SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics - Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE STANTON CONTROVERSY.

From the N. F. World. The quarrel over Mr. Stanton's character which his friends have provoked, is a very pretty quarrel as it stands. To us, who, having our own matured opinions about Mr. Stanton's character, are profoundly indiffer-ent on the subject, its simple alternatives are equally satisfactory. Either, pending the Buchanan administration, Mr. Stanton was meanly and basely false to his patron and his trusting friends, or else he was technically "disleyal," and actively engaged in cheating the Republicans. He may have been both, for Mr. Sumner tells us he had "an instinctive insight into men and things." Certain it is that Mr. Stanton's friends claim for him immunity because he is dead. Had they chosen to pile up positive panegyrie on his tomb until, with the festive Mr. Seward, they made him "almost divine," no one would have said a word. Yet this did not suffice. His ravenous shade had to be propitiated by richer sacrifices. Take the case of Senator Wilson and his man Friday-Hoar. The latter for Stanton's sake made a dissecting-room of the Supreme Court, and mangled a dead President in his henor, to the disgust of all about him. But as Hoar has had his reward, we say naught more about him. Senator Wilson steals away to Boston, and collecting all the crisp faggots of its periodical rhetoric, the very rubbish of the Atlantic, he rears a huge pile, like old Caxon's at Glenwithershins, and sets it on fire. Great and ghastly was the glare thereof. He laid upon it the dead Mr. Buchanan, and the dead Mr. Toucey, and the dead Mr. Floyd, and the hideeus smoke and loathly smell of this frightful inoremation dispersed itself throughout the land. Then was it that Judge Black, a friend of at least two of these maltreated dead, indignantly came forward with his honest words of vindication. He spoke strongly, as he felt strongly. He knew that the accusations were untrue, and he was loth to believe (though by this time his loyal faith must be a little staggered) that his pet Stanton (for it was Judge Black who gave him his posi-tion) could be so false. Judge Black was earnest in tone, and, as he is apt to be, vigorous in phrase, and his resentful defense of the dead carried dismay into the nest of the slanderers. This was in June last.

It now seems (for this new Atlantic article tells us so) that the whole fraternity was promptly called into council. Seward, and Sumner, and Hoar, and Howard, and Holt, and Dawes (and Mrs. Dawes), dii majores et minores of Massachusetts and Michigan, were summoned to Wilson's rescue, and all gave their testimony. The October magazine serves up to us the dish of which there were so many cooks. Its article blazes away at our poor Pennsylvanian like the gun charged with trumpery which Major Gahagan fired at the elephant. We have not had time to hear of its effect in York.

With more than one peculiarity in this manifesto the critical reader cannot fail to be struck. Though the memories of Stanton, proving him to have been an original acrid abolitionist of the Lundy school, go back over many years, no dates are given of recent occurrences, so that they can be tested, and everything rests upon the present hearsay. It is what Mr. Sumner, or Mr. Dawes, or Mr. Howard says Stanton told him, so that the slightest flaw of truth in either link separates and destroys the whole. Take the great overt act of Stanton's bullying the Buchanan Cabinet, on a certain occasion. The Bostonese conspirators seek to prove it by telling us that Dawes told Wilson that Holt told him all about it; and this roundabout evidence is reinforced by an assertion that Mrs. Dawes ("saint and martyr") "distinctly remembers hearing Mr. Stanton tell the story. Besides which. Holt says that "several years ago in the War Department"-that is two years after 1860-Stanton read him a letter to Mr Schell, descriptive of the scene, which. however, he dared not send, thinking "such disclosures could not be justified unless made with the consent of the parties to the Cabinet meeting." In other words, as it is not pretended such consent ever was given, he went about retailing the story privately to Mr. Buchanan's bitter enemies, and to the gossipping women of Washington, but was ashamed to put it is writing and send it under his own signature to a high-spirited and hon-orable man like Mr. Schell. Really, this makes the matter much worse.

To this is opposed the positive testimony of Judge Black, who says he was present on the occasion referred to, and that nothing of the kind occurred. As to the credibility and personal integrity of this witness, we can safely say there is not a respectable Republican in the State of Pennsylvania, where he is best known and most honored, who will question the veracity of Chief Justice Black. Massachusetts probably believes in Wilson and company, just as it does in the realities of spirit-rapping and the honesty of Butler.

The evidence Senator Wilson adduces as to Stanton's midnight, or rather after midnight, visit to Sumuer-for, like the ghost of Alonzo the brave, he came

"When the bell had tolled one"and the intrigue, carried on through the agency of a pet patent lawyer, Mr. Peter H. Watson, with Seward, with that striking episode when they met hurriedly in the street and "separated quickly" for fear of being caught-as to all these the evidence of the cabal is more direct, and really tends very strongly to Stanton's conviction. We have not room for details, simply reproducing one paragraph taken from Dawes' communication to the Boston Congregationalist, for these people always have a religious twang and love to mix plety and slander. We beg the reader to observe that, although Mr. Toucey, now dead, is clearly meant, the writer shrank from

mentioning his name: --not want to deliver this Government intact into the hands of the black Republicans. Arrest him in-stantly, or all will be lost. The paper went back to its hiding-place, but the Secretary, though he walked the streets unmolested, was watched from

And all this time Stanton was associating with Secretary Toucey on terms of apparent

confidence and friendliness!

One other word, and we drop this fetid subject for the moment. In Seward's certifioate it is expressly stated that Stanton always expressed "entire confidence in the loyalty of the President and of the heads of the departments who remained in association with him until the close of that administration," two of them being Isaac Toucey and Jeremiah S. Black! How long the patience and forbear-

ance of those who are interested in the fair | fame of the late President Buchanan, of whom the mildest phrase here used is "a feeble, blind, broken-down old man," will endure, we cannot say. But this we have reason to believe, that they have in their possession evidence, in Mr. Stanton's own handwriting, which shows that he was a professing friend and admirer of President Buchanan to the last, that he thought most disparagingly of the sainted Lincoln, and that he despised the whole crew of the radical leaders, including Seward himself. The truth in this matter, also, will some day see the light.

EARL RUSSELL AND INTERNATIONAL LAW.

From the N. Y. Times. Our special correspondent in London telegraphed us a few days since that Earl Russell had been communicating his views to the public on the questions of international law now arising between Prussia and Great Britain. The venerable statesman is reported as affirming the position, on these grave subjects, which was originally taken by Washington, undoubtedly under the especial influence of Hamilton, expounded in our Neutrality act of 1794, and subsequently confirmed and amplified in the amended act of 1818. These of international obligations formed the basis also of the British legislation on this important matter. In fact, before 1819, there were no acts of Parliament to preserve British neutrality. The legislation of Washington and Hamilton, adopted by Congress, was copied, in most of its fea ures, by the British administration, and appears in the famous "Foreign Enlistment act" of 1819, of which we had such unfortunate experience during the rebellion. The very articles in our own acts which were omitted in the British-no doubt with design-would have saved all the trouble which we had from British interference in our civil war. Had "the legislation of Washington," of which Earl Russell speaks now so admiringly, been exactly followed in the British acts, or even the spirit of it imi-tated by Earl Russell's own administration,

no Alexandra or Alabama would have escaped

from British ports.

The Prussian claims, if they are correctly reported, of which, probably, Earl Russell is satisfied, would not be sustained by any portion of our legislation. The Prussian Government is reported as being indiguant that, while Great Britain is professedly neutral, she permits arms and contraband of war to be sent over to the French and sold to them: so that, in fact, a neutral is supporting or arming one belligerent against another. It might perhaps be a desirable improvement in international law if neutrals were forbidden to sell any material of war to either belligerent, and the act were considered a violation of neutrality. Common sense, which is the basis of international law, teaches that war ought not to be supported by the aid of neutrals. Nor would it be enough, from this point of view, to say that the merchandise is sent forth as a private ven-ture, and that the injured belligereat can capture it if she is able. The belligerent may be situated as Prussia is now, and not able to command the seas, so that a war might be protracted by the assistance of a party at peace with both combatants. Moreover, our code teaches that a nation is bound by its own supreme authority to execute international justice and law, whether it has municipal legislation or not. Were it the custom of nations to forbid the export of arms as private merchandise from a neutral port to a belligerent, and were this international law, Great Britain would be obliged to execute it towards Prussia, whether her enlistment acts sanctioned it or not. But, unfortunately for the Prussian demands. it is not. All "the legislation of Washington"-the acts of 1794 and 1818, and the British act of 1819-expressly allow arms and contraband of war to be exported by private individuals at their own risk and venture. They are liable, of course, to seizure and confiscation by the injured belligerent, but that is all. The sending them, or permitting them to be sent, by a neutral, is not itself an act of war, nor an infraction

of neutrality. The preparing of hostile expeditions in a neutral territory is, of course, such an infraction; as is also the arming or increasing the armament of belligerent cruisers, or any purchase of arms for either of these purposes. But the purely mercantile or private sale of arms or material of war by the traders of a neutral or the individual subjects of a belligerent has never been forbidden. Indeed, according to international usage, any English merchant might now build and arm a vessel, and offer her for sale in Liverpool to the French. He might send her out as a commercial venture, with regular papers, to Havre, filled with rifles and eannon, and sell her there, without violating any neutrality legislation or any previous custom existing between nations. The dis-tinction, indeed, would be a delicate one, in such a case, between a "hostile expedition" and a commercial enterprise, and the belligerent might reasonably object; but if "commercial intent" were proved, no British or American court would condemn or detain the vessel. Still more clearly is the private export of arms, with the risk of seizure, per-

But all international law must be formed by reasonable precedents. The Prussians have reformed the art of war. They may also change the code of peace; and they may reasonably claim that such private protract-ing of war by a neutral shall in future cease, and pledge themselves to a like obligation when they in turn are in the position of neutrals. They may demand in the name of justice and common sense that a power at peace should not equip and arm a power at war, and thus lengthen the struggle. Such a demand could not be deemed unreasonable by any of the powers which may be engaged in future

THE PRUSSIAN SOLDIERY.

From the N. Y. Tribune. The London Spectator, apropos to the superior material of the Prussian forces, says:— "We confess we cannot believe in educated pawns. Educated soldiers will think more critically about the military policy than unsultanted; will be apter to discern if their lives are thrown away to no purpose; will necessarily feel distrust sooner, and this criticising and rationalizing spirit in the minds of the troops will be of a paralyzing kind, and tend to mutiny if they have not full right to put perfect faith in the ability their leaders. The successes of the Prussian soldiery, it urges, is no argument in favor of culture among the rank and file because they do have the requisite faith in their leaders.

The problem proposed by the Spect iter is one that increases in importance with every year, as it is only the present century which has produced the phenomenal spectacle of great armies possessing individual culture could to those of Prussia, or our own during the civil war. War is, in essence, the appli-

pose; the question becomes a vital one, whether that force is more effective or not as it loses its resemblance to mere machinery. The Spectator hardly meets the point at issue. The educated soldier is not likely to be educated in the art of war. The general conduct of a battle is, as everybody knows, a matter of which the subordinate officers even have but the vaguest conception while it is in progress. The printer, or lawyer, or merchant, serving in the ranks would have certainly but little opportunity to criticise the tactics of their leaders, and, from the mere fact that education teaches the necessity of discipline and obedience, would not be half so likely to do it as the ignorant boor whose only motive to subordination is fear. Besides, the better a man comprehends his own business the more likely is he to respect the knowledge of another man which he has never mastered. In any exceptional case, too, the culture of the common soldier would undoubtedly render him more effective. An army fights no worse, surely, because, when exigency requires (as was so often the case with our Northern troops), it can produce from the ranks architects, engineers, surgeons-every practical handicraftsmen-if needed. The theory that educated men without faith in their leaders would be more apt to mutiny, can be disproved by the unflinching patience with which our troops, both in the North and South, stood in the jaws of death while commanders and policy were changed again and again, and each time, as they well knew, for cause. Our rank and file, too, unlike the Prussians, were men, in ordinary life, not only unused to discipline but accustomed to make and unmake both their leaders and "The educated pawn," no doubt, will be

the safest and boldest piece to play, provided always that he, too, has his heart in the game. Here comes the rub, which the Spectator does not seem to have seen. The educated Prussian or American consents to be a tool when the motive seems worthy of the sacrifice; but the days of unreasoning masses of red cloth and pipe-clay, moving steadily to death with no idea of the why or wherefore, beyond a vague notion of pluck and glory and their pay, are well nigh over. It would be worth while to ask, too, whether, when the pawns are a little better educated than now, they will not be inclined to question whether the game could not be played in some altogether different fashion? Whether brute force is the fairest and most rational method of discovering the justice of a moral question? We look with disgust at our grandfathers when they referred the defense of a woman's honor, or a property claim, or a re-ligious truth, to the decision of a single combat. In our enlightenment we have done away with the pistol and duello. But we leave our national questions of right and wrong not to the arbitrament of common sense and justice, as represented by a conference of the wisest and clearest-sighted among the people, but to the blind brute force of masses of men, to the Chassepot and the mitrailleuse. These be the gods who decide for us. We have not much hope in the plans of any so-called peace party, but we have absolute faith in the growing commen sense of mankind, and we believe that our grandchildren will consult other oracles than

THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE NEW REPUBLIC. Brom the N. Y. Sun.

France will soon present the spectacle of a country beleaguered in all directions by foreign armies, and Lyons will probably be added very soon to Paris, Metz, and the other cities besieged by the Prussians.

The great inequality in the condition of France and Germany consists in this: that while reverses could not considerably affect the integrity of the latter country, even a series of victories could hardly restore the prestige of France. The German soil has not been invaded, and, the adult population being all trained soldiers, there cannot be any difficulty in reinforcing the army. But France has been overrun by the enemy: some of her most important provinces are in his possession; the masses of the people, whatever may be their patriotic enthusiasm, are novices in military discipline and science and, as we have experienced in this country, it is much easier for an absolute ruler than for the complicated and manyheaded machinery of free institutions to control events in time of war. The Southerners, without a navy, and with a comparatively small army, but yielding obedience to the one-man power of Jefferson Davis, were thus enabled to hold at bay during four long years the immense armies and fleets of the United States Government. How much greater, then, is the advantage of the Prussian monarchists over the French republicans, since, in addition to the greater unity of action that belongs to autocratic governments, they are numerically and strategically superior to the shattered French forces.

No doubt, as in the days of the first Republic and its conflicts with the thrones of Europe, Trochu or some other great military leader may come to the rescue of the imperilled nation, and convert the present humiliation into transcendent glory. But if it be true that history tends to repeat itself, there must be, to begin with, some analogy with the events which paved the way for the triumph of the great Napoleon, and this analogy does not exist. On the contrary, instead of being overrun by foreign nations, the first Republic was the invader, and no monarchical soldier defiled the soil of Republican France while Napoleon was carrying war into the heart of monarchies. It was only when the uncle, as in our times the nephew proved faithless to the Republic and donned the imperial livery, that fortune began to desert him, and the invaders came to dictate terms of peace in Paris.

But while the first Napoleonic Empire de rived its glory and splendor from the victories achieved during the previous republican era, the republic of 1870 inherits all the calamities and has to contest against the invading enemies brought upon her by the infamies of the Second Empire. The republi-cans of 1870 cannot, like those in the beginning of this century, strengthen their cause by spreading terror in the ranks of kings, and by sending out their legions to belenguer the capitals of monarchs. Alas! they begin the work of freedom while engaged in a hopeless conflict with the mightiest King of the age. Instead of having armies to spare to besiege Cologne and Berlin, they can hardly gather sufficient force to save Paris and Lyons. The republic begins, therefore, with misfortunes and difficulties which will only cover it with the greater glory if it should prove able to sustain itself, and save the country that has been demoralized and ruined by the one-man power.

OUR CREDIT IN EUROPE. From the Chicago Tribune.

The American Register, a weekly journal of Paris, devoted, as is well known, to Amecation of brute force to subserve a moral pur- I ricans and their interests, in an article on

American bends abroad, in its issue of September 10, has this paragraph: -

"In spite of the strain upon financial adairs in Europe, in consequence of the war, United States securities rise in European markets. The truth is, both capitalists and the people who have any money to invest begin to see that we not only pay a higher interest than any other great power on the national debt, but that really there are no securities safer, if as safe, as ours. Walls other nations can scarcely make both ends meet, while they have little or no prospect of paying their debts, and while every extraordicary strain upon their finances adds to their indebtedness, our country is paying off its debt at the rate of a hundred millions and upwards a year. In fact our debt, large as the figures are, is but a bagatelle when compared with the vast resources and wonderful growth of the country. It is not surprising, then, that our bonds rise in the European markets. It is more surprising, indeed, that they have not risen much higher than the present quotations. Whatever may happen in Europe, the wealth and magnificent future of the American republic are such that it will be no difficulty to meet its liabilities, and to pay off within a few years the principal of the debt."

One of the very remarkable phenomena of the war in Europe is the slight disturbance in financial affairs that have taken place. There have been some days of panic in Paris, but everywhere else throughout Europe, with but the slightest exceptions, financial affairs have gone on about as usual. No such thing ever happened under similar circumstances before. For there is not only war, with no sure prespect of its speedy termination, between two of the great powers, but civil commotions are threatened in many parts of the continent. Spain is in the condition of a volcano just preceding eruption. The temporal power of the Papacy has just been thrown suddenly and ridiculously down. A lowering war cloud has already appeared in the East. England is nearer civil war than she has been before for two centuries. And there has been no general financial crisis whatever, whilst United States bonds are steady in the market,

improving rather than declining in price.

If we search for the reason of this remarkable financial situation, we shall find it in the very fact of the presence of United States bonds in the markets of Europe. The natural effect of war in a country is to make money scarce. On account of the uncertainties of the future there is a tendency to hoard cash. Creditors call in their debts as rapidly as possible, and put a stop to further credits. Money that is owing abroad passes out of the country. Hence great disturbances and fluctuations, and not seldom, on the outgreak of war, disastrous paules. Heretofore, in Europe, all debts were paid in gold and silver coin, which passed and repassed from country to country, making successive stringency and redundancy. But now there is a substitute for coin, more convenient, and hardly less popular, with the advantage over coin of bearing interest and increasing in value. This substitute is composed of American securities. More salable than any other kind of property, they have served to pay debts between the different countries, so that violent disturbances in the circulating medium have thus been prevented. And so it happens, singularly enough, that the debt of the United States has prevented a calamitous financial crisis in Europe! American securities have thus done a service, or at least been chiefly instrumental therein, scarcely less beneficent to the people of Europe than would be the prevention of war; for the miseries resulting from a general financial crash are only less than the miseries resulting from war.

There is much to demand profound reflection by financiers in this notable situation. It is quite the reverse of what was generally supposed would be the result of the war. It was believed that our bonds would forthwith be returned to the United States and sold for what they would fetch in gold. On the contrary, it would appear that had the amount held abroad been much larger than it is, it might have been used to the great benefit of the countries directly or indirectly affected as to their finances by the war. We may readily conclude that the result will inevitably be to improve the price of our securities, in the future, abroad, and also, of course, at home.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HARPER'S HAIR DYE THE ONLY harmiess and reliable Dye known. This splen-did Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or grey did Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or grey hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets: BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, and all Druggists. 531 tf 4p

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in ac-cordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BRIDESBURS BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thou-sand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dellars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APplication will be made to the Treasurer of the City of Philadelphia for the issue of a new certificate of City Loan in the place of one which has been lost or mislaid, viz., No. 15,169 (Bounty Loan, No. 3) for Five Hundred Dollars, in the name of Susanna Orr, Executrix. JAMES W. PAUL. Attorney of Susanna Orr.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in ac-cordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLEN-did Hair Dve is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmiess—Reliable—Instantrue and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Install-taneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tiats— "Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to in-jure the Hair or Sostem." Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE NATIONAL BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars. one million dollars.

OFFICE OF THE PRANKLIN FIRE IN-SURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Sept. An election for Ten Directors, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held, agreeably to charter, at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, October 3, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. 2 19 13t

J. W. MCALLISTER, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BULL'S HEAD BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thou-sand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

T. W. BAILY'S
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Store, No. 622 MARKET Street, six doors below
Seventh street. American and Imported Watches,
Diamonds, and fine Gold Jewelry and Silver Ware,
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SPECIAL NOTICES. BOY GRAND MASS MEETING THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS !

ECONOMY.

AS GOES MAINE SO GOES PENNSYLVANIA.

THE REPUBLICAN CITIZENS OF PHILADEL-PHIA, THE FRIENDS OF OUR NATIONAL AND STATE ADMINISTRATIONS.

and who have sympathized with them in MAINTAINING THE UNION

and in settling

HONESTY.

FAIRLY AND PERMANENTLY the questions which threatened its destruction, and

ACQUIESCE IN THEIR SETTLEMENT as necessary to the

PEACE AND PROSPERITY OF THE COUNTRY,

AVOIDANCE OF FURTHER CONFUSION AND TURMOIL, WILL MEET IN

MASS MEETING

AT

BROAD AND MARKET STREETS. ON

SATURDAY EVENING, OBTOBER 1, to seek means to insure

SUCCESS AT THE APPROACHING ELECTION, TO PROVIDE AGAINST FRAUD.

and to announce and discuss the measures which the

GREAT REPUBLICAN PARTY, HAVING SETTLED RECONSTRUCTION.

now propose for fostering the

BUSINESS INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY.

PROTECTION OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY,

and a simultaneous

REDUCTION OF TAXATION

REDUCTION OF THE NATIONAL DEBT. for securing a

SOUND BUT PLENTIFUL CURRENCY, and an eventual

SAFE RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS. and for effecting a thorough

REFORM IN THE CIVIL SERVICE. THAT

ECONOMY AND INTEGRITY shall supersede

EXTRAVAGANCE AND FRAUD in every Department of Government. LET THIS MEETING BE AN OVERWHELMING

Let our citizens show by their presence that they disapprove all

WRANGLING ABOUT RECONSTRUCTION,

now that it is a

FIXED FACT, and when our

MATERIAL INTERESTS DEMAND ATTEN-TION!

ALL ARE INVITED TO LABOR FOR THE GOOD OF ALL!

NATIVE AND ADOPTED CITIZENS, THE RICH AND THE POOR,

THE CAPITALIST AND THE ARTISAN, THE MERCHANT AND THE MECHANIC, THE MANUFACTURER, THE LABORER, AND THE PROFESSIONAL MAN, ARE ALL INTERESTED!

Let al' come and strive for the general welfare. LET THE PEOPLE SUPPORT THE FRIENDS OF THE PEOPLE.

The following distinguished and eloquent speakers will address the meeting:-Hon. J. A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster-General United States. Hon, JOS. R. HAWLEY, ex-Governor of Connec-

Hon. JOHN SCOTT, U. S. Senator.
Hon. JOHN SCOTT, U. S. Senator.
Hon. SIMON CAMERON, U. S. Senator.
Hon. JOHN W. GEARY, Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. H. BUCHER SWOPE.
Hon. JOHN W. FORNEY.
Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY.
Hon. CHARLES O'NEILL.
Hon. LEONARD MYERS.
Hon. HENRY D. MOORE.
Hon. JOHN COVODE. Chairman State Central Com-Hon. JOHN COVODE, Chairman State Central Com-

Hon, JAMES POLLOCK, ex-Governor of Penn-

sylvania.

General HENRY H. BINGHAM.

Hon. MORTON McMICHAEL.
BENJAMIN HUCKEL, Esq.

ALFRED C. HARMER, Esq.
Hon. A. WILSON HENSZEY.
General JOSHUA T. OWEN.
Colonel WILLIAM B. MANN.
General HORATIO G. SICKEL.

AND OTHERS. AND OTHERS.

A GRAND AND MOST MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS, under the superintendence of

PROFESSOR JACKSON, will be given PREVIOUS TO AND AT THE CLOSE OF THE

MEETING. By order of the Republican City Executive Com-

mittee.

JOHN L. HILL, President.

JOHN McCulloudi, | Secretaries. MARSHALL C. HONO, CHARLES W. RIDGWAY, Chairman of Committee on Public Meetings. SPECIAL NOTICES. TICKET

JUDICIARY.

ASSCCIATE JUDGES OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS EDWARD M. PAXSON.

THOMAS K. FINLETTER. ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT: JAMES LYND.

COUNTY.

SHERIFF:

WILLIAM R. LEEDS. REGISTER OF WILLS: WILLIAM M. BUNN.

Late private 72d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. CLERK OF THE ORPHANS' COURT: SERGEANT JOSEPH C. TITTERMARY.

RECEIVER OF TAXES: ROBERT H. BEATTY. CITY COMMISSIONER: CAPTAIN JAMES BAIN.

CONGRESSIONAL.

1st District-BENJAMIN HUCKEL. HON. CHARLES O'NEILL. HON. LEONARD MYERS. 4th HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY. ALFRED C. HARMER.

SENATOR THIRD DISTRICT:

BENJAMIN W. THOMAS.

ASSEMBLY.

1st District-SAMUEL P. THOMSON. WILLIAM H. STEVENSON. 3d WILLIAM KELLEY. WILLIAM ELLIOTT.

5th WILLIAM DUFFY. COL. CBARLES KLECKNER. 7th ROLERT JOHNSON. Sth WILLIAM L MARSHALL 9th WILLIAM H. PORTER.

10th JOHN E. REYBURN. 11th SAMUEL M. HAGER. 12th JOHN LAMON. 13th JOHN DUMBELL 14th JOHN CLOWD. 15th ADAM ALBRIGHT.

16th WILLIAM F. SMITH. WATSON COMLY. 17th 18th JAMES MILLER. By order of the City Executive Committee.

JOHN L. HILL, President. J. McCullough, M. C. Hong, 9 14 wimst&d9t NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN

application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hunlocated at Philadelphia, with a capital of one h the same to five hundred thousand dollars,

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