SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

GILBERT C. WALKER, GOVERNOR-ELECT OF VIRGINIA.

From the N. Y. Times. We are assured by one who has personally known Governor Walker for many years, that the notice of him which we published in a recent issue from the Troy Times is in many respects inaccurate, and in some particulars calculated to do the Governor injustice.

'After graduating at Hamilton College Mr. Walker studied law in Binghamton, where he was admitted to the bar in 1854. In 1855 he removed to Owego, Tioga county, New York, and entered upon the practice of his profession. He belonged to the Democratic party, and in 1856, and not in 1859, and after he had been a resident of the county upwards of a year instead of less than four months, as stated by the Troy Times, he became the Democratic candidate for District Attorney. A young man of but twenty-four or twentyfive years of age, of genial manners, and with a remarkably fine presence, he was very popular with all who knew him. But the Republican candidate, who was Mr. Tracy, the present United States District Attorney for the Eastern District, and not Mr. Hancock, as the Troy Times erroneously supposes, while he lacked many of the personal qualities which added so much to Walker's popularity, possessed many advan-tages over him which told heavily against Waller in the canvass. He was a native of the county, knew its people well, and had host of personal friends in the Democratic Three years previous he had been ed to the same office as a Whig, while on tote ticket the county gave seven hun-to-mocratic majority. The point to be by the Democrats was to select a candihe could pell the entire Democratic vote against Tracy. This Walker did, and mele, running slightly ahead of his ticket. 'l'e county, however, unexpectedly went strengty for Fremont, and Walker was, of defeated.

"the defeat was a grievous disappointme to the ambitious young lawyer," he certainly did not manifest it by soon after bidding his friends in Oswego good-by, and removing to Chicago, as the Times intimates. for shortly after the election the political riv'ds for office became partners in business, and for three years did what in the country was deemed a large and successful business. But the amount of legal business to be transacted in a rural county like Tioga was too limited to satisfy the ambition of Mr. Walker, who, in 1860, removed to Chicago. From 1855 to 1860 Mr. Walker always acted and voted with the Democratic party of Tioga county, and if he ever felt he made a mistake in uniting his fortunes with that party, we are sure he never said so to a Republican friend, nor to any one else. Nor is it true that in settling in Chicago he declared himself a Republican.

In the Presidential contest of that year he was a Douglas Democrat. On the breaking out of the war in 1861, he still followed Douglas and gave his earnest support to the administration. He confined himself, however, to the practice of his profession until 1864, when he removed to Norfolk, Va., where he has since resided. Soon after settling in Norfolk he united with others in organizing a national bank, of which he became President. A Democrat, he was among the very first men in the country to insist upon the duty of the General Government to extend suffrage to the negroes of the South. As just as he is magnanimous, the freedman can have no truer friend, and the siderate and kindly Governor, than Gilbert C.

THE FRENCH INVALID.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Europe is a great infirmary, as M. Emile Girardin has just remarked, and we agree with him that most of the nations are so sick that only liberty will cure them. Italy, through demonstrations in her principal cities. has been faithfully imitating the distempers of France, not to repeat her recent scandal of Parliamentary corruption. Spain has a government with anarchy growling outside. Austria is only over one of a series of crises which her polyglot empire is bound to undergo. South Germany has tendencies to Bismark, and antipathies to Rome, which Hohenlohe is striving to put in logical, and even hostile, array. France, at the head of the continental infirmary, has called in her doctors for consultation. She has not only chosen them for herself in part, but she in-

sists on a certain form of cure. Both schools of political treatment have been heard, with many advantages of power and prejudice in favor of the worst of them. It was claimed for the Emperor that he had restored universal suffrage, granted amnesty, and liberty of the press, and of public meet-ing: that he had abolished capital punishment, aprisonment for debt, and ameliorated the penitentiary system; that he had proposed new and good laws on associations, and made an advantageous treaty of commerce: that he had built at his own cost many cheap lodginghouses, and reduced the taxes on small shop keepers; that he has founded co-operative societies, and charitable banks, and asylums, and soup-kitchens; that he has succored the poor, provided for sick children, and diffused gratuitous instruction at the capital; and, finally, has beautified Paris. Invalid France replies that her Emperor's charity is cruel, since she has to pay a hundred fold for all the alms she gets, besides having to support the immense pensionary system of an empire-to pay for soldiers to keep her quiet, and officials to keep her disgusted. The empire absorbs two billions and a half of francs every year, and yet gets into debt. It gives \$20,000 to each of its Councillors, and \$6000 to each of its Senators; to all of the imperial connection annuities, and since 1852 about \$160,000,000 to the Church. The Crimean war cost France about \$260,000,000 more; the Italian war about \$75,000,000; Rome nearly \$10,000,000; China \$60,000,000; Syria \$4,000,000; and Mexico \$200,000,000, Sick France has to spend nearly \$180,000,000 on her army every year, and, in short, says one of her most earnest radicals, the empire has cost in fourteen years, without counting a deficit of four hundred millions, no less than five, and very nearly six, billions of francs. The general objection to the empire may be resolved into the fact that it is too expensive and at the same time of too little worth to be paid for with Frenchmen's lives, liberties, and purses at one and the same

These things being understood, there could be no mistake as to the verdict of the late elections. The Emperor did not fail to catch its meaning. But the process of imperial bending, the ceremony of imperial concession, is supposed to be a matter of nice calgulation as to time, tone, and occasion. After talking to bourgeoisie and cures at Beauvais, relieved before the campaign opens, and time

and or sent trayers. It has been a made

from Duke Persigny; after writing to M. the New World.
Mackan and M. Schneider, meanwhile fining a score of presses and directing sentence against a goodly number of their writers, including Henri Rochefort, the Emperor has approached the ground of surrender. that the empire could not yield to passion, but we knew that all he wanted was a ceremony, with proper discounts of feelings on either side, and then the Emperor would yield like the usurer of liberties that he is, lending them out with avaricious tact and

upon good interest. But the least concession which the Emperor can now make is important. He can do no more, say the Imperialists—he can do no less, say the Radicals and Liberals-than erect the principle of ministerial responsibility, According to fresh advice by the cable, his ministry have offered their resignations. The Emperor answers them with a shrug, a doubt, and with a certain affectation. "Are you sure, gentlemen, that the country is with von?" and "Here is a question of dignity which will not yield to any pressure." But the Emperor is letting himself down gracefully all the while, if our telegrams are to be believed, and is only disturbed in mind to think that he shall fall off in the estimation of France as a model of deportment—of deportment under pressure. It is not for kings to be martyrs, and it won't do for thrones set up by pressure to yield to it, unless the descent be a great deal more gradual than the rise. We hear that the imperial ministry has not been dissolved, and that the Emperor's concessions include a choice of ministers from the legislative body. His Majesty is a shrewd politician and a grave student, but at this moment his solemn occupation seems to be the discovery of not what will avail to cure France so much as what will safely keep her sick. The cure of the disease would be the death of the Emperor. For the matter, His Majesty is the disease.

THE CUBAN CAMPAIGN OF LIBERA-TION. From the N. Y. Herald.

Time is calling the roll of events which mark the decay of Spanish power in America with a rapidity that has no precedent in the history of the Spanish American colonies. On the 4th day of January of the present year General Dulce arrived at Havana full of high hope to assume the command of that important colony. Four months before that day an apparently unimportant revolution had broken out in Yara, which his predecessor had been impotent to suppress, and Cespedes, as the ruler of free Cuba, was then installed at Bayamo. General Dulce arrived when the Spanish power rejoiced in the full flush of its strength. Its army had not yet been depleted; the great sugar district of the island was just beginning to harvest its product and pour its wealth into the lap of the colonial power, and the Spanish population of the cities and the large towns had been recently organized in battalions, filled with enthusiasm and hope. The promises of peace which the words of Dulce bore to the revolted Cubans were sustained by the possibilities of a strong and rich administration, which seemed to have full power to enforce its threats and satisfy its vengeance.

But six short though eventful months have elapsed since we looked upon this picture. and again we behold the spectacle which attends the advent of a new Captain-General. The wealth of men and resources which existed at the opening of the year has been avished, but the enthusiastic hopes of the pattalions of Spanish volunteers have not been realized, while the failure of Dulce has compelled his involuntary return to Spain, General de Rodas comes to take his place; but how | greedy Britons with all her imperfections on different is the situation! The revolution has her head; and we hid our disappointment at enjoyed a six months' longer lease of life, and the inequality of the barter. We fattened life to an unsuppressed revolution means | Lingard in his foolery. We cast our pearls organization and an increase of power. The army has been depleted till it has ceased to be the hope and the reliance of the Government. The harvest has been gathered and all its wealth expended without diminishing the needs of the administration. The enthusiasm of the volunteer battalions has been changed to discord and distrust, and the first act of the new commander is a significant order to the few hundreds of troops he has brought with him to march into the great fortress that commands the island capital and hold no intercourse with the volunteers or

troops in the city. After this General de Rodas lands and walks in solemn procession the distance of a few rods which lie between the landing place and the palace. Not a female face beams upon his arrival, and the grim and belted volunteers receive him with a few scanty cheers and an abundance of criticisms upon his bearing and his supposed intentions. They had violated all law in deposing his predecessor and in the four weeks during which they had controlled the government they had learned the urgency of its needs, and had come to appreciate the great fact that their hopes could triumph only through succor from Spain. He is the first instalment of this succor and the depositary of the power of the metropolis, and his words are waited for in anxious silence. These are soon heard, and they recognize that the hitherto derided insurrection is now the fearful calamity of civil war, and they express the hope of being able to triumph in the contest, through the brave and disciplined army, and the armed volunteers, to whose determined spirit and efforts the salvation of the island is partly due." Then follow words of unqualified praise of the volunteers, who are declared to "deserve well of their country," and a proclamation to the army and navy, who are exhorted "to be faithful friends of the volunteers, now your brothers." These words of General de Rodas may be the words of wisdom, or they may be those of policy and craft. His position is a precarious and a dangerous one. His policy, he tells us, is embodied in three - "Spain, justice, honesty;" and he explains these to mean that Spain will find in her patriotism inexhaustible resources to preserve the integrity of her territory, will render an equal administration of justice to the high official and the artisan, and require honesty and strict economy in every branch of the Government. All of this appertains purely to the Spanish population and officers, as the Cubans have no part or position in the colonial arrangements. Of other matters he says little. Reforms are postponed till the end of the civil war, and this he will accomplish at any cost. He recognizes the decline of commerce, the ruin of industry, the disappearance of property, and the increasing emigration, which is rapidly diminishing the elements of wealth. If he fails to suppress the revolution through a united and desperate effort of the volunteers, in a campaign which must be made as soon as the rainy season is past, it will be the final failure. Spain must then turn to other views, for which she is already preparing. What success General Rodas will meet with we shall soon know; for he must move soon in support of the many harassed garrisons now holding precarious positions in the interior of the island. These must be partially

THE DRAMATIC TEAPOT. From the N. Y. World.

Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth! A personal squabble of two unconspicuous men has swollen, with a few weeks' nursing, into an international feud. When a certain Mr. Henderson, the agent here of an English burlesque tronpe, was assailed indecently in a sporting paper and as-saulted in the theatre where his troupe was performing, it gave rise to a ten hours' sensation among the very small number of haugerson about theatres and sporting papers; and then the matter would have died out had not Mr. Henderson set systematically to work fanning it, both here and abroad, feeding the flame with cards and letters, until it now threatens to roast out all those innocent Yankee critics who never heard of Henderson at all. Had this gentleman quietly subsided, after his excoriation, into his unobtrusive sub-managerial duties, reserving the redress of his wrongs for such time and means as are legally furnished in this country quite as promptly as in England, the vituperation of assailant would have remained inocuous in its natural seclusion. But being wounded to the quick, and, withal, being clever as the thing goes among managers, he succeeded in creating the impression abroad that he was the victim of a concerted hostility here to all English actors. Whatever small consolation it may be to the aggrieved Briton, sojourning far away from Bow street and the regis of the Times, to ventilate himself in this manner, must be cheerfully accorded him; but the result is peculiarly painful to the forbearing rectitude of the average Yankee critic, who is now accused by heavy English editorials of carrying a re volver in his pocket and a bowie-knife in his boot-leg to all representations by English actors, and to be endowed with an irresistible impulse to "gouge" these imported innocents after the curtain is down, and otherwise cantankerously chaw them up on all occasions. We hear with sorrow a great deal of ponderous talk, on the other side, of Yankee prejudice and the rowdyism of the press, the injustice of criticism, and the prosecution of the blondes-all of which, it is needless to say, is the sheerest and most unwarrantable nonsense, hardly equal to the article which Britain has furnished to our boards.

As for the animosity of the American press and people to English actors, it is a pure figment of the perturbed British brain. It long ago became a well-settled conviction in this country that England had no actors, save such as were lent to her by France and Ame-Heaven knows our managers have turned every stone in the kingdom in their search for them. With our characteristic generosity, we sent them Bateman, Patti, Kellogg, Florence, Reignolds, Fairclough Jefferson, Drew, Clarke, Sothern, Owens, and Mark Smith, and received in return burlesquers, clowns, and Hendersons. The feeling on this side has been one of mild disappointment and sorrowful remonstrance. Scott Siddons was treated with a tender consideration of her British parentage which her talents did not warrant. The kindest and most amiable advice was bestowed upon Fiddes to induce her to learn a profession which she was not calculated to adorn, and her British husband flew to this country breathing fire and smoke against the manager who only insisted on her leaving the theatre she was not calculated to benefit. We commiserated Gladstane and Susan Galton and Lucy Rushton as became our hospitality and long suffering. We put up with Marriott in exchange for Susan Denin, whom we sent to before Henry Beckett. We actually-such was the height to which we carried our consanguineous forbearance—we actually tolerated Farnie.

But all our magnanimity counts for nothing. it seems, because this injudicious and unfortunate Henderson has had his nose punched in a personal broil.

Little use is there in trying to enlighten the nervous old lady over the water. We may assure her that it is many years since we unscalped unpopular actors on Broadway, and that the sale of tar and feathers at the entrances to English performances has been abolished. She will continue to quote Henderson, and to asseverate that it eclipses the most extravagant pages of "Martin Chuzzle wit," and justifies the intemperate attacks of Arthur Sketchley. Still, as a mere soother to the nerves of the few remaining burlesquers in England who are all meditating a descent upon us, and as simple matter of fact, we must be permitted to say that not an English blonde, so far as we have heard, has been ridden on a rail this season. Furthermore, that our critics no longer attend the theatre in their war-paint or dusty from recent buffalohunting, and, as a rule, leave their bowieknives in the lobby. Even Mr. Henderson may sleep sweetly o' nights within pistol-shot of the Rowdy journal's office if he but give up letter-writing. There is no danger, ladies Not the slightest. We are not incensed. We are sad and sick.

DEAN STANLEY ON INTERNATIONAL

INTERCOURSE. From the N. Y. World. The sermon which the cable reports to us to have been preached on the Fourth of July in London by the Dean of Westminster, Dr Stanley, would seem to have been "like apples of gold in pictures of silver." It was fitly spoken, for, as the Fourth fell upon a Sunday, the theme naturally passed to the legitimate domain of the pulpit; and it was a word fit to be spoken, if the gist of it was, as the telegrams bring it to us, an earnest plea for tolerance and courtesy of speech between England and America. It is astonishing how much mischief has been done in this world by men's forgetting as public personages the civility which is a part of their nature as private citizens. No decent American ever dreams of insulting an individual Englishman because he is an Englishman, and no decent Englishman ever gives an individual American to understand that he expects him to pick his teeth with a bowie-knife, or sit at dinner in a Panama hat, or expectorate on the carpet, merely because he is an American. But our public men, both in the press and in the Senate, are extremely given to hurling foul scorn at the "bloated aristocracy" of Britain; and, if English statesmen as a rule are less guilty in this particular towards us than are American statesmen towards England, the English press makes up for their forbearance in the most liberal fashion. The best American papers discuss English themes more intelligently, we think, and more fairly than American themes are usually discussed by the best English journals.

Of course, Dean Stanley's sermon was aimed at his own countrymen chiefly. But its exhortations may profitably be remembered and applied on our own side of the water. It does not detract from their value

cal preacher. To say that he is one of the finest and ripest scholars of whom the English Church can boast, and that his place among men of letters is far above the salt is to say what everybody knows who knows anything either of the English Church or of English letters. But he is a living man of the world (we use the phrase in its bast sense) as well as a scholar and a man of letters. He was married a few years ago to one of the sisters of the late Sir Frederick Bruce, a lady whom many travelled Americans know and honor as one of the truest and most intelligent friends whom we possess in Great Britain; and, as the relations both of Dr. Stanley and of his wife with their sovereign are notoriously those of near personal friendship, it may be safely assumed that, in selecting his theme and the day for treating his theme, the Dean of Westminster was governed by political considerations, although of no vulgar or ignoble kind. The sermon, indeed, may be taken as a semi-official declaration that the highest personage in the British realm earnestly desires that peace, good-will, and justice may prevail between her people and ourselves. The Queen of Great Britain, it is true, cannot control either a single powerful press or a fragment of a political party in her own dominions. She does not even vote; and, if we are to believe the ladies of the Revolution, she is, therefore, but an insignificant and helpless sort of person. But she is, notwithstanding all this, a genuine power in Britain. Her spirit and her proclivities have a real influence; and it is not a trifling thing that, in this matter of the existing irritation between England and America, the spirit of the English sovereign should be just and her proclivities pacific. We doubt, on the whole, whether those who

are esteemed to be hostile to us in the

English world of opinion heed Dean Stanley's admonitions so much as those who are conspicuously "by way of being friendly to us." So far as America is concerned, the leading sin of English comment upon us and our affairs is its more or less consciously supercilious tone, and this is decidedly more provoking from a professed well-wisher than from an open or a probable enemy. The foolishness of such a friend, for example, as Mr. Goldwin Smith, who thinks our newspapers want "elevation of tone" because they sometimes quiz the hat and boots of H. G. is a good deal harder to bear than the vituperation of such a thorough foe as Roebuck. That a man grown, and a professor at that, who has seen the plaid trowsers of Lord Brougham and his shocking bad hat shown up in all possible forms in all sorts of British journals ever since he could read, should be scandalized when Americans take like liberties with their own public characters, is insulting, because it implies that, in the professor's judgment, we are a raw and inferior kind of people for whom there is no escape from solemnity save into malice. when the Times again treats the Boston Peace Festival as a serious indication that the American people, after all, are not so savage and blood-thirsty as their general ways and manners would lead people to fancy, it i hard to elect between laughing at the absurd ity and being vexed by the impertinence What Dean Stanley seems to have laid to heart-the fact, namely, that England and America must henceforth treat each other with the frank courtesy and unreserved justice of equals, if they are to maintain friendly relations at all-is a simple thing enough for us. But it is very far from being really and generally apprehended in England. And so we hope that the Dean's discourse may help to do a real good in England which greatly needs to be done there. Those who would just now be most benefited by it on our side of the house, we fear it will hardly touch. Sumner and his associates, having taken up England for a thorough "dressing" from the "highly moral," pedagogic, and parenetic point of view, will hardly be persuaded to subside into Christians and gentlemen even by a kindly sermon preached in London on the Fourth of July by one of the chaplains of the grand-daughter of George III.

A GOOD SIGN.

From the N. Y. Times. The heartiness with which the South gene rally joined all other parts of the country in the celebration of the national anniversary is an excellent token of the progress made in reviving the national spirit.

During the war no such disposition was manifested. In fact, one of the very first acts of South Carolina, after her passage of the secession ordinance, was the abrogation of the Fourth of July as a holiday; and every secession ordinance elsewhere was followed by similar action. It was instinctively apprehended that the national ideas and asso ciations of the Fourth were all counter to the traitorous work in which they were engaged It was thus a prime object with them to get rid of the day altogether.

Conversely, there can be but one interpretation of their present alacrity in greeting the day with the old honor. It adds an other proof that the redeeming agencies have taken a strong hold in the Southern heart, and have already nearly remoulded it to the cast of American citizenship. It is another illustration of the historical fact that there is a peculiar vital principle in American nationality—an essence in the blood that will not die out, and forever establishes that, "Once an American, always an American.

It is rare that an immigrant from the Old World is seen who has any attachment to his native land except merely as the soil that gave him birth. To his original government he is no longer bound by the least tie of sympathy. All loyalty to that he has east from him forever, and has become morally incapable of ever renewing it. But no man who has been born to American citizenshipwho has once rejoiced in its acknowledged glory as in the sunshine of heaven, can ever forget it or long renounce it. The pride and joy of it have become a part of his personal existence—a second nature which cannot be discarded. If, in weakness or folly, it is set at naught for a while, it is sure, in due time to reassert itself. It is this peculiar indefensi bility of American sentiment that justified the old answer to the secessionists, that even if they should accomplish their end their suc cess would be only temporary, that the di vided country would surely come together again. It was this, too, that justified the faith all through the fiercest rage of the war that there was nothing in the malign predictions of implacable sectional hates and interminable sectional feuds which would make a restored Union a monstrous counterfeit and a curse instead of a blessing. If there has not yet been time to work out pacification fully, there is no lack of proof that the old spirit is renewing its strength, and is bound to pre-

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and soldiers at Chalons; after whispering with | will soon show what events remain in store to Prince Napoleon, and reading a public letter mark the closing days of Spanish power in influence in England, that Dean Stanley is by no means what we know here as a political stanley in the New World.

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OITY ORDINANDES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PRILADELFHIA, June 25, 1869.}
In accordance with a Resolution adopted by the
Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, or
Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of June, 1859, the
annexed bill, entitled
"An Ordinance to Authorize a Loan for the Payment of Ground Rents and Mortgages," is hereby
published for public laformation.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council,

A N OR DINANCE

To Authorize a Loan for the Paymen Ground Hents and Mortgages.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia he and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, seven hundred thousand dollars for the payment of ground rents and mortgages held against the city, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent, per annum shall be paid, half yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not, before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the

and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned and the interest thereof are psyable 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 sam 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 so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO FUBLISH 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, 1869, entitled "An Ordinance to Authorize a Loan for the Payment of Ground Rents and Mortgages."

And the and Clerk at the stand moving. And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils 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 made.

6 26 24

CARRIAGES.

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WILLIAM D. ROGERS. CARRIAGE BUILDER.

1009 and 1011 CHESNUT STREET. Superior Carriages of my own manufacture "built

DRIVING SEASON

1 8 6 9. COMBINING STYLE.

DURABILITY, AND

ELEGANCE OF FINISH

Attention given to repairing. Carriages Stored and Insurance effected.

GARDNER & FLEMING. CARRIAGE BUILDERS. No. 214 South FIFTH Street,

BELOW WALNUT A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand

CARRIAGES.

INCLUDING

Rockaways, Phætons, Jenny Linds, Buggies Depot Wagons, Etc., Etc., [3 23 tuths

For Sale at Reduced Prices.

ROOFING. R E A D Y R O O F I N G .-

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old
Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
FRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S
ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at shorts
notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon,
the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates, and
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No. 818 WALNUT Street. STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

No. 317 No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates, and
No. 818 WALINUT Street.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS
AND ROOFERS, Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and
kind, old or new. At No. 542 N. THIRD Street, the AME.
RICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY
are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and
for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with
brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin,
Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. Ne paper, gravel, or heat. Good
for all chimates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price!
Call! Examine! Judge!
Agents wanted for interior counties.
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TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—
We are prepared to furnish English imported
ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT
In quantities to sait. This roofing was used to cover the
Paris Exhibition in 1867.

Nos. 517 and 519 MINOR Street OLD GRAVEL ROOFS COVERED OVER with Mentic State, and warranted for ten years.

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IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices, cemetery and garden fences. Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders and Carpenters. An orders filled with promptness

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