

SPRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

General Grant and Congress.

From the N. Y. Tribune. The Times, which is now one of the most conservative-radical, Copperhead-Republican, Democratic papers we have, and manages to oppose and support all men and measures with marvellous consistency, says of General Grant's acceptance of the War Office:—

"Through many channels it will be asserted that General Grant's compliance with the call indicates his approval of the policy which exacts that proceeding. On this head fortunately there is no room for misapprehension. Grant has no doubt as to his position on the great occasion of difference between the plan of Congress and in favor of its prompt and vigorous enforcement. The Copperhead councillors of Mr. Johnson will derive no success from General Grant."

Here are certain statements of fact which we challenge in the kindest spirit:— I. When General Grant ever departed from what is called "his habitual reticence" to sustain Congress, or in any way to criticize the President?

II. When the President began his attack upon the policy of Congress, did he not send General Grant down South, to make a report which could be used to neutralize the effect of the exhortations and able report of General Sherman? Was not the report of General Grant effectively used against the policy of Congress?

III. Did not President Johnson state in a letter recently printed in these columns, and written by a trustworthy gentleman, that he had never doubted that General Grant was a supporter of his policy?

IV. In the very crisis of the Presidential struggle with Congress, did not Grant accompany the President on his electioneering trip? Some of his apologists have said, whisperingly, ever seen the order? If the order compelled him to make the trip, did it also compel him to visit the White House and stand at the side of the President while he cried over the Philadelphia Convention?

V. And now, when Mr. Stanton, rightly construing a law of Congress to mean that his office is not in the hands of the President, distinctly states that he will make an issue with the President and fall back upon Congress, do we not see General Grant step in, "accepting" the office, and by his acceptance, completely disarm Mr. Stanton that he retires? Does not every reasonable person know that had General Grant declined the appointment—which being a civil office, he had a right to decline—the President would not have succeeded in removing the War Secretary? Is it not well understood that General Grant is keeping warm this place until some conservative may be found to take it?

—We are not complaining of General Grant. He has a right to his opinions. He may honestly sustain the President just as other people honestly sustain him. It is a difference of opinion which does not in the least detract from his renown as a soldier nor from his patriotism and fidelity as a citizen. But we do most decidedly object to the attempt of the Times to make him a radical when there is no written or spoken word that we have ever seen or heard to justify the assertion, and while all his acts, and the acts of his loudest friends, lead to a contrary inference. The friends of Grant are not so dishonest. The Herald, until last week extremely radical, hoists the name of Grant as President, and is now furious in its assaults upon Congress and its howls over what it pleasantly calls "nigger supremacy" in the South. This we understand. It is logical. The Herald is probably as well informed as the Times, and it openly claims General Grant as its ally. The World writes a long article to show that, in entering the War Office, General Grant "acted of his own free choice, and was not coerced by the compulsive stringency of military discipline." Grant himself notified Stanton of his "acceptance." The word is plain enough to all men.

As we have said, we are not blaming General Grant. We are really defending him. If he means to be considered a supporter of Congress, he is great enough, and frank enough, and he has ink and paper enough to make that support apparent. We are bound to consider him not a supporter until better informed. We shall be happy to find we are mistaken, but we do not want to be cheated by the Times, nor to assent to the proposition that two and two make five when we know they make four. If General Grant thinks enough of the votes of the radicals to permit his friends to support him as a radical candidate, he will certainly pay us the compliment of telling us what we are to vote for. We honor him enough to feel that if he comes upon our platform he means to stay there and to abide by it faithfully. His New York friends are not upon that platform. They are as far away as they were last summer when they arranged the Philadelphia Convention. It is suspicious that the radicals arranged that convention so near the busiest in "ragging" Grant. The Times and the Post are as loud now as they were then, and they follow the same tactics. They claimed to be Republican, to act in the interest of the Republican party, and above all to represent the majority of that party as distinct from a fragment of seditious radicals. Their Philadelphia Convention was a success, the party was a success, the address was a success, the resolutions were wonderfully successful, the tears of Johnson were the most successful demonstration in history, if we except a kiss once bestowed by a conservative, but when the election came, the fragment of radicals swept the country, and these successful and ambitious partisans were glad enough to be allowed to return to line without being shot as deserters. Shakespeare tells us that treason is but trusted like the fox; and so we trust these people. They are inherently treacherous, bad, anti-Republican. They tried to destroy us last year by the patronage and strength of Andrew Johnson's administration. They are trying the same game now with the dazzling and illustrious name of Grant. We know before that name so far as it represents valor and patriotism, skill in the field, moderation in council, and genius triumphant in war. A year or two since we bowed to the name of Andrew Johnson as the representative of self-denying loyalty, war against treason, and clamorous devotion to radicalism. But far above these names, as high as the stars, and to us guiding stars, we see certain principles, whose life is eternal, and whose success is more important to this people than that of mere men. We follow them, and whoever carries our banner must lead the way. All considerations of availability, of personal reward, of pleasing the interest of that, are temptations to desert, and mean as clear as sustain no man whose record is not as clear as the sun. We follow no leader who does not

tell us which way he intends to travel. Above all things, we have as a party been too terribly juggled to run the risk again.

Therefore we challenge the statement of the Times that General Grant supports Congress, and demand the evidence.

The Tables Turned—Who the Conover Conspirators Really Are.

From the N. Y. Times. The effort recently attempted in the interest of the President, to crush the radical advocates of impeachment, and divert attention from the crusade he has inaugurated against the promoters of reconstruction, has proved worse than a failure. The ridiculous aspect of the affair became apparent when the garbled nature of the statement prepared by the Assistant Attorney-General was brought to light. The point of that statement was, that radical members of Congress were in intimate relations with the convicted perjurer, Conover, whom it was alleged they proposed to use against the President. That was the story sent to the country under the direct sanction of Mr. Johnson. Now, Messrs. Rogers, Radford, Winick, unsupported assertions on such a subject from such a source. The dishonesty of the document was realized when it became known that while concocting charges against opponents of the President, other documents on file in the offices of the Government implicating certain of his Democratic friends in a movement to obtain the pardon of Conover, had been passed over. The exposure not only convicted the Assistant Attorney-General of gross unfairness in the compilation of what purported to be a semi-official statement, but laid open Messrs. Rogers, Radford, Winick, Kildridge, Le Blond, Latham, notable Democrats, the odium originally intended for Messrs. Ashley and Butler.

The matter has not ended here. The motive of Mr. Rogers and his Democratic associates in seeking the pardon of Conover was more than suspected to be a desire to strengthen a movement then and still in progress for obtaining the removal of Judge Holt from his position as chief of the Bureau of Military Justice. Next to Mr. Stanton, Judge Holt enjoys the distinction of being the man best hated by the enemies, promoters, and Conover was relied upon as a witness available for damaging Judge Holt's official character, and justifying the President in taking the Bureau into his own care. That done, certain records involving the loyal standing of prominent Democrats would pass under the control of some one less likely to be troublesome than Judge Holt.

Much is done towards revealing the history and mystery of this movement by the series of extraordinary affidavits which we published yesterday. We commend them to the careful study of all who would comprehend the history of intrigues, promises, and supporters of the President, with the four-fold purpose of serving him, damaging Judge Holt, helping Jeff. Davis, and securing the pardon of Conover. It will be seen that Messrs. Ben. Wood and Roger A. Pryor, in active conjunction with Conover, last summer undertook the manufacture of affidavits designed to fasten upon Judge Holt the charge of suborning witnesses. Individuals were asked, for pecuniary considerations, to commit perjury for the furtherance of these ends. They were hired, or were induced by the offer of bribes, to state on oath a succession of acknowledged lies, on the ground that by perjury alone could the Bureau of Military Justice be overcome. With these hired perjurers as witnesses, Messrs. Wood and Pryor, acting apparently for others as well as for themselves, proposed to beat down Judge Holt and hasten the liberation of Jeff. Davis and the pardon of Conover. In one instance, money was paid and received in this connection; in other instances, for reasons assigned, the overtures failed. But the essential fact of the conspiracy, with false swearing as its weapon, is apparently beyond dispute by the affidavits now published. Others of a similar character are on record in more than one department of the Government. These are enough, however, to explain the reckless criminality with which war is waged upon prominent officers of the Government whose unbending loyalty has marked them out for attack and removal. Had the plot now exposed succeeded, Judge Holt would have been suspended, on pretexts acquired by perjury.

The American Fleet in Chinese Waters—Avenge National Insults. From the N. Y. Times. There is always difficulty in dealing with weak Governments, whether the issues involved are of a commercial or political character.

We have found this true in treating with the Nicaraguan Government; still oftener true in trying to keep the Mexican authorities to their word. We shall probably gain yet further experience, and perhaps experience of an equally unpleasant kind, in the East. We have thought ourselves exceedingly fortunate in former years that England and France had a monopoly of the business of declaring periodically a war against the Imperial or the Provincial authorities of China and Japan for a violation of solemn treaty obligations—for harboring pirates—and for permitting such subordinate as Commodore Yeh (of famous renown) to insult their flag. It was possible in those days for us to flag with complacency of the stolidity of a Chinese Governor, who confounded the bombardment of some miserable fishing hamlet with a salute fired in his own honor, and who laughed at the expense to which the "foreign devils" had put themselves in the performance of the ceremony. But this is now all changed, or certainly will be changed. When the exigencies of the war rendered it impossible for us to be represented by a naval force in the Chinese seas, we had the opportunity of seeing how readily that flag was taken advantage of to insult our flag. Now that we have a strong fleet in the Chinese waters, we shall probably find use for it; or at least we shall have as legitimate occasion for using it as ever France or England had.

The news from the East, by way of London, announces the commencement of a job in the completion of which is very likely to lie in the remote future. Shanghai advises that a portion of our squadron is at work off the island of Formosa, that the authorities there refuse either satisfaction or apology for the murder of the crew of the lander Rover by the pirates that are harbored in the place. Two men-of-war are engaged—the Hartford and the Wyoming. The demand made by the officer in command, for the surrender of the murderers, appears to have been treated with contempt. On the appearance of the attacking force, the people of the island put themselves in attitude of defense. As a preliminary to the fight the shore was shelled for a considerable distance.

Subsequently a landing was effected, and a fight ensued, said to have been of five hours duration. Our men fought well, and fought evidently under the disadvantage of extreme and overpowering heat. One officer, Lieutenant Ellid Mackenzie, was shot, and died of his wounds, and at night the remains of the

force was withdrawn. The success of the operation is not very clearly established, although the necessity for the demonstration is not likely to be questioned. The trouble is that piracy in Chinese waters is winked at, if not directly encouraged, by the local authorities both on the islands and on the mainland. There is never any responsibility admitted for whatever crimes are committed, and it will take time to remedy this, even if our fleet should be quadrupled to-morrow.

The advantage of making a hostile demonstration such as this Formosa affair lies chiefly, if not exclusively, in the fact, that it conveys to the more responsible of the Chinese and Japanese authorities the only sort of intimidation they are likely, for some time at least, to understand, that we do not mean to be trifled with in the matter of harboring pirates, or anything else. Our commerce with the East is growing at a pace which demands all the protection that can be afforded to it. The cost will not be a trifle. But it must be borne, or we must be content to step back and take a second commercial position. Gradually, as regular intercourse is opened up by our great Pacific mail line, we shall be able to measure the value of the risks to which our commerce may be subjected. We shall know whether the enforcement of treaty obligations will involve us in any other than the ordinary expenditures of maintaining conventions elsewhere. There seems to be a fair chance for a fair commercial reciprocity with both Japan and China. With the Japanese authorities we have already made as much progress, conjointly with England, France, and the Government of the Netherlands, as we could have reasonably anticipated. But we have to be prepared for an occasional warlike demonstration like that reported from Formosa.

Irregularities in the Treasury Department.

From the N. Y. Herald. We have had in our hands for several days astounding statements of gross irregularities, to use the mildest term, in the Treasury Department, as well as various extracts from evidence confirmatory of these, which has been suppressed. These statements and extracts are of such a character that we have hesitated to publish them, though we fear there is too much reason to believe they are true in whole or in part. It appears that some of these irregularities and belated deficiencies in the Treasury have existed for some time. It is reported that Mr. Chase left the Department in a very unsatisfactory condition; that Mr. Fessenden, his successor, made investigations and took testimony as to the reported deficiencies and frauds, and that investigations have been made since. All this evidence has been suppressed. What has become of it? Why is it covered up so silently and mysteriously? It is asserted, and documents before us go to show, that the amount involved in these irregularities swells up to the enormous sum of several hundred millions.

One portion of the evidence shows between two and three hundred millions, and another over fifty millions; and it is believed these sums fall far short of the total amount. This is a part of the secret history of the Treasury Department during the last few years; but it has been made known lately that the funds upon the Government in whiskey, petroleum, and tobacco fall little short of a hundred millions. This is an alarming state of things. Why does not the President look into these matters and bring out the evidence? Why does not Mr. McCulloch, who is a member of the Church, a saint, a great financier, and in favor of resuming specie payment, probe these frauds to the bottom, and spread the facts before the public? We fear there is too much truth in the startling extracts of suppressed evidence to which we have referred. Let us have more light. The bondholders will be nervous and the people will not be satisfied until we know the facts.

The Issue of the Day—Are we to be Governed by a Negro Slave of Power? From the N. Y. Herald. The unprofitable conflict between the President and Congress has at last brought before the American people one of the most extraordinary and momentous issues ever presented as a governmental measure in any country since the Goddess of Reason was set up in Paris in the place of the Christian religion. This issue is presented in the radical programme of Southern reconstruction, and it is simply this—shall the country be governed hereafter at Washington through a negro political balance of power? For seventy years with a lucid interval here and there, we were governed by an impious and insolent Southern oligarchy of three hundred thousand negro slaveholders. Finding, at length, that their balance of power had slipped through their fingers, those three hundred thousand slaveholders plunged the late so-called Confederate States headlong into a bloody rebellion, from which they emerged, after four years of tenacious and desperate fighting, utterly shorn of slavery and all its political advantages. This old Southern oligarchy has thus ceased to exist, and the places which know it shall know it no more forever. But here the question arises, is the great North prepared for another Southern balance of power, which it is proposed shall be given to five hundred thousand negro voters, just released from the moral darkness and degradations of Southern slavery?

This is the great issue of the day; and how are we to meet it? After General Grant, at the head of eleven hundred and fifty thousand Union soldiers in the field, had given the decisive blow to the Slaveholders' Rebellion at Appomattox Court House, the work of Southern reconstruction might have been satisfactorily accomplished within six months had our Federal authorities, President and Congress, been governed by purely patriotic considerations. But with the collapse of the Rebellion Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, through Abraham Lincoln's assassination, became President of the United States; and unfortunately, from the very first day of his promotion, Mr. Johnson proved himself unequal and fearfully incompetent to grasp the duties and the advantages of his position. Otherwise, his first act after taking his oath of office would have been a proclamation calling Congress together. This done, an agreement between President and Congress, with the meeting of the two Houses, upon a plan of Southern reconstruction and restoration, including a qualified negro suffrage, would have been easy and it would have been complete.

But, unaided with foolish notions of his own wisdom and capabilities, Mr. Johnson began by assuming the functions of the law-making power, and so with the first regular meeting of Congress after his promotion to the White House the curtain was lifted on the old conflict between King and Parliament revived, with all our modern improvements. So far in this conflict Mr. Johnson has been baffled and beaten from point to point, until his policy has been reduced to the issue between rigid and a liberal execution of the laws of Congress. This is not a "nothing more." He wants a liberal application of the

laws; and to this end his late Secretary of War has been suspended, and we have been given to understand that some other Cabinet changes and the removal of a great number of the military commanders in the South will probably follow, and before the lapse of many days. But what will this signify? At first we were inclined to the opinion that the radical programme might in this way be flanked and upset; but on looking a little deeper into the difficulty, we find that it can be reached only by the people through Congress. The difficulty really lies in the hands of the Southern negro Congress, the inevitable enemies of which are to negro supremacy in the Southern States concerned, and to a negro balance of power in our national affairs.

In this reconstruction programme the Republican party, as represented by Congress, has been faithless to its professions and its pledges, and it has betrayed the confidence and disappointed the just expectations of the loyal States. No such dangerous and desperate party experiment as this of Southern reconstruction on the basis of negro supremacy was ever demanded by the popular voice of the North, before or since the surrender of Lee. But unless these existing reconstruction laws of Congress are reached through Congress itself, we fear that the President cannot divert them from negro supremacy without bringing upon himself the fate of Stanton. What we want, then, is such a pressure from the people of the North upon Congress, in our coming fall elections, as will compel the two Houses to reconstruct their measures of reconstruction, so far, at least, as to give the Southern whites fair play, as equal to the blacks, in the important business of rebuilding the political and social State institutions of these ten excluded Southern States. Surely, at least upon this issue of the negro supremacy of negro minorities over white majorities in the South, the public pulse may be effectively touched in the North, and upon this question even the present radical Congress may, through our approaching fall elections.

Negro Government in the South.

From the N. Y. World. The fact that many even of the whites who would be permitted to do so, register, while the blacks all register and are all radicals, determines in advance the character of the reconstructed State Governments. They will be completely under the control of the negroes. Whether their officers are black or white will make little difference, since they will be answerable to black constituencies; but probably the greater portion of them will be black. That such governments will run into great abuses is certain as it is that they will be formed; and their abuses will inevitably lead to a great political reaction.

The natural disgust of the proscribed whites at upstart negro domination would prevent the success of such governments, even if they perpetrated no bad legislation. It is not in human nature that the white population of the South should patiently submit to be governed by their former slaves, even if the freedmen could govern well. Negro equality would be distasteful enough; but negro superiority will not be tolerated except by compulsion. The impossibility of the negroes governing with any degree of success, merely from the pride of race, or prejudice of race, which will cause their ascendancy to be defeated, but also from the relative situation of the two races in respect to the property of the South.

When the Government, that is, the taxing power, represents the poverty of the community, and not its property, there will be a constant tendency to rob property of its rights. As taxes will not be felt by the negroes who impose them, they will be voted liberally; and the property-holders will not be represented, they will have no power to call reckless and wasteful legislators to account. Heavy taxation and a full treasury leads naturally to squandering prodigality; and surely the negroes have had no training which will preserve them from the corruption into which white rulers so easily fall when beset by temptation and opportunity. It is probable, therefore, that the negro governments, being under none of the restraints exerted by taxing constituencies, will be among the most wasteful and corrupt that ever existed. This will not result from the fact that the rulers are negroes, but from the fact that they are men. No race of men could be trusted under similar circumstances. When the government which lays taxes is not elected by nor responsible to that part of the community which pays taxes, those who tax will be corrupt, and they who are taxed will be oppressed. It would not be otherwise if both belonged to the same race; and the evil will probably be aggravated by the insolent contempt of the negroes for those whom they lately served as slaves, but now govern as rulers.

As the negroes will have full power to rob any property, it is easy to foresee the protests under which their extortions will be practised. The predominant idea of negro legislation in the South will be, that the property of the South has been created by uncompensated negro labor, and belongs of right to those by whose sweat it was produced. The negroes will universally entertain this idea, and will urge it in justification of every attempt to perpetrate robbery under the name of taxation. The negroes will not only exercise all the powers and shirk all the burdens of government, but they will make extravagant expenditures for their schools, their churches, their hospitals, and for all kinds of charitable institutions, and they will moreover change the tenure of real estate so as to render it worthless to its white owners, and make it the easy prey of negro rapacity.

That things will take this course is as certain as it is that there is human nature in man. And equally certain it is, that this kind of oppression will provoke resistance and retaliation, and that nothing but military intimidation can prevent the outbreak of a bloody and exterminating war of races.

The Last Fantastic Trick.

From the N. Y. Independent. The political situation is interesting. Any conjuncture of affairs which revives the hope of the President's impeachment is welcome. The suspension of Mr. Stanton and the removal of General Sheridan are two contingencies which we have great hope will prove sufficient to incite an easy-going and amiable Congress to the stern duty of deposing the traitor of the White House.

The American people and their representatives in Congress sometimes do a great public act from the highest motives; but not often—certainly not always. All the great measures of liberty which have made illustrious our political history of the last few years were prompted more by time-serving expediency than by moral duty. The Rebellion was conquered not so much through the great virtue of the North as through the over-landishness of the South. The Federal cause needed to be goaded to victory by the plottings of Jefferson Davis; by the disaster of Bull Run; by the slaughter of Fort Pillow; and by the horrors of Andersonville. How wonderful is that con-

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LEGAL NOTICES.

REGISTERS NOTICE TO ALL CREDITORS, Legates, and other persons interested. Notice is hereby given that the following named persons did, on the 10th day of August, 1867, file with the Register for the Probate of Wills and Granting Letters of Administration and Trustees accounts whose names are undermentioned in the office of the Register for the Probate of Wills and Granting Letters of Administration and Trustees of the City and County of Philadelphia, and that same will be presented to the Orphan Court of said city and county for confirmation and allowance on the 15th day of August next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court Court House in said city. June 28, Joseph M. Fisher, Executor of ELIZABETH L. DEWEY, deceased. " 28, Charles S. Briggs and Thomas C. Lott, Executors of GEORGE E. LUTZ, deceased. " 28, George W. Stever and J. H. McCarty, and Trustees of ROBERT S. JOHNSON, deceased. " 28, Henry H. Shook and J. H. McCarty, Executors of HANNAH D. KAY, deceased. " 28, John S. Stevenson, Executor and Trustee of AUGUST HONEY, deceased. " 28, Joseph H. Shook and Henry Kramer, Executors of CATHARINE FULMER, deceased. " 28, Thomas Nelson and Constant Gallion, Executors of JOHN SCHREIBER, deceased. " 28, Francis H. Shook and Isaac H. Dietrich, Executors of JOHN SCHREIBER, deceased. " 28, Edward Warrington and J. H. Jones, Guardians of MARY LYNN, late MARY ECKEL, a minor. " 28, Joseph H. Shook and Henry Kramer, Executors of CATHARINE FULMER, deceased. " 28, William L. Boyer, Executor of WILLIAM BRYANT, deceased. " 28, Caroline E. Scherer, Administrator of EDWARD SCHREIBER, deceased. " 28, Anne G. Schreier, Administratrix of BRIDGET FEE, deceased. " 28, Sarah H. Atherton, Guardian of JAMES L. FISHBECK, a minor. " 28, Sarah H. Atherton, Guardian of MAUD FISHBECK, a minor. " 28, Samuel H. Shook, Guardian of WALTER ECKEL, a minor. " 28, J. H. Shook, Executor of ANN GARRETT, deceased. " 28, William H. Shook, Administrator of GARRICK M. LUTZ, deceased. " 28, Catherine S. Wenderly, Executrix of EDWARD SHOOTWELL, deceased. " 28, Edward Warrington and J. H. Jones, Executors of CATHARINE SHEPPARD, deceased. " 28, Thomas T. Mason and William K. Homplih, Executors of ALEXANDER H. JOURNAL, deceased. " 28, John H. Curtis, Administrator of ELIZABETH L. DEWEY, deceased. " 28, Robert T. Mason and J. H. Jones, Executors of JACOB JONES, deceased. " 28, C. H. Long, Executor of MARY L. WATSON, deceased. " 28, James D. Ralston, Administrator of JAMES L. WATSON, deceased. " 28, John H. Campbell, Executor of JOSEPH S. MEDARA, deceased. " 28, Rebecca Hancock, Executrix of WILLIAM BANCROFT, deceased. " 28, Arundine Fier, Administrator of ARUNDINE FIER, deceased. " 28, Joseph K. Fier, Administrator of CATHARINE FIER, deceased. " 28, Joseph N. Fier, Administrator of d. b. n. c. s. of WILLIAM F. DEWEY, deceased. " 28, Alexander H. Shook, Administrator of LYDIA O. JANNEY, deceased. " 28, John Clark, Jr., Administrator of WILLIAM CLARK, deceased. " 28, James Campbell et al., Executors and Trustees of EDWARD H. SHOOK, deceased. " 28, John Riehl et al., Executors in account (as Trustees for M. M. COOK, ELIZABETH SHOOK, and J. H. McCarty, deceased) of the will of WILLIAM RIEHL, deceased. " 28, George S. Shively, Administrator of d. b. n. c. s. of JOHN S. STEVENSON, deceased. " 28, George S. Shively, Administrator of d. b. n. c. s. of WILLIAM SCHIVELY, deceased. " 28, George S. Shively, Administrator of JOHN SCHIVELY, under the will of WILLIAM JOHN, and ANN SCHIVELY, deceased. " 28, George S. Shively, Administrator of J. J. VAN NUNN, deceased. " 28, Sarah O. Shively, Administrator of SAMUEL H. CRAWFORD, deceased. " 28, Edward E. Warner, Administrator of d. b. n. c. s. of JOHN S. STEVENSON, deceased. " 28, Thomas Searlock, Executor of HARRIET FOLLARD, deceased. " 28, Jacob G. Gieseler, Executor of WILLIAM and JACOB RITTENHOUSE, deceased. " 28, Elizabeth Carver and Stephen Parsons, Administrators of JOHN S. STEVENSON, deceased. " 28, Robert Fowler, et al., Executors of JOHN V. COVINGTON, deceased. " 28, Gideon and Neaman Keyser, Executors of SAMUEL KEYSER, deceased. " 28, David H. Keyser, Administrator of JOHN MCNAIR, deceased. " 28, Thomas H. Powers, Guardian of CAROLINE FARR, deceased. " 28, William G. Smith, Guardian of ANNA H. BROWN, and JOHN BROWN, late minors. " 28, Stillwell S. Shippey, Executor of WILLIAM WATSON, deceased. " 28, Joseph B. Smith, Executor of REBECCA ANDREWS, deceased. " 28, Edmund Maxwell, Executor of HUGO SMITH, deceased. " 28, A. E. and Henry F. Borie, Trustees of ELIZABETH DEWEY, deceased. " 28, Frederick and Charlotte A. Brown, Executors of FREDERICK BROWN, deceased. " 28, Deborah A. Brown, Administratrix of ELI ROLDAN, deceased. " 28, FREDERICK M. ADAMS, Register.

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F. HOFFMANN, JR. NO. 925 ARCH STREET. FURNISHING GOODS, (L. & G. Hoffman, formerly W. W. Knight.) FINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS. HOSIERY AND GLOVES. MILK, LAMBS' WOOL AND MERINO UNDERCLOTHING. J. W. SCOTT & CO., SHIRT MANUFACTURERS, AND DEALERS IN FURNISHING GOODS. NO. 814 CHESTNUT STREET. FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL," PHILADELPHIA. PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY. PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice. All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety. WINCHESTER & CO., 111 No. 706 CHESTNUT ST. HOOP SKIRTS. 628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628 PRICES REDUCED!! It affords me much pleasure to announce to our numerous patrons and the public, that in consequence of a slight decline in Hoop Skirt material together with our increased facilities for manufacturing and a strict adherence to BUYING and SELLING FOR CASH, we are enabled to offer all our PATENT IMPROVED HOOP SKIRTS at REDUCED PRICES. And our skirts will always be guaranteed to be made of every respect more desirable and really cheaper than any single or double Hoop Skirt in the market, while our assortment is unequalled. Also, constantly receiving from New York and the Eastern States full lines of low priced skirts, at very low prices, among which is a lot of FINE SKIRTS of the following rates:—15 Springs, \$50; 20 Springs, \$60; 25 Springs, \$70; 30 Springs, \$80; 35 Springs, \$90; 40 Springs, \$100; 45 Springs, \$110; 50 Springs, \$120. Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. Whole and retail, at the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Emporium, No. 628 ARCH Street, below Seventh. \$1000 W. W. WILKINS.

SALE OF RAILROAD PROPERTY AND FRANCHISES.

Notice hereby given that by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, we will expose to sale at Public Auction, AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the City of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, on the 15TH DAY OF OCTOBER, A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day all and singular the RAILROADS AND RAILWAYS, CANALS, TURNPIKES, BRIDGES, SWITCHES, AND OTHER TRON, BRIDGES, WAYS AND RIGHTS OF WAY, FERRIS, WHARVES, ERICTIONS, PRICES, INTERESTS, AND ALL AND EVERY OTHER PROPERTY, REAL, PERSONAL, AND MIXED, OF BELONGING OR PERTAINING TO THE PENNSYLVANIA AND PITTSBURGH RAILWAY COMPANY, and all the separate rights, franchises, and privileges of, or belonging to the said Company, by indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of May, A. D. 1856, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Venango County, at the City of Erie, Pa., in the County of Erie, State of Pennsylvania, and also the said Company, by indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of June, A. D. 1856, granted and conveyed to the said Company, by John S. Sauerz, and others, to secure certain bonds thereon, and also the said Company, by indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of July, A. D. 1856, granted and conveyed to the said Company, by John S. Sauerz, and others, to secure certain bonds thereon, and also the said Company, by indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of August, A. D. 1856, granted and conveyed to the said Company, by John S. Sauerz, and others, to secure certain bonds thereon, and also the said Company, by indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of September, A. D. 1856, granted and conveyed to the said Company, by John S. Sauerz, and others, to secure certain bonds thereon, and also the said Company, by indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of October, A. D. 1856, granted and conveyed to the said Company, by John S. Sauerz, and others, to secure certain bonds thereon, and also the said Company, by indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of November, A. D. 1856, granted and conveyed to the said Company, by John S. Sauerz, and others, to secure certain bonds thereon, and also the said Company, by indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of December, A. D. 1856, granted and conveyed to the said Company, by John S. Sauerz, and others, to secure certain bonds thereon, and also the said Company, by indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of January, A. D. 1857, granted and conveyed to the said Company, by John S. Sauerz, and others, to secure certain bonds thereon, and also the said Company, by indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of February, A. D. 1857, granted and conveyed to the said Company, by John S. Sauerz, and others, to secure certain bonds thereon, and also the said Company, by indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of March, A. D. 1857, granted and conveyed to the said Company, by John S. Sauerz, and others, to secure certain bonds thereon, and also the said Company, by indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of April, A. D. 1857, granted and conveyed to the said Company, by John S. Sauerz, and others, to secure certain bonds thereon, and also the said Company, by indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of May, A. D. 1857, granted and conveyed to the said Company, by John S. Sauerz, and others, to secure certain bonds thereon, and also the said Company, by indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of June, A. D. 1857, granted and conveyed to the said Company, by John S. Sauerz, and others, to secure certain bonds thereon, and also the said Company, by indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of July, A. D. 1857, granted and conveyed to the said Company, by John S. Sauerz, and others, to secure certain bonds thereon, and also the said Company, by indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of August, A. D. 1857, granted and conveyed to the said Company, by John S. Sauerz, and others, to secure certain bonds thereon, and also the said Company, by indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of September, A. D. 1857, granted and conveyed to the said Company, by John S. Sauerz, and others, to secure certain bonds thereon, and also the said Company, by indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of October, A. D. 1857, granted and conveyed to the said Company, by John S. Sauerz, and others, to secure certain bonds thereon, and also the said Company, by indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of November, A. D. 1857, granted and conveyed to the said Company, by John S. Sauerz, and others, to secure certain bonds thereon, and also the said Company, by indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of December, A. D. 1857, granted and conveyed to the said Company, by John S. Sauerz, and others, to secure certain bonds thereon, and also the said Company, by indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of January, A. D. 1858, granted and conveyed to the said Company, by John S. Sauerz, and others, to secure certain bonds thereon, and also the said Company, by indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of February, A. D. 1858, granted and conveyed to the said Company, by John S. Sauerz, and others, to secure certain bonds thereon, and also the said Company, by indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of March, A. D. 1858, granted and conveyed to the said Company, by John S. Sauerz, and others, to secure certain bonds thereon, and also the said Company, by indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of April, A. D. 1858, granted and conveyed to the said Company, by John S. Sauerz, and others, to secure certain bonds thereon, and also the said Company, by indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of May, A. D. 1858, granted and conveyed to the said Company, by John S. Sauerz, and others, to secure certain bonds thereon, and also the said Company, by indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of June, A. D. 1858, granted and conveyed to the said Company, by John S. Sauerz, and others, to secure certain bonds thereon, and also the said Company, by indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of July, A. D. 1858, granted and conveyed to the said Company, by John S. Sauerz, and others, to secure certain bonds thereon, and also the said Company, by indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of August, A. D. 1858, granted and conveyed to the said Company, by John S. Sauerz, and others, to secure certain bonds thereon, and also the said Company, by indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of September, A. D. 1858, granted and conveyed to the said Company, by John S. Sauerz, and others, to secure certain bonds thereon, and also the said Company, by indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of October, A. D. 1858, granted and conveyed to the said Company, by John S. Sauerz, and others, to secure certain bonds thereon, and also the said Company, by indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of November, A. D. 1858, granted and conveyed to the said Company, by John S. Sauerz, and others, to secure certain bonds thereon, and also the said Company, by indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of December, A. D. 1858, granted and conveyed to the said Company, by John S. Sauerz, and others, to secure certain bonds thereon, and also the said Company, by indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of January, A. D. 1859, granted and conveyed to the said Company, by John S. Sauerz, and others, to secure certain bonds thereon, and also the said Company, by indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of February, A. D. 1859, granted and conveyed to the said Company, by John S. Sauerz, and others, to secure certain bonds thereon, and also the said Company, by indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of March, A. D. 1859, granted and conveyed to the said Company, by John S. Sauerz, and others, to secure certain bonds thereon, and also the said Company, by indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of April, A. D. 1859, granted and conveyed to the said Company, by John S. Sauerz, and others, to secure certain bonds thereon, and also the said Company, by indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of May, A. D. 1859, granted and conveyed to the said Company, by John S. Sauerz, and others, to secure certain bonds thereon, and also the said Company, by indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of June, A. D. 1859, granted and conveyed to the said Company, by John S. Sauerz, and others, to secure certain bonds thereon, and also the said Company, by indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of July, A. D. 1859, granted and conveyed to the said Company, by John S. Sauerz, and others, to secure certain bonds thereon, and also the said Company, by indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of August, A. D. 1859, granted and conveyed to the said Company, by John S. Sauerz, and others, to secure certain bonds thereon, and also the said Company, by indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of September, A. D. 1859, granted and conveyed to the said Company, by John S. Sauerz, and others, to secure certain bonds thereon, and also the said Company, by indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of October, A. D. 1859, granted and conveyed to the said Company, by John S. Sauerz, and others, to secure certain bonds thereon, and also the said Company, by indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of November, A. D. 1859, granted and conveyed to the said Company, by John S. Sauerz, and others, to secure certain bonds thereon, and also the said Company, by indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of December, A. D. 1859, granted and conveyed to the said Company, by John S. Sauerz, and others, to secure certain bonds thereon, and also the said Company, by indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of January, A. D. 1860, granted and conveyed to the said Company, by John S. Sauerz, and others, to secure certain bonds thereon, and also the said Company, by indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of February, A. D. 1860, granted and conveyed to the said Company, by John S. Sauerz, and others, to secure certain bonds thereon, and also the said Company, by indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of March, A