INTERNATIONAL COINAGE.

The following translation of a very inresting and valuable paper on "Internaional Coinage," in the "Prussian Annals." colume 24, is from the pen of Mr. Eugene

It will appear, from a perusal of this able nd instructive disquisition of the subject, hat decided preference over all others is iven to the plan proposed in the bill preented at the last session of Congress by our ellow-citizen, Judge Kelley.

The defects of the "French System," so alled, are indicated with great clearness, nd it will take all the ingenuity of Mr. Samrel Ruggles, late Commissioner from the Inited States to the International Coinage Convention held at Paris, to defend his pet heory against the vigorous assaults of his Prussian adversary. Indeed, a careful examination and frank consideration of the arguments presented in favor of the various plans that have been proposed, seem to lead ineviably to the conclusion arrived at by Mr. Northumb, viz .: - "That the simple requirements of Mr. Kelley's bill would secure the introduction of an international coinage in he easiest and most practicable way pos-

The question of international coinage has The question of international coinage has scenpied a good deal of attention of late, especially in Germany, where it was the subject of discussion in the Assembly (June 13, 868), and in the Duties Parliament (June 21, (869), and there seems to be some danger of the adoption of a convention on the part of Germany, concluded December 23, between France, Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland, for a term of fifteen years, which has been joined by Greece, and most likely will be by Spain also. In the United States the bill presented during the last session by Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, has brought the subject prominently before the public and its ect prominently before the public, and it is to be regretted that action could not then ave been taken, because the adoption of Mr. Kelley's plan by Congress would have been influential in delaying foreign governments from attempting the establishment of an inernational coinage on the basis of the gold franc, which could only prove a failure.

A system of coinage claiming universality should rest on the gold standard exclusively. This is no longer contradicted, since France is about to introduce this single standard, by which one defect in her money system will be removed. The last French Committee on Coinage, report of March 5, recommended decidedly the abolition of a double standard. a limitation in the coinage of 5 franc silver pieces on private account, and a restriction of their legal circulation and to francs in any payment. Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy have always been opposed to a double standard, and its discontinuance will be of momentous importance for those States which maintain only the silver standard. As ong as one could have coined in Paris, of 10 kilogr. silver (9-10 fine), 1985 francs, and of 10 kilogr. gold 30922 50 francs, after deducting the charges for coining, and while several millions of well-preserved 20-franc pieces were yet in circulation in France, the price of silver could not fall much below 603d per nince standard (value of gold to silver, 1 to 5:60). How much the value of silver must all, if France and other countries adopt the ingle gold standard, cannot be foreseen, bough it has been estimated at 25 to 30 per

Before entering further on the other essenfal qualities of international coinage it may A coin is a disk (un disque) of gold or

alver, the full weight of which is guaranteed by the State, and which has an addition of opper, likewise guaranteed, for the better tection of the gold or silver against exnal influences. Such is the fundamental ilea, inherited by all nations from their inincy. The sicle of Abraham, the talent, the inchma of the Greek, the as of the Roman, he livre of Charlemagne, the pound of Wilam the Conqueror, were at the same time mit of weight and unit of money. During he barbarism of the Middle Ages, when kings lisposed arbitrarily of the property of their subjects, the opinion gained ground that money should be only a representation or token of value; it was then thought sufficient that a prince need only imprint on a coin any alue he pleased, to give it such value in sality; the weight of the silver was no longer nsidered. How much evil resulted from his maxim, how much counterfeiting became mon among all nations, is well known; ly the Chinese, who for nearly three thouad years have preserved the same unit of oney, a certain weight of fine silver, pro-

For many years the thought of giving to all tions a common coin has been manifest, at its realization was sought in trifling sys, looked upon by all thoughtful men as mporary relief only, and a precarious mea-ire besides. England and France had orially the same unit of money, the pound ver, divided into 20 shillings or sous, at 12 nce or deniers. In the former country the abasement of money by the ruler terminated aring the time of Elizabeth, and its pound Il to one-third only of its primary value, thile in the latter country it ended only with the fall of royalty itself, and its livre tournois fell to 1-76 of its original value. Engand, as early as the sixteenth century, thanged from the silver to the double standard, and in 1717, in fact, in 1816 by law iso, to the exclusive gold standard; thus it trived at the present sovereign of 1869 leces per 40 Troy pound of standard gold, 1-12 fine, or of 7-3225 grammes of fine gold. France, in 1795, found its livre debased to hearly 41 grammes of silver; it adopted this weight as a new unit of money, and in 1803 permitted the coinage of gold pieces of 300-155 grammes of gold, designating their value at 20 francs. By this, against the intent of the legislature, the double standard was introduced; about 1865 France adopted defacto the single gold standard, and seems now to pass to the last period in the history of coinage—the establishment of the gold standard on the basis of the gold franc.

What is this gold franc? It deserves first the represent of being too small for coinage, and exists only in pieces of five. Its weight is 0-2903225806...plus an infinitesimal de-cimal fraction of fine gold (900 grammes pld - 3100 francs); but such validation d - 3100 francs); but such weight is and neither in the metric nor in any other em of the world; the 5, 10, and 20 franc es are not at all weighable. Conseently this coin does not satisfy the demand eing of a guaranteed weight, which every te, as long as it has not lost its weight would be bound to accept in payment. It ould be illogical to recommend its adoption

to other nations. The government of Belgium, by its repreentative, declared in the international constence on coinage in Paris (session of June 17, 1867):-"Belgium would prefer that the

conference adopt an entirely new system; of coined francs contained only 994:40 francs coinage, would establish principles and not practical expedients. Nothing durable could be greated by the latter and only fresh diffiserence of this "faiblage," and every year the culties for the future. A common system of coinage can be reached only on a primary unalterable basis; if resting on a unit of 5 or 10 grammes it would possess the immeasurable advantage that all nations could adopt it without exciting national sensibilities. True, it would require the discontinuance of existing coins, but a rational, definite system would be created, which would stand unchangeable." The representative of Belgium added to this, that, in his opinion, no true 5, 10, or 20 francs existed, since they were not amenable to metric weight. But the conference did not enter on this proposition, and Belgium, too small to introduce a new coinage, and not able to prevent the influx of French gold, yielded; still, after the expiration of the treaty with France, it would be inclined to join in a rational system of coins, if

M. Chevalier expresses himself in a similar manner; his authority in matters of coin-age is so great in France and elsewhere that his opinion deserves a place. In a letter to the *Journal des Debats* of June 26, 1867, he gives an elaborate history of the gold franc, and concludes thus:-"We have a right to ask and concludes thus:—"We have a right to ask whether the 20-franc piece possesses those qualities which render it worthy of adoption by other nations. The metrical system is at present in general favor, and will finally displace all others; but the very misfortune in our gold is to be without the pale of metric weight. The 20-franc piece weighs 6.45161.... grammes plus a decimal fraction, and is as "baroque" as the sovereign, the dollar, or any other coin. The English have just as much right to propose the sovereign as an much right to propose the sovereign as an international coin, or the Spaniards their doubloon. In honor of the metric system we should bring a sacrifice to other nations by giving up our present coinage. That would be preaching by example, and no predication could be more effective. M. E. de Parien, Vice-President of the State Council, shares this opinion. See Journal des Economistes, June, 1867.

From all this it appears that, in the eyes of those who know the French system of coins is not faultless, and before adopting the same, it is well worth while to inquire whether or not a new national plan can satisfy all just demands. "The so-called "Latin Coinage Union" is a considerable fact: the idea of travelling through seven States, with eightysix millions of inhabitants, without calling at exchange offices, is very pleasant. Still, the *United States* should well prove the plan proposed by Mr. Kelley, and if convinced of its entire practicability, take the lead in the re-form at an early day, even if, for a time, a "Saxon Coinage Union" should stand side by side with the Latin.

In saying this, it is proper to ask whether the English would give up their sovereign to attain this desirable object. The sovereign has many advantages over the Napoleon d'or. By its finer composition (11-12 against 9-10) it resists much better the effect of circulation. The gold, in a fluid state, separates from the copper much easier in a mixture of 9 to 1, than in that of 11 to 1, and an exact standard is better preserved. The expense of coining is less, because less copper is used. With an equal value it weighs about 3 per cent, less, and is thus of easier transportation. Finally, Great Britain maintains its standard.

As early as 1663 the Troy pound of standard gold was coined into 44½ guineas; since 1816 it makes £46 14s. 6d. sterling; 40 Troy pounds thus give 1780 guineas or 1869 sovereigns, and 21 sovereigns are exactly equal to 20 guineas. As the sovereign has 20 and the guinea 21 shillings, this is only an inverted nanner of counting. England at the proper time has undergone great sacrifices to maintain its standard. Before the time of William III all silver coins in circulation had gradually sunk to one-half their original value. When new coins of full weight were coined or exported, there were but two ways possible-either to reduce the standard one-half, or to take in all lighter coins at the expense of the State. Thanks to the efforts of Newton, Locke, Flamsteed, and Montagne, the latter view prevailed in Parliament, which resolved, in 1695, with 225 against 144 votes, to re-establish the standard of Elizabeth's reign. At a time when other nations of Europe had a most barbarous money, England spent £2,700,000 sterling to redeem base coins. A second example was given to the civilized world in 1816, when the forced currency of bank notes was to be ended. Instead of coining the sovereign, as was proposed, of equal value with the debased paper currency, its full weight was re-stored, and all loans made in the latter, which had fallen 70 per cent., were redeemed in sovereigns of full value. Such a history naturally makes England proud of the sovereign.

France, in 1795, adopted the existing value of the livre tournois as unit of money, and a decree of 1810 prescribed that all coins below the legal value should be drawn in by the treasury. The habit of the French to ascribe a higher value to coin is so deeply rooted that article 1895 of the Code Napoleon foresees the possibility of such a measure.

In civilized States the law tends to the preservation of the standard of coinage. England every sovereign which by use has fallen from 123 grains to 1221, or lost 0.0063 parts, when paid into a public bank, is cut in two and returned to the person who delivered the same. In practice this is done by the Bank of England and its branches. After ascertaining the value of the amount by weighing the total, each sovereign is tested on a specially constructed scale, and if found too light it goes to the mint. From the public it is received only at the real value of

£3 17s. 9d. per pound Troy.

In Germany also the laws for preserving the standard are very strict. Every State, by treaty of January 24, 1857, is obliged to send to the mint all coins that have lost 2 per cent. in one thaler pieces and 11 per cent, in two thaler pieces, but to receive them as of full value. In Austria no such regulations have been enacted. Under the Latin Coinage Union the States refuse to receive gold pieces of 0.005 part less than their full value, and this rule alone must destine the entire system to destruction. To avoid a crisis, sooner or ater, from the circulation of debased coin. they now propose in England to redeem it again at the expense of the State, which, with a circulation of £80,000,000, and a new coinage of 4,000,000 annually, would cost 17 per million. Such a measure might, however, induce an artificial debasing of gold, and for other reasons would hardly be practicable with international gold coins. The report of the master of the English Mint shows that the coin in circulation loses per year £35,000

from usage, which is 437.5 per million. The French coin is in a worse condition. In a number of the Revue Contemporaine of January 31, 1869, we find: - "We call attention to the fact that in all coinage operations in consequence of tolerance, fineness is taken at only 899-1000, thus counting 1000 francs in 5-franc silver pieces as 4972 to 4975 grammes, instead of kilogrammes. Then 1000 new- Gumbridge, and whose letters were stopped, has

secret of this "faiblage," and every year the "Compte-General de l'Administration des Finances" demonstrates the gain resulting to the State, which in 1863 was 164,380 from 210,000,000 coined. In his report of October 25, 1867, the United States Secretary of the Treasury announces that the fineness of French gold coins changes to 898.5 and 899.8, and the average for several years was only 898.2. The French Government (see Moniteur of November 20, 1866) excuses this by the impossibility of keeping the exact standard; but it is strange that they always remain below the normal standard. In England the deviation is only a two-millionth part; in Prussia all lately coined thalers contain 9001-10000, and in 1867, when large sums were coined, the difference from the normal amount was only 3g thalers in 31½ millions. There are no legal Napoleons of full weight in existence.

The system proposed by Mr. Kelley in the United States House of Representatives, as illustrated further in a memorandum published by E. B. Elliott, Esq., of the Treasury Department, contemplates international coins on the metrical basis of a unit of weight, the gramme. A perfect identity of coinage among all nations is impossible, as the only end that can be reached is, that all should bring their coinage into simple relations with this unit of weight. If England and France would alter their coin but very little these simple relations would obtain:-20 dollars 100 francs—£4 sterling—3 German Union crowns—5 Russian half imperials—30 grammes of fine gold. At present-

20 dollars=30.0932 grammes of fine gold. 100 francs=29:032258 " £4 ster.=29.29

5 half imperials=30 " 3 Union crowns=30 " Under this act all coins of gold and silver should be 9-10 fine. The silver dollar=22.5 grammes fine, to be legal tender in payments not above 10 dollars, and would be exactly equal to the French 5 franc silver piece, the

only actual legal coin of France. England would have to increase the fine gold of the sovereign from 7:3225 to 7:50 grammes. There seems to be no disposition as yet in Great Britain to do this until the advantages of the new system are established. All that is necessary, however, is a law in the countries interested permitting the coinage of at least one of the proposed pieces, and decreeing their ready acceptation in the public banks, together with the present coins. Still we think that the simple requirements of Mr. Kelley's bill would secure the introduction of an international coinage in the easiest and most practicable way possible.

FRANCE.

Court Gossip-The Emperor Actually Writes his Abdication-The Great Ducllist. Abdication—The Great Duellist.

Paris, November 5.—All Saints' Day was to the end as quiet as I informed you its commencement was. The editors of La Reforme brayed on Baudin's grave, and placed an immense wreath of yellow amaranths on it. Cavaignac's grave was covered

grave, and placed an immense wreath of yellow amaranths on it. Cavaignac's grave was covered with the same floral tributes—addressed rather to Godefroy Cavaignac, the writer on Le National, than to Eugene Cavaignac, the general. Strange to say, Marrast's grave did not receive a single visitor, although he was for years the life and soul of Le National and of the Republican party. Not twenty people visited Proudhon's grave, in Mont Parnasse Cemetery. There was not a new crown on Beranger's. Political idols come and go out of fashion like crinolines and pagoda sleeves.

Count de Beaumont continues to "pink" his visiting list. He, by the way, is a grandson of Dupuytrer, the famous surgeon, who left his million or million and a half of golden dollars to his only daughter. Count de Beaumont's last antagonist is Count de Fitzjames, a young naval officer, who was severely wounded by Count de Beaumont. The latter has duels set down for every other day this week. I am told he is not considered by the expert fencers to be particularly skilful with the sword, and it is expected he may yet meet his match. The laughers are making great sport of Prince de Metternich for writing such letters to any woman—he being a diplowriting such letters to any woman-he being a diple matist, and trained to use words to conceal thoughts!
—as would give her husband warrant to send a chalenge. There is a mania for duels here now. Every other man you meet has his "affair" for to-morrow Duellists have made this step towards sense: instead of the former morning about sunrise—just when a nervous fellow, thinking too much of earth's last night for sleep, was fall-ing in'o a doze—the rendezvous is in the afternoon, which gives one time for a good breakfast (doc-tors object to a lunch on so fraught a day) and an tors object to a lunch on so fraught a day) and an hour with one's fencing master, which puts one into excellent fighting trim, especially if the master has the good sense to make one take the lesson with heavy duelling swords made innocuous by buttons. We have had two serious duels (besides that above mentioned) during the last few days. One was between an architect and an officer of the staff of the National Guard. tween an architect and an officer of the staff of the National Guards. They fought with small swords at Vincennes. The day was so extremely inclement that it was impossible to fight out of doors. They selected one of those rustic sheds built for promenaders overtaken by foul weather, and fought in it. The architect, after the condict had lasted some twenty minutes, gave so vigorous and adroit a lunge as to pierce his alversary's breast through and through. Strange to so vigorous and anote a lings as o piece in a miscoversary's breast through and through. Strange to say, although the sword grazed the heart and right lung, it inflicted no wound upon either of them. The unhappy man shrieked and fell insensible from the nervous shock, and lay for some time upon the ground to all appearance dead. He is now doing quite well. One duel terminated fatally. It was fought between two captains of a hussar regiment. Angry words had raised their animosity to so high a pitch that they agreed to fight with folis instead of swords. The former are considered the most dangerous weapon that can be selected. Their quadrangular shape makes the wound close as they are withdrawn, and no bleeding supervenes to relieve the local inflammation. The hemorrhage is all internal. The wounds they inflict are, therefore, considered fatal. This duel was fought in the regi-mental riding-school. Each adversary had received three wounds. The seconds (like the principals, captains) interfered, and proposed the cessation of the combat. One of the adversaries cried, "No! no! we fight till death!" The next second his opponent ran the foil through his heart, and he fell a corpse. No proceedings, not even an inquiry, will be held touching the survivor's conduct, for no duel can take place in the French army, until after permission has been applied for and granted by the colonel of the

We are told that the French Emperor has conveyed to Prince Murat the expression of his utmost dis-pleasure at his recent disreputable conduct in as-saulting a gentleman, and then crouching behind

saulting a gentleman, and then crouching behind the immunity granted his position. The public require more substantial satisfaction.

It is positively asserted to be the truth that the French Emperor went so far in his determination to abdicate, during his last severe illness, as actually to write his abdication, and to sign the decree convoking the Senate to have it recorded. It was owing solely to M. Rouher's energetic influence that his Majesty abandoned this design.—Cor. N. Y. World.

POST OFFICE FRAUDS.

First Foreshadowing of the Postmaster-Gene-

rai's Report—The Gift Enterprise Swindlers to be Checkmated by Congress.

In his next report to Congress the Postmaster-General will recommend additional legislation on the subject of preventing the use of the mails by the proprietors of notorious swindling enterprises. He has already submitted the subject for the consideration of the Attorney-General, and that officer ha given an elaborate opinion, in which he shows that any Postmaster, or even the Postmaster-General any Postmaster, or even the Postmaster-General himself, acting under the law as it stands, would be liable in a suit for damages who detained letters directed to legitimate names, even though he knew that the persons to whom the letters were addressed were the veriest swindlers in the country.

It is proposed to get over the existing difficulties by having aeditional Congressional legislation on the subject, which will enable the Postmaster-General to the proposed to be a constant.

the subject, which will enable the Postmaster-General to embargo the batches of letters which are sent from all parts of the country addressed to the proprietors of swindling concerns, when it has been made clear to his mind that those concerns are really fraudulent. It will then be for those whose letters are embargoed to prove that their business is not wholesale swindling. If they can do this their letters are to be delivered up at once. If they fail to do so within a reasonable stated time, the letters are to be sent to the dead letter dements. letters are to be sent to the dead letter departs A man from New York city who styles himself

given the Postmaster-General a deal of trouble on several occasions. He went on to Washington, taking witnesses with him who identified him as Gumbridge. It is alleged that one of the witnesses who backed Gumbridge is an editor of a New York evening newspaper. Gumbridge got his letters. Subsequently, however, letters were stopped which were addressed to Tumbridge. Then Gumbridge again appeared in Washington to chain Tumbridge's letters. Witnesses swore that Gumbridge was Tumbridge. Then Gumbridge's letters were again stopped, and Tumbridge's letters were again stopped, and Tumbridge's letters were again topped, and Tumbridge's letters were again topped, and Tumbridge's letters were again stopped, and Tumbridge's were allowed to go through the mail', and are doing so now.

The Postmaster-General will ask Congress to enact laws to meet the exigencies of the case.

EUGENIE.

The Royal Reunions in Constantinople-Charl France.

The Royal Reanions in Constantinople—Charl ties and Compliments of the Empress of France.

Constantinople letters and journals to the 27th October contain accounts of the arrival and proceedings of the Prince Royal of Prussia and Prince Couls of Hesse, on the one hand, and of the Duke of Aosta, on the other, the former having reached the Turkish capital on Sunday, the 24th uit, and the latter the day after. The usual visits, dianers, and orives about the city had taken place, some of which have been already chronicled. The Sultan made a present to the Armeno-Catholic church of the splendid throne, carpets, and other decorations with which the building had been fitted up at his Majesty's expense for the visit of the Empress of the French.

A Dardanelles correspondent writes:—The Empress of the French stopped for a brief instant on her downward passage to receive a telegram which was awaiting her from the Emperor. She left the Abbe Dunnay 2400 francs to rebuild his house, and a similar som "peur l'an 1809," leaving the worthy little ecclesiast in a state of feverish hope respecting the drennes of 1870. As was done by the Princess of Wales, the Empress Eugenie declined the very valuable presents of Jeweiry which had been prepared for her during her recent visit, and accepted only some pieces of cloth of gold and a couple of fine carpets from the Sultana a valuable cashmere dressing gown. In addition to these, however, when her Majesty embarked on the Aigie, on the afternoon of her departure, she found awaiting her some thirty cases containing all the objects of which she had been heard to express any admiration during her visits to the old Seraglio, the Treasury and the Museum—the whole forming a rare, curious, and valuable collection. On her part her Majesty presented the Sultan with a pair of very beautiful Sevres vases, bearing her own and the Emperor's portraits, and a dinner service of very old Sevres. In the shape of general prosents her Majesty is said to have expended more than 100,000 francs, including gi

GENERALITIES.

The National Debt of Prussia and Her Money Tributaries.

According to the North German Budget the national debt of Prussia at the end of the year will amount to 442,639,372 thalers, 184,471,491 of which are railway debts. The interest and sinking fund for the payment of the principal will in 1870 require 26,648,600 thalers, 10,223,511 of which belong to the railways, and will be covered by their profits. The expenses of the national debt have risen 943,970 thalers since 1869. Of the above sum 377,925,837 expenses of the hattonal deet have risen 943,310 thalers since 1869. Of the above sum 377,925,827 belong to the eld provinces, viz.:—211,225,925 State debt bearing interest, 133,061,000 railway debt, 2,554,902 provincial debts, 12,835,000 thalers interesting no interest, and 18,250,000 thalers bank notes bearing no interest. The debts of the provinces united to the kingdom in 1866 are as follows:—Hanover, 91,907,901, thalers 18,961,120,07 which are railway. to the kingdom in 1906 are as follows:—Hanover, 21,997,291 thalers, 16,261,129 of which are railway debts; Hesse, 15,249,950, of which 15,107,600 for railways; Nassau, 20,158,755, of which 16,472,514 for railways; Hesse-Homburg, 98,429; Frauklort, 7,754,171, of which 3,569,247 for railways; Schleswig-Holstein, 454,948 thalers.

Hoistein, 454,948 thaiers.

How Greeley was Defeated.

And now we see how Greeley was defeated. He should have accepted Mayor Hall's challenge to discuss the question of lunacy in the rural districts. The noble yeomanry "went" back on Horace. Where he was best known, in the city, he ran ahead of his ticket. where he was best known, in the city, he ran ahead of his ticket. -Perhaps the farmers repudiate H. G. as a pure agriculturalist. The practical farmers don't take much stock in that kind of farmers who raise turnips costing a dollar apiece. Horace, among the poulity, is not a success. But he is the foremost man in this country, and the Tribune gives him greater power than forty Comptrollerships.—Laurence (Kan) Laurence. rence (Kan.) Journal.

A Yankee Invention. Here is a story of Yankee invention:—Isaac S. Geer, of Lisbon, Ct., wanted to extend a water pipe through an under drain several feet below the surfisce, but how to get the pipe through without taking up the drain was the difficulty to be surmounted. After studying upon it for a while, Mr. Geer hit upon this admirable plan. He opened the lower end of the drain, caught a cat and attached a small line to her leg, then thrust her into the upper end and gave a most unearthly "scat!" and pussy appeared at the op-posite end as quick as her legs could carry her. The pipe was drawn through the drain by means of the line, and Mr. Geer had the satisfaction of saving ten dollars by the operation.

Personalities.

-Carlotta Patti's head has appeared in sleeve -Mrs. Farrell is the champion burglaress of Cali-Shirley Brooks wrote Punch's obituary of Lord -Andrew Johnson is still a regular visitor to the —Andrew Johnson is still a regular visitor to the Tennessee Legislature.

—Ex-President Pierce's will does not come up to the calculations of his relatives.

—Faib, the earthquake prophet, has been hanged in emgy by indignant Peruvians. —Since April 1, Cheney, the silk manufacturer at Hartford, has received letters spelling Cheney 108

different ways.

—Betty Shy, a modest Missouri damsel, took strychnine because her sweetheart escorted another girl to a party.

—Flake, of the Galveston Bulletin, gravely suggests that the shortest and surest way to get rid of the Indians is to supply them with all the whisky they can drink.

—Dr. Ennis, one of the survivors of the steamboat Stonewall disaster on the Mississippi, states that he was saved by clinging to a crate of cabbages—which ws that, in an emergency, several heads are better than one. -Goldschmidt, Jenny Lind's husband, is the auhor of the oratorio Ruth, in which Madame Lind oldschmidt is to appear in London. If Ruth

hould prove to be poor, it may be classed among -Miss Anna Mehlig, a distinguished German pianist, who is thought by many musicians to have no superior among the artists of her own country, arrived in New York last week, and will soon be

heard in concerts.

—Two expert gaugers have gone from Washington to the bonded warehouses of New Orleans to examine the liquors; and to show how thoroughly they mean to do their duty, they announce that they will carefully examine every barrel of liquor, not only as to quantity, but as to quality.

heard in concerts.

PIANOS. ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES. Full guarantee and moderate prices. WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

HATS AND OAPS. WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTI-lated and easy fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. OHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office

DAVID FLEMMING CIGAR BOX MANUFACTURER, No. 825 COMMERCE Street, above Market Orders filled at the shortest notice.

DR. M. KLINE CAN CURE CUTANEOUS Eruptions, Marks on the Skin, Ulcers in the threat mouth and nose, sore legs and sores of every conceivable character. Office, No. 33 South ELEVENTH, between the control of the control o

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS iu Fine Whiskies, No. 148 North SOCOND Street, Philadelphi

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MER! chants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. No. 263 CHESNUT Street. Philadelphia. 41 wimit DR. R. J. LEVIS HAS REMOVED TO THE northwest corner of AROH and THIRTEENTH

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS. J. B.

AND REAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—Inman Line of Mass Steamers are appointed to sail as fellows—

Outy of London, Saturday, Nov. 20, at 1 P. M. City of Weshington, Saturday, Nov. 27, at 1 P. M. City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, Nov. 30, at 1 P. M. And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

BY THE MAIL TLEAMER SALLING RYERT SATURDAY.

From Pier 45, North River.

BY THE MAIL PIEAMEN SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
PAYAble in Gold.

FIRST CABIN.

PASSAGE BY THE TUREDAY STEAMEN, VIA HALLFAY.

FURST CABIN.

PASSAGE BY THE TUREDAY STEAMEN, VIA HALLFAY.

PAYAble in Gold.

PAYABLE IN CUPENDAY STEAMEN, VIA HALLFAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

PAYABLE IN CUPENDAY STEAMEN, VIA HALLFAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

PAYABLE IN CUPENDAY.

STERBAGE.

St. John's, N. F.,

by Branch Steamer...

St. John's, N. F.,

by Branch Steamer...

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

Torther information apply at the Company's Office JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Ac. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y or to

O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agenta,

45 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATIANTIO
COMPANYS MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BREST NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, over-Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE in gold (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
Slav | Second Cabin,

THE SOUTH, SOUTHWEST.

AND FLORIDA PORTS THE STEAMSHIP J. W. EVERMAN. CAPTAIN HINCKLEY,
Will leave Pier 17, below Spruce street, on FRIDAY,
November 19, at 4 P. M.

Comfortable accommodations for passengers.

Through Passage Tickets and Bills of Lading issued in onnection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest, and with Steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this Line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission.
Bills of Lading furnished and signed at the office.

For freight or passage apply to

E. A. SOUDER & CO.,

DOCK STREET WHARF.
The Steamship PROMETHEUS will follow THURS-DAY, November 25.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR NEW YORK.

Sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. REDUCTION OF RATES. Freight by this line taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Ad-vance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F, OHL, Pier 19 North Wharves. B. N. Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc. PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STRAMSHIP LINE THOUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST. EVERY SATURDAY, At BOON, 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 Portsmeuth 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 carrying every description of freight.

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

Steamships insured at the lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier I N. WHARVES, W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point, T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Nerfolk.

615

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA
DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST AND QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York tion 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 lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received and forwarded on accommedating terms.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
5 35
No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapoake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lanchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the

smers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from sat wharf above Market street. Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,

No. 14 North and South wharves.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M

ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria.

615

NOTICE.-FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE
TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESTATOH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business of these lines will be resumed on and after
the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on
accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD & OO.,
No. 132 South Wharves.

LUMBER. SPRUCE JOIST. 1869

9 SEASONED CLEAR BINE. 18 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 18 CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869 1869

FLORIDA FLOORING, FLORIDA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING, DELAWARE FLOORING, 1869 ASH FLOORING WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK.

1869 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. 1869 WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK.

UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. #1869 WALNUT AND PINE. SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. 1869

WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. CIGAR BOX MAKERS'
CIGAR BOX MAKERS'
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS,
FOR SALE LOW. 1869 1869

CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 18691869CEDAR SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1869[NITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL

FIFTEENTH STREET, BELOW MARKET, ESLER & BROTHER, Proprietors.

BRACKETS, ETC. BALUSTERS AND TURNING WORK. A Large Stock always on hand.

ALWAYS DRY. Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates, WATSON & GILLINGHAM. No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

UMBER UNDER COVER

AUOTION SALES. M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 189 AND 168

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS, November 25, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange SECOND (North), Nos. 225 and 627—Four-story 1 EIGHTH and OXFORD, N. W. corner-Large and SEVENTH (North), No. 14—Business Location. BLEVENTH (North), Nos. 209 and 911—Two genteel Dwellings.
TWENTY-FIFTH, WELSH, FACTORY, and KENT, Severth ward Factory Buildings.
MONTGOMERY CO., Rockhill Sixteen Acres, Milla, ic., etc. LEHIGH Avenue and TULIP—Valuable Hotel, NEW and PROSPECT Avenue, Chesaut Hill—Elegant

Country Seat.

VINE, No. 611—Modern Residence.

VINE, No. 1808—Modern Residence.

WALNUT, east of Fifty-fifth—Lot.

NINETERNIH, south of Filbert—Modern Residence.

GIRARD Avenue, Nos. 401, 403, and 405—Valuable

NINETERNTH, south of Filbert—Modern Resisteres.
GIRARD Avenue, Nos. 481, 403, and 405—Vastores.
Stores.
MONTROLE, No. 2221—Genteel Dwelling.
MONTROLE, No. 2221—Genteel Dwelling.
MONTROLE, No. 2221—Genteel Dwelling.
STOCKS.
\$4000 Lehigh Valley Railroad.
\$1000 Lehigh Navigation Gold Lean.
\$2000 Lehigh Navigation Mortgage Loan.
\$650 United States Five-twenties, registered.
\$2000 United States Five-twenties, coupons.
\$1000 Allegheny county coupons.
\$1000 North Pennsylvania Railroad.
\$1500 North Pennsylvania Railroad.
\$1500 Schuylkill Navigation Mortgage.
\$1000 Schuylkill Navigation Boat and Oar Loan.
\$2000 Union Canal Bonds.
\$5 shares Frankin Fire Insurance Co.
11 shares Lykens Valley Coal Co.
21 shares Philadelphia Library Co.
2 shares Pennsylvania Academy Fine Arts.
Pew in Grace Church, No. 41 south atale.
19 shares Second and Third Streets P. R. W. Co.
20 Empre Transportation Co.
\$5000 Lehigh Navigation. Rist mortgage.
4 shares Southwark National Bank.
5 Bank of North America.
7 Reliance Insurance Co.
6 Academy of Music, with ticket.
\$2000 Schuylkill Navigation Co.
15 shares Camden and Atlantic R. R.
7 Reliance Insurance Co.
9 Girnat Insurance Co.
9 Fonneylvania R. R. Co.
9 Westmoreland Coal Co.
9 Girnat Insurance Co.
9 Fonneylvania R. R. Co.
9 Ponneylvania Navional Bank.
10 Western National Bank.
11 Commercial Navional Bank.
12 Commercial Navional Bank.
13 Peremptory Sale at the Evenual Co.
11 Peremptory Sale at the Evenual Co.

Enterprise Insurance Co.

Peremptory Sale at the Fairmount Iron Works.
FRAME BUILDINGS, PIG IRON, CAST WHEELS,
STEELL IRON FLOOR PLATES, OFFICE FURNITURE, FIRE-PROOF, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,
November 24, 1569, at 11 o'clock, at the Fairmount Iron
Works, Coates street wharf, river Schuylkill, will be sold
at public sale, without reserve, 20 tons mottled pig-iron,
cast-iron wheels, etc.; pedestals, assorted sizes; iron floor
plates, cast steel; blacksmiths bellows; large Frame Mill
Ruileing (to be sold in sections); board and rail foncing,
old lumber, empty barrels, office furniture, fire-proof, by
Herring, etc.

11 17 64

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTION-BERS, Nos. 322 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGESALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN
DRY GOODS,
On Monday Morning,
Nov. 22, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. II 164t
A SPECIAL SALE OF SHAWLS, BY ORDER OF
KUTTER, LUCKEMEYER & CO.
Particulars bereafter. SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC., ETC., On Tuesday Morning, Nov. 23, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. Il 17 4t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS. No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

SALE OF A RETAIL STOCK OF DRUGS, GLASS JARS AND BOTTLES, SHOW-CASES, FANOY GOODS, ETC.

On Saturday Morning,

Nov. 20, at 10 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, the entire stock of a retail drug store, fine glass bottles and jars, show-cases, etc.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.
On Monday,
Nov. 29, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exthange, Third and Walnut streets, will be sold, without

STOCKS.

Estate of James J. Martin, deceased.

32 shares Steamship Dock Company.

20 shares do. do. do.

36 shares do. do. do.

24 shares do. do. do.

1-10 interest in the Big Hickory Association of Warrencounty. county.
150 shares Wood Preserving Co. of Pennsylvania.
50 shares Camden and Amboy Railroad.
1 share Mercantile Library.
THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 704 S.

THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 703 Wyo-BUILDING LOT, S. Sixth street, above South.
THREE STORY DWELLING, N. Thirteenth street,

Executor's Peremptory Sale—Estate of the late John
Bartram, deceased.

VERY VALUABLE NUMISMATIO COLLECTION.
Rare American and Foreign Coins and Medals, Etc.
On Monday and Tuesday Afternoons.

Nov. 29 and 30, commencing each day at 34 o'clock, the entire large and very valuable Numismatic Collection, rare American gold, silver, and copper coins: English silver, Colonial, Washington, and pattern pieces, very fine Roman coins, large assortment of store cards, medals, and foreign copper coins, superior walnut coin cabinets, etc. ets, etc. Catalogues one week previous to sale.

T11 19 10t C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS
AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110
OHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street. IPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS,

BSCOTTS ART GALLERY, No. 1620 CHESNOS PATENTS.

DATENT OFFICES

N. W. Corner FOURTH and CHESNUT.

(Entrance on FOURTH street).

FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS,

SOLICITOR OF PATENTS.

Patents procured for inventions in the Unite-States and Foreign Countries, and all business re lating to the same promptly transacted. Call or se, for circulars on Patents. Open till 9 o'clock every evening.

PATENT OFFICES, N. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT

PHILADELPHIA.

FEES LESS THAN ANY OTHER RELIABL Send for pamphle on Patents.

3 4 thatno CHARLES H. EVANS. WILLIAM S. IRWIN.

GENERAL PATENT AGENT, No. 406 LIBRARY STREET.

OUTCALT'S PATENT ELASTIC JOINT IRON AMERICAN CORRUGATED IRON 09.8 MANU FACTURES, FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, RTO.
TAYLOR & COALE'S PATENT AUTOMATIO BRADFORD'S LOW WATER INDICATOR, ETC.

TATE RIGHTS FOR SALE .- STATE TATE BIGHTS FOR SAIR.

Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to preprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.

5 714 MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

STOVES, RANGES, ETO.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilore, Stew-bole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers, SHARPE & THOMSON, SHARPE & THOMSON, No. 200 N. SECOND Street.