THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, MAY 31, 1869.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

BOITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS-COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

BUGABOO POLITICS.

From the N. Y. World.

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One of the saddest and still one of the most musing spectacles in the world is that presented ay a man of genius, erudition, and good nature. who is possessed with the conviction that he and is countrymen are in constant and deadly peril of being either converted or burned by the Pope. There is a daily journal issued not a thonsand miles from Park Row which is written by men who seem to be sorely afflicted with this disease, the symptoms of which ever and anon break out in the most unlikely places and at the most un As Luther hurled his inkexpected seasons. stand at the Devil, so these gentlemen sling ink at the scarlet woman and lift up testimonie ngainst those who wander after the beast with a zeal which far outruns discretion. Occaa gear which an whose brain is diseased in sionally, a person whose brain is diseased in this manner appears in political fife, and then we are told that the defeat of a radical candidate in a Congressional district of Pennsylvania is directly due to instructions received from Cardinal Antonelli and acted upon by the parish priests, and Congress is urged to manifest its disapprobation of this unwarrantable interference by striking from the appropriation bill the item for the maintenance of a consul at Rome, These curiously illogical people are, of course devout and zealous Protestants; but they think to meanly of their own faith that they are coustantly fearful that the errors of Rome will under-They resent fiercely the declaration of Dr. Ewer that "Protestantism is a failure," and still they are afraid to allow it to come into free competition with Romanism, and are continu seeking to instigate less timorous people into handleapping "the Jesuits," lest they should win the race. The great majority of the Protestant community happily are too well satisfied with their own religion to share in these fears; quite persuaded that truth is mighty and will prevail, and that truth is on their side and, moreover, they recognize the fact that reli-gious liberty in this country is something more than a name, and that it is not true that all forms of faith are "tolerated" here, but that, as no one Jaith is recognized by the State, all religious are made to stand upon the same level of right-

ful equality. This chronic fear of the Pope and this illogical inwillingness to give him a fair show, is much nore prevalent in England than in this country; and some of the ablest politicians and theologians of that kingdom seem to find their knees knocking together at every mention of that man of bin. Here is Mr. W. R. Greg, one of the best and most notable political writers of the present day in England, proclaiming, with all the wehemence of a man who believes not only in the truth but in the vital importance of the mes mage he has to deliver, that Protestantism cannot compete on fair terms with Romanin a Cettic if the former ulation," and deprived of Celtic population, That. the worldly advantages and influence resulting from a connection with the State, it will be speedily overslaughed and swallowed up by the latter. Few men have a higher rank or a more enviable reputation as a publicist and a sound theologian than has Mr. Greg; his devotion to Protestantism is unquestioned; but it would be impossible to conceive of a more cruel and damaging thing to say against Protestantism Than this utterance of one who appears as its champion in what he conceives to be the hour of its deadly peril. One stands aghast when he reflects for a moment on what such a deslara-tion as this means. Here is a religion, accepted and cherished by the greater part of the inhabitants of the two most enlightened mations in the world, and which has spread over all the earth, keeping even pace with civilization and material progress; a religion for which martyrs have died and saints have toiled: n religion to whose divine origin and perfect truth an innumerable host of its devotees bear witness; and yet we are told that the only way in which this religion can be maintained in a country peopled with men of the Celtic race is by supporting its ministration by money taken from the coffers of the State, and giving to its priests the authority which attaches to the ser vants of an organization that is a portion of the government. When this astounding state-ment is analyzed, it seems to be susceptible of 2wo interpretations. One is, that there some peculiarity in the Irlsh nature which may lead men of that race to abandon the errors of Rome and embrace the truths of Protestantism only on condition that these truths are presented to them by clergymen of a state church and by bishops who sit in the House of Lords; the other is, that these clergymen and bishops are willing to continue to bribe Irishmen to pretend to be Protestants, by giving them the advantage of belonging to a Church which costs its members nothing, but furnishes to them the Gospel without money and without price, the State paying all the ex-penses. The truths that we preach, Mr, Greg makes the Protestant clergymen in Ireland say, will not be received by Irishmen unless we can continue to deliver them as men who speak with the authority of the State behind them : or, our religion is so dis-tasteful to the Irish mind that they will have none of it if it costs them a penny, although they may consent to accept it, or to pretend to accept it, if we can furnish it for nothing. Romanists and Pagans, to say nothing of High Church Episcopalians, have sometimes said bitter things about Protestantism; but they never have said anything more bitter than this which is said by one who cherishes Protestant-Ism as the apple of his eye. Mr. Greg seems to incline to the belief, however, that the fault rests with the Irishmen, or, perhaps, with the Almighty, who has made them in a different mould and from different clay to that of any other race. Englishmen, Scotchmen, Americans, German, and even the heathen peoples, can comprehend the truths of Protestantism and accept hem on their merits; it is only an Irishman who cannot be converted, or who will not even pretend to be converted, save through the agency of a State church. Luther is to him a stumbling-block and the blessed Reformation is foolishness, save a clergyman who combines in his person the authority of the Grown and the grace of the Gospel preach unto them. Paul may plant and Apollos may water, out in Ireland there will be no increase if the State refuses to pay the expenses. "The Irish." says Mr. Greg, "are the most peculiar people to found in the midst of European civilization, and are not of the mere ordinary type of human-ity." That might be taken by an Irishman as a Stv." compliment: but Mr. Greg intends it as a condemn ation and reproach. But, besides the taint of "peculiar" blood, the Irish have had "quite discrepant antecedents and an utterly various historical train-ing," so that they have almost ceased to be human: and, although they do bleed when you prick them, laugh when you tickle them, and revenge themselves when you wrong them, it is hopeless to undertake to make Protestants out of them save by the agency which Mr. Gladstone now wickedly proposes to abolish. This is all the more terrible since Mr. Greg declares that "Ro-manism, in the form which it assumes in Ire-land, is the worst foe to all good," and thus makes it clear that not only is humanity in Ireland scarcely human, but that Romanism there is perfectly devilish. One shudders at the idea what would have been the state of things in that unhappy Isle had it not been that for four hundred years Protestanism in Ireland has had all manner of favor, power, pay, and privilege to aid it in warring against Roman-ism, while the latter has been placed under every possible disadvantage of persecution, obstruction, and poverty. Much good has thus been done; but the fatal obliquity in the Irish method will store in the way and the instability of mind still stood in the way, and the inability of Irishmen "to comprehend logic" kept them in the darkness of unbelief. Men who have written pefore Mr. Greg have ventured to remember that raligion is as much a matter of sentiment as of ogic, and have ascribed the "failure of Protestantism" in Ireland to the very thing which Mr. Gree declares has been the sole agency whereby

it has been kept alive. The policy of maintain-ing a Protestant State Church in Ireland, said Dr. Chalmers, "has enlisted in opposition to Pro-testantism some of the most unconquerable principles of human nature—resentment because of injury, and the pride of adherence to a suffering cause. It has transformed the whole nature of the contest, and, by so doing, has rooted and given ten-fold obstinacy to error. It has trans-formed a nation of heretics into a nation of heroes. We could have refuted and shamed the heretic out of his errors, but we cannot bring Protestants down the hero from his altitude." in America, who have a lively faith in the abstract and vital truth of their religion, will re-joice that, after tour centuries of this kind of business, Protestantism in Ireland is to have a chance to win the victories which it achieves here, free from the curse of an affiliation with the State; but Protestants like Mr. Greg, who think that the machinations of the Jesuits can only be counteracted by the aid of the civil power, will lament over what every one else regards as the most Christian as well as the most worldly-wise act which the British Government has ever performed in Ireland.

THE HUB IN A WHIRL.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Since the memorable Boston Tea Party the "Hub" has hardly ever been in a greater whirl of excitement than during the past week. The Labor Reform League of New England assembled in Boston on Tuesday, and plunged at once into a fiery struggle in behalf of free trade, free money, free public markets, free travel, free ransportation and free land. On Thursday the American Tract Society closed an animated sesion which it had held in the Tri-mountain City. The chief bone of contention was a proposed change in its management. Heretofore the Executive Committee of the Tract Society has been omposed of Congregationalists, Baptists, and Episcopalians. But as it seems that the Episcopalians have given but one-fiftleth part of the money contributed to support the ociety, and the Baptists but one fifty. sixth part, while the Congregationalists have given twelve-thirteenths of the whole amount, the latter claimed and obtained the The Treasurer's report on the financial control. condition of the society gives a balance of \$160,936 in its favor. On Thursday also the New England Anti-Slavery Society met in Bos-Wendell Phillips, of course, was present, ton. and read the stereotyped series of resolutions which virtually ignore the potent fact that the war abolished slavery, and insist that the emergency yet requires the active and watchful efforts of the abolitionists. Othello Phillips cannot realize that his "occupation's gone." H is like the poor fellow who swore that his corns still tormented him, although both of his legs had been cut off. It is, however, an encouraging sign of the times that the attendance at this meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society was not large. Almost everybody except Mr. Phillips is beginning to see that "More Last Words" on tople of American negro slavery are as superfluous as those which Baxter's publisher was tempted to issue after the entire edition of is "Last Words" had been sold. Phillips' "More Last Words" found fewer listeners than his the speech as delivered on Wednesday evening at the meeting of the New England Woman's Suffrage Convention. There a large crowd gathered to hear Mrs. Howe, Lucy Stone, Mrs. Livermore, and -borrowing old Father Grafton's xpression-"other hens try to crow," in emulation of William Lloyd Garrison, the chief rooster of the occasion. The Free Religious Association met in Tremont Temple on Friday. There was a large assemblge. Rev. O. B. Frothing-ham opened the proceedings by stating that the "society had no ereed to propagate, members differing very much in their belief, but all seek-ing after the truth." Mr. Frothingham foamed up to the spiritual, as imported from Germany, and was eloquently supported in his plan for the attainment of "an era of the absolute supremacy of human reason." After this a gentleman of the Jewish persuasion from New York made an appeal for "truth and one God." Ralph Waldo Emerson followed in a strain of misty politicotheology. Lucretia was absent, from indisposition. The Shakers were also theology. in convention on Friday, with both sexes well represented according, as they slaim, to the Order of Adam." Intense love was expressed for the sisters, and faith with quakes and shakes advocated. But all this hubbub will soon be

declines to renounce her personal claims to the throne. She must be thoroughly imbued with the Bourbon inability to learn or to forget, however, if she thinks that the adherents of her dynasty can ever restore it. It is true that it seems impossible at present to manufacture a king out of any foreign princellog; that there are difficulties in the way of electing a born Spanlard to the throne; and that the majority of the Spanish people are still averse to the idea of a republic. But it by no means follows, because of all this, that Spain is prepared to revert to Isabella, or accept any puppet that might be put up in her name. We rather fancy that Queen Isabella's refusal to abdicate is of just about as political importance as her abdication much. would have been-and no more. In one respect supposing her to be actuated only by a sincare de supposing her to be actuated only by a success de-sire to preserve the dynasty, her decision is scarcely complimentary to the Spanish people. The Prince of Asturias, at least, has hit zerto preserved an unblemished character, and has not practically exhibited any utter incapacity and practically exhibited any utter incapacity for government. And yet, Queen Isabella con-siders herself likely to prove the more popular candidate of the two.

THE UNITED STATES MINISTER TO PARA-GUAY AND THE ALLIES.

From the N. Y. Herald.

A great deal of unnecessary discussion as to the situation of our Minister to Paraguay has seen caused by the refusal of the allied comparaguay to transmit his des patches, and the neglect on the part of the agents of the Associated Press to give nows when it is in their reach. In the Herald of May 17 we published the fact of General McMahon's arrival at Asunction, as will be seen by the following ex-tract from the letter of our Rio Janeiro corresnondent of April 7:--

"General McMahon had arrived at Asuncion, but is said to be extremely reflecting as to Paragnayan affairs. The fact of his visit to Asuncion is stated in the Ruenos Ayres Standard, but none of the Bra-zilian correspondence from Asuncion and La Pinta makes any mention of it. Captain Kirkland, of the Wasp, being baffled by the r-fusal of the allos to eard on the desatches to General McMahon under acad on the despatches to General McMahon under a flag of truce, or to give the bearer a safe conduct past the allied posts, had returned, it is said, to Buenos Ayres, after making a protest."

Since that period the agents of the Associated Press have on several occasions reiterated the statement of no news from Minister McMahon, and the Government has become at last anxious about him. Our correspondent gives in the above extract the true reason why no communications have been received from the Minister, and on this point we would recall another fact within our knowledge.

In April last year several packages addressed to our Minister at Asuncion were delivered to Admiral Ignacio, Commauder-in-Chief of the dlied fleet at Curupaity, with a request to forward them the first opportunity, which was promised. It was an easy matter then, as flags of truce were passing every lew days. tember, when our Minister was descending the Paraguay river in the United States steamer Wasp, the allied forces were met somewher about Villa Clara, and the Admiral then sent the packages on board the Wasp, they having been a his possession between five and six months, This, with the fact of the allies refusing an escort and flag of truce recently to Commander Kirkland, to enable him to communicate with the Minister, shows that they are not very favorable to the transmission of any correspondence which they cannot vise beforehand. The loss of the steamship Mississippi, on her recent voyage from Rio Janeiro, has probably caused a further delay in the arrival of General Me-Mahon's despatches; but if the department will read the Herald attentively, they will always be posted as to the latest news from our Ministers, as well as everything else.

RUSSIA'S MOVE ON CONSTANTINOPLE. From the N. Y. Sun.

The report is current in Europe that the Emperor Alexander has decreed the removal of the capital of the Russian empire from St. Petersburg to Kiev, on the river Dnieper. A palace is now building for him at the latter place, and the Empress has purch sed a large estate there. If this report be true, it is one of the most im-portant movements which Russia has made for many years. Not only is it a formal advance upon the grand system of policy devised and commenced by Peter the Great for civilizing his empire and incorporating it into the family of uropean nations, but it is an announcemen the world that the designs of Russia upon Turkey are henceforth to be steadily and unre-lentingly pursued. Kiev is 670 miles nearer Constantinople than St. Petersburg; it is within 300 miles of the port of Odessa, on the Black Sea; and, by the aid of the railroads built and soon to be built, it is a point upon which, in the shortest space of time, the whole military force of Russia can be concentrated, ready to march immediately upon either the Turkish or the Hungarian frontier. Of course, it will speedily be made an immense depot of military stores and in the event of a war would be both convenient as a military base and as the headquarters of military and civil government. The selection of the new capital is also significant in another aspect. Kiev is the great religious metropolis of Russia. Before the conversion of the people to Christianity it was the seat of their heathen worship, and the advan tages of location and association which led to its eminence continue and maintain that eminence Within its precincts are the palace of the now. Greek bishop, the venerable cathedral of St. Sophia, founded in 1037, and numerous other churches, the famous Petcherskoi monastery, the catacombs of St. Anthony and St. Theodo sius, filled with the bones of Christian saints and martyrs, and a thousand other objects of religious respect to the devout Russian. As the Em peror is the head of the Russian Church as well as a civil ruler, his taking up his residence in a spot ballowed by so many sacred memories and attractions may reasonably be regarded as evi-dence of an intention to do everything in his power to strengthen that personal hold upon the affections of his subjects which has always been so remarkable an element of the strength of the Russian empire.

is powerless to put down? How and where must the grand army commence work, and in what manner carry it on? Will it march suc-cessively to the two spots where Aikins and Ayer were killed, draw up in line of battle, and plant its cannon by way of entering upon an investiga-tion? And, if a suspected Democrat shall be pointed out to the commander, will all the big runs be trained on him to put him down or quell guns be trained on him to put him down or quel him as a domestic insurrection?

There is not a more quiet State in the Union than Georgia. A few mirders are committed there, as everywhere else, but not a tenth part so many as in New York. All the civil functions of the State are performed without opposition and without complaint. If the perpetrator of a crime is discovered, he is arrested, tried, and punished, as he would have been ten years ago. No State or Federal law is obstructed, no civil or military officer is resisted. The outery against Georgia is raised for political purposes, and for no other. And those purposes, we pre ume, will be temporarily successful, though the Federal Government seems to hesitate, as well it may, in regard to the mode of accomplishing



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drowned in the great noise, Land reform leaguers, tract distributors, abolitionists, relitious reformers, and even crowing hens must be silenced when the big drum shall beat, the big organ shall swell, and innumerable voices shall thunder forth to the universe the glory of the whirling Hub. It is to be expected that after the great noise, Bostonians, for many generations to come, may be deaf if not dumb.

THE LAIRDS' DEFENSE. From the N. Y. Times.

The Messrs, Laird, of Birkenhead, have come out with a letter, it seems, aiming to vindicate themselves from the charge of violating the municipal law of England in building the Alabama. This defense we may safely leave Englishmen to examine-it concerns them more than us. By as much as the responsibility for the Alabama becomes less an individual one, by so much it becomes the more a national one; if, therefore, Englishmen are pleased with the logic of the Lairds, Americans have no ground to complain. But this is not the first time the builders of the

Alabama have taken up this line of defense. It is really an old story. In the House of Comnons, the senior partner of the Laird firm once declared, in an elaborate speech upon the same subject, that "from the day the vessel was laid down to her completion everything was open and above board in this country." He added:---

¹¹ also further say that the officers of the Govern-ment had every facility afforded them for inspecting the ship, during the progress of building. When the officers came to the builders they were shown the ship, and day after day the customs officers were on board, as they were when she finally left, and they busined them was nothing wrong. They only left teclared there was nothing wrong. They only left ier when the tug left."

Such an authoritative statement should be afficient to stop the diffuse discussion over aches, and the repeated hypothesis of English apers that "the government officers didn't know about the Alabama's character." Why do they recur to this excuse so often? Obviously ecause they cannot see how those officers could ave acted as they did, with full knowledge of the Alabama's character. When Mr. Laird made that speech the English press, we remember, was really astounded for the moment. It has since been partly forgotten; but now, it appears, Mr. Laird has come out with a similar vindication of himself; and, as we have already said, we of America must thank him for this flank attack, as it were, in our favor. The English journals see the unintended result of the new diversion. The Star says that though "the Messrs. Laird may be guiltless." England herself "cannot escape the penalty." The Standard declares that "Messrs. Laird's vindication condemns the Government: the inadequacy of the law is an insufficient excuse for a breach of in-ternational obligations." The Star and Standard represent opposite poles in English politics, but on this irresistible conclusion they cannot but be at one. We repeat, therefore, that the Messrs, Lairds' defense is our attack; and under this cross-fire we may possibly make another step toward scenring what we are after, namely, payment of the Alabama claims.

QUEEN ISABELLA OF SPAIN REFUSES TO "ABDICATE."

From the N. Y. Times.

The Queen of Spain, we are told, refuses to abdicate in favor of the Prince of Asturias, and has been induced to take this course by the advice of friends. We should have thought that, under the circumstances, "abdicate" was not quite the word to be used by a monarch who was driven from the throne without being able to rally supporters enough to make one decent was driven from the throne without being able to rally supporters enough to make one decent fight. And we should scarcely think that the abdication of his mother would have increased the prospects of the youthful Prince of Asturias very materially, or that her refusal to abdicate will exercise much influence on the course of events in Spain. But there undoubtedly certain party in Spain which would gladly see the old dynasty restored in some shape or form, and it is, we suppose, in deference to the advice of the leaders of that party that Queen Isabella

THE "INSURRECTION IN GEORGIA."

From the Louisville (Ky.) Courier.

We can learn nothing decisive as to what ha been done or is to be done in regard to the two or three murders recently committed in Georgia We do not see, from the accounts published that there is anything mysterious or remarkable about them, but terrible threats have been thun-dered abroad by the radical authorities and organs as to what would be done, and we are anxiously or at least curiously watching to see what will be.

The first notification we had was that instruc tions had been sent to the military commanders in Georgia to institute a thorough examination into the killing of Mr. Atkins, an aged member of the Georgia Legislature, and of Dr. Ayer, another aged member of the same body, and to find out, if possible, the perpetrators of those crimes. We do not hear, however, of any examinations made or set on foot by the military commanders. If examinations are in progress, they are conducted very secretly. Not a word is said about them. The press of both parties must have instructions to be dumb in relation to them. And the press, considering its generally inde pendent, not to say rebellious character, is in this case wonderfully submissive to radical instruction. The fact is that no examination is in pro gress under the auspices of the military manders, and for the plain reason that there is really nothing which the radicals wish to find They would rather have ten commissions out. to conceal the truth than one to reveal it.

Next we were informed that a military force was to be sent forthwith from Washington to unite with the military force already in Georgia for the suppression of a domestic insurrection too extensive and formidable to be suppressed by other means. This, although monstrously ab surd, was put forth in a shape to command pub-lic belief, and, for aught we know, the troops have been or will be sent. And we may well ask what, when they get to Georgia, the com-bined army will do. In what part of the State is the domestic insurrection? How is it making itself manifest? What acts of open violence are committed? What offenders can be identified? What sign of outbreak is visible that the civil government, executive, legislative, and judicial,

No. 916 ARCH STREET. 4 15 3m

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Application has been made, this 17th May, 1859, for the incorporation of the "Real Estate Exchange Com-pany." 517m8t

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. MARY F. FOX. by her next friend, vs. ADAM FOX. December Term, 1888, No. 8. In Divorce. To ADAM FOX, respondent :- The depositions of wit-nesses in the above case on the part of the ibeliant will be taken before ISAAC S. ATKINSON, Esq., Examiner, at the office, No. 128 South SIXTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia, on FRIDAY, June 4, A. D. 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., when and where you may be present if you think proper. Personal service having failed on account of your absence. JOHN ROBERTS, 518 151 Attorney pro Libellant, T. THE DISTRICT COMDAT OF THE INFORMATION

N THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE FASTERN DISTRICT OF PENN. SVLVANIA. JOHN TUCKER, of the city of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, in the said district, a bankrupt, having petitioned for his dis-charge, a meeting of his creditors will be held in the said city of Philadelphia, before Register WILLIAM McMI-CHAEL, Esq., at his office, No. 500 WALNUT Street, on the 2d day of July, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., that the exa-mination of the bankrupt may be finished, and any busi-ness of second and third meetings required by sections twenty-seven and twenty-eight of the act of Congress may be transacted.

twenty-seven and twenty-eight of the act of Congress may be transacted. The Register will certify whether the bankrupt has con-formed to his duty. A hearing will also be had on WEDNESDAY, the four-teenth day of July 1869, before the said Court at Philadel-phia, at 10 o'clock A. M., when parties in interest may show cause against the discharge. Witness the Honorable JOHN CAD-WALADER, Judge of the said District L. S. Court and seal thereof, at Philadelphia, the 21st day of May, 1869. G. R. FOX, Clerk.

Attest-WILLIAM MCMICHAEL, Register. 524 m 3t

G. R. FOX, Clerk. Attest-WILLIAM MCMICHAEL, Register. 5 24 m 3t* IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. ANN F. RYAN and MARY V. Y. SMITH, Trustees under the will of LEWIS RYAN, deceased, vs. PETER CONRAD. Levari facias. March Term, 1869. No. 561. The anditor appointed to distribute the proceeds of sale by the Sheriff, under the above writ, of the following de-scribed real estate, to wit:-All that certain three-story brick messuage or tenement and hot or piece of ground situate on the east side of Eighth street, at the distance of one hundred fest from the south line of Chesnut street, in the said city. Con-taining in front or breadth on the said Eighth street inches to a three feet wide alley running southward into a ten feet, and in length or depth sixty-three feet sight street. Bounded on the morth by the tail ends of the Chesnut street lots, on the south by a message and lot of ground allotted to John T. Clark and Emmeline his wife, in the partition of the real estate of John Freis, de-cased on the east by the said three feet wide alley, and the west by Eighth street aforesaid. Geing the same premises which Mordecai L. Dawson and wife, by inden true dated the eighteenth day of March. Anno Domini 1965, recorded in Deed Hook L. R. B., No. 57, page 3929, granted and conveyed unto the said Peter Compad in fee and the fee twide alley respectively, at all times here feet wild be common use and privilege of the said thrue feet and ten feet wide alleys respectively, at all times here for ever. Will hear all parties having claims upon the said fund, Will hear all parties having claims upon the said fund, Will hear silp parties having claims upon the said fund,

Hirde feet and the less who who solve to protectedy, at all times hereafter for ever.) Will hear all parties having claims upon the said fund, at his office, No. 268 South THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the sth of June next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when and where all persons interested are required to enter their claims or be deharred from coming on said fund. EDWARD M. PAXSON, Auditor.

EDWARD M. PAXSON, Auditor. 528 fmw 5t May 28, 1869.

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