SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Edkorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

CONCERNING THE "LOW IRISH."

From the A. Y. World. Statistics are sometimes the most amazing and bewildering things in the world; a few rolumns of dry, prosy, and barren looking figures, and a few bald official facts sometimes knock on the head the most popular and widely accepted beliefs, and scatter to the winds the most dearly cherished pre-judices. The last British mail, for instance, brought to us a summary of "The First Annual Report of the Registrar of Marringes, Births, and Deaths in Ireland"which is the first complete and authentic statement ever made by official authority concerning these evidences of the social habits, the morals, and the health of the people of that portion of the British domi-Now, we can imagine the avidity with which the hater of the 'low Irish" would seize upon this report with the expectaof finding in it ample justification for and proof of the opinions which he entertains and expresses concerning the thriftlessness, the immorality, and the ignorance of this despised race. 'Now we ignorance of this despised race. have it!" such a one would exclaim in the joy of his heart. "Here are the figures, prepared by the officers of the British Government, according to law, and therefore unquestionably correct! Now, let us see what sort of people these wild Irishmen are at home, where they are not elevated and refined by the example and precept of a superior people; where they are wholly under the control of their priests; and where they do not inhale the nir of this blessed land of freedom!" Naturally, the first page to which our anti-Irish friend would turn would be that on which was recorded the number of illegitimate births. "An ignorant, degraded, reckless, and immoral people"-and these are the epithets most in use among radical politicians and clergymen in the United States when speaking of Irishmen-will be sure to care little for the sanctity of marriage and to give full rein to their passion and lust. Well, what are the facts? The proportion of illegitimate births to the total number of births in Ireland is 38 to each 1000. More than there ought to be, of course; but in England-enlightened and Protestant England-the proportion is 64 to each 1000; and in Scotland-Bible-loving and God-fearing Scotland-it is 99 to each 1000! Here is a fearful disappointment. The figures, according to all the ideas and beliefs of those who sneer at the Irish," ought to be reversed; Scotland.

land of Knox and the stronghold of Preterianism, should be the most virtuous of the three kingdoms; England, the bulwark of the blessed Reformation, should not be far behind; and priest-ridden Ireland should, by all the rules of logic, be steeped to the lips in vice. But these illogical figures will not square with the theories, and persist in showing that England is nearly twice and Scotland nearly three times as depraved in this matter as Ireland.

But this is not the worst of it. There is one portion of Ireland, the province of Connaught, which is almost exclusively peopled by Celts and Roman Catholics, the proportions being ninety-five of the former to five of all other races and creeds; and there is another portion, the province of Ulster, where the population is about equally divided between Protestants and Roman Catholics, the Protestants being almost wholly of Scotch blood and of the Presbyterian faith. And in the province of Connaught the proportion of illegitimate births is only 19 in each 1000, while in the province of Ulster it is 62 to each 1000. Scotland, as a whole, is almost three times as immoral as Ireland, as a whole; but the province in Ireland which has one-half of its population people of Scotch blood is more than three times as immoral as the adjacent province which is peopled almost wholly by full-blooded Irishmen and blinded Papists. What has the Evangelical Alliance in New York to say to this? There is nothing to show that all of the illegitimate births in Ulster are to be charged to the Scotch population of that district; for all that appears to the contrary, the Irish half of the population may be responsible for part of them; but may it not be concluded that if a population half Irish and half Scotch, half Catholic and half Protestant, is three times as immoral as one which is almost wholly Irish and Catholic, the Scotch are the most in fault, and that they have probably led their Irish neighbors into temptation? And is not this conclusion greatly strengthened by the fact that Scot-

land, in which there is a very small Irish

population, has three times as much wickedness of this nature as Ireland, in which there

is a very small Scotch population?

At this stage of his investigations, our anti-Celtic friend would probably throw away the Registrar's report in disgust; but, should he do so, he would deprive himself of the consolation which he might derive from certain tables which seem to show that, although the Irish are twice as virtuous as the English, and three times as virtuous as the Scotch, they are twice as ignorant as the English and four times as ignorant as the Scotch, and that nearly one-half of the Irish in Ireland are so sunken in darkness that they are unable to write their own names. It seems that 100 in every 259 of the Irish bridegrooms, and 100 in every 199 of the Irish brides, sign the marriage register with a mark, as being unto write their names; while in England the proportion is 100 in 413 of the men and 100 in 309 of the women, and in Scotland only 100 in 872 males and 100 in 419 females. This seems all the more inexplicable since, for the last 2 wenty-five years, Ireland has enjoyed a much better and more general supply of the means of education than England, and almost as good as that of Scotland. It has been ingeniously suggested that this apparent pre-valence of ignorance among the Irish is more apparent than real, and that Paddy and Bridget abstained from signing their names, not because they could not, but because they would not, by reason of a certain superstition which exists among them, and which leads them to "attach some sort of dread significance to the signing of their names, and to imagine that there is greater caution and prudence in only making their mark." There may be something in this; but to pursue that branch of the subject would lead us into metaphysics, and we desire to confine ourselves to facts.

The figures of this report also smash into flinders certain pet beliefs concerning the recklessness and improvidence of the Irish in marrying at a too tender age, and without first waiting until they have cages into which to put their birds. The marriages in Ireland, in the year covered by the report, were only one in every 207 persons, while the marriages in England, during the same year, were one in every 115, and in Scotland one in 137. And

years of age, in reckless and improvident Ireland only 37 of the males and 181 of the females out of every 1000 who entered into the holy state of matrimony were minors. So that it appears, by these inexorable figures, that the wild Irishman is more prudent than the sober Englishman and the thrifty Scot in agreeing to take upon himself the duty of providing bread for other mouths besides his own, and of swelling the population of the Queen's dominions. The common belief, also, that the Irish are more prolific than other people receives an apparent contradiction from this report. The percentage of births to the entire population in Ireland is 2); in England, a little more than 3); and in Scotland nearly 37. But it must be remem-bered that in Ireland nearly all the births are those of children born in wedlock, while more than 6 per cent, of the births in England and nearly 10 per cent, of those in Scotland are illegitimate, and the great streams of emigration from Ireland carry away a larger proportion of young than old people. The facts we have given are worthy of attention; we commend them to the prayerful consideration of the timid souls who look forward to the ruin of this country by means of the hordes of low Irish" who are weekly landed on our

TAMMANY HALL ON THE NEXT PRESI-DENCY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Tammany Hall is a power in the land. The city tax levy of twenty odd millions is enough to show it; for Tammany rules the city, and the city has become strong enough to carry the State, and the State is the mainstay of the Democratic party of the United States. Hence the outgivings of Tammany on the political situation mean something. Accordingly the party views, doctrines and hints thrown out from Tammany on the "glorious Fourth" are entitled to special attention, foreshadowing, as they do, the present position and future course of the irrepressible Democracy.

First, then, after a solemn, a very solemn ode from De Witt Van Buren-and there is a poet among the Van Burens, as there have been statesmen, politicians, wits, and philosophers-after a poem from a Van Buren, calling

"Look where broken laws, neglected oaths, and shat-tered States proclaim"

The triumph of the hollow heart, the glory of its

Judge Garvin proceeded to the nomination of Governor Hoffman as the Democratic candidate for President in 1872, and at the same time defined his platform. The learned Judge in the course of his remarks said:-"But the day will come-when the soldier who now occupies the White House, when his term of

ffice shall expire—that we will send to be President a man from the city of New York, by the aid of the votes of the people of this great country, who will do honor to that position, and who will demand atonement from England and from Spain for the terrible outrages which they have perpetrated upon this country;" all of which was received with enthusiastic applause. Having thus cleared the ground for Governor Hoffman and his foreign policy to the satisfaction of the assembled sachems, another step was taken touching our domestic affairs in foreshadowing the Democratic programme for 1872.

Senator Stockton, of New Jersey, was assigned to this important duty, and discharged it with the ability of a regular old-time Democratic constitutional expounder. He took the ground that from the mode adopted by Congress of enforcing upon the late Rebel States the condition precedent of the adoption of the fifteenth constitutional amendment, establishing universal manhood suffrage of all colors, the ratification of this amendment will be null and void, "and the attempt to enforce it revolution." Speaking of the States required by law to adopt it, Mr. Stockton said:—
"These States are deprived of a free vote. They are to be coerced to a vote that alters the constitutions of the United States and of New Jersey fundamentally," and "I pronounce it violence and revolution." He further said that "the question of who votes and who does not vote sinks into insignificance compared with the fundamental alteration of our system of government which is proposed, and the fraud and violence by which our home-born liberties are to be wrested from us." This is plain and strong speaking; but where do these opinions of Mr Stockton stop? They carry us back to 1860. They cover not only the fifteenth amendment establishing universal negro suffrage, but the fourteenth in reference to civil rights, the na-tional debt, the Rebel debt, etc., and the thirteenth, abolishing slavery; for they were all carried by an enforced ratification upon the unreconstructed Southern States. know, too, that it was General Frank Blair's letter, declaring all these reconstruction proceedings "unconstitutional, revolutionary, null, and void," that killed last year's Tammany Presidential ticket of Seymour and Blair from the start. And that ought to be the last of this question.

But there is still another point and incident in Mr. Stockton's speech deserving of notice. In his reference to a recent decision of Chief Justice Chase, leaning towards the Jeffersonian dogma of State sovereignty, our reporter assures us that there was a spontaneous outbreak of applause in Tammany among the small and the "big Indians," which was the special incident of the day's proceedings. From this we infer that Mr. Chase, as a strong and thoroughly acceptable candidate for the Democracy, has gained a hold among the rank and file of the party which places him to-day far ahead of all other competitors, not excepting Governor Hoffman.

Mayor Hall followed the regular orator of the day, Mr. Stockton, in one of his never failing, facetious, and pungent speeches. The salient points of his somewhat discursive and miscellaneous remarks were these: - That 'the Army of the Potomac is keeping alive the embers of civil war" (a very suggestive remark); that General Grant is responsible for the lack of anything like practical sympathy from the Government for the Cubans, and that we (the Democracy) must make an issue of this in the coming fall campaign; that, like Andrew Johnson, General Grant, before the end of his term, will be turned out of his party, and on account of his division of the spoils; that "four-fifths of what is said about the Alabama claims is the sheerest humbug in the world;" that give the Democratic party a chance and there will be practical sympathy, and to some purpose, for both Cuba and Ireland; that the Democracy expect something from the Virginia election, and that in the fall they will be wide awake in

Pennsylvania and New York. Thus it will be seen that the powerful fffteen-inch columbiads—Cuba and the Alabama claims—apparently neglected by the administration, are to be turned in New York against it this fall, and that impracticable as are the views of Senator Stockton on reconstruction, the issues suggested by Mayor Hall are such as will be apt, in the coming October and November elections, to bring out the full

66 of the males and 200 of the females out of | they say, it takes something like a defeat to every 1000, who were married, were under 21 | wake up the energies of General Grant, there years of age, in reckless and improvident is a prospect that he will be thoroughly roused by the coming fall elections.

PRUSSIA AS A NAVAL POWER.

From the N. Y. Times.

Nothing in the history of modern Europe is more remarkable than the sudden development of Prussia into a great power—in the actual, and not merely in the diplomatic sense of the term. It is but three years ago since the European world was electrified by the sudden revelation of the fact that Prussia was no longer a second-class power, tolerated formally rather than accepted as an equal by France, England, and the other hereditary 'great powers" of Europe, but a nation that could not only hold her own in a great war, but which could absolutely crush a formidable military power, by sheer strength, in onetenth of the time it formerly took to settle a national duel. And although the weakness of Austria, through her obstinate adherence to exploded military traditions, caused her to fall an easy victim to her younger rival, it was still manifest that the splendid system of military organization which had conthe entire male population verted Prussia into a standing army without unduly drawing upon the productive resources of the nation, and the judgment and quickness displayed by the Prussian Government in seizing upon and adopting the latest improvements in the science of warfare, had made Prussia the most formidable mili tary power on the continent. The overwhelm ing power of the breech-loader, practically exemplified at Sadowa, was at once recognized throughout Europe, and even France, with her splendid traditions and gigantic arma-ments, felt a shiver of alarm from which she has scarcely yet recovered. And now that the entire population of North Germany has been

practically brought within the reach of the

Prussian recruiting sergeant, it is scarcely an exaggeration to call her the greatest military

power in Europe.

But it is clear that Prussia, under the virtual rule of a statesman like Count Bismark, is not content to remain a military power and nothing else. The scarcely concealed object of Prussia in forcing on the war with Denmark was the acquisition of maritime advantages which would enable her to attain the position of a great naval power, and with characteristic energy Count Bismark has not neglected a single available opportunity of adding to the naval strength of his country. The most powerful iron-clad in the world built for the Sultan, and offered to the English Government, was snapped up by the ever-watchful Bismark; two other iron-clads, of almost equal strength, have since been added to the Prussian fleet; all that engineering skill can do has been done in designing a second Portsmouth or Cherbourg in the newly-acquired possession on the Baltic, and we now learn that Russia regards the naval preponderance of Prussia in sea with undisguised jealousy alarm, while the English papers that and are already beginning to speak of her as a formidable rival in the supremacy of the European seas, so long claimed as the unquestioned perquisite of the ideal "Britannia." And at a time when every nation may be said to have a fresh start in naval matters, this perturbation among the older naval powers is not unnatural. What the ultimate effect on the European "balance of power" may be remains to be seen; but there can be no doubt that hereafter Prussia will be able to exercise an influence in European affairs at large scarcely inferior to that hitherto possessed by France and England. Even now neither of these powers would much relish the spectacle of the Prussian iron-clad fleet taking an experimental cruise in the Channel or the Mediterranean. For the future, we fancy, the views of Prussia with regard to little tamily difficulties between European nations will be consulted with a good deal more deference than has formerly been the case.

WHAT IS NEEDED IN THE COUNTRY.

From the N. Y. Times. We gave place yesterday to a letter from an occasional correspondent in the country, in which the writer, in a rather facetious vein discusses the plans lately devised by the Tribune for securing honest candidates jor the State Legislature in the rural districts, and sets forth the practical difficulties in the way of putting them into operation. There s much force in what our correspondent says. We agree with him in believing the plan in meeting secretly, for the purpose of naming candidates, to be unwise and impracticable. Our friends in the country have already a much better method than this for securing the nomination of proper men, and they have only to carry it out to secure the best results. There are no close political corporations of any kind in the country. There the Republican organizations, unlike those in this city, are open to all persons who belong to the Republican party, and all members of that party are free to participate in caucuses and primaries for the selection of delegates to nominating conven-If, therefore, the rank and file of the party desire that honest men should be nominated, they have only to attend these preliminary meetings, and by voice and vote secure the selection not only of "leading" but of "honest" men as delegates to the conventions. Let this be done, and there will be no need of "Citizens' Associations" in the counties to assist in defeating dishonest candidates. The great body of Republican voters are in favor of honest men and honest measures, and they have only to be true to themselves, and to make use of the simple and practicable party machinery already in existence among them, to secure the preva-lence of their views, without resorting to untried and perhaps impracticable measures. They have the matter in their own hands. We "entreat" our Republican friends in the country to consider it seriously. Let every member of the party conscientiously attend the caucuses, and secure the election of honest delegates to the nominating conventions. Nothing else is required; and the Republican party has the right to expect of every member the performance of this simple

A word as to Citizens' Associations in the counties. The organization at whose head stands the name of the venerable Peter Cooper has accomplished an immense amount of good in this city, by keeping down taxa-tion and preventing the consummation of dishonest jobs. Its service in this respect cannot be too highly estimated. At the same time, it is, we think, open to question whether the establishment of such societies in the country will lead to any good results that cannot be equally well secured by simpler, more familiar, and more practicable methods.

OUR CHINESE.

From the N. Y. Tribune. While we have given some time and thought to the problem of Chinese immigratian, we have not attained a final solution, and have no opinion respecting it that we while in Scotland 74 of the males and 219 of the Democracy against the demo-the females out of every 1000, and in England strength of the Democracy against the demo-ralized and disorganized Republicans. If, as

duce us to unite in the demand that this immigration be stopped, though our present leaning is adverse to this. But whatever may or should be done as to future sojourners from the Flowery Land, there are certain in-termediate propositions which no republican or true democrat, no American of Revolutionary faith or stock, and, above all, no Christian, can possibly demur to. They are as follows:-

I. The Chinese already in our country were fully authorized to come among us. Our laws, our customs, the genius of our institutions. assured them a welcome and the fullest protection for their persons and property. For every case of robbery, abuse, or maltreatment of a Chinaman in this country, our Government owes full reparation, and cannot, without gross perfidy, refuse to respond favorably to any demand for indemnity which China may see fit to make.

II. Since it is notorious that the Chinese are habitually abused, maltreated, robbed, and every way wronged by our countrymen, while the laws of the States wherein they are mainly found conspire against them by refusing them opportunity to testify in courts of justice, it would be idle to set up that these wrongs are the forbidden acts of a few bad men. California, as a body politic, makes herself the accomplice and shield of the wrong-doers.

III. The pretense that the Chinese on our Pacific coast are slaves is false. Having no money at home, and accustomed to work there for \$2 per month, they are solicited by capi talists or speculators who tell them, "We will pay your passage to America, and allow you to work it out for \$4 per month; that done, you can sell your labor to whomsoever you will for \$20 to \$30 per month"-which they do. This contract may be usurious, but the poor fellows close with the best terms offered them, and are no more slaves than is any one

who, being in debt, contracts to work it out. IV. Most of us profess to be Christians after some sort, and expect the conversion of China to Christianity. But every Chinese who spends a few years in America, and then returns to his native land (as nearly all who survive do), becomes inevitably an obstacle to the conversion of his country. He says to them, "Never believe what these missionaries tell you about Christians and Christianity. I have tried them thoroughly, and know by sad experience that they are ruffians, robbers, and cruel tyrants, abusing the weak and helpless stranger as no true disciple of Confucius ever did or will do. Beware of them !" Five thousand pious missionaries may wear out their lives commending Christianity to the Chinese without counteracting all the evils that the Californians have already done.

V. While we do not finally decide that Chinese immigration is a good thing, we are strongly moved to do so by some of the arguments by which it is resisted. Thus, Hon. Eugene Casserly, Democratic United States Senator, in his recent speech at San Francisco, says:-

"It is the duty of every class of men to unite to prevent the introduction of the Chinese. If they come in contact only with the common laborers tocome in contact only with the common laborers to-day, to-morrow they will be in competition with the mason, the bricklayer, the carpenter, and the ma-chinist, for they are the most frugal, industrious, and ingenious people on the face of the carth. Look at the splendid granite building occupied by Wells, Fargo & Co., the stone of which was cut in China, and was built by Chinamen. Men who can do such work for less than half the price paid white mechan-ics were an injury to the State, and he would unite with any party that would use energetic means to keep them out of the country. There was only one party that could be depended upon for that purpose, and that was the true old Democracy."

-If this be sound, logical statesmanship, then the Chinese have only to become idle, dissolute, clumsy, and rapacious, to render them valuable acquisitions to a rising State. Let them combine to ask more for their work than others do, or to do less for the money they receive, and they will be welcomed to our soil and to Democratic fellowship.

Mr. Casserly boasts that his party is the only dependence for "energetic means to keep them out of the party." That is too probable. But, as that country is every way out of power, cannot pass an act of Congress, nor expound one, nor execute it, the "energetic means" at its command are restricted to the bludgeon, the brickbat, the slung-shot, the revolver, and such little amenities of assault, robbery, and arson, to which the Chinese have hitherto been subjected in California. What the Democracy of that State can do in the way of legislation is mainly of a negative kind; that is, the State can pass laws to screen her Caucasian ruffians from the righteous penalties of their misdeeds, when the victims are nothing but Chinese. This she has done; this, so long as she has Democratic rulers, she will probably continue to do. But still the Chinese flook hither; so the Democratic "means," though clearly "energetic," seem nowise effectual. What then?

GAS LIGHT FOR THE COUNTRY



SAFE, RELIABLE, AND ECONOMICAL. PLACED OUTSIDE OF BUILDINGS! FERRIS & CO.'S

AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES

Have been in successful operation for eleven years, and in all cases given perfect satisfaction. The light is much superior to that of ciby gas, at much less cost. The many accidents arising from the use of KEROSENE and COAL OIL LIAMPS and worthloss gas machines should induce persons to adopt a safe, economical, and satisfactory light. The simplicity of our machine, its slaw motion, its superiority over all others on account of its REVOLV-ING evaporator, which takesane all the carbon from the material, and the fact that it will run for years without cost for repairs, recommend it above all others in the market. The machine can be seen in operation at our Office, where explanations and references will be given.

FERRIS & CO.,
61tuths 2mSp) No. 337 CHESNUT Street, Philada.
Best quality of GASOLINE always on hand.

FLOUR.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR. For the Trade or at Retail.

EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.

Reystone Flour Mills, Nos. 19 and 21 GIRARD Avenue, Rast of Front street.

MEW SPICED SALMON,

FIRST OF THE SEASON. ALBERT C. ROBERTS, Dealer in Fine Groceries, Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets. WATOHES, JEWELRY,

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO. DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS. WATCHING, TEWELBY & SILVER WARE WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED. 802 Chestnut St., Phila-

Ladies' and Gents' Watches, AMERICAN AND IMPORTED. Of the most celebrated makers.

FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEGNTINES. in 14 and 18 karat. DIAMOND an other lewelry of the latest designs Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and Sold Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc.

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and FANCY GOODS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY, S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, 3 251 Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

COPARTNERSHIPS

THE FIRM OF TILLINGHAST & HILT having been dissolved, the undersigned takes this nethod to inform the public that he will still continue the usiness of an Insurance Agent at the old office, No. 409

All kinds of Insurance placed in reliable Companies and all losses promptly adjusted and settled, as here-

Your patronage is respectfully solicited. JOSEPH TILLINGHAST. Philadelphia, July 1, 1869.

THE UNDERSIGNED, OF THE LATE FIRM of Tillinghast & Hilt, hereby announces to his friends, and the public generally, that he has removed to No. 117 South FOURTH Street, Basement, where he will still continue the General Insurance Business,

With thanks for their patronage in the past, he solicits a continuance of the same.

DAVID B. HILT. Philadelphia, July 1, 1869.

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE.

THE NEAPOLITAN ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.

THE PUREST AND BEST IN THE WORLD, This celebrated Brick Ice Cream and Water Ice can be carried in a paper to any part of the city, as you ould candy. Fifteen or twenty different kinds of them are kep constantly on band, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLAVORS can be made to order for those who desire to have something never before seen in the United States, and superior to any Ice Cream made in Europe.

Principal Depot—No. 1824 WALINUT Street.
Branch Store—No. 1920 SPRING GARDEN Street, 116

HOUSE WARMING WITH STEAM We are prepared to warm Dwellings and Building of all classes with our Patent improved LOW STEAM APPARATUS,
Which, for efficiency and economy, rivals all similar

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots, Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at ERNEST SOPP'S Large Establishment, No. 230 N. NINTH Street.

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SUR-GEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses, at his infirmary, No. 980 MARSHALL Street, above Poplar.

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.

DUNTON & LUSSON.

215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by DUNTON & LUSSON,

215 SOUTH FRONT STREET. CHAMPAGNES, Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Engenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Klee-man & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.

WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinbo Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—'Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupay & Co.'s various vintages.

CARSTAIRS & MCCALL, Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets, BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS

PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHIS-KIES. 528 2pt CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by CARSTAIRS & MCCALL 5 28 2pt Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sta

CENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS. PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN, FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOOD, in full variety. WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

H. S. K. C. Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves. EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES. J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET THE IMPROVED SHOULDER-SEAM PAT-THE IMPROVED SHOULDER-SEAM PAT-tern Shirt, manufactory of RICHARD EAYRE, No bs N. SIXTH Street, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Good. in large variety. Spring Undershirts and Drawers; also Scarfs, Bows, Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, etc.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

No. 108 CHURCH Street (City Stores)

DEAFNESS.-EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUCTION of the bearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 118 South TENTH Street, below

BOARDING.

AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board also, if desired.

OOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh, Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey.

CITY ORDINANCES. COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA

CLERK'S GFFICE,

PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1869.

In accordance with a Resolution adopted by the
Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on
Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of June, 1869, the
annexed bill, entitled

"An Ordinance to Authorize a Loan for the Pay-ment of Ground Rents and Mortgages," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,

Clerk of Common Council.

A N ORDINANCE
To Authorize a Loan for the Paymen
Ground Rents and Mortgages.
Section I. The Select and Common Councils of the
City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor o
Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than pay on the credit. Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to bo row, at not less than par, on the credit of the cit from time to time, seven kundred thousand dollar for the payment of ground rents and mortgages hel against the city, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent, per annum shall be paid, ha yearly, on the first days of January and July, at it office of the City Treasurer. The principal of sa loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not be fore, without the consent of the holders thereof; an the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the ce tificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amoun the certificates incretor, in the usual form of the certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amount as the lenders may require, but not for any fractions part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, if amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars and it shall be expressed in said certificates that th loan therein mentioned and the interest thereof are payable free from all taxes.

loan therein mentioned and the interest thereof are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof; there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates, and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates to issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially piedges for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

Resolution to Publish A Loan Bill.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, June 24 1879, entitled "An Ordinance to Authorize a Loan and the council of the Cou 24, 1869, entitled "An Ordinance to Authorize a Load for the Payment of Ground Rents and Mortgages, And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Coun clis after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been

SHIPPING.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST FAST FREIGHT LINE

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, and EMPIRE, Captain Snyder,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE
The steamship EROMETHEUS will sail on THURSDAY, July 8, at 4 P. M.
Through bills of lading given in connection with 8.
C. R. to points in the South and Southwest.
Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
DOCH STREET WHARP.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTE
COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIP
BRIST.
BRIST. ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

VILLE DE PARIS.....Sur PRICE OF PASSAGE

in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
TO BREST OR HAVRE.

PHILADELPHIA. RICHMONI

Atl noon, from First Wharf above Market At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portamouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

ransier.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. OLYDE & OO.
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier I N. WHARVES.
W. P. FORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & OO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR NEW YORK.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, REDUCTION OF RATES. Spring rates, commencing March 15.
Spring rates, commencing March 15.
Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On and after 15th of March freight by this line will be taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL.

JOHN F. OHL,
2 285 Pier 19 North Wharves.
N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Quand, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the

Stemers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the Stemers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

No. 14 North and South Wharves.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria.

RIDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Imman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows—
Only of Paris, Saturday, July 10, at 12 m.s.,
City of Foston, Saturday, July 13, at 12 m.s.,
City of Foston, Saturday, July 17, at 12 m.s.,
City of London, Saturday, July 17, at 12 m.s.,
City of London, Saturday, July 24, at 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 46, North Elver.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

EY THE MAIL STRAMER SAILING EVERT SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold.

FIRST CABIN.

StO STEERAGE.

To London.

105 To London.

105 To London.

To Paris.

115 To Paris.

FASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALLYAY.
Payable in Gold.

Payable in Gold.

Payable in Ourrency.
Liverpool.

SO Liverpool.

Liverpool.

Liverpool.

SO Liverpool.

SO Hallyay.

Dy Branch Steamer.

16 St. John's, N. F.

by Branch Steamer.

46 Sy Branch Steamer.

16 St. John's, N. F.

Tekets can be bought here at moderate rates by porsons wishing to send for their triands.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, John's, D. Dalle, Ascut, No. 15, BROADWAY, N. Y.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by porsons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office, JOHN G. Dalle, Assent, No. 13, BROADWAY, N. Y. Or to CHONNELL & FAULK, Agents.

No. 21tOHESNUT Street, Finisdelphia.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK VIA DELAWARE AND BARIFAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT GOMPANY.

The CHEAPEST Fud QUICKEST water communities, the between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.

Goods forwarded by all the lions running out of New York north, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms.

No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avonne, Philadelphia.

5 M. No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK

NOTICE,—FOR NEW YORK,
via Delaware and Ravitan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business by these lines will be resumed on and after
the 5th of March. For Freights, which will be taken on
accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
831
No. E32 South Wharves.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LEGOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the iest quality.
Razers, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and clished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street,