SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CUBRENT TOPICS-COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS AS A PARTY ISSUE.

From the N. Y. World. There has been on foot, for the past two er three weeks, an organized effort to make the Alabama elaims the leading party issue in the fall elections this year. Such evidence of this attempt as we think it expedient to offer t present will be taken from the Republican ournals, in order that our readers may see that this is not a partisan imputation, incented and set affoat by Democrats for the purpose of damaging the Republican party:—

From the Eccating Post, Jans's (editorial), "Our Washington correspondent has made public the fact that several leading Republicans mean to attempt to make the Alabama claims the leading question in the next political canvas."

From the Tribure, June 10.

"Washington, June 10.—Senator Nya, in the name of all the people of that portion of the United States snown as the 'Pacific Slope,' has invited Senator Summer to visit that country during the summer, and enlighten the people thereof on the Alabama claims and other important political topics of the day. Summer has accepted the invitation, and will accompany the Ways and Means Committee, which leave New York next week. Prominent politician attach much significance to this proposed trip of Mr. state new York next week. Prominent politician attach much significance to this proposed trip of Mr Sumner. They say he favors strongly the idea o making the question of the cuty of our Governmen in the matter of the Alabama claims a test in the coming political campaigns in the various States, and, if he should make any speeches while in the West, it is not improbable that he will so announce humself.

From a Washington telegram to the Eccuing Post, Senator Howe writes here from Wisconsin, heartil

pproving the scheme to make the Alabama claims personned of party issue at the next elections, and ays that prominent men throughout the Northwest intertain the same sentiments, and that this moveent would meet with the universal approval of all epublicans throughout his section of country.

Special despatch to the Commercial Advertiser.
Washington, June 10.—The expediency of engrafting the Sunner Alabama speech upon the Republican platform as a means to carry the fall elecons is freely canvassed, and is far from meeting

ions is freely canvassed, and is far from meeting with unanimous support.

Influential Republicans denounce the war-cry against England as untenable in point of right and international law, and as certain to lend to repudiation of the entire debt if pushed to actual hostilities.

It is certain, however, that a very powerful political combination is being organized to make Mr. Summer's view of the Alabama question a test issue at the fall elections.

Summer, Forney, Stanton, and several Western diticians and Congressmen are at the head of the ew anti-English movement.

The first question that presents itself in onnection with this desperate project," reates to its motives and reasons. Whence the necessity, which is so widely felt by the most ctive leaders and managers of the Republian party, of getting up a new and exciting

sue, in the first political canvass after the nauguration of the new President? This esperate attempt grows out of the universal eeling, and almost universal confession, that he administration of General Grant is already failure; that he has disappointed and mortified his friends, and given grounds of derisive triumph to his enemies. After the enormous dripping wet blanket which three months of General Grant's administration has laid upon the flaming enthusiasm by which he was borne into office, the disgusted Repubican leaders feel that something must be done to save the party. The public mind, they think, must be kindled by a new and inflammatory topic of invective; and in casting about for the new issue, a quarrel with Engand has struck them as the most feasible and promising. So desperate have they become, in view of the impending ruin which hangs trant's imbecility and blunders that they will not stick at embroiling the country in a foreign war, if they can succeed in uniting their party on the new issue. In their view, the Alabama issue has two great recommendations. In the first place, it is f that exciting and incendiary character which is so congenial to the radical love of gitation: and in the next place, they count apon the chance of detaching, by means of it, part of our citizens of Irish birth, and espeally the zealous Fenians, from the Demoratic party. The signs of the times render certain that the negro vote, on which the Republicans have chiefly relied for the future necess of their party, will be divided, and a arge portion of it be controlled by the outhern Democrats. To counterbalance this atal loss, the reckless political gamesters who nanage the Republican party have decided o make a desperate effort to divide the Irish ote by incendiary appeals to the burning patred of the Fenians for England. re the reasons which lie at the bottom of his attempt to make the Alabama claims a

This is, of course, a foolish project, which will recoil, with damaging effect, against the Republican party. Being a confession that e party is in desperate straits—that it is in he jaws of impending destruction—it will mly hasten its downfall and render its ruin nore signal and complete. Nobody can be eceived by this sudden and shallow attempt occupy Democratic ground, and steal and exaggerate the Democratic thunder. Whenwer this country has bearded the British lion t has been led by the Democratic party. It was a Democratic Congress that declared, and Democratic administration that conducted,

the last war with England, against the universal opposition of the Federalists. It was the Democrats who raised the party cries, in the Oregon controversy. "The whole the Oregon controversy, "The whole of Oregon or none"—"Fifty-four-fortyor-Fight." It was a Democratic administraion that demanded an apology for the outrage upon the steamer Caroline; and it was Democratic Senators that vehemently opposed the ratification of the Webster-Ashburton freaty, because they thought that treaty truckled to British interests. It was a Demotratic administration that sent Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, out of the country at the time of the Russian war. When such an lolizer of England, such a toady of England, Mr. Sumner has always been, turns a sudden somersault and blusters against her with | European statesmen hold the present great his swaggering, incendiary rhetoric, everybody with half a grain of common sense must see that he is acting a part. His stilted phrases bear the same relation to the hearty, honest, genuine anti-English feeling which has inged the politics of the Democratic party from the days of Jefferson down, tinsel bears to gold. When Republicans attempt to rival Democrats in his line of politics, they are setting a new business with a small capital-or, Wither, on baseless credit—against an old, solid Im of long experience and great skill in that acticular branch. Moreover, if the Demoatic party should so far forget its dignity as filibuster on such a subject for political ffect, it would have the great advantage over opponents of conducting an agitation athout any responsibility for results. If the publicans should carry the next elections ith the extravagant positions of Senator mner's speech as an issue, the administra-

on, for which they are responsible, would

veigled into voting with the Republicans by | false pretenses. The Republicans cannot make incendiary appeals to the country on this question, without assuming the responsibility of committing the Government to act up to their party platform.

If the Democratic party were in power, it would not thus recklessly experiment upon the public feeling and trifle with great interests. The Democratic party, out of power, will honestly act in accordance with its past character. It will give the administration such advice as it would itself be willing to act upon if it were in possession of the Government. The Democratic party has always stood up for national rights and the national honor; it has always confronted England, in all differences between the two countries, with a bold and vigorous policy; exacting the full measure of our rights and never consenting take anything less. In the Alabama coutroversy the party will be true to its convictions and its antecedents, and its high sense of the national honor.

THE WAR CLOUD IN THE SOUTH. From the N. Y. Herald.

Cuba, flanked by Peru and Chili, Iooms up in our southern prospect with dark threatenings of a war with Spain, to be carried on within the waters of the Atlantic. The memory of the bombardment of Valparaiso and of the attack on Callao by a Spanish fleet has not faded from the minds of Spanish Americans, and the chances for retaliation which are offered by the revolutionary movement in Cuba are too good to be readily abandoned. Negotiations for peace between the South American republies and Spain have been initiated under the auspices of our Government, and the representatives of the belligerents are to meet in a few weeks in Washington to consider the terms. In view of the recent recognition of the belligerent rights of the Cuban republic by Peru and Chili we do

not consider that the chances for a peace with

Spain are very promising, while it seems evi-

dent that both the Spanish-American States are ready to admit a different result. This complication of affairs gives an increased importance to the efforts of the Cabans to throw off the yoke of Spain, and a new element is now brought into the field by the action of the armed Spanish mob which has taken possession of the government in Havana. We give little importance to the rumor that the volunteers who have driven General Dulce from Cuba intend to establish a separate autonomy in the island, under a triumvirate, or that they contemplate preventing the landing of the coming Captain-General Rodas, or proclaiming the ex-Queen Isabella or her son, or in any way seek to sever the ties which bind them to the mother country. It seems to us more likely that events in the western portion of Cuba will take a grave domestic aspect, which may weaken still further the precarious hold Spain retains upon her American possessions. The avowed motive of the usurpation is the corruption of the officials who have recently come from Spain, the accusation being that they have sold victory to the patriots and

robbed the revenues of the Government,

leaving the treasury without means to prose

cute the war.

In this condition of affairs the temporary Government of Havana is seeking to inaugurate renewed activity by ordering all the troops to the field and garrisoning the towns with the volunteers, as will be seen by our telegraphic despatches to-day. Such a course requires more money than the Government now possesses, and the volunteers will soon find that they must split upon the rock of over the party in consequence of President | poverty in the treasury, or resort to some ecw plan to obtain supplies. These cannot be found in the exhausted treasury of Spain, and the only possible resort will be impressment of supplies and forced contributions of money. When we remember the bitterness with which the volunteers reviled General Dulce on every occasion when he sought to observe the publie law of nations, either in the delivery to foreign representatives of parties arrested or the liberation of others who had been pronounced innocent by the courts, we cannot look for any very nice discrimination in their seizure of goods or their demands for money; and we believe if the Spanish Minister at Washington to-day were asked if his government would respond to ours for the safety of American lives or the security of American interests in Havana, under the present state of affairs, he would be forced to acknowledge that the power of Spain has ceased to be respected in Cuba, and could in no wise be brought to account for what may occur there.

Thus we have upon our immediate border the questions of a foreign war and domestic anarchy. If such a conjunction were to occur in any country in Europe the Cabinets of contiquous nations would not only demand guarantees from the fomenters of disorder, but would prepare to interfere in the interests of humankind. The question is a purely American one, and we are the controlling power in America. Should England or France intervene, we should at once protest and prepare to protect our own interests. With such duties and such impulses, it becomes us to inquire what steps has the administration taken to be prepared for future contingencies There is but one answer. Mr. Fish has made himself active in listening to the complaints of the Spanish Minister about the shipment of a few rusty small arms; Secretary Boutwell has busied himself with stopping steamships engaged in legal traffic, and the politicians in the Cabinet and around it are scheming to raise the cry of a war with England, in the hope to catch the Fenian vote and sway the fall elections. Such ignoring of great events at our own door and magnifying distant molehills into mountains would be ludierous if it were not contemptible.

When the echoes from the guns of the Spanish and Peruvian iron-clads in American waters shall awaken our "Rip Van Winkles in Washington to a contemplation of the rude facts of the present day, when the gathering fleets of France and England in the West Indies shall show them the estimation in which question of America, then will they come to knowledge of the opportunity they have lost, and perhaps recognize the fact that the pen of a live statesman might have controlled events of the highest importance to the future of this country. We say again to our very respectable head of the State Department, war is brooding within the echo of our own shores, anarchy is rampant where the lives of many of our citizens and millions of their interests are at stake, and it behooves you to act, and to act with energy and dedecision. Our home squadron must be augmented, our representatives at the scene of events must be instructed and sustained, and the Government must be prepared to accept the changed relations of Cuba to ourselves and to the world.

KIEV

From the N. Y. Tribune. When the Czar has a will he is sure to find the most arbitrary of ways. Once the late Emperor Nicholas was presented with a plan ther be forced into a war with England, or of a railroad from his capital to a point in the interior of his domain. The plan respected tering ballot-box, to prevent tampering. sunk in immeasurable contempt in the eyes If the deluded Fenians who have been in-

what the author of "Wallenstein" called the "valley's fruitful windings," and specially avoided what he described as the straighter but less righteous course of the "cannon ball. It meandered about every place of calculable size, and by a great circuit came to its end. But the Emperor designed that his road should make new cities, instead of taking in old ones; so he took up a ruler and drew a straight line from point to point. "Build me that," said the Czar, and we presume that the road was

built straightway. Because the Czar has taken into his head that a new capital in the south of Russia would be a more central and convenient seat for his wide and increasing empire, we are disposed to give more than usual respect to the report that the city of Kiev has been chosen for that capital. Kiev is a trimontane city, situated 670 miles south of St. Petersburg, and 470 miles southwest of Moscow, and has at this time above one hundred thousand inhabitants. It is placed at a junction of the small river Desna with the Dnieper, and is within easy reach by water and land of the railroad leading from the capital to Odessa, on the Black Sea, from which it is less than two hundred and fifty miles distant in a direct line. Kiev would be as convenient in point of situation to Moscow as St. Petersburg is now, and is hundreds of miles nearer than the latter to the capital of Poland, whence must arise any conspiracy formidable enough to threaten the integrity of the Czardom. The new rumors of conspiracy in Polish and Slavonian quarters hint an argument for the choice of the new imperial seat, and the recent uprising among the Don Cossaeks and in the Khirgiz country give us another. St. Petersburg being sufficiently loyal for all imperial purposes, the new capital would be recommended for its greater convenience as a base of supplies against the centres of disaffection. Add to this the important consideration that the Emperor will by his change of residence have brought himself nearer by some six handred miles to the Austrian dominion, and as many nearer to Asia and to Turkey. The trafftional policy of the Czardom with respect to the possessions of the Sultanate has not, we fear, been abandoned; and although the Governor-General of Turkestan announces that the period of Russian conquest in Asia is ended, we consider it safe to doubt any expressed programme of Imperial policy which omits the national Russian idea of enormous absorption. The new capital will have fair merits of size and numbers and defense, and great merits of position. It has large eathedrals and palaces, and numerous churches, manufactories of leather, and pottery, and confectionery, and holds an annual fair. best proof of its antiquity and importance exists in the fact that its libarry contains (5,000 volumes, that its university had 85 professors and 1549 students, and that it was for a long time the capital of the Russias.

Two countries of the world take the lion's shares of its growth, namely, Russia and America. The former grows by a brute, blind instinct of absorption, fattening its power on all sides, from elements of the rudest races and civilizations. The same inevitable tendency to acquire new properties is true of the United States. But the American people are still only an evidence of the natural power of attraction, and not, as in the case of Russia, a conquering and aggressive force. European publicists are speculating when it will be necessary for the Emperor of Austria to change the seat of his dominion to Pesth. He will probably think the matter well over by the time the Czar removes to Kiev.

THE CRAIG-SPRAGUE BREACH OF PROMISE.

From the N. Y. Times. The Chicago breach-of-promise case has ended by a verdict of \$100,000 in favor of Miss Craig against Sprague for his breach of promise to marry her. Her counsel contended that Sprague was so old, so ignorant, so stupid, and such an inveterate liar and scoundrel generally, that no reliance could be placed on a word he said, nor would any decent person feel for him anything but the utmost contempt. Yet because he had not married this woman, who was described as an angel of purity, and as highly intellectual, her heart was so broken that it could not be repaired for less than \$100,000. And the jury forthwith awarded her that amount. The whole thing is an absurdity. If his character is what her counsel described it to be, it would have been much better for her to have paid him \$100,000 than to have become his wife, and she certainly ought to have been thankful that he was willing to break such a promise,

There is only one condition on which such a verdict can be justified. Sprague was rich and old; and if the jury was satisfied that Miss Craig wanted to marry him, with the expectation that he would soon die and leave her a rich widow, then they may have done right in awarding her \$100,000 to console her for her disappointment. But the pretense that her heart was broken, and that this amount was necessary to heal it, is absurd. Maidens of thirty, as sharp as this one seems to have been, do not make such contracts with such men from purely sentimental considerations. They are generally business arrangements, and should be judged on the same basis as others. If he had bargained to sell ber a large quantity of pork or lumber, and to deliver it on a certain day, and had failed to do so, the amount of her loss could be computed, and he should be compelled to make it up to her. The fact that the article he sold and was to deliver, but failed to come to time, was his hand with his heart in it, does not change the basis of the settlement, but only complicates the estimate of damages. The pretense of love, undying affection, and a broken heart ts ridiculous.

Probably the real reason for the enormous verdict is found in the fact that Sprague attempted to destroy her character by proving that she was unchaste, as a reason for not marrying her. The attempt was thought to have failed, and was, therefore, very justly regarded as greatly aggravating the offense. We regard the whole business of seeking to recover damages for the breach of a promise of marriage as utterly absurd; in nine cases out of ten, the party deceived ought to return public thanks for the escape. The worst thing that could possibly happen would have been the fulfilment of the promise. But an attempt to excuse a breach of promise by assailing the character of the woman, as was done in this case, certainly deserves punishment, whether the breach of the promise to marry her does or not.

The Irish crops are promising.

-Passage from Calais to Dover is \$2, but Wales was charged \$350. -The proprietor of the Sadowa farm holds it at a -Mint juleplis known in Paris as the grog Americain

-Burlingame's two balls in Paris cost the Celestial There are fifteen each clubs in England, employ-ing one thousand persons.

The Southern Pacific Railroad has been advertising in Paris to raise money,

—American ussidents in Panama are making arrangements to celebrate the Fourth. -A London mechanic has invented a self-regisNEW UNCOMMERCIAL SAMPLES. By Churles Dickens.

A PLEA FOR TOTAL ABSTINENCE. One day this last Whitsuntide, at precisely 11 clock in the forenoon, there suddenly rode into the field of view commanded by the windows of my lodging an equestrian phenomenon. It was a fellow-creature on horseback, dressed in the absurdest manner. The fellow-creature wore high boots, some other (and much larger) fellow-creature's breeches, of a slackbaked doughy color and a baggy form, a blue, shirt, whereof the skirt or tail was puffilly tucked into the waistband of the said breeches, no coat, a red shoulder-belt, and a demi-semi-military scarlet hat with a feathered proament in front, which to the uninstructed human vision had the appearance of a moulting shuttlecock. I laid down the newspaper with which I had been occupied, and surveyed the fellow-man in question with astonishment. Whether he had been sitting to any painter as a frontispiece for a new edition of Sartor Resar-tus; whether "the husk or shell of him," as the esteemed Herr Teufelsdroch might put it, were ounded on a jockey, on a circus, on General Garibaldi, on cheap 'porcelatu, on a toyshop, on Guy Fawkes, on wax-work, on gold digging, on Bedlam, or on all, were doubts that greatly exercised my mind. Meanwhile my fellow-man stumbled and slided, excessively against his will, on the slippery stones of my Covent Garden street, and elicited shrieks from saveral sympathetic females, by convulsively restrainhimself from pitching over his horse's head. In the very crisis of these evolutions, and in-deed at the trying moment when his charger's tail was in a toble onist's shop, and his head anywhere about town, this cavaller was joined by two similar portents, who, likewise stumbling and sliding, caused him to stum-ble and slide the more distress-ingly. At length this Gilpinian trium-virate effected a half, and, locking northward, waved their right hands as commanding unseen troops to up, guards, and at 'em. Hereupon a brazen band burst forth, which caused them to be instantly bolted with to some remote spot of earth in the direction of the Surrey Hills. Judging from these appearances that a procession was under way, I threw up my window, and, craning out, had the satisfaction of beholding it advancing along the street. It was a Teetotal procession, as I learnt from its banners, and was long enough to consume 20 minutes is passing. There were a great number of children in it, some of them so very young in their mothers' arms as to be in the act of practically exemplifying their abs.inence from fermented liquors, and attachment to an unintoxicating drink, while the procession defiled. The display was, on the whole, plea-eant to see, as any good-humored holiday assemblage of clean, cheerful, and well-conducted people should be. It was bright with ribbons, tinsel, and shoulder-belts, and abounded in flowers, as if those latter trophles had come up in profusion under much watering. The large banners was very reprehensible. Each of these being borne aloft on two poles, and stayed with some half-dozen lines, was carried, as polite books in the last century used to be written, by "various hands," and the anxiety expressed in the upturned faces of those officers
-something between the anxiety attendant on the balancing art, and that inseparable from the pastine of kite-flying, with a touch of the angler's quality in landing his scaly prey—much impressed me. Suddenly, too, a banner would shiver in the wind, and go about in the most inconvenient manner. This always happened oftenest with such gorgeous standard as those representing a gentleman in black, corpulent with tea and water, in the laudable act of summarily reforming a family feeble and pinched with beer. The gentleman in black distended by wind would then conduct himself with the utmost unbecoming levity, while the beary family, growing beerier, would frantically tear themselves away from his ministration. Some of the inscriptions accompanying the banners were of a highly determined character, as "We

that you were ever required by any human being to do anything of the sort."

At intervals a gloom would fall on the passing members of the procession, for which I was at first unable to account. But this I discovered. after a little observation, to be occasioned by the coming on of the Executioners-the terrible official beings who were to make the speeches by-and-by-who were distributed in open carriages at various points of the cavaleade. A dark cloud and a sensation of dampness, as from many wet blackets, invariably preceded the roll-ing on of the dreadful cars containing these Headsmen, and I noticed that the wrotched people who closely followed them, and who were in a manner forced to contemplate their folded arms, complacent countenances, and threaten ing lips, were more overshadowed by the cloud and damp than those in front. Indeed, I perceived in some of these so moody an implacability towards the magnates of the scaffold, and so plain a desire to tear them limb from limb, that would respectfully suggest to the managers the expediency of conveying the executioners to the scene of their dismal labors by unfrequented ways and in closely tilted carts next Whit-

never, never will give up the temperance sause, with similar sound resolutions rather suggestive

to the profane mind of Mrs. Micawber's

The procession was composed of a series of smaller processions, which had come together, each from its own metropolitan district. An infusion of allegory became perceptible when patriotic Peckham advanced So I judged, from the circumstance of Peck-ham's unfurling a silken banner that fauned heaven and earth with the words "The Peckham Life-Boat." No boat being Inattendance, though life, in the likeness of "a gallant, gallant crew," in nautical uniform followed the flag, I was les to meditate on the fact that Peckham is de scribed by geographers as an inland settlement with no larger or nearer shore line than the towing-path of the Surrey Canal, on which stormy station I had been given to understand no Life-Boat exists. Thus I deduced an allegorical meaning, and came to the conclusion that patriotic Peckham picked a peck of pickled poetry, this was the peck of pickled poetry hich patriotic Peckham picked.

I have observed that the aggregate procession was on the whole pleasant to see. I made use f that qualified expression with a direct mean ing, which I will now explain. It involves the title of this paper, and a little fair trying of teetotalism by its own tests.

There were many people on foot, and many cople in vehicles of various kinds. The former vere pleasant to see, and the latter were not leasant to see; for the reason that I never, on ny occasion or under any circumstances, have cheld heavier overloading of horses than in his public show. Unless the imposition of a great van laden with from ten to twenty cople on a single horse be a moderate asking of the poor creature, then the temperate se of horses was immoderate and cruel. From the smallest and lightest horse to the largest and heaviest, there were many instances in which the beast of burden was so shamefully overladen that the Society for the Prevention of ruelty to Animals have frequently interposed n less gross cases.

Now, I have always held that there may be, and that there unquestionably is, such a thing as use without abuse, and that therefore the total abolitionists are irrational and wrongheaded. But the procession completely con-verted me. For so large a number of the people using draught-horses in it were clearly unable to use them without a vising them, that I perceived total abstinence from horseffesh to the only remedy of which the case admitted. As it is all one to Teetotallers whether you take half a pint of beer or half a gallon, so it was all one here whether the beast of burden were a pony or a cart-horse. Indeed, my case had the special strength that the half-pint quadruped underwent as much suffering as the half-gallon quadruped. Moral: Total Abstinence from Horseflesh through the whole length and breadth of the scale. This pledge will be in course of administration to all Teetotal processionists, not pedestrians, at the publishing office of All The Year Round, on the first day of

April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy. Observe a point for consideration. This procession comprised many persons, in their gigs, broughams, tax-carts, barouches, chaises, and what not, who were merciful to the dumb beasts that drew them, and did not overcharge their strength. What is to be done with those unoffending persons? I will not run amuck and vilify and defame them, as tectotal tracts and platforms would most assuredly do, if the question were one of drinking instead of driving: I merely ask what is to be done with them? The reply admits of no dispute whatever, Manifestly, in strict accordance with testotal doctrines, they must come in too, and take the Total Abstinence from Horseflesh Piedge. It is not pretended that those members of the proces sion misused certain auxilliaries which in most countries and all ages have been bestowed upon man for his use, but it is undeniable that other members of the procession dld. Teetotal ma-thematics demonstrate that the less includes the greater; that the gullty include the innocent, the blind the seeing, the deaf the hearing, the damb the speaking, the drunken the sober. If any of the moderate users of draught-cattle in question should deem that there is any gentle violence done to their reason by these elements of logic they are invited to come out of the procession next Whitsuntide, and look at it from my

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Introductely after sale of residence will be sold, by catalogue, the walnut parlor, dimingroom, and chamber turniture; resewood pano, chim and glassware, Brussels, ingrain, and other carpets; hair mattresses, leather both kitchen utensits, etc.

6 11 24

Sale No. 1212 Spruce street,

SUPERIOR FURNITURE, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, CHANDELLERS, CARPETS, ETC.

On Tuesday morning.

June 15. at 10 o'clock, at No. 1212 Spruce street, by
catalogue, the entire household turniture, comprising walnut parior suit, garnet plush; catagore, walnut diningroom
furniture, buffet sidebeard, extension table, two french
plate maniel nurvers, cluim, glass, and plated wars, paintings and engravings, walnut chamber furniture, fine
bureaus, wardrobes, nue muttronses feather belisters and
pullows, Brussels and other carpets, chandeliers, refrigerator, kitchen furniture, etc.

6 II 21.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.

June 18, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange;— MCKEAN AVENUE and CLAPUER Street, S. E. correr—Elegant Country Seat, Mansion, Coach-house, and eantiful grounds.

DARBY Road-Twenty-seventh ward Hotel, known as Riving Sun."

GREEN, east of Fortieth—Dwellings and Large Lot.

MARGARTITA, No. 150—Bake-hense.

FRONT (North), No. 151—Brick Dwelling.

CALLOWHILL, No. 151—Store.

CALLOWHILL, No. 151—Hotel.

POWELTON Avenue and STATE Street—Stable and of.

MERCHANTVILLE, New Jersey-Country Seat, 11 HOLMESBURG, Twenty third ward—Country Seat and Farm of 20 acres adjoining "Crystal Springs." TENTH and WHARTON, S. W. corner—Store and

Dwelling.
WHARTON, No. 1012 Brick Dwelling.
HOLMESBURG, Twenty-third ward, Decatur street—
Dwelling and Large Let.
TENTH (South), No. 307 Modern Dwelling.
LROWN, No. 1119 Hotel.
FIFTEENTH (South), Nos. 362 and 324—Brick Dwell-

NATILACE, No. 2215—Modern Dwelling.
COATES, No. 2218—Modern Dwelling.
MARKET, No. 5529—Store and Dwelling.
SHIPPEN, No. 2014—Modern Dwelling.
CLINTON County, Pa.—Trace of 221 acres.
SIXTH (South), Nos. 1702, 1704, 1706, and 1708—Modern

SINTH (South), Nos. 1702, 1704, 1705, and 1708—Modera Dwellings.
ONTARIO, No. 1629—Desirable Dwelling.
GREEN, No. 2339—Modern Besidence.
CORINTHIAN Avenue, No. 8531—Modern Dwelling.
Ground Rent, 830.

\$20,600 Schuylkill Navigation Lean, 1872.
\$7000 Schuylkill Navigation Lean, 1872.
\$7000 Schuylkill Navigation Lean, 1882.
61 shares Pennsylvania Railroad.
12 shares Pennsylvania Railroad.
23 shares American Fire Insurance Co.
1 share Academy of Fine Arts.
10 shares Pennsylvania Stool Co.
18200 S per cent. Registered Lean of the State of Pennsylvania, act of February 2, 1877.
15 bure Penns Breeze Park.
100 shares Enterprise Insurance Co.
1 share Renches Park.
100 shares Enterprise Insurance Co.
1 share Pennsylvania Stool Co.
1 share Schutgrise Insurance Co.
1 share Schutgrise Insurance Co.
1 share Schutgrise Insurance Co.
1 share Penns Breeze Park.
100 shares Allegheny and Third Streets Railroad Co.
2000 Shares Allegheny and Tideoute Oil.
Catalogues now ready.

EXTENSIVE PEREMPTORY SALIS.

ENTENSIVE PEREMPTORY SALE.

STOCK OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE.

On Friday Morning.

June 18, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 136
and to a complete control of first-class caluner furniture, manufactured by
George J. Horlesis, expressly for his wareroom sales, comprising rosewood parlor suits, covered with plash and other
fine materials; wainot parlor suits, with the finest and
troot fishiomable coverings, elegant library suits in terry
and leather; elegant half formiture; very elegant walnut
and chony chamber farniture; walnut chamber suits; elegant centre and bourguet tables; resewood and walnut aideboards, various marbles, chaperes, fancy chairs, etc., all
from Mr. Henkels warerooms.

This sale will comprise the largest amount of first-class
furniture over offened at public sale, and will be held in
our large sales rooms, second story. Mr. Henkels having
determined not to carry this stock over the summer, purchasers are assured that every article will be sold without
reserve or limitation.

612 ft.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS, M. (Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

Sale at 1318 North Sixth street.

RLEGANT CARVED WALNUT FURNITURE, WALNUT AND MAHOGANY CHAMBER SUITS, SCHOMACKER 75, OCTAVE PIANOFORTE, FINE TRENCH PLATE MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, BRONZES, HANDSOME VELVET CARPETS, ETC.

On Monday Morning.

PETS, ETC. On Monday Morning.

June 14, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1318 North Sixth street, by catalogue, the entire furniture, including elegant carved walust paries suit, covered with fine har cloth, 10 pieces; carred walust tracks pieces; carrollwainut etageres, centre and bouquet tables to match; elegant fresewood 7% octave piano-forte, made by Schomacker; fine French plate mantel and pier mirrors, bronze figures, two French mantel elocks, fancy ornaments, suit elegant wainut chamber furniture, elegant wardrobe to match; bandsome suit mahogany chamber furniture, elegant wardrobe to match; wainut secretary bookcase, bair mattresses, fine cut glassware, French china plated wars, liquor ones, kitchen furniture and utensils, paintings and engravings, bandsome velvet, imperial, and other carpets, cto. The furniture was made to order by Henkels, and is equal to new.

May be examined at 8 o'clock on the morning of sale.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTION-bi Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EURO-PEAN DRY GOODS, On Monday Morning, June 14, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 6856 SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, ETC., On Tuesday Morning, June 15, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 6956

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN
AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning.
June 17, at 10 o'ctock, on four months' credit. [6115t]

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, CANTON MAT-TINGS, OIL-OI-OTHS, ETO, On Friday Morning.

June 18, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, coffage, and rag carpetings, 500 rolls Canton mattings, oil-c'obbs, etc. etc. THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110
CHESKUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom St.

Sale at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnus street,
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MANTED
AND PHER GLASSES, BRUSSELS AND OTHER
CARPETS, COTTAGE FURNITURE, HAIR MATTRESSES, BOLSTERS AND PILLOWS, OIL
PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS, CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
June 15, at 5 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110
Chesnus street, will be sold a large assortment of substications, and chamber furniture, comprising Parlor, library, disingterm, and chamber furniture; ook and walnut middlearing
large and small secretary and backetses, plate glass mantel
and proy glasses, cottage suit, with marble tops; spring
and bair mattresses, loadings, way chairs, decorated china
chamber sets, clothes sampers, tha toilet sets, silver-plated
warm, china and glasswarm, etc.

sare, cline and glessware, stc.

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC.

Also, an assertment of second hand arrangement and several carjets, from families declining housekeeping.

6122t

C. D. MCCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS,

SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC., ETC., On Monday Morning,
June 15, at 10 o'clock, including a large line of city-made goods. N. B.—Sale every Monday and Thursday. [6 10 3t]

BSCOTTS ART GALLERT, No. 1026 CHESNUT SPECIAL SALE OF MODERN PAINTINGS. June 15th, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 19:20 Chesnut street, will be sold, without reserve, a collection of modern Parmings by relebrated arists, comprising marines, land-scapes, take, river, and mountain views, all elegantly tramed in rich gold-leaf frames.

BY LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTION-

PERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MAR. JAMES HUNT, AUCTIONEER, S. W. COR-ner FIFTH and SOUTH Stracts.

MEGULAR SALFS at the Augtion Store, every SAT-URDAY Marning, of Household Furniture, Housekeep-ing Articles, etc., received from families quitting house-teeping.

5 25 12t

K EENAN, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, NO SOFA BED.

HOVER'S PATENT COMBINATION SOFA BED

is decidedly the kest Sofa Bed ever invented. It can be extended from a Sofa into a handsome French Bedstead, with hair spring mattress, in ten seconds of time. It requires no unscrewing or detaching, has no separation between back and seat, no cords to break, and no hinged not atlached to the top of the back to support it when down, which is unsafe and table to get out of repair. It has the conveniences of a bureau for holding ciothing, is easily managed and it is impossible for it to get out of order.

Price about the same as an ordinary sofa.

H. F. HOVER. OWNER AND SOLE MANUFACTURER. 1 26 tuths6m No. 0 South SECOND Street.