THE DELLY EVENING THIEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, THE PRINTED I

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BDITORIAL OFINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS DFOS CUBREST TOPICS-COMPILED EVERY DAT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The President's Friends. From the N. Y. Tribune.

We were constrained, in considering the President's late extraordinary Message to Congress, to object to its flagrant defiance of recorded, undeniable truth. The World seems to take issue with our averments and specifications under this head. Let us see how suc-

I. The President, addressing Congress with regard to certain acts of Congress, says: -"It is manifestly and avowedly the object o

these laws to confer upon the negroes the privi-lege of voting, and to disfranchise such number of white citizens as will give the former a slear majority at all elections in the Southern States."

-To this charge we opposed the officially established facts that, in a majority of those States, there is a clear majority of white voters already registered under these acts. And we further urged that the States wherein the white preponderance is most decided, have given the largest majorities for Reconstruction under the acts of Congress, while those which have a majority of black voters have either failed to ratify that plan, or have ratified it by very meagre majorities. The World responds to this as follows:-

"The part of this statement meant to be denied is not so much the intention as the avowal. If any Republican who has 'cut his eye teeth' should deny the intention, the fitting reply would be to laugh in his face. The inreply would be to laugh in his face. The intention being upquestionable, how can the Tribune take it upon itself to say it has never been avowed? Unless our recollection be at fault, the Tribune itself has made the confession again and again. It has, indeed, prated and canted every day in the year about justice, humanity, etc.; but it has also, at various times, confessed that the negro-suffrage reconstruction was an absolute and overwhelming party necessity, and that it could not be departed from without party ruin. But it is really of no consequence whether the mask has been sometimes lifted or kept uniformly down, when everybody knows the hideous features when everybody knows the hideous features under it. The reconstruction policy is notoriously a political device for keeping the Republican party in power by the aid of the negro vote; and we are not sorry to see that the Tribune is sensible enough of its baseness to wince under the charge."

Remarks .- Mr. Johnson had charged that it was the avowed purpose of the reconstructionists to give the blacks a clear majority in every Southern State. The World dexterously substitutes for this an assertion that the reconstruction policy is designed to keep the Republicans in power "by the aid of the negro vote," which is a horse of quite another color. It is established by successive elections that, where all the ex-Rebels are allowed to vete, while the blacks are denied the elective franchise (as in Kentucky and Maryland), the Democratic party carries all before it; while, where the blacks are enfranchised, and a tithe of the ex-Rebels are not, the Republicans generally succeed. Now, then, we not merely admit but proclaim that one reason for our desire that the blacks shall vote is based on the probability that they will generally vote with the party that has freed and enfranchised them. In other words-We wish the blacks to vote for a reason exactly parallel with that which makes the World clamor for the enfranchisement of all the Rebels, and there is exactly the same baseness involved in the one wish as in the other. We don't want fifteen Kentuckys and Marylands voting for the next President. The World does. If we "wince in the premises, the public will remark it.

We insist that the loyal people of the United States, having been aided by the Southern blacks to put down the Rebels, cannot surrender those blacks into the unchecked power of those Rebels without immeasurable, suicidal baseness. A simple statement of the case precludes the necessity of argument.

II. Mr. Johnson charged that Congress, by its Reconstruction acts, is keeping, or seeking to keep, ten States out of the Union. We replied that this assertion is at war with the notorious facts. Mr. Johnson's and the World's trouble is not that those States are to be kept out, but that Congress will not let them come in Rebel side up. The World stands silent on III. The President had talked vehemently

of "the Constitution" and of "negroes," as though the former denied political rights to the latter. We responded that all Mr. Johnson's talk of "negroes" and "negro governments" was unconstitutional-that the Federal Constitution knows only "free persons," "all other persons," citizens, aliens, and "Indians not taxed"—that it recognizes and justifies no political distinctions and disfranchisements based on color. The World silently admits this proposition.

IV. The President having assailed Congress as impeding reconstruction, because it prescribed conditions on which the Rebel States might return to self-government and to the conneils of the Union, we responded that Mr. Johnson himself set the example of doing that very thing-imposed stern conditions, and required the Southern Conventions and Legislatures to do many things-some of them lating to matters purely domestic—which they were most unwilling to do, under penalty of being kept out of the Union. The World again allows judgment to go against its client

V. We showed that, while the President was thus pulling and hauling the Rebel States into shape for Reconstruction, according to his own notions, he admitted that the rightful, uitimate power over this subject inhered, not in the Executive, but in Congress. Again the World stands mute.

-Enough for to-day. The World has only damaged Mr. Johnson's bad case by exposure in trying to help it. It tries only to sustain his assertion that Congress had recognized the validity of his sort of Reconstruction as fol-

Rights bill was professedly passed to carry out that (anti-slavery) amendment and under color of its authority—an amendment which is to this day no part of the Constitution unless the Eonthern ratifications were valid."

Answer .- No, we do not admit, and we belleve Congoess, has never admitted, that the assent of the States temporarily disorganized by their own act of Rebellion was necessary to validate an amendment, nor that such States were entitled to be counted in the aggregate whereof the assent of three-fourths is required to ratify a Constitutional amendment. the World hold that no President would have been chosen in 1864 if the leading candidate had failed to receive a majority of the whole number of electoral votes, those of the Rebel states included? If it does, we beg leave to

European Complications — A General Distrust and a General Danger,

From the N. Y. Herald, Never, perhaps, at any former period was he web of European polities more completely angled than it is at the present moment. This is manifest equally from the internal

the nations can be said to be at rest. The conflicting interests and opinions of the people in England, in France, in Prussia, in Austria, in Italy, in Russia, in Turkey, are taxing the wisdom and energy of statesmen to the very utmost; nor with all the wisdom and energy which have been expended has it been possible in all the countries to preserve internal tranquillity. The Italian and Rastern questions show us how little the nations are at one with each other. Each of these questions has begotten almost as many different opinions as there are different nations in Europe; and the settlement of the Italian and Turkish problems is involved in as much doubt and difficulty as ever.

Napoleon, after having interfered in Italy again and again without consulting any one, and finding, after all, that the difficulties of the situation are increased rather than dimint-hed, has asked the various powers to assist him towards a final settlement. The Pope is admittedly a ticklish subject to meddle with, and consequently, with one or two exceptions, the powers are afraid to have anything to do either with him or with Napoleon. From present appearances it seems that the eldest son of the Church must get out of the difficulty as best be can. But whatever he may do, or decline to do, and whatsoever a Euro-pean Congress, if assembled, may undertake to do, to establish the peace of Italy on the basis of the Pope's temporal power, the manifest destiny of Rome is in the ultimatum of Garibaldi and that "Young Italy" of which he is the representative. He represents the predominant Italian idea, and all efforts to put it down will ultimately fail. Garibaldi is nothing, but his idea is the manifest destiny of Italy and Rome.

Crete is still giving Russia a pretext for interference in the affairs of Turkey. While crushing out the religion, the liberty, and even the language of the Poles, the Northern Giant, with becoming consistency, retains his affection for the liberty, the religion, and the language of the Greeks. A joint note, signed by Russia, Prussia, Italy, and, strange to say, France, and transmitted to the Government of the Sultan, making fresh and insulting demands, and offering fresh and insulting advice. is the result of this persevering policy. Whether this note shall prove the precursor of a second Crimean war, is a question which

not a few are already asking. At all events, the want of accord and the pr vailing distrust among the powers find a curious illustration in the peculiar relations of Russia and France. Russia and France have agreed upon a joint note to the Porte, but Russia and France are totally opposed to each other as to the policy to be pursued in Italy. A bold attitude assumed by the Italian Government against France might secure the sympathy and perhaps the help of Russia. It would be strange if the march of Russia towards Constantinople should find encouragement from France. It is well at the same time to notice that, while Austria is with France in regard to Italy, she differs from both France and Russia as to the policy to be pursued in the East. England is evidently more determined than ever to maintain her neutrality in regard to all Continental questions. She has her hands full for the present in maintaining the established order of things at home, while making such concessions to the progressive strides of republican ideas as will serve a little longer to hold her revolutionary elements under control. Permanent stability in European affairs is, perhaps, not to be expected until Tennyson's famous "parliament of nations" shall wrench the management of affairs out of the hands of kings and kaisers.

The Reconstruction Acts.

From the N. Y. T.mes. Senator Williams is credited with an intention to introduce a measure amendatory of the Reconstruction acts, with reference more particularly to the possible failure of proceedings in certain States under the provision which requires a majority of registered voters to exercise the franchise. The House, too, has witnessed at least one sign of a disposition to keep the question open under the pretense of

being ready for emergencies. The judgment of both Houses, we trust, will withhold encouragement from these or any other attempts that may be made to touch the Reconstruction laws in the present stage of their working. If they fail in any State to produce civil reorganization, changes may be necessary to overcome exceptional obstacles. or to confer efficiency upon irregular or otherwise defective action. But the time for legislation of this character will not come until all the preliminary stages shall have been passed, and the failure in any State shall have been established. To introduce new features now, with the view of preventing possible defeat, would be to confess that Congress is not willing to abide by the results of its own handiwork. Whatever these results are to be, let there be no more tinkering in the interim.

A stage is approaching, however, at which Congress may properly revise not only its own doings, but their formal results as seen in the drafts of the new Constitutions. That would be an absurd limitation of the task which should restrict it to the technicalities of compliance with the law, or which should resolve verything into the question of "loyalty," intead of embracing all aspects of a matter for which Congress is exclusively responsible. In its own sphere, the law should be left to operate precisely as it is. The duty devolving on Congress, though not beginning until the revision be reached, will extend much further than Mr. Stevens or the Senator from Oregon appears to contemplate.

It will take cognizance of success as well as

defeat. It will seek to check and amend the excesses of ill-informed zeal not less than to rustrate the manouvres of the opposition. It will be careful that the protection due to the freedmen shall not be a pretext for pro-scription as against the whites—that equality of civil and political rights shall not furnish excuses for supremacy based on prejudice and color. In a word, when next Congress touches reconstruction, we trust that partisan tinkering will be superseded by a statesmanship that shall eliminate from the projected constitutions whatever may tend to jeopardize reorganization, by making it the badge of sectional harshness and injustice. The opportunity that will then arise, judiciously used, may do much towards obliterating lingering distrust and jealousy, and to render reconstruction the reality which alone will guarantee the permanence of peace.

The Next Great Fight,

From the N. Y. Independent. On the eve of a battle warriors refresh themselves with sleep; but on the eve of a battle of deas, men who expect to win must keep wideawake. To sleep on the eve of such a battle would be to lose the battle itself. "The price of liberty is eternal vigilance."

Yet, although this was never more true than now, the zeal of many has waxed cold. Thouaffairs as well as from the external relations ' sands of good citizens, whose hearts a year or

of the different nationalities. Scarcely one of I two ago were warm with patriotic fire, are today listless and apathetic towards the self-same cause of human rights which lately they defended as the Crusaders defended the Holy Sepulchre. When the tide of public feeling swells high, it is almost sure, soon afterwards, to sink low. We trust that the popular enthusiasm for equal rights is now at its lowwater mark, and that the next token will be a rising wave. The late elections were lost by default. It is fortunate that their harmful results are local, not general. But if the coming Presidential election shall be lost by default-or if, like "the shield of the mighty, it shall be "vilely cast away"-the damage to the country will be universal and irremediable.

It is vain to say the Presidential contest does not begin till next summer; it has begun already. It is waxing hot at this moment. True, the candidates are not yet chosen; nor is there any need of haste in choosing them. In fact, the longer the choice is deferred the Let us have the advantage of the better. very last moment to make the very best choice. Next June will be time enough to name the fittest man. But the platform on which this candidate is to stand is chosen already. No thoughtful Republican is igno rant as to what it ought to be, must be, and shall be. It is nothing less than liberty, equality, and fraternity. Except with dishenor and shame, the Union party can fly no banner that does not unfurl the legend of "Equal Rights to All." Here and there we are compelled to listen to a buzzing whisper of surrender. The cowardly friends of a political party are more to be dreaded by it than its bravest foes. A Republican who talks of lowering the standard of the Republican party might better join the adversary at once.

The time for planting fruits and flowers is the spring; but the time for planting principles and ideas is the winter. The intelectual, moral, and religious progress of the goes forward thrice as fast when nerved by frosts and snows as when unnerved by thaws and heats. Churches grow deci-mated and languid in midsummer. The lyceum shines only in the winter solstice. Political mass meetings would melt into mists on July nights. But the crisp, sharp, bracing weather of this young December calls to the post of duty all men of ideas, all men of public influence, all popular writers, all platform speakers, all leaders of moral reform-summoning them all, as with Roderick's horn, to take up once again the weapons of the Good

Very frankly let us say that the pulpits of the loyal North ought now to re-begin that leadership of popular opinion which they so nobly, conspicuously, and usefully maintained during the war. The great issues which are hastening to the verdict of next fall involve the highest social and moral interests of mankind. Except for the incessant and unfaltering aid of the Northern churches during the war-churches of every sect and name-the Government could not have won its victory over the Rebellion. And, unless just such aid shall still be rendered by the outspoken pulpits of an unfettered ministry during the coming twelve months, the cause of freedom will suffer peril next November. Why was the war fought out at all if the fruits of victory are at last to be wasted? As the Northern pulpits helped forward a righteous war, so let them now help forward a just reconstruction. The lesson of the New Testament is, "First pure, then peaceable." Till there be justice there can be no peace.

The press of the country, comprehensively speaking, is intellectually active, able, and critical-never more so than now; but, on the other hand, it is now less enthusiastic, less lowing, less fired with patriotic ardor, than it was two or three years ago. Newspapers, for the most part, rise and fall with the people; they are chips on the popular wave. But the true function of journalism is not merely to state, but to make, opinions; not merely to follow, but to lead, parties. Half the Republican journals, East and West, for the last six months, might as well have been written in water. We have never known so great a general tameness in the political utterances of he Republican party as at present. To this remark the Tribuna is a conspicuous exception. And we are glad that its editor, who has been confirmed by the Senate as Minister to Austria, does not think of going thither; for he is needed at home to fight out the battle which, since the late elections, he has so stifly begun against the time-serving section

Congress, like a company of gladiators in the arena, is watched by all eyes. We have high hopes of this winter's session. No abler representative body ever sat since the Revolution. It knows its duty; and it has the will and power to perform it. Its only weak point is lack of courage. But we hall the report of the Impeachment Committee as one of the most auspicious signs of a courageous fidelity to duty that we have ever known a National Legislature to exhibit. Let both Houses join in impeaching and removing the perfidious and dangerous President of the United States. The speedy downfall of this bold, bad man would electrify the country. Bon-fires would be lighted, bells rung, thanksfor joy! Let the great act be done, and done quickly! givings offered, and the whole land shout

But, after all, the hope of the Republic is neither in its pulpit, nor in its press, nor in its Congress; but in its people. To the multitudes of our fellow-countrymen who love liberty, who have made sacrifices in its defense, and who have buried their dead for its sake, we say, the time has now come for beginning a final and crowning triumph for the good cause. We know not how others feel; but all the signs of the times indicate to ourselves that an unusual struggle is about to open between the two great political parties of this nation on the still unquieted question of the negro's rights. If the Republican party is to abandon the negro, let it be abandoned of God. But the Republican party has too much brains in its leadership to commit self-slaughter.

That great party-the party that must win a victory next year, and must govern the country the next four years-cannot, even for success and power, disregard the Christian conscience of the enlightened North. That party's success can come only through courage, and its power only through principle. To this end let the people relight the patriotic fires which have lately gone to askes in their breasts! Once again let us see a national enthusiasm for liberty! The need of the republic, beginning now and lasting a year, is what Count Gasparin called "The uprising of a great people!"

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

MICHAEL SHAFFER vs. JOHN GATCHELL.

Levari Facias. June Term. 1857. No. 708.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the fund arising from the sale under the above writ from the tollowing described real estate, to wiz.—All that certain lot or piece of ground altuate on the south side of Coates street, at the distance of fifty five is et ten inches and three-quarters of an inch egativard from the seat side of Thirteenth street, in the are District of Spring Garden, now the Fourseenth ward of the City of Philadelphia; containing in front or breadth on said Coates street sighteen level, and extending southward between lines at right angles with anid Coates street, in length or depth on the east line thereof sixty feet, and on the west line thereof forty-three feet to the head of a three-feet wide alley leading southward into Penn street, thence along the eastwardly side of said alley still southward seventeen feet; bounded northward by said Coates street, eastward by ground now or late of William Harman, southward by ground now or late of William Harman, southward partity by a certain two feet six inches wide alley leading porthward into the said Coates street, partly by the back ends of Ann W. English and Nathan Sueich's Thirteenth street lots, and partly by said three-less wide alley leading southward into said Penn street.

Will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment at his Office. No. 123 S. FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia, TUESDAY, the 17th day of December, 187, at a o'clock P. M., when and where sil persons interested from coming in upon said fund.

120 let AMOS Bitlöris, Analior.

The CORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND country of PHILADELPHIA.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY IN THE ORPHANS COURT FOR THE CITY
AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JOHN W WARWICK, deceased,
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle,
and adjust the account of JOHN F, METZ, Administrator of JOHN W. WARWICK, deceased, and to
report distribution of the balance in the hands of the
Accountant, will meet the parties interested for the
purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, December 16 185, at 4 clock P, M. at his office, No. 429
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Handbills of each property issued separately.
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing
full descriptions of property to be sold, as also a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

M. S. FOUNTH Street. NOS. 139 AND 141 ASSIGNFES' SALE OF ASSETS.

December 9, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold, at the auction rooms, by order of the sarviving antignees and trustees of Reed Brothers & Co., in pursuance of the authority of the Court of Common Piers of Philadelphia, the remaining assets of the said firm. Also, 17-47-100 acres of land in Woodbury county, Iowa, and fall acres in Smith county, Texas.

Enil particulars in catalogues now ready. [12 2 6] BANK AND OTHER STOCKS, LOANS, ETC. 1

Dec. 10, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Philadelphia Eg-Dec. 10, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange.

Executora' Sale.

22 shares Southwark National Bank.

20 shares Kennington National Bank.

20 shares Mechanics' National Bank.

10 shares Mechanics' National Bank.

2000 1st Mortgage Huntingdon and Broad Top R. R.

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2000 shares Little Schuyikili Navigation R.R., par \$56.

42 shares Philadelphia and Trenton R. R.

160 shares Minchill and Schuyikili Haven R. R.

50 shares Phila. Germantown and Norristown R. R.

20 shares Penn National Bank.

100 shares Penn National Bank.

100 shares Delaware Mutual Insurance Co.

160 shares Comsolidation National Bank.

160 shares Cambria Iron Co.

2500 Coul on Bona Wyoming Coal and Iron Co.

4500 hares Seventeenth and Ninsteenth Streets Paxenger Hallway Co.

1000 shares Black Heath Coal Co.

50 chares Schomacker Plano-ferte Manufacturing Co.

1000 shares Schomacker Plano-ferte Manufacturing Co.

1000 shares Back Meath Coal Co.

28 shares Schomacker Plano-ferte Manufacturing Co.

1000 shares Back Meath Silver Mining Co.

28 shares Schomacker Piano-forte Manufacturing Co.
1000 shares Ruby Gold and Silver Mining Co.

DEAL ESTATE SALE, Dec. 10.

Orphana' Court Sale—Estate of Charles Penrose, deceased—Two-STORY FRAME DWELLING, No.
1919 Catharine Siree',
Same Estate—THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 318 Lombard street.
Same Estate—21 IRREDEEMABLE GROUNDRENTS—28-40, 50-66, 216, 212, 250, 38-16, 57-1/4, 515-50, 47-49,
24, 456, 242, 244, 546, 215, 226-7, 451-20, 211-50, 49-22, 456-36,
33-120. The above Ground-Rents are all well secured.
Orphana' Court Peremptory Sale—Estate of David
Victoris, deceased—IRREDEEMABLE GROUNDRENT, 4160 a vear.

VERY VALUBLE BUSINESS STAND—FOURSTORY BRICK STORE, No. 47 S. Second streef,
between Market and Chempt streets; 20/5 feet front.
VALUABLE THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 20/4 S. Ninth street, above Spruce streef,
Executor's Sale—Estate of Ann Halg, decen-edTWO AND A HALF STORY BRICK DWELLING,
No. 918 N. Fourth street, above Poplar.
MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE,
No. 122 Callowhill street.
Peremptory Sale—Elegant THREE-STORY
BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 307 Spruce street; has all
the modern conveniences. Immediate possession.

LARGE AND VALUABLE PROPERTY, known
as the "Western Exchange Hotel," stables, etc.,
Market street, west of Thirty ninth street, 12/6 feet
troot; 195 feet deep to Green street; 2 fronts.

THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 2.5

S. Filteenth street, above Carpenter.

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THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 2.5

S. Filteenth street, above Carpenter.

THREE-STORY BRICK STORY AND DWELLING, No. 2.5

S. Filteenth street, above Carpenter.

THREE-STORY BRICK STORY AND DWELLING.

Administratrix's Sale—GROUND-RENT \$25.59

PEREMPTORY SALE-ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM

IT MAY CONCERN.

THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

VALUABLE PATENT.

On TURSDAY, December 17, 1867, at 12 O'clock,
Noon, will be sold, at Public Sale, without reserve,
at the Philadelphia Exchange,
Letters Patent, granted by the United States to
Alphouse Loiseau, for an improvement in machinery,
or coaking or covering a core with a thread of wood,
or for surrounding a core of any material with a
thread of any debired material described and ilustrated in drawings, accompanying the Letter Patent
which can be seen at the office of Edward L. Bodin,
Leq., No. 813 Arch street, where any information concerning the same can be obtained.

Sale absolute, 4503 to be paid at time of sale.

L IPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS Sea formerly occupied by Messra, Pancosat & War, nock, Auctioneers.) LARGE POSITIVE CLOSING SALE OF RIGHT FANCY GOODS, Paris Clocks, Paris Pans, China and Bisque Goods, etc., the balance of the importation of Messrs, B. Dramant & Co., on four months!

Dec. 2, commencing at 10 o'clock. THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS
AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1186
HESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st., a

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC. STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF AND DRALEES IN FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE NO. 1891 MARKET STREET,

Offertor sale a large stock of Hardware and Cutlery, TOGETHER WITH 1000 KEGS NAILS



L. V. HELMOLD'S Cutlery Store, No. 125 South TENTH Street, Three doors above watout

BROWN'S PATENT

COMBINED CARPET-STRETCHER AND TACK-DRIVER.

With this machine a lady can alone stretch and tack down at the same time her carpets as easily as to sweep them, saving back-sches, bruised ingers, temper, time, and money. It will stretch all kinds of carpets without the least damage, better, quicker, and easier than any other Stretcher made, and drive from 2 to 20-oz. tacks with or without leather heads a simple, easily worked, and will last a lifetime Agents wanted. Liberal terms given. It is a nice pachine for ladies to sell. For Machines or Agencies call on or address

> WILLIAM P. SCHERBLE, No. 49 S, THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

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