SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

THE NEW YORK DEMOCRACY.

From the N. Y. World.

We do not remember any State election which has been so widely commented on by the press of the whole country as that which resulted in the signal Democratic victory of last week. There is one point on which the Republican journals seem quite unanimous. They are all struck with the pitiful weakness to which their party has dwindled in this State. They all confess that it lacks efficient leadership; that it lacks organization and discipline; that its former pride, zeal, and arrogance have sunk into despondent apathy.

On the other hand, the Democratic party of the State was never so full of hope, confidence, and enterprise; never acted with more perfect unity; was never more conscious of indomitable and victorious strength.

The wild and stupid cry of election frauds in this city as an explanation of the Solferino defeat of the Republicans is made ridiculous by the fact that the Democratic party has a handsome majority outside the city of New York. If Manhattan Island had been loosened from its foundations, floated out into the ocean, and sunk, we should still have elected our ticket for the Court of Appeals.

The great gains in the interior are of happy augury for the future harmony of the party. It deprives the city Democracy of the power of dictation which they have heretofore possessed in virtue of their ability to elect or defeat any ticket which a State convention might put in nomination. The Democratic organization of the State is no longer ill-balanced and lop-sided. The Democracy of the city and of the interior will hereafter meet and consult on equal terms, in that spirit of mutual deference and forbearance which results from a feeling that neither is wholly dependent on the other. The success of free government requires wise checks and counterpoises; all unrestrained power, in whatever hands, tending more or less to abuse. Even if the profuse Republican charges of frauds in the city were true, the recovered strength of the party in the rural districts would work a perfect cure. No Republican can pretend that dishonest voting is necessary to enable the Democratic party to carry elections in this city; and when the party in the interior is strong enough to stand alone and outnumber its opponents, there can be neither motive nor inclination to poll fraudulent votes. Our victory in the rural districts enables us to dismiss and despise that obsolete charge.

"Leaving, therefore, the things that are behind, and pressing forward to the things that are before," what are the prospects of the Democratic party of the Empire State? First, a certainty that the party will act with unbroken unity in the fall election. There will be no elements of distraction in our State Convention. The public sentiment of the party seems settled and unanimous in favor of nominating Governor Hoffman for re-election. The nomination will probably be made without the formality of a ballot, with such acclamations of applause as have seldom greeted a new expression of confidence. We have men enough in the State who would make excellent Governors; but the feeling is so universal and unequivocal that Governor Hoffman deserves this continued recognition of his services, and that he is the fittest man to consolidate the strength and insure the ascendancy of the party, that no rival candidate will contest his claims. It is fortunate for the party and of good augury to the country that in this great transition period of our politics, when we are in the dawn of a new era, the statesman who holds the most important and conspicuous official position of any man in the Democratic ranks is gifted with so many of the qualities of a wise political leader. He has no crotchets; he is identified with no set of extreme opinions; he has such a comprehensive appreciation of the new exigencies now emerging as fits him, beyond almost any statesman who could occupy his prominent position, for reconciling differences, harmonizing dissensions, and cementing the party into that compact unity which is a guarantee of success in the national contest that will soon be close upon us. As between the wisdom and statesmanship of our State executive and the national executive, the great State of New York has pronounced its judgment in a manner which is not complimentary to General Grant. Under his administration, with the vast patronage of the Federal Government to aid him, the Republican party of this State has fallen into decrepitude and contempt; while under the admirable and popular administration of Governor Hoffman, the Democratic party of the State has risen to a triumphant position of commanding strength.

The Democracy of New York are stronger in votes, in official power, and general prestige than it has been at any time during the present generation. We have just carried the State by a majority which will nearly or quite reach eighty thousand. We have the Governor, all the State officers, both branches of the Legislature, and the assured possession of the Court of Appeals for fourteen years. We shall bear our victory in no spirit of assumption towards the Democracy of other States. We shall be glad to have them emulate our example if they find anything in it worthy of imitation; but when we meet them in a national convention we shall cheerfully submit our action and policy to their revision, and be bound by the joint counsels, ripened judgment, and collective wisdom of the whole party.

HIRED WITNESSES.

From the N. Y. Sun.

It is said that one of the witnesses in the McFarland trial, an expert, received fifteen hundred dollars for his testimony. Patent lawyers and suitors in the United States District and Circuit Courts are familiar with the fact that experts in mechanics and mechanical and chemical processes, when called as witnesses in patent cases, invariably receive fees, which in part represent the value of their knowledge, and in part the worth of their time. The customary fee of these experts is fifty dollars a day.

We do not like the system which makes the payment of compensation to witnesses in a trial at law to depend on arrangement with a party to the suit. It is not possible to wholly avoid the relation of hired to hirer when a witness receives money from prisoner or prosecution, from plaintiff or defendant, to testify to the truth of certain controverted facts. Inevitably he will lean to the side from which he receives pay. He gets a benefit from that side, and it is not in human nature to damage it with the whole of the truth that is in him if he has to testify against it, nor is it in human nature to hold between the opposing sides just and even scales of testimony. The paid witness inevitably is a partisan.

The law in this country offers a sufficiently perilous remedy for wrongs to property and persons, without having its methods deteriorated by engrafting upon them the hiring of witnesses. As soon as practicable we should find an escape from this threatening evil by adopting the new English system of allowances. The masters of the several courts in England are the taxing officers therein. In their allowance of costs, the masters are invariably guided by the eminence, professional skill, and full employment of the subpœnaed witnesses. For example, the following fees per diem are allowed to the different witnesses who reside in the town in which the case is tried:—

Common laborers	$1·25
Better sort of journeymen	1·87
Brokers	from $1·75 to 3·75
Superior officers, army or navy	5·25
Physicians	5·25
Builders	5·00
Engineers	5·25

And these fees, if the witnesses reside at a distance from the trial:—

Attorneys	$10·50
Apothecaries	from $5·25 to 10·50
Surgeons	from $5·25 to 15·75
Physicians	from $5·25 to 15·75

These allowances are samples merely of a scale which comprehends all callings and all ranks to society, and which is based on the value of the witness of his time and his ability to earn money. The spirit of the rule may be fully appreciated from the allowance of extra expenses made to witnesses whose age or infirmities oblige them to take nurses with them to the place of trial, or to travel by private conveyance if they are unable to endure the journey by public conveyance. So, if a woman having an infant is obliged to take it with her to the place of trial, or if she is obliged to take with her her baby's nurse, the taxing officers allow her the reasonable expenses of both child and nurse, and they enter into the costs of the suit.

This rule should be adopted in this country, in both criminal and civil cases. The allowances to all witnesses should be large enough to compensate them for the interruption of their business; to experts it should bear a reasonable proportion to the cost of their education, or the value of their peculiar knowledge. Then it should by statute be made a felony to accept money from either side in a trial, as an inducement to testify or as a reward for evidence.

ENFORCING THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

From the N. Y. Times.

Admitting the necessity for legislation to enforce the equality of rights which the fifteenth amendment guarantees, it nevertheless seems desirable to limit all such legislation to the precise point to be attained. Judged by this safe and simple rule, the bill passed by the House, on the recommendation of its Judiciary Committee, is preferable to that adopted by the Senate after long and acrimonious debate.

The difficulties to be guarded against are possibilities which may grow out of the condition of society in the Southern States. The Constitution confers equality in respect of all the rights of citizenship; but local enactments may hereafter be framed to establish arbitrary tests, from the application of which colored citizens would unfairly suffer. Or local functionaries may, by fraudulent or invidious action, deprive freedmen of the exercise of the franchise. Or by force or fraud, by violence or the threat of violence, colored voters may be kept from the polls, or may be made to suffer from the free use of the ballot. These are, in the main, the possible evils which legislation is required to prevent; and the merit of the House bill is that it effects the contemplated purpose, and there stops. Thus, it punishes by fine or imprisonment every officer, municipal, State, or Federal, who, by any act of omission or commission, on any pretext whatever, denies or abridges the right of any citizen to vote "on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." It treats as a misdemeanor the use of force, fraud, or intimidation by any person to prevent the exercise of the franchise by colored citizens on the same conditions that govern the voting of whites. It imposes penalties on those who, in the enforcement of local law in respect of assessment, registration, or the like, may neglect or discriminate against colored citizens. And it gives Circuit Courts of the United States jurisdiction of causes of action created by this act, and Circuit and District Courts of the United States jurisdiction of the misdemeanors which the act creates. For more than this, legislation is not required to provide.

But the Senate bill does provide much more. It covers with what seems to us needless elaboration all the points presented in the House bill, adding a section—perhaps not unnecessarily—making it the duty of Federal officers to take cognizance of all offenses against the act. Moreover, it authorizes the President to employ the army or navy to prevent the violation or enforce the due execution of the act. So far well. Sections 14 and 15 are, however, completely out of place. They are designed to operate penally against office-holders who are ineligible under the disability clause of the fourteenth amendment—an odious provision, which cannot be too soon abrogated, and the embodiment of which in a measure professedly framed to secure an equality of rights, tends to revive animosities which wise and generous men are trying to forget. Nor is the nineteenth section a whit more excusable. The time may come when it will be necessary for Congress to take cognizance of repeating and other fraudulent practices at elections; but when it does come, the legislation should be framed upon a broader basis, with a more definite aim, and in a connection less likely to be misunderstood.

CHIVALRY AND SHIRT-STUDS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

If it were not absurd for a mere newspaper writer to question the discretion of a live knight, we should be tempted to ask whether the fifteen gentlemen in fancy clothes who have been exhibiting themselves in Brooklyn as amateur circus riders do not copy the rueful cavalier who crowned his head with a barber's basin rather than the doughty champions who used to smash skulls with real battle-axes. The sport of tilting at a ring, while it is neither so manly as a hurdle race, nor so useful as a target excursion, is doubtless a very pretty game in its way—better in many respects than base-ball, cleaner than quoits, and exempt from emotional dangers which beset croquet. We do not see the connection between doing battle in defense of the innocent, and catching a little iron circlet on the point of a make-believe lance; but the Colonel who presided over the Brooklyn tourney apparently sees it, for he addressed the motley heroes in a strain of high-toned exhortation such as Don Quixote used to employ for the edification of his gallant squire. "Sir Knights," said the Colonel, "the institution you propose to revive is over thirteen centuries old. It was ushered into existence by the oppressions of those dark ages in the past in which the light of civilization began to struggle into the portals of the breast, but had not yet reached the temples of the intellect." After which exhibition of eloquence on stilts, and a declaration that the proclivity of tournaments as now conducted is to "augment the dignity of human nature and the sum of human happiness," the ring was hung up, and the Sir Knights went for it.

We regret that the dignity of human nature did not suggest to the dashing horsemen the propriety of appearing in the ordinary costume of Christian gentlemen, and avoiding the somewhat incongruous mixture of masquerade tunics, white shirts, felt hats, sashes, and base pantaloons which contributed so much to render the spectacle showy if not picturesque. It is a small matter, perhaps, but it would also have been a satisfaction to common minds if Eddie Gallaher, instead of calling himself the Knight of Shannondale, had been content with the respectable patronymic by which he is known in his father's printing office, and if the Knight of the Black Plume had either adopted a less romantic title, or concealed the humbler appellation of Jim Walsh, by which he is known at home. Sir Brackenbrough sounds well enough, perhaps, but Sir Jarboe wont do at all, and "Sir Dr. C. A. Fox" would have driven Froissart crazy.

The first prize of the lists was a fine mare; the second and third prizes were gold watches; the fourth prize—shade of Ivanhoe and Cœur de Lion!—was a pair of shirt studs. We should not omit to add that the winner of the mare has also the privilege of placing the crown of beauty upon "the head of her whom he esteems beyond all other women." Anybody, therefore, who may be curious upon the subject of Sir Eddie Gallaher's affections will have an excellent opportunity of acquiring valuable knowledge without the risk of asking impertinent questions. Probably the dignity of human nature will not be materially advanced by the ceremony, but that Sir Eddie's choice will illustrate "the proclivity of tournaments to augment the sum of human happiness," there can be no manner of doubt.

THE UNITED STATES AS A BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

We are not opposed to the annexation of San Domingo—this we think it proper once more to state. "Do you mean to say that you refuse to buy my horse?" roared a jockey to a gentleman in search of such an animal, "No," replied the gentleman, "I do not refuse—I have not seen your horse, and it would be unfair to the beast to reject him before I have looked at him."

We are not opposed to San Domingo—but surely the manner of pressing this small collection of colored semi-barbarians upon us looks a little like the sharp practice of a horse jockey. We ask what the horse is good for, and are told, "Buy him!" We inquire, "Why any more horses?" and the answer comes, "Buy him!" We suggest that we have already horses enough in the stable, and still we hear only "Buy him, buy him, buy him!" And besides these public shouts there come whispered suggestions that if we don't buy the jockey will have his feelings hurt; that the horse will starve unless he is quickly taken into our stable; that the price is small—but the horse seems to be worthless; that to hesitate is to make ourselves disagreeable—but why may we not be disagreeable in self-defense? Is this Government an eleemosynary institution?

The last public news about the treaty relates that the millions which the people of the United States are to pay are to be used to redeem the foreign and domestic debt of San Domingo. Now before the Senate agrees to this, Congress and the people have a right to know who holds the bonds which we are to pay off; how much did these holders pay for them; and at what rate are we to redeem them?

A good many men remember what was called "Texas scrip." When the unfortunate Texan republic found itself, after its establishment in 1836, without revenue and with need for a good deal of money, it paid its creditors in bonds or scrip. These evidences of indebtedness bore eight and even ten per cent. interest; but they were not received even by the first holders at par, and they were finally, as Yoakum, the historian of Texas, relates, bought on the streets for from three to five cents on the dollar.

Now, when it was thus depreciated this scrip was purchased in large quantities by speculators, who then appeared in Washington, and were the most urgent and vociferous in demanding the annexation of Texas by the United States. Our Government assumed the Texan debt, as it is now proposed we shall assume the Dominican debt; and it was very well known at the time that some patriotic citizens made handsome fortunes by the annexation of Texas.

Who owns the San Domingo scrip? Of course, no one for a moment suspects the President of conniving at a fraud, if there is a fraud; it is very well understood that he has been led into this San Domingo business by blundering emissaries. But as he urges the ratification of the treaty, it is his duty to assist Congress in discovering who are the owners of San Domingo scrip, and on what terms, and under what circumstances, they acquired it.

The treaty, it is said, secures to the United States nothing in return for the money payment required. The mines and other valuables of the island have already been granted to private individuals, and the treaty, we are told, expressly confirms these grants. We get nothing, therefore; why should we pay anything? If San Domingo desires to become a State in the Union, why should she not, if we see fit to accept her, pay her own debt, as New York and other States do?

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

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IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
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Importers and Manufacturers of
WHITE LEAD AND COLORED PAINTS, PUTTY, VARNISHES, ETC.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN accordance with the provisions of the existing acts of Assembly, that a meeting of the commissioners named in an act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the PROTECTION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, to be located in the city of Philadelphia," approved the 13th day of April, A. D. 1859, and its supplement thereto, approved the 26th day of April, A. D. 1870, will be held at 1 o'clock P. M. on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1870, at No. 132 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, when the books for subscription to the capital stock will be opened and the other action taken requisite to complete the organization. 5 13 1m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN accordance with the provisions of the existing acts of Assembly, that a meeting of the commissioners named in an act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the MOYAMENSING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, to be located in the city of Philadelphia," approved the 13th day of April, A. D. 1859, and the supplement thereto, approved the 26th day of April, A. D. 1870, will be held at 12 o'clock M. on the 15th day of June, 1870, at No. 122 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, when the books for subscription to the capital stock will be opened and the other action taken requisite to complete the organization. 5 13 1m

NOTICE.
OFFICE OF CHES. AND OHIO CANAL, ANNAPOLIS, May 3, 1870.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held in ANNAPOLIS on MONDAY, June 6, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.
BENJAMIN FAWCETT, Secretary to Stockholders.
5 5 t6 6

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.
It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
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Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor, 3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

NO CURE, NO PAY.—FORREST'S JUNIPER TAR—For Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Spitting of Blood, and Lung Diseases. Immediate relief and positive cure, or price refunded. Sold by FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., TENTH and MARKET, and A. M. WILSON, NINTH and FILBERT Streets. 4 28tuth3mt

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, £2,000,000. SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, 26 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

WARDALE G. McALLISTER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 203 BROADWAY, New York.

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E. S. FARSON & CO.,
Self-Ventilating Refrigerators,
The cheapest and most reliable in the market, and will keep MEATS, VEGETABLES, FRUITS, MILK, and BUTTER LONGER, DRIER, and COLDER,
WITH LESS ICE,
Than any other Refrigerators in use.
Wholesale and Retail, at the Old Stand, [4 30 1mrp
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XL-ALL REFRIGERATORS ALWAYS RELIABLE.
The subscriber guarantees the make and finish of his SUPERIOR REFRIGERATOR equal in every respect to his former makes. The thousands sold and now in use testify to their superior qualifications. For sale wholesale and retail at the Manufactory, No. 305 CHERRY Street, above Third.
Also, W. F. NICKEL'S Patent Combination ale, beer, and liquor cooler and refrigerator.
3 24thstu36t GEORGE W. NICKELS.

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ESTABLISHED 1832. INCORPORATED 1864.
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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. CAROLINE AUGUSTA GILPATRIC, by her next friend, JOHN W. SMITH, vs. MOSES G. GILPATRIC. In Divorce, of December Term, 1869, No. 69. To MOSES G. GILPATRIC, Respondent.—Please take notice that the Court has granted a rule upon you to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed in the above case. Returnable SATURDAY, June 4, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., personal service having failed on account of your absence.
JAMES W. PAUL, Attorney for Libellant.
5 23 tuth2w

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION
Of Instruction to the Committee on Highways Relative to Paving with Cobble-Stones.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Committee on Highways be and are hereby instructed not to approve of any bills for the paving or repaving of streets with cobble-stones, unless the Chief Commissioner of Highways shall certify that the following provisions of an ordinance approved June 12, 1868, have been complied with by contractors for such paving, viz.:—"That no stone shall be used exceeding nine inches or less than six inches in depth, or showing a greater length of face than seven or less than four inches, and which shall in all cases be set close, breaking joint, with their greatest length upright, and vertical as to position, and which shall be rammed until no further impression can be made upon them with fifty-five pounds rammer."

LOUIS WAGNER, President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN, Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL, President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-third day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor of Philadelphia.
5 24 1t

RESOLUTION
To authorize the Grading of Manton, Croskey, and Oakford streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to grade Manton street, from Seventeenth to Eighteenth streets, at a cost not to exceed Two Hundred and Thirty-five Dollars; Croskey street, from Columbia avenue to Montgomery street, the cost not to exceed Three Hundred and Forty Dollars; Oakford street, from Thirtieth to Thirty-fifth street, the cost not to exceed Four Hundred Dollars. All of the said streets to be graded to the established grade of the city.

LOUIS WAGNER, President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART, Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL, President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-third day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor of Philadelphia.
5 24 1t

RESOLUTION
Of Instruction to the Chief Commissioner of Highways to Open Darby Avenue or Woodland Street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to notify the owners of property fronting on Darby avenue or Woodland street, from Forty-ninth to Seventy first street, in the Twenty-seventh ward, to remove their fences, etc., to the Surveyor's line of said avenue or street, within three months from date of said notice, as the same will be required for public use.

LOUIS WAGNER, President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN, Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL, President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-third day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor of Philadelphia.
5 24 1t

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the Tramwaying of Ronaldson and Freitag streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to repave with tramway stone, in the tracks of the wheels, Ronaldson street, from Bainbridge to Fitzwater street, and Freitag street, from Bainbridge to Alaska street, in the Fourth ward; and if the cartway is wider than necessary for a single track, to reduce it to the proper width by taking an equal quantity from each side.

LOUIS WAGNER, President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN, Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL, President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-third day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor of Philadelphia.
5 24 1t

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the Opening of Manton Street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to notify the owners of property through and over which Manton street, from Seventeenth to Eighteenth street, in the Twenty-sixth ward, will pass, that at the expiration of three months from the date of said notice, the said street will be required for public use.

LOUIS WAGNER, President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN, Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL, President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-third day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor of Philadelphia.
5 24 1t

RESOLUTION
Of Instruction to the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Engineer and Surveyor of the City of Philadelphia be and he is hereby instructed to cause to be prepared a revision of the grade lines of plans Nos. 156 and 157, as now on the file in his department.

LOUIS WAGNER, President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN, Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL, President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-third day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor of Philadelphia.
5 24 1t

RESOLUTION
To Change the Place of Voting in the First Division of the Nineteenth Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, That hereafter the place of voting in the First division of the Nineteenth ward shall be held at the house of Joseph Lewis, Germantown avenue, opposite Berks street, the former place being no longer available for that purpose.

LOUIS WAGNER, President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN, Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL, President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-third day of May, Anno Domino one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor of Philadelphia.
5 24 1t

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS, 19 18tu6] DIAMON'S, No. 31 S. EIGHTH Street.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION
Directing Bouvier, Mount Holly, and Bancroft Streets to be placed on the Public Plans.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Surveys be and is hereby directed to place the following streets upon the public plans, viz.:—

Bouvier street, forty-five feet wide, to extend from Master to Jefferson street, at the distance of one hundred and seventy-five feet westward of Seventeenth street, and parallel therewith.

Alter street, thirty feet wide, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, one hundred and thirty feet southward of Washington street and parallel therewith.

Mount Holly street, thirty feet wide, between Wharton and Reed streets, one hundred and sixteen feet westward of and parallel with Seventeenth street.

Bancroft street, thirty feet wide, between Reed and Dickinson streets, one hundred and five feet westward and parallel with Sixteenth street.

All as per deeds of dedication on file.

LOUIS WAGNER, President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN, Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL, President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-third day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor of Philadelphia.
5 24 1t

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870
1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870
1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870
1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870
1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870
1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870
1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870
1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870
1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1870
11 6

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4/4. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

United States Builders' Mill,
FIFTEENTH Street below Market.
ESLER & BROTHER,
PROPRIETORS. [4 29 3m
Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters,
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets
4 12 f PHILADELPHIA.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School-House in the First Ward," will be received by the undersigned, at the office, southeast corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until TUESDAY, May 31, 1870, at twelve o'clock M., for building a public school-house on a lot of ground situate on the corner of the Seventh and Dickerson streets, in the First ward.

Said school-house to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Controllers of Public Schools.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1869, have been complied with. The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.
H. HALLIWELL, Secretary.
5 18 21 24 28 31

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for building a public school-house in the Twenty-first ward," will be received by the undersigned at the office, S. E. corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until TUESDAY, May 31, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for building a public school-house on a lot of ground situate in Roxborough, in the Twenty-first ward.

Said school-house to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Controllers of Public Schools.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1869, have been complied with.

The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.
H. W. HALLIWELL, Secretary.
5 18 21 24 28 31

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO., 11 9 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE
NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
3 31] A few doors above Chesnut st., Phila.