

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Magnanimity—Becher—Wise and Otherwise.

From the Tribune.

We have been most anxious that, in the settlement of our great National difference, the North should deal generously with the South. Only let slavery be utterly annihilated—root, branch, and suckers—and no cost could be too great to insure a perfect reconciliation of those so lately divided by the maddening strife of civil war. We labored and dared—not once only but persistently—to have that strife ended by a negotiation or treaty which should define the rights of all parties, and preclude the possibility of confiscations and executions for treason. Indeed, we should have much preferred that the last billion of dollars that the war cost should have been expended in rebuilding and replenishing the homes of the South rather than in continuing their devastation. So, when at last the Rebellion had utterly collapsed and fallen into absolute ruin, our first thought was to save those engaged in it from further inflictions, our first utterance a plea that they should be treated with magnanimity, and that the merciful consideration of President Lincoln had intimated the loyal millions, so that their ears were reverberated to the pleadings of mercy, when Andrew Johnson, the Herald, the Times, and other Johnsonian organs, were declaring that "treason must be made odious" by vengeance and bloodshed, we did our utmost to calm the popular fury which they were so needlessly agitating, and pleaded for conciliation and peace. Thousands of subscribers left us, therefore, never to return; hundreds of grieving but forbearing friends wrote us that we were defying public sentiment—as if we did not know the fact, or as if that fact might influence our course. Even down to a very late day, the fact that we were seeking to have Jefferson Davis either promptly and fairly tried according to the laws of the land, or liberated with his fellow insurgents, has been used by the Times and its echoes to excite against us the bitterest prejudice throughout the loyal States.

But there is just one test of magnanimity that we cannot abide, and that is the surrender of the black Unionists to the unmerciful domination of their white enemies. We will not, even for magnanimity's sake, be faithless and ungrateful. The four millions of Southern blacks were called to her defence by the nation in her hour of mortal peril. They were proclaimed their freedom in case of her triumph, and our honor is pledged to the complete fulfillment of that pledge. Whatever of sacrifice, pecuniary or otherwise, may be required, the blacks must stand with us, with the guarantee that their liberty is no snare and no accident. The promise given in the agony of impending national dissolution must be kept in the full sunshine of national deliverance and prosperity. The hundred thousand blacks are enlisted to fight for the Union, of whom twenty-eight thousand died in her service, and they cannot, in full view of Memphis and New Orleans, be left to such treatment as those they enlisted to protect shall see fit to accord to them, without the blackest perfidy and ingratitude. The magnanimity of a guardian who should make a present of his ward's estate to a mistress, trusting that she would deal generously towards the child, must not be imitated by our rescued country.

The trio of generals who invite Mr. Becher to pray at Cleveland for the success of Johnsonism, treat this matter with a most eloquent silence. Known and recognized every citizen's claim's honor and fame are bound up in the national recognition of the manhood of the blacks, that it does not even venture to assure him that, if such a rare bird as a Johnsonian black Union soldier should be found, he should be made welcome at their Cleveland Convention. They talk of "the rights of all sections," but have never a word to offer for the rights of all men. They commend "a generous and magnanimous policy towards the South," but they do not manifestly fail to recognize four millions of those people as people at all. They want the Union reconstructed on a basis of "Christian brotherhood," they plead for the blacks as included in that brotherhood, or entitled to any rights but such as the Rebels, at once exasperated and charmed by their overwhelming defeat, see fit to bestow on them. The generals do not recognize even the blacks as a nation, but they do not rule them with a rod of iron, as those white Unionists are feeling thence by thousands. But, impatient Rebels are now ruling most of them as Governors; Rebel regiments are Colonels; and every Federal office and stand ready to step into Congress whenever your Johnson party shall triumph in the loyal States. But the four millions of loyal Southerners guilty of being born black have no voice in the Government, they stand ready to uphold, and no shadow of power even in those States where they constitute a majority of the entire population. And Johnsonism is fully resolved that, with your help, they never shall have the right to be heard, the "end and aim" of your Cleveland Convention.

All your talk of danger being apprehended from the admission of "Southern men" to Congress is deceptive and misleading. What we object to is the representation of the Southern aristocracy and rebellion to the exclusion of Southern labor and loyalty. Mr. Stewart of Nevada, last winter, proposed in the Senate a settlement of all our remaining differences on the basis of universal amnesty and impartial suffrage. Not one commanding voice was raised from the South in his favor. The men whom you call "the South" have been taught to abhor and dread would-be tyrants, and they are not to be asked to give the smallest public trust. Any white man may live in immoral cohabitation with a colored woman; but if he marries her he is punished for it as a criminal. Blacks are gradually allowed to give testimony in cases where blacks are parties; but, if a black sees a white

rob and murder another white, his testimony cannot be taken to bring the malefactor to justice. Thus, throughout the South, every conceivable legal device is employed to keep the blacks degraded and crushed, despised and benighted, and your chief, Andrew Johnson, tells them that they must not be enfranchised, because if they do, the whites will kill them! Such are the people, according to the representation of your and their head, to whose uncontrollable disposal you propose to consign the Southern blacks, just after scores of them were butchered in New Orleans, and claiming the right of suffrage. And not black only, but whites as well, were among the victims of that bloody tragedy. The Rev. Mr. Horton, merely for praying at the opening of the Free State Conventions of 1865, was arrested, and his resisting prisoner in the hands of the police. And there are many clergymen whom you honor and who have honored you, who would rather be in his place than in yours.

"If Southern society is calmed, settled, and occupied with new hopes and prosperous industries, no armies will be needed. Riots will subside; careless lawlessness will be repressed; better government, and a way will be gradually opened up to the freedman, through education and industry, to full citizenship, with all its powers and duties." I do not see how this differs in essence from the soft-voiced lullabies which soothed our fathers into all the iniquitous compacts of the past. "Only save the Union, and slavery will gradually die out of itself." The fatal misapprehension has just cost us at least half a million lives and five billions of money. I thought you were among those who taught us to "seek first the kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you." But our fathers had made no covenant with the blacks guaranteeing their freedom, and lacked the sore experience that we enjoy. If we fall where they stumbled, we sin against the clearest light.

Your talk of the blacks having a way "gradually" opened up, through education and industry, to full citizenship, seems very heartless and cruel, in view of the notorious facts that there is not one common or public school in all the Rebel States which a colored child is allowed to enter, and that every effort to secure some sort of public system of education for blacks has been defeated by the Rebel ascendancy there. In New Orleans the blacks pay ten per cent. of the school tax, but no colored child is allowed to share its benefits. The children of whites who pay nothing are schooled at the expense of blacks who pay thousands, but whose children are not allowed to enter the schools. In the Texas Convention, the few "radicals" struggled in every way to have some sort of provision made for educating the blacks; finally urging that the school taxes collected of them be appropriated to the education of their own children; but every Rebel—"conservative"—united to vote down this and every other proposition looking to any education whatever of blacks. In full view of such facts, Mr. Becher's suggestion is a trial to human patience.

How is it that it is always the North that is required to trust, and for-ard, and hope? The South desires representation in Congress, and we respond, "Alas, certainly—to-day, if you choose; only let all your people be represented—those who were for the Unionists and late struggle as well as those who were Rebels. Give us impartial suffrage, secured by a constitutional amendment, and make the other conditions of reconstruction yourselves." "Oh no," says the South, "we will stay out forever rather than consent to that." "Very well; we can wait," say we. "All" interposes Mr. Becher, "let the Rebels in now, with the power of double representation, and I guess they will educate and enfranchise the blacks by-and-by." Why should the North be afraid of the South? Mr. B., we are afraid of being faithful to those who are great as we are faithful to us. We are afraid of being unjust. Is this fair ridiculous? But says Mr. B.—

"Refusing to admit loyal Senators," etc. "will not help the freedmen." What other man by "loyal" Senators, etc.? Do you consider General Forrest loyal? Is Mayor Monroe loyal? Are his murdering police loyal? Is Captain Semmes, Sheriff elect of Mobile, up to the Becher standard of loyalty? These say they are loyal, and copy Andrew Johnson in stigmatizing the radicals as "disunionists" and "traitors." What is the standard of loyalty? For our own part, knowing well that "the South will be nowise calmed, nor pacified, nor settled in any way, by the admission of representatives who are not the free choice of her electors, we take no interest in any settlement that shall not be full and final. When the Southern States shall resume their place in the Union, we will be represented by those whom they choose to send; but I protest against their election by Rebels alone. Let all the people vote! If the blacks are to be excluded now, I see not how they can ever be admitted. But my first concern is that the nation shall maintain its pledged faith, and not

"Keep the word of promise to the ear. But break it to the hope." Mr. Becher has achieved a sudden and wide popularity, in the contemptible and black-leg, quillist, negro-killer, and rowdy, from the St. John to the Rio Grande, he has all at once ceased to be a fanatic, a bigot, a disunionist, and become an enlightened patriot and statesman. His opinions are freely intimated with the blasphemous of the Hook and the ridoality of the Sunday Mercury. There is not in all the land one who considers "niggers very good in their place," but that place under the feet of the whites, who does not thank him for his letter. The Thugs of New Orleans are by this time enjoying it, and General Forrest would gladly preside at a meeting called expressly to ratify it. But there is sadness in many hearts where they have signed the name of Church, and they are loved and honored—a mournful consciousness that they have trusted too confidently and loved unwisely. "Little children, keep your hearts from idols."

The Circulating Medium—Paper Money and Specie Payments.

From the Herald. Mr. McCulloch, in a recent spread-eagle letter to the public finances, to which we have already called attention, remarked that our present prosperity was rather apparent than real, and intimated that nothing but a resumption of specie payments could rescue the country from its present troubles, and so avert the calamities which threaten it in consequence of the almighty dollar circulating in paper, with no present hope of redemption in gold. He seemed in that letter, as indeed he also did in his previously delivered financial stump speeches, to consider the United States in a deplorable condition, and sorely in need of the benefit of some of that mature experience which he gains in Indiana as a banker, from observing the beginning the climax, and the end of the career of a few of those "wild-cat" banks which are, unfortunately for the West, so intimately associated with its history. It seems to us that the "Circulating Medium" under the credit of the United States Government, and that as he sits in the Treasury chair he imagines himself the manager of a new bank, differing from the one for only in having a larger circulation. With the memory of the panic, such as they were, of 1837 and 1857 fresh in his mind, he looks upon a period of suspension as including an unsonant state of affairs, nationally, and he is about twelve hundred millions of currency in circulation, including two hundred and ninety millions of national bank notes, and at the same time only about six million eight hundred thou-

sand dollars in gold in the banks of this city, and nearly the whole of that lent out, he will find that our prosperity is a mere glittering dross, and that public confidence in "greenbacks" is all that could be desired. Why, then, should he volunteer his services as the advocate of the national banking and the fund-holding interest, by saying, in fact, that we must transmute this filthy lucre—these dirty rags—into gold, or we are lost in a sea of bankruptcy? There is nothing that the fundholders and national banks would like better than a restoration of specie payments. It would appreciate their securities one-third in value, say to the extent of eight hundred millions; but if would at the same time depreciate the property of the people to the same extent, say to the extent of five thousand millions of dollars. The national banks would in particular be benefited, as the stocks which they have deposited as a basis of circulation with the Treasury Department would be appreciated simultaneously with their notes, which are in a great degree under their own control. It is fortunate that the fundholders and National banks do not possess the influence which the holders of the currency have, and that they are, in many years ago, or we might have occasion to fear equally deplorable results therefrom. The history of England from the termination of the Napoleonic wars in 1815 to 1830, is one long history of the "hard money" system, and the benefit of the few; and when specie payments were resumed by act of Parliament, in 1821, there was a chuckle of triumph among the fundholders heard amid the sighs and groans which ascended from the vast multitude of non-fundholders who were prostrated by the shock.

It is this delightful carnival, apparently, which Mr. McCulloch wishes us to enjoy. But we can hardly believe that he adds his subject when he advocates a speedy return to specie payments. He has probably never read the financial history of England, but he will find abundant references to it in "Athen's History of the Republic" and every contemporary writer. We mention that of England because it is the only one which presents to us an example of the gradual appreciation of a paper currency from a disast'rous heavy at one time to an equal percentage to paper. France repudiated her obligations and afterwards mandats, the old Continental States had no fiscal system worthy of the name, and allowed their paper money to become worthless. In the Confederate States, we were exposed to the same dangers, but our resources were greater, and we conquered.

We shall therefore have to restore specie payments by an appreciation and not a repudiation of the currency; and if we are to escape the disasters which fell to the lot of England, Ireland, and Scotland in the order, we shall have to exercise the greatest caution, and our financial ministers will have to abate that ardent desire for gold which Mr. McCulloch wears of exhibiting. We are prosperous, and why the clamor for an undue return to specie payments? Let us trust to natural laws and leave gold and the currency to their operation, and we shall have specific owners soon enough to take care of the nation. Meanwhile, Mr. McCulloch will do well to carefully familiarize himself with the historical example to which we have referred.

PRESERVING CANS AND JARS.

Advertisement for Kline's Patent Self-Sealing Fruit Jars, featuring an illustration of a jar and text describing its benefits for preserving fruit.

H. S. FISHER'S PATENT SELF-SEALING PRESERVING CAN.

This celebrated Can has been used by thousands for the past five years, and all who have used it in the highest terms of its superior merits. We venture to assert that it is more reliable, more convenient, and possesses more practical merit than any other can in use. It is sealed and unsealed with the greatest ease, and it is particularly adapted to the preservation of fruit, and other articles. For sale by the manufacturer, at his old stand, J. S. McFARLANE, No. 28 N. 3rd Street, Philadelphia. \$3.00.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

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RETAIL HOUSE, No. 1216 CHESTNUT STREET, WHOLESALE HOUSE, No. 630 MARKET STREET. OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE: SADDLES, from \$15 to \$500 per set. Mountings, Bridles, Bits, Whips, Blankets, Combs, Brushes, Robes, Government Harness, Plough Bridles, Hog Collars, Fadded Hames, Wood Straps, Travelling Bags, Trunks and Valises, Lunch Baskets, Chambray, Buckram, Hoops, etc.

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc. Bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

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SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, & J. W. SCOTT & CO.

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS, AND DEALERS IN MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, No. 614 CHESTNUT STREET, FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL," PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE. PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS. PERFECT FITTING GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety. WINCHESTER & CO., 243 N. 706 CHESTNUT STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AWAKE! FREEMEN! ASSEMBLE IN YOUR MIGHT IN MASS MEETING, ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, AT HALF-PAST SEVEN O'CLOCK, IN FRONT OF THE UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, BROAD STREET. To Welcome the Delegates from THE LOYAL MEN OF THE SOUTH. SPEECHES WILL BE MADE BY Hon. A. J. HAMILTON, Texas; Colonel A. P. WILEY, Texas; THOMAS J. DURANT, Louisiana; Hon. MICHAEL HARRIS, Louisiana; Hon. M. J. SAFFORD, Alabama; Hon. D. C. HUMPHREYS, Alabama; Colonel F. C. MONTGOMERY, Mississippi; Hon. JOSHUA HILL, Georgia; Hon. W. T. WILLEY, West Virginia; Governor J. T. BOHEMAN, West Virginia; Hon. WILLIAM B. GOODE, North Carolina; Hon. JOHN MINOR BUTTS, Virginia; Governor WILLIAM G. BROWNLOW, Tennessee; Hon. B. GRATZ BROWN, Missouri; Colonel J. M. JOHNSON, Arkansas; Governor THOMAS C. FLETCHER, Missouri; Governor J. B. MORTON, Indiana; Major-General B. F. BUTLER, Massachusetts; Governor ALEXANDER BULLOCK, Massachusetts; Hon. O. S. FENNER, Connecticut; Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Massachusetts; Governor R. E. FENNER, New York; Governor MARSHALL L. WARD, New Jersey; Governor G. C. CURTIS, Pennsylvania; Major-General J. W. GEARY, Pennsylvania; Hon. N. B. SMITHS, Delaware; Hon. JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Maryland; Hon. BENJAMIN F. WADE, Ohio; Major-General H. F. SCHERER, Ohio; Governor J. P. MORTON, Indiana; Hon. S. HUYLER COLF, Indiana; Governor RICHARD OLNEY, Illinois; Major-General JOHN A. LOGAN, Illinois; Hon. S. MCKEE, Kentucky. And other distinguished men.

ALLIED ROUND THE OLD FLAG.

Come, and greet true Southern men in Council; hear their wrongs, learn how pardoned Rebels again defied the Union, insult the flag and trample on the graves of our heroes. Come, every man who loves liberty and good government, and unite in a grand demonstration to the new dangers which threaten the nation from usurpations of the ONE-MAN POWER. Remember the glory of your Revolutionary sires and the priceless heritage they left! Remember the more recent glories of Vicksburg, Atlanta, Gettysburg, and the Wilderness; the heroes dead on the field of battle; the horrors of Libby Prison and Andersonville; the martyrdom of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Remember all the past five years, all your blood-bought rights, all your heroic sacrifices, all your RESULTING DUTIES, and proclaim in thunder tones that Rebels Routed by the Bayonet Shall Not Rule by the Ballot. Veterans in freedom's holy cause, come in serried ranks; let the electric echoes of your resounding tramp again assure the people that you are once more marching to the front to save the nation and secure the RIGHTS OF MAN. Treachery in high places has organized the Rebels against republican liberty. At them once more, and shield with your ballots what your sires left undone. Again save the Union and the Constitution from the despoilers. Hear the sublime words of the great and good Abraham Lincoln, spoken on the holy sod of Gettysburg—"From these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of their souls. We here dedicate every acre of these dead shall not have died in vain. THAT THIS NATION, UNDER GOD, SHALL HAVE A NEW BIRTH OF FREEDOM, AND THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE, AND FOR THE PEOPLE, SHALL NOT PERISH FROM THE EARTH."

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The Stockholders of this company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers has determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, the right of voting in person, at 12 P. M. of the day, the right of subscribing for new shares of stock to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares of old stock then held by them. Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing a full share. The subscription will open on MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866. Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an installment of 20 per cent, or to do less per share, must be paid at the time of subscription. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers. Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

OFFICE OF THE VAN DUSEN OIL COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the VAN DUSEN OIL COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, WEDNESDAY next, September 5, at 2 o'clock P. M. E. B. McDOWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM COMPANY.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the International Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the Company in Philadelphia, on the 5th of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M. C. T. BENEDICT, Secretary.

MAMMOTH VEIN CONSOLIDATED COAL COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the MAMMOTH VEIN CONSOLIDATED COAL COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 223 JICKET Street, Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, September 5, at 10 o'clock A. M. E. B. McDOWELL, Secretary.

BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD. Harmless, reliable, and of the only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown. GILBERT & ALIEM, A. BACHELOR, Regenerating Extract of Sulfur restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists, Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St. N. Y.

JUST PUBLISHED—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had for sale by the Philadelphia Secretary, New York Museum of Anatomy, No. 515 BROADWAY, New York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BINGHAM HOUSE, Eleventh and Market Streets, Philadelphia. This new and elegant house is now open for the reception of guests, with all the appointments of a first class Hotel. COURLIS DAVIS, PROPRIETOR.

CONGRESS HALL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

On and after August 27, the rates will be reduced to \$3 per day. Hotel remains open until OCTOBER 1.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

Will Remain Open This Season Later than Usual. Persons visiting us late in August or early in September will find it a very pleasant portion of the sea shore season, and have the benefit of a certainty in securing ocean-front rooms. GEORGE J. BOLTON, Proprietor.

SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY.

CELOCE ROOMS can now be had at this favorite House. W. T. CALEB, Proprietor. OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This Hotel being entirely refitted and refurnished in the best manner, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS. The house is located near the ocean, and every attention will be given to merit the patronage of the public. McNUTT & MASON, PROPRIETORS.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT TOBACCO, SEVERAL HUNDRED HOGSHEADS OF FINE VIRGINIA LEAF. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, CUSTOM HOUSE, RICHMOND, Va., August 5, 1866. In compliance with instructions from H. A. Kiley, Esq., Supervising Special Agent, there will be sold, to the highest bidder, at public auction, on the 5th day of September, at WILKINSON'S BUILDING, corner of FOURTEENTH and CARL Streets, in the city of RICHMOND, Virginia, the following described: CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY, viz: TWO HUNDRED (OR MORE) HOGSHEADS LEAF TOBACCO, FIVE HUNDRED BOXES MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

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LUMBER.

1866.—FLOORING FLOORING! FLOORING FLOORING! CAROLINA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING, DELAWARE FLOORING, PENNSYLVANIA FLOORING, ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING, BRASS PLANK.

1866.—PLASTERING LATHS!

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES, CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES, LONG CEDAR SHINGLES, WHITE PINE SHINGLES, FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS, ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS, SEASONED WALNUT, DRY POPLAR CHERRY AND ASH, OAK, BIRCH, AND BBS, HARDWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST! FROM 10 TO 2 FEET LONG, SPRUCE SILL, HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST, OAK SILLS, MAUER BROTHER & CO., No. 520 SOUTH STREET.

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