsylvania, who served with me during the North Carolina campaign, the Maryland campaign, the Virginia campaign, and the East Tennessee campaign. I am glad to meet you here with them to night, and to say to them that, in this contest, I am just where I was when they served in those campaigns with (Applause.) I am trying to-night, before Heaven, to do what I think is for the interests of my country. I believe, as h as I believe anything on the face of this earth, that it is for the best interests of the country that we should elect Grant and Colfax to the offices for which they have been nominated. (Cheers.) And I also believe, with just as much candor, that they will be those officers. (Cheers.) During my service in the army I had occasion to take cognizance of cartain civil operations that were going on in the Northwest, and which you all remember. I was ordered to command the Department of Ohio, with my headquarters at Cincinnall. When I with my headquarters at Cincinnati. arrived there I found that treason was rife in al the Northwestern States. A large portion of the loval people had gone to the war. A lot of bad men had been endeavoring to luaugurate a movement for the purpose of discouraging the solders in the field, and opposing the Government in its efforts to put down the Rebellion. I discovered its efforts to put bellion. I discovered at the head of that movement Mr. Vallandigham. (Groans and hisses.) I took occasion to arrest him (Good, good; bully for

you), that he would not strike us in the read Agreat many people have called that cruel on my part. What could I have done? Almost on ny part. What could I have done? Almost on the same day—certainly within a week—I re-leased some three hundred ignorant, deluced people, whom he had induced to committee. sonable acts by his treasonable spacedes. I released three hundred people, but I arcested Vallandigham, because I thought he was the bead of it. That is just exactly what we propose to do now. Mr. Seymour condemned my action in that case, Mr. Vallandigham is one of the chief apostles of the Democratic party, and a supporter of Seymour. a supporter of Seymour.

a supporter of Seymour.

A voice—"He nominated him."
General Burnside—I am reminded that he nominated Seymour in the Convention. Now, fellow soldiers and sollors, let us strike these men. We have a few comrades who have gone off from us—very few indeed. I think they are honest. I should be sorry to believe that they are dishonest. But a large majority of the cuti-zen soldiers of the country believe that we should str ke these men a blow, which we cer-tainly will in November. As I have said before, I am governed by precisely the same feelings and principles that governed me all through the Now these homely remarks that I have made to you, my fellow-soldlers, express my sentiments. I am with you heart and soul in this movement. I have and certainly believe we shall elect Grant and Colfax. I now give way for more eloquent speakers to address you. have soldiers who can not only fight but

General Judson Kilpatrick's Speech.

speak. (Great cheering.) General Judson Kill atrick was then introduced, and after the rapturous applause with which he was received had subsided, he said: -Fellow-soldiers, I am proud and happy to meet you to-night. We have assembled, loyal citizens and brave soldiers, heroes of charge, Boys in Blue of the old army of Sherman, Sheridan, and Thomas We have assembled on this spot, where, ninely-two years ago, our fore-lathers assembled to give birth to a free and independent nation and the Declaration of Independence. We have assembled to take measures to preserve the one and make a living reality of the other. We are assembled to ask ourselves this question, Shall unrepentant Rebels of the South and the miserable vile traitors of the North take possession of the nation of the North take possession of the nation that our banner has preserved? (Cries of no! no!) Shall these men of the North, headed by Horatio Seymour, who refused to work with us in the vineyard, partake of the rich truit of the labor? Shall these men who described the ship of state when the waves rolled bigh, man her deck? We have assembled to-night because we believe the nation in dauger. Every gale that comes from the South brings to our ear the same old yell and cry that we have so often heard and answered on many a battle-field. Who have we to oppose us? The same men who opposed us during the Rebellion, both in the South and at the North. Who are these men at the South who have joined hands with the Northern De-mocracy? Why, Robert Ould, who will be remembered by many here present who were confined as prisoners of war in the Rebel pens. He is the man, who, on opening many of the boxes sent South by your loving mothers, said he thought the articles too highly seasoned for men of sedentary habits. Then there is Wade Hampton, who said to me that he would rather his arms should wither than live with the mudsils of the North, and that he hoped to live to apply the torch to every Northern home. He occupied a front seat in the New York Convention. Then there's ex-Governor Vauce, of North Carolina, the man who addre-sed his troops with the remark that he wanted them to fill hell so full of Yankees that their needs would stick out of the third-story window. He and Wade Hampton had gene into the guer, ilia business, but a ride of 130 miles on an old mule which I gave him had the effect of dissolving that partnership. Then there is Forrest the bucher, who surrounded a garrison of four hundred men with a force ten times as along, and under covered a force ten times as stong, and, under cover of a flag of truce, marched his force to the rear and murdered nearly all the garrison. He buried living and dead in the same ditch, and nailed negroes to houses and fences, and there burned them. These are the men who are opposing us. In 1865 the Republican Conventions of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania in-dicted the same Democratic party for high crimes and misdemeanors. They were tried before the great body of the American people, and found guilty of the charges and specifications. The charges were that we had scarcely reaped the benefit of the Presidential contest of 1860 when they expressed themselves not willing to allow a President who had fairly been elected to take his seat. They also denounced the emancipation and the draft. When Robert E. Lee was being driven from the Wilderness, and the army of General Sherman was treading, 70,000 strong, through Georgia, the Democratic party in Chicago were declaring the war a failure. Well, it was a failure for the Rebels. (Laughter) General McClellan was d fested, and so was General Lee. (Applause.) I'll tell you a secret. General McClellan has re-turned to the United States with his carpet-bag (laughter), to stume the nation for Haratic Sev. mour. But his friends are afraid of him, because he cannot make up his mind where he is going to speak. The Democracy then slunk into their burrows, but they have ventured forth again. A few soldiers and disappointed Republican office-seekers have joined their party under the name of the Democratic party—why, that was dead many a day ago. Did General Jackson arise from his grave, he would cane Horatio Seymour for calling himself a Democrat. The party reminded him of the old lady who had a

tea kettle three generations old, which, not-withstanding it had lost its handle, muzzle, and bottom, she claimed was the same old tea pot. We are accused of being vindictive. But this is a mistake. Mr. Doolittle, who is talking eloquent falsehood and polished treason, asserts that we are not a Christian people, and says that, as in old Rome, we should make them citizens, and add to the power of the Govern-Well, did we not try that? preferred to go to Mexico and South America. We endeavored to restore them to good order and fellowship, but failed. They style the Union man who goes South a carpet-If they make much more opposition to carpet-baggers, we will march down there with 500,000 carpet-baggers, with knitting needles, and sew every one of them up in shrouds. We have been too generous. It would have been better had every one of them been swept into the Atlantic Ocean. They denounce military rule, when Congress has withdrawn nearly all the military rom the Southern States, and that too soon. We have been too tentent entirely. When we got the Repel down we ought to have kept bim there until, with tearful eye, he should have said, "Uncle Sam, let me up, and I'll behave myself." The speaker then, in speaking of the finances of the country, said that a greenback was now worth sixty cents, but with the issue, as contemplated by Mr. Pendleton, of \$1,000,000,000, it would be worth twenty cents worse than nothing. The people who call themselves Democrats, who hated us during the war, and now, because we crushed the Rebellion and destroyed the Democratic party, now ask us to forget the past. Why, I would not give up the sweet recollection of a battle fought and victory won for all the happiness enjoyed by these miserable cowards during the war. An tietam, South Mountain, Gettysburg, Sherman's march to the sea, and Appomattox Court House are naught to them but everything to us. We

will tell these Southern people and their North-ern allies that we will not forget the past. Can we forget that while we were at the front there was a pitable band of traitors at home, who called us Lincoln's hirelings? No: we will march through the streets from now until November, and plant our banners in their cowardly faces. The election of General Grant will be a pledge to those Can we forget that while who have fought and those who remained at home, ministering to the every want of the soldier, of protection and sympathy of the Gov. ernment of the United States. To do this let us rally, with the enthusiasm that characterized us in the days gone by, when we rode and trampled down our fees, sround the hero of the East and West. May he not only be elected President of the United States, but live to receive the thanks of not only Ohio, h s birth-place, and the great Northwest, his residence, but of the whole country, for which he has done so much.

The General then retired amid thunders of applance.

General N. P. Chipman then read the following andress:-Grateful to Almighty God for being permitted to assemble in this sacred spot, we, the representa-tives of the survivors of the millions of Union ad-

diers and sailors who fought against treason in the recent war, reverently renew our obligations to a rescued Republic and a purified Constitution.

Gathering here in the great city pre-eminent among these communities distinguished for their generosity and loyalty in the darkest hours of our national troubles, we do not come as partisans. We meet to prepare to discharge the new duties developed upon us in a new crisis more performed. volved upon us in a new crisis more perilous than the conflict from which we have just emerged, and

the conflict from which we have just emerged, and to call upon our late comrades in arms to co-operate with us against our old adversaries.

Inflamed by the same passions, led by the same leaders, exulting in the same name, these adversaries are now projecting another conspiracy—seeking to recover by violent and dishonorable means what they had lost in their resort to arms.

We assemble in the interests of peace alone. We propose no plans of war. Taught by our own sufferings, and by the sacrifices of our slaughtered brothers, we keenly appreciate the value and the

brothers, we keenly appreciate the value and the necess'ty of peace. We know that this great people, through all their interests, long for repose, yet we cannot deny that the present peril of the republic is even greater than it was in the darkest hours of

In such an emergency no Union soldier or sailor can hesitate. He will remember that Horatio Seymour is as emphatically the leader of the new rebellion as Robert E. Lee was of the old. He will remember that Horatio Seymour was neminated by a convention entirely controlled by the officers and

convention entirely controlled by the officers and politicians who plunged the country into civil war. He will remember that the revolutionary part of the Democratic platform was devised and dictated by a rebel general as a condition of the rebel support to the Democratic party.

He will remember that the Democratic leaders, now full of sympathy for the southern rebels, never contributed a dollar to the public treasury during the war; never denounced the savage treatment of the Union people of the south or the Union prisoners of the north, and never rejoiced over the triumph of our arms.

umph of our arms.

He will remember that the blue uniform is a badge of disgrace in the south, and that every Union soldier, from the general sent to execute the laws to the private in the ranks, has been and con-tinues to be the object of the incessant assault and persecution of the rebel leaders. He will remem-ber that, since the nominations of Seymour and

Blair, Union men have been assassinated by hun-dreds in the southern States. But, while these memories arouse a righteous resentment, there are others that inspire a noble gra-titude. We feel that we are indebted to the Repub-lican party for standing by us without flinching through all our perils and privations; for voting us reinforcements and bountles, and for conferring pensions upon the widows and orphans of our fallen comradue, for granizing and controlling the great comrades; for organizing and controlling the great Sanltary and Christian Commissions, and a thou-sand other noble agencies of patriotic benevolence; for building cemeteries for the illustrious dead; for relieving all branches of industry from taxation; for enforcing by constitutional prohibition the perpetual rejection of the rebel debt; for consecrating by constitutional guaranty the payment of our own national debt, including the pensions and bounties to our seldiers and sailors. But, more than all, for responding to our earnest appeal by nominating our beloved leader, General Ulysses S. Grant, as their candidate for President of the United States. In view, therefore, of these hostile preparations

for a new rebellion, with a profound sense of our obligations to our country and to the Republican party, we call upon every citizen who wore the Union blue, whether on land or sea, to cast his vote

in the coming elections for the Union State tickets and for Grant and Colfax. And further to mark alike the sincerity and the efficiency of our solemn declaration, we invoke our as a period of unremitting exertion and unceasing vigilance, and we hereby formally announce that on the 13th day of October next, in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Nebraska, there shall be observed among our comrades a general holiday, and we call upon all employers, manufac-turers, and business men generally, to relieve their workmen on that day who have served in the Unior working on that day who have served in the choin army, and thus assist in completing this patriotic purpose. Victory on the 13th of October will be Sheridan's victory of Five Forks, marshaling the way to Grant's transcendent triumph on the Appomattox in November.

General Thayer's Speech.

General Thayer, Senator from Nebraska, was the next speaker. He said he had come from beyond the great rivers to join in the great demonstration in behalf of a nation, sacred by the valor of the soldier from treason, and in behalf of constitutional liberty, in favor of the reign of universal justice and universal freedom. disclaimed the assertion of Eastern Copperhea is that Nebraska would vote for Seymour and Biair.

The speaker then dwelt a long time on the cause of the war and the effects of the unwise course pursued by President Johnson, and concluded with a strong appeal to the soldiers and sailors to stand by their old leaders, by whose election peace would reign over all the land. General Thomas L. Kane, of the northwestern part of the State, and Captain E. M. Dudley, of Virginia, made powerful addresses, after which the meeting adjourned with cheers for Grant and

SOUTHEASTERN STAND. At the stand erected in the southeastern cor-

ner of the Square, General Edward Jardine, of Jersey City, presided.

Eloquent speeches were made by Lieutenant Lemuel C. Reeves, of New Jersey; General E. E. Carrington, of Washington; General O. D. Wilson, Captain S. Schlembach, General J. W. Sweitzer, Colonel O. J. Dickey, and others. The speakers were loudly cheered, and their remarks enthusiastically received.

THE SOUTHWESTERN STAND was organized by the election of General Farnsworth, of Illinois, as President. A large audience gathered around it to listen to the eloquent arguments of General Farnsworth, Governor Hawley, of Connecticut, and others.

POLITICAL.

-The Hon. N. B. Smithers, General Torbert and Dr. William C. Davidson are doing good service on the stump in Delaware for Grant and

—A company of "Boys in Blue" was organized in Watertown, Connecticut. a few days ago. The company now comprises 125 members, and more are daily added. No chance for Seymour

-John M. Langston addressed a large meeting of colored citrizens in Charleston, S. C., on the 23d instant. The Republicans there talk about South Carolina's giving 50,000 majority for Grant and Colfax.

-A large Grant and Colfax meeting was held at Athens, Greene county, N. Y., on the 231 instant. The Grant and Colfax Guard of Hudson were present, 173 strong. After the meeting there was a brilliant torchlight procession.

Many dwellings were illuminated. -A correspondent at Jonesboro, Ind., writes that the State is good for 10,000 Republican majority in October, allowing all that the Democrats claim for Ku-Klux importations. The Hon. Daniel Pratt spoke at Jonesboro on the 22d.

-The Ohio State Journal of last Friday says: -"The State is certain for the Republican ticket by not less than 50,000 majority, and we shall not be surprised it it goes up to 75,000. The Democracy have long since given up a l hope of doing anything more than securing perbaps two Congressmen, and even that is be-coming extremely doubtful."

-The Pittaburg Gazette says: - "The Republican majority for Hartranft and Campbell, in the counties of Pennsylvania on the west side of the Alleghenies, will not be less than 15,000, and may mount to 18,000. Whatever it may be it will be just about the Republican majority in the entire State, the eastern countles being balanced between the two parties,"

-The Rochester Express says:- "We are reliably informed that some forty or fifty pounds of candles were taken from the Poor store, ta Centre Market, to put in the Chinese lanterns carried in the Democratic procession on Wednesday night. Prominent individuals of that party went to the Public Stores and helped themselves to the candles without let or hin-drance from the Poormaster."

-The Mobile Register exports its disciples to deal with the white Republicans after this fashion:-"They are dogs and should be treated as dogs, dogs only toleraled now because the power of the sword is in the hands of our enemies in Congress, but will not be tolerated one hour after the people recover their liberty to do justice upon their oppressors. It is the duty of every Southern man to cut these vermin. Excommunicate them; spew them out as outcasts

and social pariahs, with whom it is disgraceful to hold social intercourse,"

-The last number of the Covington (Ga.) Examiner contains the announcement that 'iwe carpet-bag school teachers, Lee and Hammond.' having "received a gentle admonition that their valuable services might possibly be more appreclated in some other latitude, took an affection ate adjeu of their associates, and on Monday last turned their faces towards Mason and Dixon's line." This is a roundabout way of stating that the Democrats of Covington threatened to mob these persons if they did not leave the country. Their crime was—teaching the colored children the simplest radiments of education. This the Covington Democrats do not consider a 'legitimate avocation.'

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

TYNDALE & MITCHELL

IMPORTERS OF

FINE CHINA, GLASS

STAPLE WARES. No. 707 CHESNUT Street,

ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR

FALL IMPORTATIONS. WHICH WILL BE SOLD

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES. SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

OFFICE OF U. S. ORDNANCE AGENCY,

OFFICE OF U. S. ORDNANCE AGENCY,

OFFICE OF U. S. ORDNANCE AGENCY,

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 24: 1568. (P. O. Box 1811.)

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, October 24, 1868, at 12

M., for the purchasing of condemned cannon, shot, shell, scrap, wrought and cast fron, brass, and other ordnance stores, located at the following points on the Atlantic coast, to wit:—Fort Hamilton and Requible Forts Wadsworth, Lafayette, Columbus, and; Schuyler, and Castie Williams, in New York Harbora Fort Trumbull, New London Harbor, Coun.; Fort Adams and Walcott, Newport Harbor, R. I.; Fort Constitution, Portsmouth Harbor, N. II.; Fort Knox, Bucksport, and Forts Preble and Scammel, Portland Harbor, Me.; Forts Pickens and Barrancas, Pensacola Harbor, Me.; Forts Pickens and Barrancas, Pensacola Harbor, Fa.; anoblie; and Forts Gaines and Morgan, Moolle Haroor, Ala.

This sale contemplates the disposition of

Mobile Harour, Aia.

This sale contemplates the disposition of 19 cannon in New York Harbor, estimated as weighing 437,023 pounds; 28 cannon in Portland Harbor, estimated as weighing 437,023 pounds; 28 cannon in Portland Harbor, estimated as weighing 108,500 pounds; 42 cannon in New pout Harbor, estimated as weighting 29,500 pounds; 19 cannon in New London Harbor, estimated as weighing 36,600 pounds; 20 cannon in Mobile Harbor, estimated as weighing 36,900 pounds; 20 cannon in Portsmouth Harbor, N. H., estimated as weighing 109,861 pounds.

Also smaller lots at Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N. Y.; Fort Ontarlo, Oawege, N. Y., and Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.

The condemned shot and shell, amounting in the aggregate to 1,36,454 pounds, are in quantity at each

The condemned shot and shell, amounting in the aggregate to 1396-464 pounds, are in quantity at each of the above-mentioned forts; also, scrap wrongst from amounting in the aggregate to 468-381 pounds. Foll and complete catalogues of the property offered can be had on application to this office, the Ordnance Office at Washington, and to the commanding officer of the different forts. Terms cash; tenper cent, on the day of sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered. Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of heavy ordnance; all other stores will be required to be removed within ten days from close of sale.

The Ordnance Department reserves the right to reject all bids not dremed satisfactory. Prior to the acceptances of any bid, it will have to be approved by the War Department.

Bidders will state explicitly the fort or forts where they will accept stores, and the number and kinds they propose to purchase.

Deliveries will only be made at the forts.

Proposals will be addressed to Brevet-Colonei S. Crispin, Major of Ordcance, U. S. A., indorace "Proposals for purchasing condemned ordnance and ordnance stores."

Brevet-Colonel, U. S. A.

Major of Ordnance,

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND OKDNANCE STORES, and other articles, at St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo. Will be offered for sale, at public suction, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. October 5, 1688, a large quantity of Condemned Ordnance Stores, and other articles, consisting of Iron cannon, artillery carriages, and cannon balls artillery in plements and count ments. Carbines, muskets, rifles, platols, shot guns, swords, and sabres.

Islantry and cavalry accontrements.

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

halters, etc.

Artil ery harness and parts of herness,
Leather, brass, copper, and iron scrap.
Cannon, mortar, musket, and rifls powder, and miscellareous 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 salute
purposes. purposes.
A catalogue of the articles to be sold will be furnished upon application at this Arsenal, or at the Ordnarce Office, Washingtor, D. C.

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

of sale.

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

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

F. D. CALLENDER,

Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A.

Lieut, Col. of Ordnance, commanding Arsenal,

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

99 211 2

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

A large amount of condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores will be offered for sale, at Public Auction, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Filmois, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of October, 1858, at 10 o'clock,
A. M. The following list comprises some of the
principal articles to be soid viz;
26 fron gurs, various calibres,
3400 pounds shot, shell, etc.
820 field carriages.
205 lots of artillery harness.
688 carbines, various models,
323 muskets and rifles, various models,
40,000 lots of infantry accourrements,
200 McClellan saddles,
3000 curb bridles,

2000 McClellan saddles,
3000 curb bridles,
5000 watering bridles.
Persons wishing complete lists of the stores to be
seld can obtain them by application to the Chief of
Ordnance, 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
Lieutenant-Colonel Ordnance, and
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A. Commanding
Rock Island Arsenal, Sept. 4, 1863
[9 s 5w]

PROPOSALS.

TOROPOSALS FOR CORN AND OATS. HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PORT GIBSON, C. N

Ecaled Proposals in daplicate will be received at this Office until noon on MONDAY, the 6th day of October, 1888, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department with supplies, to be delivered as for-FORT GIBSON, Cherokee Nation, 10,000 bushels of COPP. ARBUCKLE, Chickasaw Nation, 20,000 bushels of Corn.
FORT ARBUCKLE Chickasaw Nation, 5000 bushels of Cais.

All bids to furnish the above must be for sound merchantable Corn or Oats subject to the inspection of the officer or agent of the United States receiving the rame.

Proposals must in all cases specify the kind and quantity of Corn or Osts the bidder desires to furnish, whether in sacks or bulk.

Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient quarantee from two responsible parties setting forth that in the event of its a ceptance, they will give simple security for the latthful performance of the same. The right to reject any orall blds that may be offered is reserved.

Proposals must be plainly indersed "Proposals for Corn," or "Proposals for Outs," as the case may be, and addressed to the undersigned at Fort Gibson, C. N.

Payment to be made in Government funds on delivery of the Corn or Oats, or as soon thereafter as funds shall have been received for that purpose.

Delivery to commence on or before Nov. 1 18-8, and to continue at a rate of not less than 3000 bushess per month until the contract is filled.

By order of

By order of
Hrevet Major-General B. H. GRIEBSON.

A. F. Rock Well, Brevet Lieut. Col., A. Q. M. U. S. A.
Chief Q. M. District Indian Territory.

94103

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands,
Of all numbers and brands,
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck
A iso Faper Manufacturers' Drior Felis, from one to
several feet wide; Paulir g, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No., 103 JONES' Alley

INSURANCE COMPANIES. TILLINCHAST & HILT'S

INSURANCE ROOMS,

WALNUT St. No. 409

AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS FOR Home Fire Insurance Company, NEW HAVEN, CONN Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co., SPRINGFIELD, MASS Yonkers and New York Insurance Co.,

Peoples' Fire Insurance Company, Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,

Guardian Fire Insurance Company, NEW YORK Lumberman's Fire Insurance Co., CHICAGO, ILL Insurance effected at LOWEST BATES,

All losses promptly and liberally adjusted at their Office, No. 409 WALNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSUR-ture of Pennsylvania, 1885.

Office, Southeast corn.r THIRD and WALMUT Streets, Philadelphia, MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, at d Freight, to all parts of the INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES On merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY

\$1,000°06 19,800 00 28,375.00 20,000.00 18,000 00

5,600,300 shares stock of Germantown
Gas Company (principal and
interest guaranteed by the
city of Philadelphia).
5,600 150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
5,000 100 Shares Stock of North Pennaylvania Bailroad Company.
20,000 80 Shares Stock Philadelphia
and Southern Mail Steamship
Company. 7,800:0

201,900 L 201,900 00 11,101,400 par. Market value. \$1,102,802.50 Real Estate
Bills Receivable for Insurance 219,135:67 43,334 36

8,017:00 Cash in Drawer...

DIRECTORS,
James C. Hand,
Samuel E. Stokes,
James Traquair,
William C. Ludwig,
Jacob P. Jones,
James B. McFarland,
Joshus P. Eyre,
John D. Taylor,
Spencer McTvaine,
Henry C. Dailett, Jr.,
Georse W. Bernardou,
D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,
U. B. Semple,
A. B. Berger,
C. HAND, P.
DAV Thomas C. Hand, John U. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Joseph H. Sand oseph H. philus Paulding, Theophilus Paulding,
Hugh Craig.
Edward Darlington
John R. Penrose,
H. Jones Brooke,
Henry Sloan,
George G. Lelper,
William G. Boutton,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob Riegel. Sdward Lafourcade, J. B. Semple, "A. B. Berger, THOMAS C. HAND, President, JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President, HENRY LYLBURN. Secretary. 12 39

1829--CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co. OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE: Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET. ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868, \$2,603,740.09.

CAPITAL \$490,000.00 ACCRUED SURPLUS PREMIUMS1,184,846'49 UNSETTLED CLAIMS. INCOME FOR 1868 \$38,693.22 \$350,000.00. LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 GVER \$5 500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker, Tobias Wagner, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Ibaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitter, Fraccis W. Lewis, M. D., thomas Sparks, William S. Grant, CHARLES N. BANUKER, President, GROKOT FALLES, VICE-President, JAS. W. MCALLISTER, Secretary protein. Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 212

DECENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHENIX INSURANCE PERPETUAL.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALL UT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from ioss or damage by
This Company insures from ioss or damage by

on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YE. RS, during which all loades have been promptly adjusted and paid.

John L. Hoogs, DIRECTORS.

John L. Hoogs, Benjamin Etting, Senjamin Etting, Honn T. Lewis, Thomas H. Powers, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, Edmund Castling, amnel Wilcox, Lawrence Lewis, Jr.

Lawrence Lewis, Jr.

EAMUEL WILCOX. Secretary.

EXECUTION OF THE PROBLEM OF THE PROBLEM.

HIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY-THE THE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE FENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpennal—No 510 WALS UT Street, opposite Independence Square This Company, favoraby known to the community for overforry years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, other permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furnium Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

raily, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Foud, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in DIRECTORS. Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, I-aac riszlehurst, John Deverenx,
Thomas smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gittingham Fell,

Thomas Robins, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr. DANIEL SMITH, JR., President. WM. 6. CROWELL, Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANI

N S U R A N C E COM NORTH AMERICA No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHI INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PER Marine, Inland, and Fire Inst ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - \$2,00 \$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash

Organization. DIRECTORS.
George L. Ha
Francis R. Co
Ecward H. Tr
Edward S. Cla
T. Charlion H
Alfred D. Jess
John P. White
Louis C. Made Arthur G. Coffin,
Samuel W. Jones,
John A. Brewn,
Charles Taylor,
Ambrone White,
William Welsh,
Elcherd D. Wood,
S. Morris Waln.
John Mason,
ARTBUR G. COFFIN, Pr. CHARLES PLATT Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa

STRICTLY MUT PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUS

OF PHILADELPHIA. OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH ST Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE

SOCIFTY OF FRIENDA Good risks of any class accepted. Policies issued upon approved plans, at 11 SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.

Vice-President, W.LU.AM C. LONGSTR ACRES, ROWLAND P. The advantages of red by this Company

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOFS

FIRE-PROOF SAF

\$16,000 in Money, valuable Bool Papers perfectly preserved throug fire of July 20, 1868, at Dove's South Carolina, in one of MAR SAFES, owned by DE LORME & DO

50,000 feet of Lumber destroyed Planing Mill in Brooklyn, May 15, All our Money, Papers, and Books, in excellent order in a MARVIN'S Alum and Dry Plaster.

SHEARMAN BR Both of the above were VERY SE

TESTS. A PERFECT SA

MARVINS CHROME IRON SPHERICA

BURGLAR SAF Cannot be Sledged!

Cannot be Wedged! Cannot be Dril

CALL AND SEE THEM, OR SEND FOR

SCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR. MARVIN & CO., PRINCIPAL) 721 CHESTNUTST

WAREHOUSES, Masonic Hall), Ph 265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, 108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, And for sale by our Agents in the principal

MARQUETTE

throughout the United States.

MARQUETT Another letter from the great fire at Marqu HERRING'S SAFES preserve their contents Sales of other makers fall !

Sales of other makers fall!

Messrs, Herring & Co.

GENTLEMEN:—On the lith ult., the entire bust portion of our town was destroyed by fire. Our which was one of your manufacture, was subjet an intense heat, but proved itself adequate to severe test. It lay in the ruins fourteen days, when taken out from its appearance (the out covering being burned through in many places), in view of the fact that several other sales previous taken out were entrely destroyed, it was a grapping to the fact that several other sales previous facen out were entrely destroyed, it was a grapping to us to find the contents legible and in goodstion. condition.
Several orders for new tales have already be sent you, which is the best proof of this most satistory test, and of the confidence of this community yours.

Respectively yours.
WILLKINSON & SMITT

WILLRINSON & SMIT

HERRING'S PATENT BANKERS' CHAMPI
SAFES, made of wrought iron and steet, and
Patent Franklinite, or "spiegel Eisen," the best
sistant to bergists' drills or cutting instrume
ever manufactured.

DWELLING-HOUSE SAFES, for silver pis
valuable papers, ladies' jewelry, etc etc., both pis
and in imitation of handsome pieces of furniture.

HERRING'S PATENT SAFES, the Champi
Safe for the past TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS; the vio
at the WORLD'S FAIB, London; the WORLD'S FA.
New York; the EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, Pat
and WINNER OF THE WAGER OF 20,000 FRANCS at
recent international contest in Paris, are made a
sold only by the undersigned and our authoris
agents.

FARREL, HERRING & CO., PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA

MERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
New York

HERRING & CO., Chicago

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,

MIT New Orleans

C. L. MAISER, MANUFACTURES OF FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, LOCK-MITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALE IN BUILDING HARDWARE, 853 NO. 434 BACE Street,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HAVING ALTERED AND ENLARGED M tion to my increased stock (of my own manufacture of fine BOO'18, SHORS, GAITERS, Etc., of the late styles, and at the lowest prices.

ERNEST SOPP EITLER. WEAVER & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS TWINES, ETC.,

No. 28 North WATER Street, and No. 22 North DRLAWARE Avenue. PHILADELPHIA. EDWIN H, FITLER, MICHAEL CONBAD F. CLOTHIEL MICHAEL WEAVER,

O R N E X C H A N RAG MANUFACTORY. N, E, corner of MARKET and WATER Streets.

N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets.

Philadelphia.

Philadelphia.

Philadelphia.

Philadelphia.

Philadelphia.

Philadelphia.

Of every description, for

Grain, Flour, Sait, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone

Grain, Flour, Sait, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand

222]

Also, WOOL SACKS.

JOHN T. RAILBY

B. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE

and practice of thirty years at the Northwest

corner of Third and Union Streets, has lately removed to senth ELEVENTH Street, between MAR
EKT and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of
all recent, chronic, local, and connitinional affootiors of a special nature, is proverbial.

D seases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated: mental and physical

weakness, and all nervous debilities acientifically
and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M.

to 9 P. M.