#### SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Carrent Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

LIFE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

From the N. Y. Tribine For several months past the mails have been burdened with reports of outrages by organ-ized gangs of thieves and murderers in North Horses and mules have been run off from the farms of the freedmen and white Republicans, dwellings have been pillaged, houses have been burned, and numbers of men have been shot down by the roadside, or otherwise deliberately murdered. The Democratic papers at the North have affected to disbelieve the stories, or at any rate to deny that the crimes were committed by a secret organization. So earnestly, however, have the State authorities pursued the desperadoes, that twenty have been captured, many more have turned State's evidence, and in a preliminary examination of the prisoners at Newberne the secrets of the league have been so clearly exposed that no doubt of its character and purposes can any longer be entertained. It seems that last January five colored men and one white man, confined in the Lenoir county jail at Kingston on charge of desecrating a grave-yard, were taken out and shot by a company of regulators, and their bodies thrown into the Neuse river. A special officer was appointed by Governor Holden to trace out the perpetrators of these murders, and at the same time to detect the band of outlaws who had long infested Lenoir and the adjacent counties. For a long time his efforts were unavailing. The citizens were terrified into silence, and the local magistrates were afraid to render any assistance. Sheriff Colgrove, of Lenoir, who had caused the arrest of one Hines, a member of the band, was murdered. Several negroes were killed, and many other persons were threatened. At last, in August, sufficient testimony was obtained to justify the arrest of eighteen persons, and

others were taken afterwards.

The preliminary examination began before

Judge Thomas, at Newbern, on the 31st of August. Some of the prisoners were charged with murder, others with robbery, others with arson; but it was proved that they all be-longed to a regular secret band. Three members of it-George W. Tillou, Joseph P. Parrott, and Joseph Lassiter-turned State's evidence, and testified that the name of the organization was the Constitutional Union Guards, though it was popularly called the Ku-Klux Klan. The first officer was styled the South Commander; under him were North, East, and West Commanders, and various lower subordinates. The members at initiation were asked:-"Do you believe in a white man's government? Do you promise to labor faithfully for the overthrow of the Republican party?" They were sworn to resist encroachments upon their rights-if necessary by force of arms; to obey implicitly the commands of their officers, even to the extent of murder; and never to divulge what was said or done at their meetings, or any other secret of the order. They were bound to rescue any of their comrades who fell into the hands of the law, either by bailing them out of jail or breaking them out, or swearing to an alibi, or by getting on the jury and standing firm for acquittal whatever the evidence. In their secret meetings they sentenced Sheriff Colgrove to death, and planned the manner of his assassination. They voted the death of a detective named Wilkie, a magistrate named Shepard, and Governor Holden's special officer, Captain Mowers, though fortunately their bloody designs were not carried out in full. A negro named Grant, who was expected to testify against some of them, was killed by order of the South Commander. Two of the gang who got into jail at Kingston were forcibly released by their companions. About forty Union men are supposed to have been assasinated by them since the close of the war.

grips and passwords and secret ceremonies of these Ku-Klux gangs, there is a horrible reality in their work, and we cannot afford to laugh at their grotesque antics. Most of the prisoners have been held for trial at the next term of the County Court, and one of the most conspicuous-a lawyer named Monroe -is meanwhile committed without bail on charge of murder. The trial will very probably result in a further development of the extent and political affiliations of the organization. At present we know that it comprises about 100 members in Lenoir, and is also spread over the adjoining counties; that the chief objects of its hate are freedmen and prominent Republicans; and that its watchwords are "Death to the nigger!" and "Down with the radical party!"

Whatever absurdity there may be in the

A SPANISH FLEET IN NEW YORK. From the N. Y. Times.

We announced a few days since that some thirty gunboats were building in this port for the Spanish Government, to be used, as we apprehended, against the insurgent Cubans. From reports it appears that these vessels are only of about 175 tons capacity; that they are to carry a single 100-pounder, and their quota of men and officers will not exceed twenty-five men. They are obviously intended for coasting warfare; to scour the rivers and bays navigable only by vessels of light draft, and to co-operate with land forces.

These vessels are now under the surveillance of an American man-of-war, upon the complaint of the Peruvian Government that they are designed to go to Cuba to replace and set at liberty the larger Spanish vessels now stationed on that coast, for warlike operations against Peru.

What evidence of this purpose may be in possession of our Government or of the Peruvian Minister we are not advised, but we infer that whatever there may be is not in a shape to be used, as no libel has yet been filed by the District-Attorney against any of these vessels, though they have been lying under the guns of the Federal navy for several

No one will have any doubt of the purpose

there is any evidence upon which a valid libel could be filed against one of these boats. They are built by a friendly power to be used

as a part of her coast guard, and in the pre-

sent state of our relations with Spain we have

for which these boats are constructed, or if allowed to leave this port, that Cuba is to be the theatre of their first activities. One of the number could be equipped and sent to sea in thirty-six hours; fifteen more in from four to six weeks, and the rest in three months. It is apparently the intention of the owners to send the fifteen most advanced to sea first. Within six weeks, therefore, the Federal Government must decide either to release them, with the certainty that they will be used for the immediate and ruthless destruction of the white population of Cuba, which, almost to a man compromised with the Government at Madrid, or it must find some other pretext than it has now for detaining them. We do not believe

at Cadiz or Ferrol.

The question then recurs, shall our Government turn a deaf ear to all the appeals of the revolted Cubans that we would observe a strict neutrality between them and their op-pressors; shall we allow these vessels, built and manned in our harbor, to be used to crush a people whose only crime, like that of our own revolutionary forefathers, consists in refusing to be taxed without representation? This is a question which must be decided by the Cabinet at Washington within the next thirty days. To strip it of some of its diffi-culties the President availed himself of an invitation to proffer his mediation between the Spanish Government and her colonists. Madrid Government, however, was too weak to contend with the public sentiment aroused by its adversaries against the very proposals which, if made, it had promised to entertain, and now, it would appear by the latest advices, our mediatory offices have been deliberately withdrawn, and we are left to determine what part, as a Government, we are to take in a struggle which threatens to take serious proportions.

To concede belligerent rights to Cuba in the present temper of the Spanish mind would be equivalent to acknowledging her independence, and that would mean war. Neither France nor England would be unwilling to see our reviving commerce cut down to the root again by privateers. Spain has very little to lose, and much to gain, by a war with us. We should be the principal if not the

only certain losers. The contingency of a war, therefore, must now be deliberately looked in the face. Is the Cuban cause our cause? Will our national honor or any cherished policy be compro-mised by the suppression of this rebellion? Are we in any way responsible for the inhumanity of which Cuba is now the theatre, or are we under any neighborly obligation to employ force to stop it-to stop a brawl by making a war-to extinguish a fire by a deluge? Are we called upon to add several hundred millions to our debt—to pile up the burdens of taxation, already grievous to be borne, upon thirty millions of Americans, and tread the brinks of national bankruptcy for the next twenty years, in order to ameliorate the condition of three or four hundred thou-sand subjects of a foreign State? And on the other hand, are we to stand by, consenting like St. Paul to the stoning of Stephen, and see a people murderously crushed in its noble efforts to follow an example which the noblest of our ancestors set them scarcely a hundred years ago?

We have hoped that Spain would spare our Government and people the necessity of auswering these questions. It would be wiser for her never to force them to a decision. A few weeks remain within which we are at liberty to hope, even though we do not expect Spain to relieve us from the painful alternative to which we are reduced. It is as well, therefore, for Americans to wait for any solution of these questions which time may possibly have in store, and not complicate the situation by prematurely proclaiming a policy for which, under the providence of God, no necessity may arise.

SICKLES' SOOTHING SYRUP.

From the N. Y. World. It is proverbially impracticable to educe a whistle from a pig's tail. It is now proven to be equally impossible to make a political Grandison out of a personal blackguard. Mr. Grant might be excused for the ignorance of this fact which he showed in selecting Sickles for the Spanish mission but that there were it him who must have apprised of it, and that even a Grant cannot be ignorant that far worse things than mere blackguardism made the appointment of a Sickles to any public position an outrage alike upon the people he was sent to represent and the people among whom he was sent to represent them. That a low-bred rowdy should be made an ambassador was bad enough; but that a flagrant criminal should be made an ambassador was altogether intolerable. That Sickles should disgrace us by his official actions, as his official presence was itself a disgrace to us, was a foregone conclusion to the World when he was appointed. And now it has become plain to all men, though some men and some journals, whose sincerity we

can only grant on the hypothesis of their

insanity, persist in asserting their disbelief There was nothing in the position assumed by the Government of the United States, in accordance with which the instructions to Sickles must have been drawn, that was necessarily offensive to the Spanish Government. The proposition he was undoubtedly told to make was to offer the mediation of this country in the differences between Spain and Cuba. and, in case those differences should be found irreconcilable, to guarantee the payment of such a sum, not transcending a fixed limit, as Spain should be willing to accept in lieu of her cisatlantic possession. There was nothing, we say, in such a proposition, properly put to excite the indignation, although it might meet with the refusal, of the Spanish Government. But it was absolutely certain that Sickles would not put it properly. Imagine a man, born and bred a blackguard whose most prominent characteristic is an utter absence of moral perception, and whose next prominent characteristic is a craving itch for notoriety, by whatever means attained, intrusted with so delicate a message as this, where he has the choice, by the manner in which he chooses to deliver it, of appearing in the character of a mere messenge or of a truculent bully. Could it be doubtful for a moment which horn a Sickles, sheltered under the shield of an official inviolability, would take of such a dilemma? He has done precisely what the power which appointed him to fulfil a function for which he was as fit as a street scavenger to be a master of ceremonies ought to have foreseen he would do. He has caused the Spanish Government to attribute the extrinsic insolence of a messenger to the intrinsic quality of his message, and has naturally treated both with a common

contempt. Observers, foreign alike to Spain and to ourselves, have been smitten with wonder at the display Sickles has made of himself, and the discredit which his position has enabled him to bring upon his Government. To these observers, who know Sickles only as an ambassador, and not, as we do, as a felon, this wonder is natural. But no American need wonder at it. The London Times is moved to say that the American Minister "does not appear to know the value of words." How could such a man be expected to know it? A man whose early manhood was passed in the pursuit of pandarism is inevitably at a loss when, in his riper years, he is called upon to conduct negotiations of a different order from those which occupied him then. That he should disgust decent Spaniards was a thing of course. But that he is in a position where he is able to disgust them is not so much his own fault as the fault of those who thrust him there. And if he is suffered to remain there, his infamy will be shifted no more authority to detain them than she from his own shoulders to those officials,

would have to detain an American frigate | or rather to that officer, in whose power it is which might casually touch for coal and water to retain or to remove him, and to those at Cadiz or Ferrol. tention.

> THE CUBAN QUESTION AT HOME AND ABROAD,

From the N. Y. Herald. The Cuban question is likely to be for a time a very lively one. Spain, according to the latest accounts and the tone of a portion of the Spanish press, is excited and threaten-All at once the Government and the people of Spain appear to be indignant at the friendly interposition or offered media-tion of the United States. Some of the newspapers talk of war, even, and dwell with pride upon the surprising prowess of the 'Iberian race." All this Bobadil extravagance would only cause a smile of ridicule if it were not for the possible sad consequences to the Cubans and to Spain herself. The attitude of a portion of the Spanish press may embarrass the Government of Spain and cause more useless bloodshed in Cuba; but it will have no effect upon this country or the ultimate destiny of Cuba. The Spanish journalists imagine they can frighten the United States Government from its purpose or policy, and a part of the British and European press, with the so-called Thunderer at the head, has turned tail and deigned to give this country advice as to the terrible dangers which threaten us from the indignation and power of Spain. The old jealousy of and hatred to the American republic crops out here again, as it always does whenever there is a prospective difficulty between this country and any European nation. We are cousins and people of the same blood and all that sort of blarney when the English want anything of us or want to avoid any difficulty with us; but whenever there is a chance of fomenting war either among ourselves or with any foreign power the British press never fails to stir up the strife and to give the United States an underhand blow. This is just the case now with regard to Cuba, as it was in the case of the Southern Rebellion. But all the small thunder of the Spanish, British, and French press is understood on this side of the Atlantic, and will not terrify us in the least. If it were real thunder we should not be terrified, but we know it is only the sort of stuff theatrical managers manufacture to give effect to their spectacles.

Nor do the bogus reports from Washington about the administration backing down in its Cuban policy, or about General Sickles being alarmed and taking back his notes to the Spanish Government, amount to hing. They are simply canards invented in the interest of Spain or to damage the administra-Our despatch from Washington published on Thursday gives the facts in the matter. The President and his Cabinet hold the same ground with regard to Cuba, and approve of the action of General Sickles. Nor is there any reason to believe that the Spanish Government contemplates taking any step likely to involve itself in difficulties with the United States. The fuss about Cuba and this country in some of the newspapers of Madrid is sensational and made for political effect. This will all subside. If Spain will not accept the offer of the United States, the recognition of the Cubans as belligerents and the independence of the island are inevitable. Our Government has not taken steps to stop the war and to secure the independence of Cuba without mature consideration, and it would be absurd to suppose that this great country would back down from its policy.

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S RETIREMENT. From the N. Y. Sun.

The destroyer of the French Republic is said to have resolved on putting his house in order, that he may await in retirement the summons which finally comes to all mortals. This is judicious. He certainly needs spiritnal preparation before answering to his God for his crimes; and, like women whose life has been more distinguished for adventure than for purity, the Emperor would do well to follow the example of Louis XIV, and to indulge in a fit of religious meditation before bidding farewell to earthly schemes.

We suspect, however, that, like the great monarch, the present incumbent of the throne of St. Louis believes himself to be the State, and will cling to this doctrine to the bitter end. Behind the Senators and the Regency of Eugenie, or the premature majority of the Prince Imperial, the will of the moribund Emperor will continue to be the law of the land. It matters little who is the ostensible head of France; so long as Louis Napoleon lives, he will be ruler.

The London Times cannot be perfectly sincere in its expressed belief that La Tour d'Auvergne or any other Minister can virtually control the destinies of France, as Gladstone or Clarendon shapes those of England. Constitutional government is the slow growth of time and political maturity, and can't be conjured into existence by Senatus Consultum granted to the people by a desponding autocrat in the hour of his danger. If Napoleon is so ready to hold out this bait to the French Liberals, it is

because he knows it to be a sham. It is useless to disguise the fact that Napoleon's good as well as his bad qualities combine to give him that occult power which he alone, and no one else, knows how to wield. If the French have put up with him for these eighteen years, it was not from a love of his dynastical claims, which they knew to be tainted by the alleged illegitimacy of his birth, but from the materialistic tendencies of the majority, which impel them to tolerate a usurper who would help the rich to become richer and the poor poorer, rather than to subject the regular routine of society to the discomfort of a revolution. But this tendency having had its day, the French see that Napoleon only plays into the hands of the army, the plutocracy, and the clergy, at the sam time that he increases the public burdens and lowers the prestige of France in foreign countries. France is tired of him; thought brains have in some degree made up for the defects of his heart and conscience; but what in the world could induce the French to grant their confidence to the Prince Imperial, who has no other claim than that he is the son of his father?

We believe the Napoleons, legitimate or illegitimate, are played out. As a bridge between the chaos of the first revolution and a new order of things, they have done some good conservative service, but there is no occasion any longer for such a bridge; and, moreover, the French have been taught the wholesome lesson that a reign instituted for the restraint of revolutionary passions may even prove more onerous than revolution

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## GRAND MASS MEETING.

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ON MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 27,

AT THE O'CLOCK,

### At BROAD and CHESNUT STREETS

To take measures to promote the

#### Success of the Whole Republican Ticket

in the present political campaign, by proclaiming the PRINCIPLES OF THE PARTY, and laboring to secure A FAIR AND FREE ELECTION. The candidates are unexceptionable, and the unbiased CHOICE OF HONEST CONVENTIONS elected by the people. Let the people show by A GRAND RALLY that they will support their own nominees. Let all come that value A FREEMAN'S FRANCHISES, all who will support them, all who would REBUKE THE DES-PERATE FRAUDS which, last year, assailed them. Friends of PUBLIC ECONOMY, FRIENDS OF PUB-LIC PURITY, come together and STRENGTHEN ONE ANOTHER. Let us rally for the PROTECTION OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY, for the INVIOLA-BILITY OF THE PUBLIC FAITH, for the honest PAYMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT, for the encouragement of EVERY PEOPLE STRUGGLING FOR FREEDOM, and for the DOWNFALL OF TYRANTS of every nation and of every race.

Let our wealthy and enlightened MERCHANTS. our honest and sturdy LABORERS, our skilled and worthy MECHANICS, our busy and enterprising MANUFACTURERS, our learned and distinguished PROFESSIONAL MEN-let all our citizens, NA-TIVE AND ADOPTED, whatever their circumstances or their occupations, join in this grand demonstration FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALL, FOR THE FREEDOM. FOR THE HAPPINESS, AND FOR THE WELFARE OF ALL.

WHILE FREEMEN WATCH, FREEDOM THRIVES! The Republican Invincibles and other Campaign Clubs are cordially invited to attend.

The following distinguished speakers will address he meeting :-

HON, HENRY WILSON, United States Senator from Massachusetts, GENERAL JOHN M. THAYER.

United States Senator from Nebraska HON, WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Member of Congress from Indiana, HON. WASHINGTON TOWNSEND, M. C.,

HON. O. J. DICKEY, M. C., HON, JOHN W. FORNEY, HON. JAMES H. CAMPBELL, HON, JOHN COVODE. WAYNE MCVEIGH, Esq.,

AND OTHERS. By order of the Union Republican City Executive

JOHN L. HILL, President. JOHN MCCULLOUGH, Secretaries. 9 25 2t REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS .- THE

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS.—THE UNION REPUBLICAN STATE OF MASS MEETINGS as follows, viz.:—SATURDAY, September 25, Harrisburg—Hon. C. Delano.
Helmesburg—Hon. A. W. Henszey. Captain J. P. Rea. MONDAY, September 27, Lancaster—Hon. C. Delano.
Menongabela City—General Harry White.
TUESDAY, September 28, West 6 hester—Hon. C. Delano.
Middleburg—E. H. Rauch, Esq. Bedford—Thomas J. Bigham, Esq. Tiobesta.

Tionesta.
Washington—General Harry White.
WEDNESDAY, September 29,

Clearfield.
Apollo, Armstrong county.
THURSDAY, September 30,
Norristown, Montgomery county—Hon. C. Delano, Benjamin Haywood, Esq.
MONDAY, October 4,

Mauch Chunk.
Pittsburg—Hon. John Scott, Hon. G. A. Grow, H. Sucher Swope, Esq. TUESDAY, October 5, Beaver—Hon. John Scott, Hon. G. A. Grow, H. Bucher New Brighton—Hon. John Scott, Hon. G. A. Grow, H.

New Brighton—Hon. John Scott, Hon. G. A. Grow, H. Bucher Swepe, Esq. WEDNESDAY, October 6, New Castle—Hon. John Scott, H. Bucher Swope, Esq. THURSDAY, October 7, West Greenville—Hon. John Scott, H. Bucher Swope, Kittanning-Hon. G. A. Grow.

FRIDAY, October 8, Meadville—Hon. John Scott, H. B. Swope, Esq.

SATURDAY, October 9, Eric-Hen. John Scott, Hon. G. A. Grow, H. Buche JOHN COVODE, Chairman.

GIO. W. HAMERSLY, M. S. QUAY, W. J. P. WHITE, S. F. GWINNER, REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS

will be addressed by JAMES M. SCOVEL AND

CHARLES J. HOLLIS, at the following places:-

MOUNT EPHRAIM. FRIDAY, September 24, 8 P. M MARTIN'S HOTEL, MERCHANTVILLE,

Hon. William H. Grace, late editor of the "Irish Repub-lic," will address the meeting, SATURDAY, September 25, at 71/2 P. M. CAMDEN COURT-HOUSE,

TUESDAY EVENING, September 28, 71/4 P. M. WATERFORD, FRIDAY. October 1. SATURDAY, October 2,

AT MASS CONVENTION. CHEW'S LANDING. FOR REPRESENTATIVE

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT,

ROBERT KNOX MILLERS 22 124" LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA. A term will commence of MONDAY, October 4. Introductory Lecture by Professor MORRIS, at 8 o'clock P. M. 921 13

OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT Street.
Notice is hereby given that certificate No. 203, for ONE
HUNDERD SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOUK OF
THE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY has been
transferred on the books of the Company, but the certificate raa not been surrendered. All persons are hereby
cantioned against buying the same, as the certificate belongs to the company.

R. JOHNSTON, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Sept. 24, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20, 1869

An Election for TEN DIRECTORS for the enaming year will be held, agreebly to charter, at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, October 4 next, between il A. M. and 2 P. M.

J. W. MCALLISTER, Secretary.

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OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 303 WALNUT

Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18, 1899.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that they will be critical to subscribe, at par, fee one share of new stock for each eight shares or fruction of eight shares of stock that may be standing in their respective names at the closing of the books on the 39th inst. Subscriptions will be payable in cash, either in full at the time of subscribing or in instalments of twenty-live par cent. each, payable in the months of October, 1897, and January, April, and July, 1870.

Stock paid for in full by November 1, 1898, will be entitled to participate in all dividends that may be declared after that date.

On stock not paid for in full by November 1 next, increase will be allowed in instalments from date of payment. Subscription books will be opened October 1, and closed

November I, next CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18, 1869.
The Lehigh Valley Briffood Company has declared quarterly dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT payable at their office, No. 202 WALNUT Street, on an after Friday, October 15, 1869.
CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,

COUPONS .- THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the WILMINGTON AND READING RAILROAD CO. naturing October 1, will be paid, free of taxes, on and after that date, at the Banking house of

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia. WILLIAM S. HILLES, Secretary and Treasurer

UNITED STATES TREASURY PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24, 1869. Coupens due November 1, 1869, will be paid at this office od presentation, with a rebate of 6 per cent. per annum in

gold from the face value of the coupons. GEORGE EYSTER.

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J. E. GOULD, NO. 923 CHESNUT Street, is selling Steck & Co.'s and Haines Bros'. Pianos and Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs nearly as lose as at any former time. CHARLES GIBBONS HAS REMOVED his LAW OFFICE to the North American news paper building, No. 133 S. THIRD Street, second floor front. 932 Im

JOSE POEY, Medico-Cirujano de la Universidad de la Habana, recibe consultas de 9 a 11 de la manana y de 3½ a 5 de la tarde en su oficina calle Nueve (sud) No. 735. Residencia en la calle de Green, No. 1817.

DR. JOSEPH POEY, Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has removed his office to No. 735 S. Ninth street. Residence No. 1817 Green street. Office Hours-9 to 11 A. M. 314 to 6 P. M.

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wharf; returning, leaves White Hill at 445 P. M., and
Bristol, 548. Fare each way, 25 cents. Exonesion tickets,
46 cents.

SUNDAY TRIPS.—THE SPLEN-did Steamboat JOHN A. WARNER will leave Philadelphia (Chesnut street wharf) at its and 60 clock P. M.; Megargee's wharf, Kennington, at 2 o'clock P. M. for Burlington and Bristol. Touching at Riverton. Andalusa. and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 25 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Fare, 25c, Excursion, 40c.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETO.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,

JEWELLERS,

No. 902 CHESNUT Street. Having rebuilt, enlarged, and remodelled their

stablishment, destroyed by are in January ast, open THIS DAY.

WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK

Manufactured and Imported Goods,

SUPERIOR TO ANY THEY HAVE HERETOFORE OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

They most cordially invite all to visit and inspect

JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.,

No. 902 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

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

Ladies' and Gents' Watches. AMERICAN AND IMPORTED. Of the most celebrated makers.

FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES, in 14 and 18 karat. DIAMOND an other Jewelry of the latest designs. Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and Sold Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Out-lery, Plated Ware, etc.

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Watches, Diamonds, and Jewelry. Has Removed from the S. E. corner of Fifth and

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No. 1029 CHESNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA.

N. B .- WATCHES REPAIRED IN THE BEST MANNER. ESTABLISHED 1828.

B WATCHES, JEWELRY,

CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and G. W. RUSSELL.

NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. CALL SOON TO SECURE BARGAINS!

BARGAINS! of our entire stock of WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
partly damaged by the destructive Fire at Broad and

J. HERZBERG & BRO., No. 1408 RIDGE Avenue. 918 stuth 61\* WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
Corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 35] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St. WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETO. NEW CENTRAL CLOTH HOUSE.

FRIES. MALSEED & HAWKINS HAVE OPENED

A BRANCH CLOTH HOUSE. AT THE S. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET,

With an entire new stock of CLOTES AND CASSIMERES for Men and Boys, CLOAKINGS for Ladies and Children, VELVETERNS, ASTRACHANS, AND CHIN-

CHILLAS. SCOTCH PLAID CLOAKINGS, every style. SATINETS, RENTUCKY JEANS AND COR-DUROYS, WATERPROOFS, PLAIDS AND MIXTURES,

TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, ETC. ETC., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. FRIES, MALSEED & HAWKINS,

9 22 Jm S. E. Corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts. CASSIMERES AND DOESK NS.

JAMES & LEE,

No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,

Are now receiving a large and CHOICE ASSORT-MENT of all the celebrated makes of Black Doeskins and Cassimeres

That come to the country,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HOOP SKIRTS, ETO.

1115. - H O P K I N S' HOOP-SKIRT AND CORSET MANU-FACTORY AND SALESROOMS,

No. 1115 CHESNUT STREET Our CHAMPION SKIRTS better and cheaper than

Our CHAMPION SKIRTS better and cheaper than all others. 19 to 50 springs, 65c. to \$225. Our Keystone Skirts, 20 to 68 springs, 65c. to \$120; New York made Skirts, from 20 to 60 springs, 45 to 75c.

R. Werley Corsets, \$250, \$350, \$450.

Beckel Corsets, from \$1 to \$7.

Thomson's "Gleve-fitting" Corsets, from \$220 to \$5.

Mrs. Moody's patent self-adjusting abdominal supporting Corsets, from \$3 to \$7-highly recommended by physicans, and should be examined by every lady.

Over 40 other varieties of Corsets, from 75c. to \$250.

Skirts and Corsets made to order, altered and repaired.

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