SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals
Upon Current Teples-Compiled Every
Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE SURPLUS GOLD IN THE TREASU. RY-THE TARIFF.

From the N. Y. World. The best remedy for a disease and surest safeguard against its recurrence, is the removal of its causes. If we were not afflicted with the Republican absurdity of two different kinds of money of equal values, there could be no gambling in gold; as, in point of fact, there is none in England, and was never any in this country in the era of specie payments. Gambling in gold, when gold is the ordinary standard of values, is a simple impossibility. If an English merchant wants gold, either for exportation or any other purpose, he has only to go to the Bank of England and present its notes, and he receives an amount of gold equal to the presented notes. It would be absurd to pay a premium for what he can thus always get without a premium. Money may be scarce or plenty, but so long as specie payments are maintained, paper money is just as good as metallic, being convertible into it at the pleasure of the holder. The crazy and ruinous gold-gambling which prevails in this country is one of the many evil consequences of the double system of money introduced by the Republican party. England, in the early part of this century, kept clear of the absurdity of two different kinds of money in the collection of her revenue and her ordinary fiscal transactions. She collected the duties on imports and paid the interest on her public debt in the ordinary currency of her internal commerce—the notes of the Bank of England. Gold bore a premium during the greater part of the period of suspension; but she did not foolishly enhance its price and stimulate speculation in it by creating unnecessary occasions for its use.

What could be more absurd than our present system of collecting duties in gold, then selling the gold for greenbacks, then using the greenbacks for the purchase of bonds? After the gold has been collected, why not pay it out directly for the bonds, instead of the clumsy, roundabout process of making the debased greenbacks the medium of purchases? If greenbacks are the money the Government prefers to use, it is absurd to bring them into the Treasury by the circuitous method of first collecting a kind of money it does not want, and then exchanging it for another kind which it would better suit the convenience of the importing merchants to pay directly into the Treasury. Why put the importers to the trouble and expense of buying gold, subjecting them to the extortions and rascality of the gold-gamblers, when the Government does not want the gold, has no use for it when it has got it, and sells it out again for greenbacks to use in its own transactions? The process by which a million dollars in greenbacks get fleeced on their way into the Treasury is this:-First, the merchant (let us suppose the transaction to have commenced last Friday) goes into Wall street and buys gold at 160, giving his check on a bank for \$1,000,000 for the \$625,000 in gold which that amount of greenbacks purchase at 160. The \$625,000 in gold is paid into the Treasury, which sells the same gold on Saturday at 132, receiving for it \$825,000 in greenbacks, which are immediately used by the Treasury for the purchase of bonds. It has cost the merchant \$1,000,000 in greenbacks to get \$825,000 in greenbacks into the Treasury, whereas, if the Government had taken the greenbacks directly from him, it might have received the same amount it gets at the end of all this circuitous bother and have left the \$175,000, which he has lost; which the Government has not gained; which has gone to enrich the gold-gamblers to whom so absurd a fiscal system furnishes an easy harvest. The loss of merchants without any gain to the Government is not ordinarily so great; but there is always a real loss unless the gold brokers do business without a profit. The Gövernment professes to regard them as a set of scoundrelly vultures, and yet it supplies them with employment and makes their occupation indispensable, by requiring their intervention for getting greenbacks into the Treasury, when the merchant has the very greenbacks the Treasury wants deposited in a city bank, and might transfer them directly by the inexpensive process of drawing his check. The end and upshot of the whole cumbrous circuit of transactions is merely to get greenbacks into the Treasury; yes the Government refuses to receive the greenbacks from the merchant, and compels him to pay toll to the gold brokers for nobody's advantage but theirs. The Government makes additional trouble and bother for itself, exposes the mercantile community to pillage and loss by the gold-gamblers, and merely gets at last the very greenbacks which the merchants would gladly have paid, and saved the heavy tolls given for the needless intervention of the brokers in gold. The Government thus feeds the scoundrelly vultures it so vehemently denounces with employment and premiums, by making their trade indispensable for supplying the Treasury with greenbacks. The Government forces the whole stream of the customs revenue through their mill; it voluntarily makes its credit the sport of their machinations, and the whole mercantile community the prey of their rapacity; and then makes a show of virtuous indignation that so absurd a system bears its natural fruits! There might be greater waste and folly; but

It will be said in extenuation that the Government has bound itself by a pledge to the public creditors to collect the customs revenue in gold; and that the absurdity we have exposed is incident to the fulfilment of that pledge. It will be said that it is only the excess of revenue, beyond what is required for paying interest, that is converted into greenbacks. This is a worthless excuse: for why should there be an enormous and constantly accumulating excess? Gold enough to pay the interest the Government is no doubt pledged to collect; but the pledge does not bind it to accumulate a vast surplus of gold for conversion into greenbacks. The surplus is one of the evil consequences of the exorbitant tariff, which ought to be immediately cut down to the actual wants of the Government for the payment of interest. It has been perpetually dinned into our ears by the protectionists since the war, that the public debt has settled the tariff question, because the reduction of the tariff would be inconsistent with the obligations of the Government to its creditors. The vast hoard of idle gold in the Treasury puts that pretense to shame. If Congress should next winter reduce the tariff so that it would yield but \$80,000,000 a year, instead of the \$160,000,000 that are now collected, the Government could meet all its gold obligations and still have a surplus. For the present, indeed, it needs to use more than eighty millions a year in the payment of interest; but the hundred millions now lying in the Treasury would suffice to make up the deficiency for two or three ing to that journal the Sultan insists on the

could there be more glaring absurdity?

years, and by the time the existing surplus I was exhausted the whole debt ought to be refunded at a lower rate. The gold-bearing debt amounts to but little more than two thousand millions, the interest on which at four per cent, (conceded to be a sufficiently high rate for the new bonds) would be only eighty millions a year. There is no reason why the tariff should not be immediately reduced to yield only that amount of revenue; the internal taxes being more than sufficient for expenses of administration. If only half the present amount of gold revenue were collected, only half as much gold would be needed by our mer-With the same supply of gold and a diminished demand, the price would neces-sarily go down; probably it would not exceed A reduction of the tariff would not only diminish the demand for gold, but increase the supply by gradually unloading the Treasury of its surplus hoard in the interval that must elapse before the reduction of the rate of interest on the debt. Moreover, by taking off the duties from articles used in manufactures, we should be able to increase our exports to foreign countries, and pay for all our imports without sending gold abroad thus again diminishing the demand for gold and further reducing its price, curtailing the business of the gold brokers, and bringing the country steadily forward towards specie payments. The prompt reduction of the tariff to the actual gold wants of the Treasury is the most important thing which now admits of being done to rectify the financial disorders which all see and deplore.

SOUTHERN POLITICS.

From the N. Y. Tribune. We have an earnest word for the administration with reference to the military commanders and civil aspirants who are continually boring the White House and the departments, insisting that the President and his Cabinet shall intermeddle in Southern local contests in favor of what are termed the regular Republican tickets. We beg that what we say shall at least be thoughtfully considered.

We have always understood, but stand ready to be corrected by the President if in error, that a good general keeps his eye on the key of the position, determined to be successful there, though at the cost of temporary reverses at points of no strategic consequence. Such seems to us the dictate, if not of military rule, at all events of common sense.

Now the key of the position in our present struggle is the fifteenth amendment. carry that, fixing forever in the Constitution the principle that the rights of all citizens, whether civil or political, are equal in the eye of the law, we shall have triumphed, no matter who may be temporarily Governor of Virginia or of Texas. Let history record that, under General Grant's administration, the fifteenth amendment was ratified and the national debt, being in process of rapid reduction, was funded in an American consol at a low rate of interest, and that administration cannot be written down a failure. On the contrary, its wisdom will be vindicated and its praises resound through coming generations. If, on the other hand, we lose the fifteenth amendment, we are thrown back upon the old, senseless, bootless, out-of-date struggle about "White Man's Government" and all the antediluvian jargon that should have been hushed with the hoarse bellowing of the Rebel cannon. We shall imitate the idolatrous and stiff-necked Israelites who, after coming in plain sight of the promised land, turned their backs on it, and wandered forty years in the stony wilderness.

We think that the Dutchman was substantially right in regarding as fish all that came northwest passage. to his net. If a Legislature of Texas com-posed entirely of Rebels would ratify the fifteenth amendment, we should make haste to recognize it, and do whatever was necessary to secure that ratification. Mr. Sumner, we infer from his last speech, would do nothing until they had solemnly declared that they repented of taking part in the Rebellion. This may be statesmanship; it strikes us as the obstinate folly of a martinet or a child. Ratifying the fifteenth amendment is the very evidence of loyalty we require, worth any quan-

tity of barren professions. The votes of several States are still needed for the pending amendment; we have stood by and seen that of Tennessee thrown away, and will keep silence no longer. It was entirely practicable to have saved that State, even after the insane quarrel which rent the Republican party; had the administration been allowed to exert its influence and power to that end, it might have secured a pledge from the Rebels enfranchised by Senter that they would ratify the XVth amendment. But it was virtually constrained to favor Stokes after he was deader than any door nail ever can be; and the net result of that folly is the loss of Tennessee's vote on the main question. We insist that there be no more of this; for, as the lean boarder told his landlady touching her bedbugs, "I really haven't the blood to spare." We have nothing to say as to the preference of any Texas voter for Davis over Hamilton; that is his own affair altogether. If Davis shall be elected, very well; but if the administration is made to remove and appoint Federal officers in his behalf, and thus exasperate the Hamilton party so that a good part of it shall be set against the XVth amendment, and if that party shall triumph, maugre all the efforts made at Washington to defeat it (which are just as likely to help as to harm), and the vote of Texas for the amendment shall thus be lost, why then we shall protest against the impolicy that finds favor in high places as

We repeat that the decisive triumphs of the administration, if triumph it shall, must be the ratification of the fifteenth amendment and the funding at low interest of the national debt. Whoever favors the fifteenth amendment is a virtual supporter of General Grant, and, without suspicious scrutiny of his motive, should be welcomed and treated as such. A government cannot afford to narrow the platform on which it stands, nor to count no one its friend who does not love it for itself alone. Men rule in our day by virtue of their common sense, and cannot long rule in defiance of it.

little short of idiotic.

THE NEW EASTERN QUESTION. From the N. Y. Herald.

The Sultan and the Viceroy have not yet come to terms. The Viceroy has refused to accept the terms of the Sultan's last communication. The Sultan insisted that the Egyptian army should be reduced; that certain war vessels, guns, and other munitions of war said to be ordered in Europe should be countermanded; that taxes should be levied only in his name and imposed with his sanction, and that no foreign loan should be contracted without his approval. The Viceroy objects to having his hands so effectually tied and proposes to have the whole question as between him and the Sultan submitted to the arbitrament of the great powers of Europe. If we are to judge from the Turquie, a French journal published in Constantinople, and said to be the organ of the Grand Vizier, the Sultan is in no mood to yield to his vassal. Accord-

by advising the Porte to make an end of the difficulty by deposing the Pacha Ismail and substituting his brother, Mustapha Fazil. It will not be wonderful if out of all this there should grow another congress. The European great powers are all parties to the treaty which secured the Viceroyalty of Egypt to Mohammed Ali and his heirs according to the Mohammedan custom. The Sultan has made one mistake already by altering that treaty in favor of the present Viceroy and his family, thus ignoring the claims of the Viceroy's brother Mustapha, and also of his uncle Halim. The Western powers do not want to arbitrate, but they far less wish war. A congress may become a necessity in order to the preservation of peace. In the next congress on the Eastern question-for this is but the Eastern question revived in a new form-Russia means to speak out. The Suez Canal has had much to do with all this trouble. Egypt again becomes the centre of life. Certainly the closing months of 1869 promise not to be wanting in stir and interest, so far as Europe is concerned.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION-THE LATEST NEWS.

From the N. Y. Herald. The last news from the Arctic regions comes from Dr. Hall, who has just returned to New Bedford after a five years' voyage towards the North pole, and Doctor Hayes, who has touched at St. John's, Newfoundland, on his return from a successful expedition in the same region. Dr. Hall brings with him some relies of Sir John Franklin's party, including, it is said, the remains of one of them; but the explorer does not seem to have reached nearer to the anticipated discovery of the northwest passage than his predecessors, Franklin, McClure, McClintock, Kane, and Hayes. We remember that the latter, Dr. Hayes, affirmed that he had seen from the elevation of a mountain an open polar seathe very thing most ardently sought after. This was when he sailed with Kane on his famous expedition in 1853-55. Although Dr. Hayes has, with remarkable courage and defiance of danger, made two Arctic voyages since that time and penetrated the middle ice, he has not again, so far as we yet know, visited the open water, which seemed to indicate the northwest passage, if any such exists. It does notappear that much advantage can be gained by this kind of adventure, except in adding to our knowledge of the manners and customs of the Esquimaux. The discovery of the polar sea has not reached its fruition either by the efforts of Hayes or Hall.

The fate of Franklin was satisfactorily settled in 1858, when McClintock discovered the relics and the graves of some of the party. Lady Franklin fitted out the yacht Fox, and placed it under the command of Captain McClintock, of her Majesty's navy. McClintock found a paper enclosed in a tin case, stating the movements of the Franklin expedition, dated on the 26th of April, 1848, and announcing the death of Sir John Franklin on the 11th of June, 1847-the same date mentioned in the papers picked up recently on the coast at Bueventura.

The whole story of McClintock's discovery with regard to Franklin, together with a facsimile of the document referred to, was published in the Herald of November 1, 1859, nearly ten years ago. Recent explorations, therefore, have effected little more in the way of enlightenment as to Franklin's expedition, and, with the exception of the Kane and Hayes supposed discovery of the open polar sea, our Arctic enterprises have not accomplished much to establish the existence of a

THE WAR-CLOUD IN EUROPE. From the N. Y. Times.

The grand structure of German unity is the central frame round which the policy of Europe for the moment turns.

National unity is intrinsically a noble idea. and, wherever you find it, it appeals to all generous sympathies-unity in America; unity in Italy; unity in Germany. But complete German unity is not to be secured, probably, without heroic struggle. European interests are so complex, the jealousies of contiguous States so strong, and the ambition of sovereigns and populations to keep their heads above those of their neighbors so towering, that the peace of Europe cannot be long assured. It is accepted as a settled truth that the aspirations of the German nation are for unity of political administration, and that to bring this result about no reasonable sacrifice will be shunned. It is this question which threatens Europe with its next wars-struggles of nationalities and of preponderance.

A pamphlet has just been printed at Pesth, written by a statesman understood to be conspiculously connected with public affairs in the Austrian-Hungarian State, and himself a Hungarian, which illustrates how public attention in Europe is pre-occupied with war-like possibilities. The pamphlet is entitled 'The Neutrality of Austria and Hungary in a Future War," and its views are so marked and significant as to deserve attention. The writer protests against the supposition that Hungary would be glad to see the German element in Austria once more weakened, or that this German element feels itself so wronged by the settlement of 1867 as to be disposed to try to undo it. Difficulties certainly exist between Germans and Hungarians; but these are family quarrels, to be put by the moment the monarchy is menaced from without. And the reason lies in the fact that, after the less of the Italian provinces, "no peril could threaten the monarchy that would not be equally fatal to both sides.' Hungary would probably see, without objection, Prussia extend and consolidate her dominion in Germany, if it could be done without offense to the integrity of the Austrian-Hungarian monarchy; but the writer does not admit the possibility of this. Prussia cannot annex Southern Germany without, at the same time, conquering Austrian provinces.

CONSPIRACIES IN WALL STREET AND OUT OF IT.

From the N. Y. Sun. In the Revised Statutes of the State of New York is found the following passage:-

"If two or more persons shall conspire to commit any act injurious to the public heaith, to public morals, or to trade or commerce, or for the perversion or obstruction of justice, or the due administration of the laws, they shall be deemed guilty of a mindemensor."

Under this passage certain members of a trade union in Westchester county were not long ago indicted, tried, and convicted of a criminal misdemeanor, for nothing more than refusing to work for an employer who did not conform to the regulations of the union, and other laboring men have been elsewhere prosecuted for a like offense. The members of every trade union in the State are in peril of the same penalty every time they act in concert to enforce their rules, or for any purpose whatever which conflicts with the interests of their employers. We have, for this reason, again and again urged the repeal of the law, or at least its modification so as to except from its operation all acts not criminal in themselves. This demand has been re-

complete acceptance of his terms. He will not | fused by our Solons at Albany, and any com-hear of arbitration. The journal concludes | bined action affecting trade or commerce is bined action affecting trade or commerce is still a punishable crime. We now call upon the District Attorney to put the law in force against the persons engaged in the recent notorious combination to buy up all the gold coin in the country and sell it again at an extortionate price;

If there ever could be a justification of the Conspiracy law, and good reason for its enforcement, this corner in the gold market furnishes it. The price of gold controls the price of exchange, and of every exported and imported commodity. The working man or working woman who laboriously saves up his or her earnings to send to dependent relatives in the old country, has to pay for such remittance in gold, or at a gold standard, and every cent that gold goes up is five cents more on the price of each pound sterling. The black-smith's iron, the shoemaker's leather, the tea, coffee, and sugar used in our daily meals, the clothes that we wear, and every other article that comes to us from abroad, are all made dearer to us by the unprincipled operations of these gold gamblers. The community would rejoice to see them punished, and will heartily second the efforts of the District Attorney to that end. He has just distinguished himself by his assault on the Wall street usurers. Will he lose the opportunity of greater distinction by bringing the gold conspirators also to justice? Their names are well known; their offenses can be easily proved. Will he do his duty, or will he be overawed by the wealth, respectability, and political influence of the offenders?

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS .- THE UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COM MITTEE have made arrangementa for MASS MEETINGS

as follows, viz.—
wEDNESDAY, September 29.
Reading—Hon. Henry Wilson, United States Senator from Massachusetts.
Chester, Delaware county—Hon. C. Delano, Hon. John Allison.

Chester, Delaware county—Hon. C. Delano, Hon. John Allison.
Smethport, McKean county—Hon. John Scott.
Clearfield—Governor J. W. Geary.
Columbia—General John M. Thayer, United States Senator; Reese Davis, Esq.
THURSDAY, September 30.
Norristown (Evening)—Gov. J. W. Geary, Hon. C. Delano, Hon. John Allison, Benjamin Haywood, Esq., J. M. Vanderslice, Esq.
North Wales, Montgomery county—Governor John W. Geary, Hon. C. Delano, Hon. John Allison, Benjamin Haywood, Esq., J. M. Vanderslice, Esq.
Haverford, Deleware county—Hon. A. Wilson Henszey, Harrisburg—General John M. Thayer, U. S. Senator; Reese Davis, Esq.
White Horse, Chester county—Hon. Thomas J. Bigham.

White Horse, Chester county—Hon. Thomas J. Bigham.
Allentown—Hon. William Williams.
Wallace, Chester county—Hon. W. Townsend.
FRIDAY, October 1.
New Holland—Governor John W. Geary.
Allentown General John M. Thayer, U. S. Senator;
Reese Davis, Esq.
Altoona—Hon John Allison.
SATURDAY, October 2.
Berrysburg, Dauphin county—Governor John W. Geary.
Germantown, Philadelphia—General John M. Thayer,
U. S. Senator; Reese Davis, Esq.
Beaver Falls—Hon. John Allison.
Upland, Delaware county—Hon. W. Townsend.
MONDAY, October 4.
Fittsburg—Hon. John Scott, Hon. G. A. Grow, H.
Bucher Swope, Esq.
Parker's Landing, Venango county—Governor John W.
Geary.
Mauch Chunk—Hon. A Wilson Hamsen. Geary.

Mauch Chunk—Hon. A. Wilson Henszey, General John

M. Thayer.

Northumberland—Captain G. W. Curry.

Lancaster—Hon. William D. Kelley.

New Alexandria—Hon. William Williams, Colonel A. S. New Garden, Chester county—Hon. W. Townsend.
TUESDAY, October 5.
Beaver—Hon. John Scott, Hon. G. A. Grow, H. Bucher is grove. Eso.

Seaver—Hon. John Scott, Hon. G. A. Grow, H. Bucher Swope, Esq. New Brighton (Evening)—Hon. John Scott, Hon. G. A. Grow, H. Bucher Swepe, Esq. Oil City, Venango county—Governor J. W. Geary. Bloom-burg—Hon. James Pollock. Milton—Captain G. W. Curry. Sharon—Hon. John Allison. West Nowton—Hon. William Williams, Colonel A. S. Fuller.

West Newton-Hon. William Williams, Colonel A. S. Fuller.

WEDNESDAY, October 6.

Titusville-Governor J. W. Gesty.
New Castle-Hon. John Scott, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
Muncy-Hon. James Pollock.
Catawissa-Captain G. W. Curry.
Newcastle-Hon. John Allison.
Harrison City-Hon. William Williams, General William
Blakely, Colonel A. S. Fuller.

THURSDAY, October 7.
Mercer-Hon. John Sectt. H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
Kittanning-Hon. G. A. Grow.
Butler.
Newton, Delaware county-Hon. A. Wilson Henszey.
Berwick-Captain G. W. Curry.
Irwin's Station-Hon. William Williams, Colonel A. S.
Fuller. Lewisburg-Hon. James Pollock, General Joshua T. Meadville—Gov. J. W. Geary, Hon. John Scott, H. Tyrone.

Tyrone. Ephrata, Lancaster county—Hon. J. W. Forney, Major Ephrata, Lancaster county—Hon. J. W. Fors A. K. Calnoun. Millville—Captain G. W. Curry. Sunbury—Hon, James Poliock. SATURDAY, October 9. Erle—Gov. J. W. Geary, Hon. John Scott, Corry—Hon. G. A. Grow. Shamakin—Hon. A. Wilson Henszey. Lebanon—Hon. James Pollock. Freeburg, Snyder county. Albion, Eric county—H. Bucher Swope, Esq. Jamestown—Hon. John Allison. McAllisterville.

Mifflin.
Latrobe—Hon. William Williams, Colonel A. S. Fulier.
Lyper Darby, Delaware county—Hon. W. Townsend.
MONDAY, October H.
Danville, Montour county—Gov. J. W. Geary.
Harrisburg—Hon. James Pollock.
Mount Pleasant—Hon. William Williams, Colonel A. S.

JOHN COVODE, Chairman. GEO. W. HAMERSLY, M. S. QUAY, W. J. P. WHITE, Secretaries.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS will be addressed by JAMES M. SCOVEL

AND CHARLES J. HOLLIS,

S. F. GWINNER,

FRIDAY, October 1 SATURDAY, October 2, AT MASS CONVENTION, CHEW'S LANDING.

FIFTEENTH WARD-AN AD-JOURNED MEETING of the Republican Citizens of the FIFTEENTH WARD, favorable to the formation of a Ticket which will command the support of intelligent voters, will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 29th inst., at 7% o'clock, at the Mission Room, north side of BRANDYWINE, above Fifteenth street.

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE FIFTEENTH WARD.—Some Fool or Knave has
posted my name as a candidate for Select Council,
for more than forty years 1 have resided in this city,
but have never been a candidate for office. W. W.
BURNKLI, the Gas-Copperhead candidate, has in less
than half that time been forty times a candidate.

927 3t. THOMAS W. PRICE.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT,

ROBERT KNOX MILLERS 22 124" OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH VALLEY

Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18, 1860.

The Stockheiders of this Company are hereby notified that they will be criticled to subscribe, at par, for one share of new stock for each eight shares or fraction of eight shares of stock that may be standing in their respective names at the closing of the books on the 30th inst. Subscriptions will be payable in cash, either in full at the time of subscribing or in instalments of twenty five per cent. each payable in the months of October, 1868, and January, April, and July, 1870.

Stock paid for in full by November 1, 1869, will be entitled to participate in all dividends that may be declared after that date.

On stock not paid for in full by November 1 next, interest will be allowed in instalments from date of payments. ment.
Subscription books will be opened October 1, and closed
November I, next.
CHAPLES C. LONGSTREEN

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company has declared a quarterly dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT., payable at their office, No. 363 WALNUT Street, on and after Friday, October 15, 1882.

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,

OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 2055 WAINUT Street.
Notice is hereby given that certificate No. 303, for ONE
HIVADRED SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF
THE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, issued to
Clinten G. Stees, dated July 18, 1896, has been
transferred on the books of the Company, but the certificate ras not been surrendered. All persons are hereby
continues to the company. R. JOHNSTON, Secretars,
Philadelphia, bopt. 24, 1892.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER .-- TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a tollet soap. For sale by droggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 660 CHESNUT Street

DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS .- FIRST-

OLASS PIANO ROOMS.—FIRSTOLASS PIANOS AT FIXED PRICES.

Magnificent stock of the best Pianos of various manufacturers at lowest prices. Establishment of the Onspice System, and Immerise Reduction in Prices. The Finest Pianos in the markot.

CHICK MEINIS & SONS PIANOS.

MARSCHALL & MITTAUER'S PIANOS.

HINE & SON'S PIANOS.

NEW PIANOS TO RENT.

97 lm

Nos. 1126 and 1128 OHESNUT Street.

BOY COUPONS .- THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the WILMINGTON AND READING RAILROAD CO., naturing October 1, will be paid, free of taxes, on an after that date, at the Hanking house of WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,

No. 36 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia. WILLIAM S. HILLES, Secretary and Treasurer OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES. TO TAXPAVERS.—Notice is hereby given that a penalty of TWO PER CENT. will be added to all city taxes unpaid after October 1. LOUN M. MELLOY.

JOHN M. MELLOY, Receiver of Taxes OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
PRILLADELPHIA, Sept. 29, 1869
An Election for TEN DIRECTORS for the ensuing year will be held, agreebly to charter, at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, October 4 next, between if A. M. and 2 P. M.
92014t

J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, £2,000 000. SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, FIFTH and WALNUT Streets. BEST LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—A term will commonce of MONDAY, October 4. Introductory Lecture by Pro-fessor MORRIS, at 8 o'clock P. M. 921 12 BED" CHARLES GIBBONS HAS REMOVED

his LAW OFFICE to the North American news-paper building, No. 122 S. THIRD Street, second floor, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of lature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth to be entitled THE FRANKLIN BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to a million of 30 wtj10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth to be entitled "ITHE MARKET BANK," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth to be entitled THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to a million of dollars. 6 30 wt. J 10 NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN

application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE BANK OF AMERICA," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to two millions of dollars.

6 39 wtJ 10 BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. - THIS

splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the enly true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of had dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPE-

rator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous exide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1265 JOSE POEY, Medico-Cirujano de la Universidad de la Habana, recibe consultas de 9 a 11 de la manana y de 3% a 6 de la tarde en su oficina calle Nueve (sud) No, 735. Residencia en la calle de Green, No. 1817.

DR. JOSEPH PORY, Graduate of the University of Habana (Ouba), has removed his office to No. 735 S. Ninth street. Residence, No. 1817 Green street.
Office Hours-9 to 11 A. M. 3½ to 6 P. M

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE. DUNTON & LUSSON.

215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS sale by DUNTON & LUSSON,

215 SOUTH FRONT STREET,
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de
Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blancho, and Charles
Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., ef Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE

wines.

MADKIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.

SHERRIFS.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.

POETS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallotte, and Crown.
CLARETS—Promis Aine & Clie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.

GIN.—"Meder Swan."

BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages.

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

For the sale of PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHIS KIRS. 528 2p5 CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by CARSTAIRS & MCCALL, 5 28 205 Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sta HOOP SKIRTS, ETO.

1115. - H O P K I N S' HOOP.SKIRT AND CORSET MANU-FACTORY AND SALESROOMS,

No. 1115 CHESNUT STREET. Our CHAMPION SKIRTS better and cheaper than all others. 19 to 50 springs, 95c. to \$225. Our Keystone Skirts, 20 to 60 springs, 600, to \$140; New York made Skirts, from 20 to 40 springs, 45 to 75c.

R. Werley Corsets, \$250, \$250, \$450. Beckel Corsets, from \$1 to \$7. Thomson's "Glove-fitting" Coracts, from \$2.20 to \$5. Mrs. Moody's patent self-adjusting abdominal suppor ing Corects, from \$3 to \$7-highly recommended by physicans, and should be examined by every lady. Over 40 other varieties of Corsets, from 75c. to \$950 Skirts and Corsets made to order, altered and repaired

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 723 3m WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

WINDOW GLASS. "WINDOW GLASS."

EVANS, SHARP & CO., NO. 613 MARKET STREET,

Are daily receiving shipments of Glass from Works, where they are now making 10,000 feet

They are also receiving shipments of FRENCH WINDOW GLASS

Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled Stained, Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they

LOWEST MARKET RATES.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wegon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Feits, from thirty to seventy-six Inches wides Paulius, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. RVERMAN, 108 G UROH Street (City Stores)

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETO.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO. DIAMOND BEALERS & JEWELERS, WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED. 802 Chestnut St., Phila-

Ladies' and Gents' Watches.

AMERICAN AND IMPORTED. Of the most celebrated makers. FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES.

in 14 and 18 karat. DIAMOND an other lewelry of the latest designs. Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 16-karat and Sold Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cut-lery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27\$

A ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY. CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and

FANCY GOODS. G. W. RUSSELL.

NO. 29 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN,

DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER, NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET. PHILADELPHIA. WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
323 Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St. OLOTHS, OASSIMERES, ETO.

NEW CENTRAL CLOTH HOUSE FRIES, MALSEED & HAWKINS

HAVE OPENED A BRANCH CLOTH HOUSE

AT THE S. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET,

With an entire new stock of CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES for Men and Boys, CLOAKINGS for Ladies and Children, VELVETEENS, ASTRACHANS, AND CHIN-

CHILLAS, SCOTCH PLAID CLOAKINGS, every style, SATINETS, RENTUCKY JEANS AND COR-DUROYS. WATERPROOFS, PLAIDS AND MIXTURES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. FRIES, MALSEED & HAWKINS. 9 22 1m S. E. Corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sta

TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, ETC. ETC.,

CLOTH HOUSE.

A FULL LINE OF

Fall and Winter Goods, Specially adapted to the City Merchant Tailor

> AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES. JAMES & LEE.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB, No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY, Pure Cider and White Wine Vinegar, Green Ginger, Mustard Seed, Spices, etc. etc. All the requisites for Preserving and Pickling purposes.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS.

Dealer in Fine Groceries, Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO. No. 223 South SIXTRENTH Street, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

PROVISIONS OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS, TERRAPINS \$16 PER DOZEN.

ROOFING.

R E A D Y R O O F I N G. applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on oir
Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoid
ing the damaging of ceilings and furniture while under
going repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELITON'
LASTIC PAINT.

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

B.175

No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS TO OWNERS. ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS. Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 548 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONURETE 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. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all olimates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price!

Call! Examine! Judge!

Agents wanted for interior counties.

4 2841

JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETO.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO. N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sta. PHILADELPHIA.

WHOLESALE DRUCCISTS Importers and Manufacturers of

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINO PAINTS, Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices

ICE OREAM AND WATER ICE.

CELEBRATED

NEAPOLITAN ICES. The purest and best in the world; can be carried in a sper without melting, or sent to any part of the country, or balle, parties, etc.

The leading physicians of Philadelphia recommend

tem, being composed intirely of pure fruits, cream, and magar. TWENTY DIFFERENT FLAVORS of those plendid ICE CREAMS AND WATER ICES Are kept constantly on band.
F. J. ALLEGRETTI.
No. 1324 WALNUT Street.

L. T. EARTON.

A S'TON & M. C. NI A HON.

SREITING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
NO. 28 COENTIFES SLIP, New York.
No. 48 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphila.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphila, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam tage furnished at the hortest notice.