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MDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JCURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVERING TRIBGRAPH.

Our Native Chinese-The Party of Prehibition. From the Times.

The violent effort of the Tribune to identify the Union party with a high protective party will not succeed; but its endeavors, as well as the words of Mr. Stevens in a recent debate, in which free trade and Rebellion were apparently regarded as growths of the same soil, give a color to some of the worst accusations of our European enemies, that our struggle was in the interest of protection, rather than of nationality or liberty. The great Union party included within its wings persons of all probable shades of opinion on the tariff question. Free traders, revenue tariff men, protectionists, and exclusionists. A convention of the party never ventured to enusciate any principles on the ques-tion of low or high protection; and for the Tribune now to raise the cry of "lalse lights" and "treason to party" because a large and influential body of Unionists are opposed to a tariff ("free trade tariff," according to Mr. Stevens) raising duties from one hundred to two hundred per cent, is simply the old partisan trick, lamiliar to the readers of that journal, of ubstituting abuse for argument.

We regret that any party or personal feelings are allowed to enter into a discussion of a pure question of finance and economy. The position of the American people is simply this:—They are recovering from the vastly destructive effects of a ferrible though necessary war, They are suffering under a loss and scarcity of lator and a redundancy of currency. All ex-penses of living have risen in a fearful measure: and the problem is to turn the capital and labor of the country to that which will waste the least and bring in the highest return, in order to meet our financial difficulties and bring down prices. As all agree, the most profitable and natural branch of this country is agriculture. Thus far, the effort of the bigoted protectionists, since and during the war, has been to divert capital and labor from this to less proutable pursuits, Manufactures, already sufficiently protected, have been bolstered with bounties, until in some branches their profits have ranged from 50 to 300 per cent.

As a consequence, every farmer has paid a great additional price for the manufactures pur-chased by him, for his clothing, bedding, Implements, machines, household furniture, and building materials; but worse than this, in many cases the capital, though diverted by large bounties to these branches, has not been a per-manently profitable investment for the nation, so that though the individuals are richer by the taxes paid in their favor by consumers, the whole people are poorer. Prices remain high for the farmer, because manufacturers receive excessive duties to aid them in that which is not With our vast agricultural wealth we ought to be exporting grain and brea istuffs and dairy products to many countries of Earope. We cannot do it, and the great reason is the expense of freight from the central West to the scaboard. This expense is immensely height-ened by the tariff. Mr. Raymond gives a striking instance of the truth of this in his remarks on the duty on iron, in the House session of the 3d

"The New York Central and Eric Railroads, he says, empleyed together five times more capital than all the rolling-mills in the United States, disbursing ten times as much money to work them and supporting ten times as many people. Those two roads renewed usually one-fifth of their track every year, requiring, each of them, 20,000 tons of railroad frou. At the present rate of duty the duty on that was \$772,000; at the increased rate proposed it would be \$975,000—that is to say, those two roads would pay about two millions of dollars by way of protection. They had paid last year one million each as internal tax. There must be an end to that—they could not stand such a pressure. These were only two railroad companies. All the railroad companies of the United States had paid last year little less than six millions for internal tax, and now it was proposed to put upon them five or six millions more in the shape of

Who does not see that this increase \$5,000,000 in expenses for the railroads of the United States must come out of the freight, and that for every cent added to the cost of iron the farmer must pay in diminished price on his pro-

The increased expense of iron and steel is so great, and the high protection has made all material and machinery so costly, and has in-creased the waste and carelessness so much in our machine manufacture (as is the well known result of bounties), that it is notorious that foreigners, from South America, for in stance, no longer order their machines here as they did, going to England, where they are cheaper; and it is equally well known that the vast commerce in iron screws between America and Europe, and other countries, has been taken rom our nands, because we cannot make screw teamers as cheaply as the English. And this mainly from the bad influence of over protection, for the rate of wages in machine tactories is not so vastly different in the two countries.

Some of our manufacturers, perhaps a large proportion, can now stand on their own legs without Government help or bounty. Those which have been "protected" so many years, and for whose protection every man, woman and child in the United States has been paying a heavy tax, and which are now as weak as ever, had better be left to go down, and the money and hands employed in them be turned to more remunerative branches. To add now a duty of one hundred or two hundred per cent. to keep up these sickly branches of manufacture is the

The position of reasonable men on this subject who seek the financial good of all sections is precisely that of the able Commissioners on In ternal Revenue, is confirmed by the long experience of foreign countries in the matter of taxation; that is, to arrange the tariff with reference solely to gaining the greatest revenue and to lay the great proportion of the duties on a lew articles of luxury. The Tribune derides this, but the experience of Great Britain in the immense results from taxing spirits, tobacco, and a few other articles is fair proof of its

It happens, fortunately, that most of our imports are articles of luxury; they ought to yield a large portion of the public revenue. Then, without improper interference from Govern-ment, the capital and labor of the country will turn to what pays best, and the whole people feel the good effect in higher profits and lower prices.

To the Death.

From the Tribune.

The difficulty which dead persons of colori. e., persons of no color, according to our Ame rican misuse of the word-experience in getting buried in Flushing, would seem to admit of no compromise. In one regard it is certainly a matter for the Metropolitan Board of Health-Dead persons of color must, like dead persons of no color and of every color, be buried some where or burned. We should think that Trustee James Strong, at least, would understand that; but what's in a name? However, we do not mean specially to discuss the subject at this

time. Our topic in hand is more general. There are clearly but two ways for our society to pursue respecting "persons of African descent." Imprimis, we may exterminate them. Now, if this is to be done, we insist that it should not be done in a foolish, reluctant, fiddle-tad ite, retail sort of way, as we managed, to our great historical opprobrium, with the Indians. This killing off a race by inches is altogether too worsh like an England mode of execution. much like an Eastern mode of execution. The culgarit is whittied to death. Every morning the executioner comes and slices off an inch of the victim's flesh. In comparison with this, etrangulation, decapitation, garroting, combustion,

and even wheel-breaking, seem to be femininely mild methods of taking off. If "persons of color" in this country, in life or in death, cannot be permitted the vulgar privileges of humanity, our voice is for a general and speedy massacre of the whole tribe. Hulf-way measures never adjusted any botheration since the creation of the world.

Even King Pharaoh made a ludicrous mess of it in trying to be rid of the Hebrews when he said to the midwives:—"Every son that is born ye shall cast into the river, and every daughter ye shall save alive." He should have killed the whole obnoxious crowd—men, women, and children; if he had done so, he might not have come to moist grief, with his fine chariots and fast horses, in the Bed Sea. The children of Israel, when upon short commons in the desert, asked Moses if there "were no graves in Egypt" that he had led them to perish in the desert. There are "no graves," it seems, in Flushing, but even the fastidious cemetery controllers might not object to finding a sort of pits, with quick lime, for the remains of all the teology? nonlighten it it realist and the server and the serve pits, with quick lime, for the remains of all the "colored" population, if it could be got rid of at once. They would do as much as that for the four-footed victims of pleuro-pneumonia. They see that we are quite willing to be tenderly ac-

mmodating to their prejudices. We hope no soft-hearted reader thinks that we are cruel. We love murder no better than the next man. To the best of our recollection we have never killed anybody, i. e., physically, though we are conscious of having morally alaughtered a vast number of solemn fools. What we insist on is the commonest kind of benevolence. If we were "a person of color," living in this United States, and found the schools which we helped to support closed against our children, the sanctuary gates shut in our taces, the public vehicles denied us, the places of amusement refusing us entrauce, we are not sure whether we should commit suit run away, or light it out to the bitter end in the home of our fathers. It would be cowardly to abscond, but it would be a daily torture to stay. On the whole, we think that we should ask to be excused by act of Assembly, with permission to

select our own method to exit.

But in the second place, we will suppose our own method to be squeamishly rejected. Well, then, we will insist that if we thus shrink from a disagreeable duty, and, as it were, force hie upon the "colored" classes, we have no right to make that life intolerable. Either let them go to the promised land, or take off their burdens, if not for their sake, at least for our own; because the presence of a pauperized, op-pressed, and permanently degraded class in this is a standing retutation of our most cherished political theories, and will always be a suggestion to enterprising usurpers to get feet upon the whitest of necks. graded class is always an assertion that demo-eracy is impossible. It is the black who suffers to-day-it will be the white who will suffer to

The men, if we may say so, who hate the negroes hardest—so hard that we believe they would not even drink rum with them-these are the men, white as they would be if they would take a yearly bath, who will first be enslaved. Riches will get the better of them. Learning will get the better of them. Unprincipled sagacity will get the better of them. They will be kept poor, laboring for others, living for others, drawing water and hewing wood for others. When every white man claims a right divine to oppress every black man, then white man No. I will be claiming a right divine to oppress white man No. 2. Wall street will then get a grip upon the throat of Five Points, and we be to the Five

It isn't our fault if we are forced so often to repeat here these alphabetical truths. Would to God that we had no occasion! Coarse-minded and generally bemuddled men charge us with writing in the negro interest. We deny it. We assert, and the whole course of the Tribune sus tails us in asserting, that we have no more to say for oppressed blacks than for oppressed whites. We are simply for carrying out to the letter the chief doctrine of the Declaration of In-dependence, or for flinging that respectable document overboard altogether. Our radicalism is that of Thomas Jefferson, and they will hiccough to you in the grog-shops that Thomas Jefferson was a very good man. We are for a democracy that means something, and until we get it, we shall be forced to indulge, tiresome as they may be, in a good many repetitions of our demand.

The Case of ex-Postmaster Fowler.

From the Herald. The action of the Government authorities in entering a nolle prosequi in the indictment against Isaac V. Fowler, for embezzlement of the public tunds white Postmaster of New York some years ago, has naturally excited no little comment among all classes. With many, perhaps, the result of this long latent prosecution finds favor upon the grounds urged by the District Attorney in presenting the case, that the New York public were magnanimous and forgiving. The argument may weigh with others, that Fowler did not enjoy the truits of the defalcation himself, and that he was not only urged to the com mission of the their by his political friends, but that the money was appropriated to the uses of a political party, with the knowledge if not the actual sanction of the Postmaster-General's Department at Washington. To our mind these facts, if they be true, are an aggravation of the offense, and we are disposed to regard the matter of the defalcation and the condoning of the offense by the Government authorities as a great moral wrong, a dangerous precedent, and a proceeding wholly unworthy of a great, free republican Government like ours. It presents itself to us as an moentive to crime on the part of public officials What right has the Government or the political party it represents to authorize the stealing of the public funds for party purposes—admitting that these were the circumstances under which this detalcation arose—and not the personal extravagances of the individual officeholder? For Fowler, personally, we have no ill will. If he was used as a tool by politicians we regret his weakness, but we protest against the principle introduced into our system of dispensing law and justice as developed in this case. The poor man wno steals the price of a loaf to keep his children, it may be, from starvation, finds no tayor. The State Prison is his doom, but people will argue that a man who happens to be a poli-tician can go scot tree for a more heinous offense;

in fact, that politics, when used in behalf of the ruling powers, legalize felony.

It is against the bad moral effect of such a course on the part of the Government that we protest. The case of Fowler is but a single filustration. This course may be and probably has been pursued in many other cases. We have seen young men led astray, in commercial life, into the commission of crimes against the community consigned to Sing Sing for a term of years, which they will probably serve out, while tellows who have some strong political affiliations and political friends are pardoned after a few weeks incarceration. The effect of such proceedings is more demoralizing than can be easily unagined. It is a temptation to commit crime of which many avail themseives, and which has an evil influence upon the entire community.

It Fowler had any of the instincts of an honest man, he would rather feel relief in his unob-served exite, conscious of the wrong he has done, than seek to return to the scenes of public life of which he once made so conspicuous a feature. No doubt he will be received here on his return with the same edat that the rougher elea ents of New York society accorded to Bill Poole on his decease. The sachems of Tammany and the braves of all the Democrane strongholds will receive him with a cordul embrace; but we should suppose that the ex-Postmaster would prefer the ret rement which it appears he has

been enjoying in ease and comfort abroad for some years cost to the unenviable notoriety which awaits him here.

The story of this defalcation has been dead for many years. The public had forgotten it, and the name of the official defaulter had been blotted almost out of nemory by the frequent cases of a similar character that have since occurred. But the whole tale is revived by the late judicial action, and we are reminded the reby of the diagraceful fact that for the past five years or more men of influence in the political world,

men even in judicial station, have been exercising their power to procure pardon for a man who, whatever the extenuating circumstances who, whatever the extenuating circumstances may be, was at best a plunderer of the public treasury, of money obtained from the hardworking and heavily-taxed people. We are compelled, in the performance of our duty as conservators of public morality and public justice, to condemn the encouragement offered to crime in official station which the law officers of the Government have thought proper to extend in this case. It is a dangerous example to set in the very weakest point of our governmental

Common-Sense.

From the Tribune. The anti-Bread-and-Butter press of Richmond labor under the delusion that "the Badicals of the North" are unduly exercised because a number of leading starvationists are boldly in favor of conducting the impoverished South on the plan of excluding Northern capital and labor. Not at all; for we understand, without experiment, how foolish it is to keep on "shooting at the crisis," and how hard it is to oppose a locomotive. "We want," says one of these lunatics, "population and capital, but not radical population and capital." Sensible people do not need to be informed that the South wants just what to be informed that the South wants just what it can get, and has no real business or interest to inquire whether its laborer is radical or con-servative, Methodist or Episcoparian, so long as its lands are tilled and its railroads built and ept running

A plan to keep out radical capital, and take in conservative and foreign immigration, would scarcely commend itself to any Southern proprietor who wants to borrow money to pay withal; for it is a remarkable commentary on the antilocomotionists that nearly all the Northern capital at present in the South has been begged borrowed, or invited from the North, which is unwilling neither to lend or to give while it finds itself weicome. It is a law of our conti-nental commerce and civilization that the emigration which comes through Northern channels follows Northern capital, as a matter of course, whether it lead northeast, northwest, or south. We cannot teach the Richmond Philistines this fact, though it be as old as the nills; but it is nevertheless true that immigration follows its introducers, and will go where there is the most thrift and industry, and stay there until Northern and Western enterprise is invited to lead it elsewhere, whether it be to the Northwestern States and Territories, where agriculture and building promise familiar tasks, or to the South, which is a stranger country altogether. We doubt it it has ever occurred to the blockheads who advocated exclusion, that emigration must so South through the North, and that a new class of white men will not go to work where Northerners and negroes are badly treated, The real laws of labor are pretty sound morals. Every Southerner is justified in making as good a bargain as he can, whether he sell his land to radical or conservative. So we are disposed to believe that the people of the South will per-force disregard those village Quixotes who run at full tilt against Northern factory-wheels, and chivalrously misfeature themselves in order to spite their own and other people's counte-

General Martindale as an Orator. From the World.

The American people, like other great people, have always given their admiration as freely to brilliant orators as to renowned leaders of armies. As among the ancients the speeches of Demosthenes kindled as many hearts as the victories of Alexander, and the splendid conflagration of Tuliy's eloquence blazed as brightly as the fame of Casar's exploits; and as, in modern French history, Mirabeau was not eclipsed by Napoleon, so, among the American people the fame of Patrick Henry, "the forestborn Demosthenes," is scarcely less cherished than that of Washington, the leader of our Revolutionary armies; and at a later period, Clay, on whose lips listening Scuates hung with rapture, divided the homage of his generation with Jackson, the illustrious hero of New Orleans. It is the rare felicity of the times in which we live, to see both of these dazzling characters united in one—to contemplate a hero who "speaks with the same spirit with which he tought." It was reserved for the Fourth-of-July celebration at Albany to disclose this marvel, in the person of John H. Martindale, late Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and now Attorney-General of New York. His merits in both these characters were set forth in one of the toasts at the Albany dinner, in a strain of eloquence inferior only to his own. We quote:—

"The third regular toast was-'The Orator of the Day. As brilliant in eloquence as he was dashing in the field. He has stormed the citadels of our hears, carried them at the first assault, planted the genial tanner of the god of eloquence over us, and we have only to surrender at discretion." General Martin dale responded in a very happy speech. He retorted to Mr. Treman's stricture in a very happy nanner, and indulged in many flashes of wit and

The author of this toast is probably a near relative of Mrs. Amelia Gushington, one of whose letters tately appeared in Punch. tasteful churion has more than the merit of eloquence; stripped of the showy plumage with which it is decorated, it has the greater merit of truth. Its sense, expressed in plainer lan-guage, is that General Martindale is as great as an orator as he was as a soldier—which, we take it, is a proposition it would require a hardy

reasoner to retute! We cannot tind it in our hearts to suffer so splendid a light as this General Martindale to be longer hid under a bushel; so we hasten to place him upon a candlestick where he may shine upon all our countrymen. In giving specimens of General Martindale's oration, we are happily relieved from the trouble of estimating its matter. It our friendly criticism were confined to this, it would be after the model of the celebrated chapter in the book of a savant on Iceland;— "CHAPTER XVIII.—SNAKES.—There are no snakes in Iceland;"-which was the whole chapter. We do not remark the absence of matter in General Martindale's speech to disparage its cloquence; very much the contrary. One of the characters in Moliere's Amphytrion says that the truly great cook is he who can set out a sumptuous dinner without incurring any expense at the butcher's. So your truly great orator, like General Martindale, is one who can make a gorgeous display of splendid words. can make a gorgeous display of splendid words without any expense of knowledge orthought. And besides, this makes the parallel in the toast so perfect between General Martindale's oratory and his military tame. Elequence s ch eloquence, at least, as his—is a dram which gives forth more sound in proportion to the vacuum within; it is a balloon, which mounts to a greater height in proportion to the tenuity of the gas which swells out its sides. This being the character of General Martindale's doquence, we are able to present some very uncommon samples of soaring lottness. We have but a slender acquaintance with the physiology of buth; but, as far as we can judge General Martinoale is probably right in regarding the birth he here describes as quite unusual:—

"How shall I address you in terms and thoughts fitting to such an audience and such a ime? How shall I suitably assist to commemorate a birthday like this? A birthday! Was ever nation born into fail life by one grand declaration, leaping up to such an altitude as ours?"

we do not know that we quite understand the application of the phrase "alive and kicking;" but we suppose it may describe accurately enough the condition of a new burn baby. But when General Martindale makes his leap up to such an automshing "allitude," he gives a striking proof of the rising tendencies of his eloquence. We may well ask, in his own magnificent language, "When, ever before, in the track of the centuries, or in human experience, has such a spectacle been witnessed?" The word "altitude," like some other very tall terms, is a great favorite with General Martindale, in the high regions to which his seronautic dale, in the high regions to which his aronautic sloquence so irrepressibly soars. For instance:-"Ambition can find no altitude loftler than the ele-vation to which humanity has exalted the Aposties who went torth preaching."

"That divine philosophy which the angels pro-claimed in Bethiehem of Judea will be carried to the highest altitude of excellence, and will demonstrate that it contains the elements of millennial joys and giory.
"Sooner or later, we shall reach the pinnacle of that

As a critic said of Milton, "he could not be always in other worlds," so General Martindale cannot always stay at aerial heights. He must sometimes descend to the earth; but under the tread of his eloquent step, the earth, though solid, is not vulgar. His architecture is as surprising as his physiology; as for example :-

"Sooner or later the Government itself will crumb'e, if that *reat foundation rock on which the dome of the temple rests shall be broken and removed."

This "dome" resting on the "great foundation rock" surpasses the description given by the delectable Diedrich Knickerbocker, of the renowned Wouter Von Twiller, or "Walter the Doubter," the first of the old Dutch Governors of this goodle site. Dame, Nature sees the of this goodly city. Dame Nature, says the veracious historian, had given to that redoubt able personage a head of enormous size; exceeded her skill to construct a neck sufficient to support it; so she stuck it squat down upon his fat shoulders, not exactly like General Martindale's dome resting on his deep foundation rock, for he rests the magnificent head of his architectural wonder, not immediately on its shoulders without any neck, but upon its heels without any intervening body. Having men-cioned the sedate, truth-loving historian of New Amsterdam, we are led, in the way of further illustration, to refer to a profound remark of his, in another part of his book, on the character of Dame Nature, who, with the capricious temper of her sex, has so often acted in disregard of the theories invented for her conduct by profound philosophers. History seems to have treated General Martindale in the same capricious, dis respectful manner in which Dame Nature has treated so many great philosophers. General Martindale says in his oration:—

"The first Napoleon expressed the principle of the Imperial Government in the terse but emphatic declaration, I am the State."

The famous saying, "L'etat, c'est moi," is nearly two centuries older than the "first Napoleon," to whom General Martindale attributes it. did not suppose a single human being who had ever seen the phrase, could be so ignorant as not to know that its author was Louis XIV. The new convert who began his first exhorts tion in the prayer-meeting by speaking of "the Apostle Job," did not make a more laughable blunder.

The little bouquet which we have culled from General Martindale's wilderness of flowers, must suffice for to-day. Even if there were no dan-ger that they would quickly wilt when detached from "the stem where they grew," there is some danger that their concentrated tragrance might be a little too strong for this sultry weather. Altogether his military laurels and his oratorical flowers make a very pretty chaplet; for neither may be very tasteful in itself, they are very suitable to each other. But we canno quite make up our minds whether the author of the before-quoted toast is a weakling or a satirist. If not the latter, he has very happily hit the mark at which he did not aim

Military Critics and Strategical Bohemians. From the Daily News.

It is a matter of some interest, just now, to observe how promptly the Bohemians and military critics of the metropolitan press are stepping up to the work of instructing Europe in the proper method of conducting the war recently commenced on that continent. No sooner does the European steamer bring the tidings of an undoubted commencement of tilities, than the military critics and strategical Bohemians, having nothing else to do, present themselves like noisy mountebanks at a village fair, and bellow out their suggestions and advice, declaring the immense superiority of the military science on this side of the water over that which obtains on the other, and making it clear to the commonest understanding that the have not the faintest idea of what they are writing about. The close of our own little squabble threw an

mmense number of these tacticians on paper out of employment. For the while Othelio's occupation was truly gone. Four years of incredible hardships on their part, passed in the rear of armies on the advance and in their front on the retreat, and devoted to fabricating reputations for their favorite generals, and to writing of victories that were never won, gave them a sufficient smettering of terms connected with the art of war, and acquired from a careful perusal of field orders, and by hanging around the rear of tents and listening to the soldiers' conversations, to enable them, with the facts in hand, to write up, a sufficiently lucid account of marches, battles, and sieges to enable their crudities to pass, among the unthinking, for good, sound, practical views of the military situations. In a condition of affairs in which nobody, from the General of Division to his hostler, was well up r the theories of Vauban, Totleben, or any of the celebrated European masters of strategy and the systems of offense and defense, the military Bonemian, with his pencil and note book, became no mean exponent of the mys teries of tactics and the protound and complicated manœuvres of a well-handled army in buttle. The natural audacity of the race, too, carried them out bravely where more sensible men would have hesitated; and, as in the king dom where dwell the blind, the one-eyed man is king, so did it occur that our Bohemians, in their condition of one eyedism, and surrounded by the sightless, came out of the war in fine feather, and with the satisfaction of having "written up" humbugs into the position o heroes, and of having dignified a prossion mediocrity, or worse, into a splendid exhibition

of genius. Now, whilst it was pardonable that, in our war, the strategical Bohemians should have fel their powers and exulted in them, it is drawing too largely on human forbearance to witness tuelr attempts to instruct the soldiers of Europe in their duties. To suppose that any facts in our war-great as it undoubtedly was in the sacrifice of human life—could present themselves as something new to those who conduct the nilitary movements of the armies of the Old World, is to suppose an absuraity. Were the Bohemians to reflect—if they ever do reflect that the military system in this country is almost altogether fashioned after European models, and that the best rules of the science of war have been the product of the brains of foreign strategists and commanders, they would see clearly that whatever was practised in our campaigns, and which is not revealed in the European style of conducting military affairs owed its existence to the fact that circumstances were favorable to its development in the Ameri

can conflict, and, perhaps, would not permit of its exercise in continental warfare. This, however, is just what the military critics and strategical Bohemians refuse to see. Now, we would like to make a plain suggestion to those ambitious exponents of the science of war. Let them avoid the columns of the newspapers when they are about to "reconstruct" the map of Europe, or when they are attempting map of Europe, or when they are attempting to decide, before the French Emperor is out of his quandary, upon the future attitude of France in the present unhappy quarrel in Germany, and let them seek a publisher of brochures. When they have done that let them strike a bargain with their publisher to print so many thousands of copies of their 'views, pay for the same out of their pockets, and dis ribute them gratuitously among the That will be a cheap way, as far as the oubtic are conceined, of acquiring reading matter, even though it be of a fishy nature; and, aithough the European question, in their hands, would become as complicated and unin telligible as the Schleswig-Holstein muddle now inquiring mind could always be put on the right track by perusing the facts as they appear in the reliable papers.

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pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOR
ON DELETERISTS substances, It is an unusually pur Philadelphia.

pleased to state that it is entered in the san unusual of the property of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,

Analytical Chemis

Analytical Chemis

Boston, March 7, 1859

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of Chiksnut Ghove Whisky, which provests be free from the heavy Fusil Olis, and perfectly pure an unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derive from the grain used in manufacturing it.

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