THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1870.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

ONE MORE ARGUMENT FOR A BETTER CIVIL SERVICE SYSTEM.

From the N. Y. Nation

Now that the question of civil service reform has passed the stage of vituperation and reached that of argument, it may not be uninteresting to bring before the public a department of the Government where the essential principles of Mr. Jenckes' plan have been in operation for over a quarter of a century. In the United States Coast Survey we have an example of the results of permanence in office, of promotion determined by service and abilities, and of pay graduated by the value of services, and see their results in the devoted labor, so arduous as to require the highest talents of both body and mind of its members, and in the esprit de corps inciting the officers to their best work-showing how well this system of work is suited to the exigencies of our public service.

The Coast Survey had its nominal beginning almost at the creation of the Government, but its real work began when it came into the hands of its lamented chief, the late Alexander Dallas Bache. Under his supervision, the corps grew from the dozen officera who confined their efforts to certain special points on the shore to a body of more than one hundred. As the survey rose to importance, after President Jackson began the system of rotation in office, and developed under the cautious policy of a chief who knew enough to shelter it from politics, it was so fortunate as to escape the evils of that system. This branch of the public service is organized on a different basis from any department of the Governother It has but three grades-aid, ment. sub-assistant, and assistant-so that the chances of promotion are quite limited. The pay of none of these officers exceeds that of a captain of infantry of the same length of service. During the past decade the pay of the aids has not averaged over \$600 per annum, and that of the two highest grades has been on the average less than \$1600salaries not calculated, it would seem, to induce men of ability to seek or retain positions in the service. The duties are severe, equalling, if not exceeding, in exposure and hardship those of the soldier's or sailor's life. The field parties remain the whole year at their work, employed on different parts of the coast at different seasons.

There are those who will imagine that such a life might have something of sportsman adventure about it. They will soon be disenchanted if they accompany a party into the field. Let them start with the chief of the party and his aids, after an early breakfast, for a day's work which is to last until five, and drag with him through some miles of swamp, determining the position of each lagoon and each bosky island. Let him sleep in a storm-shaken tent, miles away from all the conveniences of life, and repeat this year after year, and look forward to it as the work of his lifetime, and then estimate its fascination. It needs no more extended description to show that this is work which in itself is not highly desirable; that its remuneration is not such as to attract a man into it with the hope of soon accumulating a fortune; and yet no service in any country has been more fortunate in the character of capital. The murderer lies in here the labor is more faithful and devoted, none where there is so little difficulty in selecting satisfactory candidates for any position which may become vacant. Young men of education, who would be insulted by the offer of any other inferior position in our civil service, eagerly accept the chance of the place of aid, with its pay less than a common laborer earns, though their work may be one continued hardship until their promotion comes. We do not have to look far to find the main cause of this wide difference in the condition of this branch and the other divisions of our civil service. We find it in the nature of the tenure by which the officers hold their positions. Each appointment being for life, or during good behavior, every member of the corps is sure that diligent service is the only claim to his office, and that while he gives this nothing can ever forfeit his position. Further than this, the young men know that although, during their time of schooling, which lasts from six to seven years, they receive but small pay, and occupy quite subordinate positions, they have only to wait and work to achieve the highest position which their corps can give. There is some advantage in the limited extent of the promotion. An able officer arrives at the highest stage of the rank of the corps during his youth, and feels then that the promotion of the future is the elevation in the esteem of his compeers which able work alone can give. The grades of rank are enough to express the successive stages in the educational progress of the officer, without affording an opportunity for the incumbent of any position to be continually seeking promotion, an evil which is likely to exist whenever a whole lifetime may be spent in successive advancements. There are those who have asserted, some of them no doubt with conviction that it was more than a good war-cry, that any civil-service system which embodied the idea of permanence in office and systematic promotion, based on value of services, would lead to the formation of an aristocracy of office-holders. Expressed in this way, the well-informed reader is apt to laugh at the assertion, and think it unworthy of argument; but to credit the propounders of this argument with something better than the silly idea their words express, we will suppose they mean that body of office-holders, intelligent, trained in the art of association, secured against the world while they fulfilled their tasks, might prove too powerful for safety. With their influence, they might have something of the same dangerous power now held by such large systems of corporations as the national banks. Although the temptations to political efforts on the part of the officers of the Coast Survey have been, on the whole, as great as they could be expected to be in any department of the civil service; although, as a remarkably intelligent body, it would have had great opportunities if such a position could give them, we have yet to hear that the liberties of the country have been menaced by it, or that it is the seed of the coming aristocracy. Nor can it be asserted that it is the accidents of this Coast Survey service which make its positions seem so desirable to those seeking public employment. There is no showy uniform, no sounding titles bringing a traditional respect. Whatever credit attaches to the service and reflects upon its officers is to be attributed solely to the reputation for skillful work which has been gained by the corps. We must leave it to the microscopic eye of some of the objectors to Mr. Jonekes' plan to discorn the reason why

effectively in the difficult work of surveying | our extended coast line, cannot be applied to another coast work, namely, the collection of our customs; or why a plan which secures faithful service from parties of civilians, working in positions where they caunot be closely watched, might not secure a like effielency in the other branch of our muchabused revenue system.

A PORTUGUESE MCFARLAND.

From the N. Y. World. A small country reads us a great lesson on a great subject. This is not surprising. Says old Ben Jonson:---

"It is not growing like a tree In bulk, doth make men better be."

And if not men, not nations. A Portuguese husband, much more certainly and plainly wronged in his affections than the dull creature McFarland, has just given the world an infinitely higher and more equitable type of conjugal vengeance than he. This Lusitanian "Othello," D'Aveira by name, a man of excellent social position, was married to a young Brazilian beauty only nineteen years old, whom he is described as loving with a fervor usual, perhaps, with husbands in Lisbon. It is the frequent fate of husbands married to charming young ladies of nineteen to possess intimate friends of their own sex who fully appreciate the fascinations of their wives. Senhor D'Aveira had not escaped this fate. His intimate friend was a certain Senhor Garrett, a conspicuous member of Lisbon society, and a man of letters alike in public and in private. The Paris Figure, in commenting upon the appearance of Lord Cole as a correspondent in the recent Mordaunt case in London, oddly mistook the meaning of the phrase, and pointed out, to the amazement of all Frenchmen, that puritanical severity of British morals which makes "correspondence" on the part of a married woman with any man but her husband a criminal offense. Not even in England is "correspondence" in such circumstances as yet a crime. But in and out of England it is worse than a crime-for it is a blunder. So it proved in Portugal.

The husband of Senhora D'Aveira discovered his wife's correspondence with his friend Garrett, forced from her a full and fatal confession of all that he most dreaded yet most determined to hear, and thereupon proceeded-to murder the guilty lover? Not at all. His first act was to put to death his wife, which he did in the most considerate possible way; first stupefying her with chloroform, and then strangling her with his hands. Othello would doubtless have done as much had anæsthetics been known in his time, for his use of the bolster was clearly intended to have the same effect on Desdemona which chloroform had on Senhora D'Aveira.

The lady once out of the way, her lord sent word to the false friend that he longed to send him after his paramour. Senhor Garrett, struck with horror and remorse, refused point blank to meet his injured friend in the way "customary among gentlemen." He informed Senhor D'Aveira, however, that on a given day, at a given time, he should leave Lisbon forever by the train to Paris, and that if Senhor D'Aveira designed to shoot him an opportunity would then offer. This magnanimity had its effect. Instead of repairing with a revolver to the railway station and blowing out the brains of Garrett, D'Aveira got into a cab, went to the police office, and gave himself up as the murderer of his wife. The murdered lady was buried amid tears and flowers of the the

jail iting his trial. The self-exiled lover gone to France to enter a Trappist monastery, where he will divide his time between digging his own grave and praying for pardon, and where he will only be allowed to speak with his fellow-creatures once a week, on Thursdays, and then for the cheerful purpose of bidding them "remember death." Here are all the materials of a genuine tragedy; but it is not upon the literary or the sentimental aspects of the case that we just now care to dwell. What we desire to insist upon is the dignity and the logic of these proceedings of the Portuguese husband as compared with the low, selfish, and cowardly conduct of the slayer of Richardson. The suffering which alone can excuse a man for taking the life of a man who has inflicted it upon him should be so intense as to make life unendurable by the sufferer himself. D'Aveira, in surrendering himself to justice, courts the death which McFarland so eagerly sought to escape. In killing Richardson rather than his wife, McFarland insulted the latter by the implication that, though she had betrayed him, it was only because she was the tool of a superior nature. The Portuguese gentleman exhibited a much finer feeling of respect for the capacity and the responsi-bility of woman. Nor can the behavior of the paramour, Garrett, be pronounced other than delicate and refined. The whole story, in short, reveals a social order so much superior to that hot and hugger-muggering incoherence of the conjugal system which was exhibited to us by the history of Richardson and the McFarlands, and applauded by the Beechers and the Frothinghams, that one is tempted to hope Portugal may give herself the trouble of sending out to us a missionary enterprise for the reform of Boston matri-

quarries or the manufacture of brick by ma- | chinery. Mr. Johnson disregarded the ordinance, and went on quietly with his business in these two methods, as usual. Upon which he was denounced and placed under the ban. For more than a year he has lived in dread of assassination. He is compelled to steal from place to place like a convict, under cover of the night. "I have not dared," he says, "to go home in my own carriage for twelve months. No one, at present, knows where I sleep. My servants dare not remain in my house: my friends are afraid to come near me. If I go to bed, it must be for dog-sleep, and always on the alert." His timber yards nave been fired; daily attempts are made to assassinate him; bottles filled with explosive materials, and packed in slay, are thrown into his premises; a train of powder, about a month ago, was laid under his house, which, if it had not been accidentally discovered, would have blown it and his family to atoms. So extraordinary is the whole affair, and so closely allied to an actual siege, that the police refuse to interfere, unless "paid for work out-side of their duty." Mr. Johnson, "before proceeding to hire armed men, under his own control," appeals to the Home Secretary for protection, but so far without effect. The press denounce violently the inaction of the Government, and compare the recent outrages of the trades' unions in Sheffield and Manchester with the brigandage in Greece: but brickmakers and police continue calmiy on their course, without interfering with each other. "Truly," says Mr. Johnson, "my case is a hard one," which is at least a mild way of putting it. Joking apart, the affair is a most remarkable

one, and affords us a curious glimpse into the action and reaction of the English Government and people against each other. That any body of men should be permitted for a year to thus make open war upon an individual for legally pursuing a legal business seems incredible to Americans. Symptoms of weakness such as this will soon lead us to doubt whether John Bull is not stronger everywhere else than at home. When he makes war against the Russians, the Indians, or Chinese, he moves as a unit; the son of a peer commands the regiment, and builders and brickmakers fill up the ranks; the glory of Old England incites the whole body. But it is a curious question whether Old England at home is not in the condition of that body of which .Esop tells us when legs, arms, and stomach fell into dissension, and conspired against the head. "Why should it rule over us?" said they. "Whatever brains it had once are worn out." We would be loth to suspect a parallel case on the other side of the water. But the sniffs of contempt with which royalty s put to the test now and then, as in the Mordaunt case, are ominous; and so was the haste with which the House of Lords lately got out of the scales into which they had placed themselves to be weighed. But the astounding respect which the Government pays to the belligerent brickmakers is a more significant sign than all, and one which he who runs may read.

HOW IT STRIKES A SAVAGE. From the N. Y. Times.

As a people, we have been greatly describ-ed. Travellers have decended upon us from every point of the compass, and, notebook in hand, have compiled for the information of a wondering world marvellous sketches of the great nation of the West. At last, however, we have found the long-sought-for impartial observer-the critic born of our own soil who is yet as destitute of native prepossessions as of foreign prejudices. The noble red man is at Washington in all his uncultured and polysyllabic majesty, and in numbers sufficient to hold a council in the Capitol. When it was lately reported that Spotted Tail feared his veracity would suffer from a recital of the marvels he had seen, we made sundry ineffectual guesses as to what special novelty could have so powerfully impressed the great chief. Now we have found a key to the mystery. The less reticent Red Cloud has not waited for a return to his people to give his impressions of our civilization. From the safe altitude of his hotel balcony he has looked upon things as they are, but instead of being awed by the sight of the latest products of centuries of refinement and invention, his savage mind is absolutely moved to mirth at the contemplation of the triumphs of modern fashion as displayed in ladies' bonnets, dresses, and waterfalls. What he would think of their boots, we can only dimly conjecture; and it would be no less interesting to know whether Thunder Skin and her sisters will be moved to a jealous emulation of the inexpressibly graceful stoop which is inseparably associated with paniers and high heels. For the elucidation of questions so interesting, we would suggest that Gen. Parker reconsider his resolution to keep the Great Chief out of the reach of the interviewers. Even should some enterprising publisher induce the hero of the Sioux to give his impressions to the world, it is probable that we may then have reached a new cycle of fashionable change, and that the old may appear as ludicrous to us as it now does to Red Cloud. And besides, it is in the nature of things impossible that the Chief can know as much about his own opinions as an enterprising interviewer could extract from him, even with the disadvantage of conversing through an interpretor. Were this embarrassing prohibition but removed, a flood of light might be thrown upon our institutions. The immense talking power of Congress could scarcely fail to receive its meed of unsophisticated admiration, while a vague astonishment would be elicited regarding the crowds of people who throng the capital with no ostensible occupation, and no perceptible means of living. It is sad to think that we may never know whether Red Cloud and his companion braves ever felt moved to invest in a pearl-colored beaver, or to carry an umbrella with them as a memento of civilization. What their opinions may be about icc-cream and mixed drinks are as much lost to posterity as their judgment about the tariff, the income tax, or the value of Congress from a purely business point of view. There is still a chance, however, of the imaginative faculty of the interviewer coming into play, and inventing for us a complete synopsis of the opinions of Mrs. White Cow-Rattler and Mrs. Thunder Skin on the manners and customs of the pale faces.

gates to the Assembly are mon of wide-awake | intelligence as well as piety, and shrewd enough to perceive the importance of finding a leverage for great religious operations in the centre of both commercial and mental enterprise. There is a certain force, freedom, and sweep in the very air of New York that give to every business undertaking based here a strong propulsion to success. New York has rank vigor enough to spare for the help of a dozen sluggish places such as Philadelphia or Chicago, and is equally ready to send missionaries to lead their sleepy inhabitants to heaven, or repeaters to do their voting for them, as occasion may require. But while congratulating our reverend friends of the Assembly upon the acumen displayed in their choice, we feel constrained

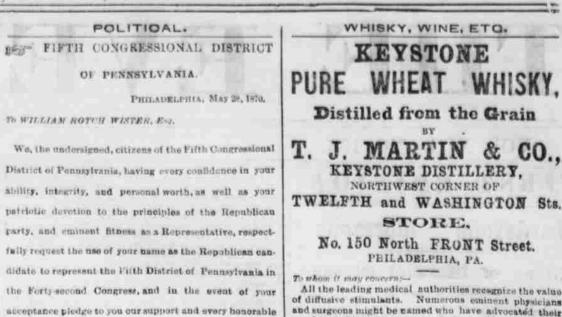
not to allow the occasion to pass without addressing a grave word of warning to our staid Quaker sister city. It has always been supposed that it was against her will that the currents of trade and enterprise of every kind steadily obbed from her to New York. When her capitalists were forced to come here to establish bases of operations, even to start a line of steamers, we gave her credit at least for viewing the secession with a wry face. We held it to be her misfortune, and not her fault, that she was always left high and dry on the lee-shore; that not only trade, but even empty-headed fashion, passed her by. B. J. Lucking,
B. J. Loedonn,
Joshua L. Bailey,
Joshua L. Bailey,
Multism B. Buck,
James M. Aertsen,
W. H. Graves,
Stephen Coulter,
Thomas A. K. Gill,
P. Collach, We deemed her worthy of sympathy when, year by year, tradespeople, brokers, artists, journalists, everybody, in short, in whom was a breath of energy, fled precipitately from under the cloud of stagnation that involved her, as the righteous of old from the unhappy, befogged cities of the plain. But we learn with surprise of late that this desertion is looked upon with complacency by our sister city. She has looked so long and steadfastly at her own image that, like Narcissus, she has fallen in love with it. What can taste, refinement, culture, ask more in a city than her comfortable boxes of dwellings, faced by Fairmount water works and backed by her markets? Nothing in human nature, of course, can surpass Penn. Perfection being thus reached in every count, she has resolved to lie down, inexorably finished for all time, lapsing into a state of as utter passivity as Buddha himself. The Treaty Elm throws its shadow of torpidity to her uttermost limit. She has set up the image of Fenn on all her public places, upon her streets, even to the bakers' wagons that roll therein. Wee to him who jars her rest now with vulgar motions of trade or reform ! Be he capitalist, man of genius, or colored lecturer, she sends him to New York snubbed and silenced.

Is it worth while to try to rouse her? Has she determined, like the drowning Frenchman, that she will be dead and nobody shall save her? After all, may not this utter torpor be a wholesome spectacle in the hurly burly of American life, and serve the same purpose of incitement to solemn and melancholy thoughts of death and the decay of all things as a cemetery in the midst of a crowded city? Such, doubtless, is the useful end designed for our comatose sister. We stand aside, therefore, and regard her with respectful silence. Peace to her slumbers !

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COM-PANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3, 1870. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1870. lank Powers of Attorney for a octing



T. A. Newina'l, 6. A. Newina'l, H. L. Newhall, H. L. Newhall, Thom's F. Jones, William A. Keight, Charles W. Wharton, Francis H. Corpe, William Biddle, Samuel Mason, C. J. Churchiman, John W. Cadoury, Jonathan Evans, William Meilor, Mones Brown, Jr.

Moses Brown, Jr., Wm. Darrach, Jr., M. D.,

Mones Brown, Jr., Wun, Darrach, Jr., M. D., Bayard Butter, Horaco Pinckney, J Fraley Smi a, William Hinckle, Jamos R. Greoves, Thomas Stewardson, Jr., Joseph S. Lovering, Jr., Joseph S. Lovering, Jr., Joseph B. Altenus, Charles J Smith, F. A. Hoyi, Jolin J. Lyilo, Jesiah D. Brooks, Joseph B. Aftenus, Charles J ackson, Alexander Hacon, G. V. doyi, Norton Joinson, Harry W. Price, J. Wistar Evans, James Whitall, Anthony M. Kimber, William T. Richards, Daniel Maule, William H. Howell, Benjamin H. Shoemaker, Edward Armstroug, T. Eliwood Zell, William B. Sioever, Larkin Fonneil, Thomas G Garrett,

Larkin Pennell, Thomas C Garrett, William H. Bacon, James B. Oope, Philip O. Garrett, William L. Uorse, Lovi B. Stokes, William P. Bangs, Benjamin A. Deacon, Rovert R. Levick, Edward Hayes, Percival Collins, E. W. Olark, John P. Jaloy, W. B. Whitney, F. S. Kimbali, Thomas Cunningham

effort to secure your election --

William Morris Davis,

Christof, C. Newnall, Perge M. Newhall, rB. Robbins, H. Recves, C. Jones, Jr., S. Finckney, J. Leedon,

Thomms A. K. Gill, K. P. Cullagh, Samuel Leonard, J. C. Strawbridge, L. P. Thempson, Nathan H. Johnson, Davis S. Brown, Jr., B. Frank Palmer, Alten cuthbart.

Alten Cuthburt, George J. Williams, Alfred Hunt, H. P. McKean,

Benjamin R. Smith, Charles J. Wister, S. A. Mountain,

R. P. Morton, J. C. Mercer, Wm. B. Rogers, Jr., J. F. Caldwell, William H. Webb,

harles L. Eberle,

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H. S. Caseol, R. H. Shoemaker, B. Shoemaker, Themas P. Stokes, John E. Garrett, Charles J. Rainey, F. D. Sherman, James S. Young, C. H. Rogers, O. Rogers,

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John Rufe, William E. Carr, Daniel B. Swith, Charles S. Folwell,

A. H. Hayward, Theodore Astamend, Joseph Davis, William Bardens, L. Mifflia, Alexander W. Wister.

Alexander W. Wister George Widdis, George W. Widdis, William H. Hoskins, William J. Coward, Job B. Wilsen, Alonzo Jobuson, Alonzo Miller, F. L. Wenzall, Samuel Jones.

Samuel Jones, Wm. Silver, Geo. H. Burgin, Jr., Chus, Weiss, Paul Pohl, Jr., J. Horn, Tilen

Henry Tilge.

J. D. Rodney, John Rodney, Frank A. Byram, Alfred Foster,

Samuel W. Wray, Thomas N. Cook, John S. Hsines, F. H. Bonsall, Thomas Mechan, S. Welsh, Jr. William Swift, James S. Jones,

Alfred Poster, Samuel Botton, Charles W. Otto, Wm. Wynne Wister, Wm. B. Churchman, W. C. Watson, Samuel W. Wrsy,

. D. Cassel

5. A. Mountain, Febert B. Gaieen, Albert Moore, Edward Clement, Thomas H. Montgomery, R. P. Morton,

All the leading medical authorities recognize the value of diffusive stimulants. Numerons eminent physicians and surgeons might be named who have advocated their employment in the treatment of a large class of disorder. No Dispensary is considered complete without them. They are prescribed in all public and private hospitals, and administered by all bedside practitioners. But the difficulty has been to obtain

Alcoholic Liquors Pure.

WHISKY, WINE, ETQ.

BY

KEYSTONE DISTILLERY.

NORTHWEST CORNER OF

STORE.

PEILADELPHIA, PA.

KEYSTONE

The pungont aroma of the fusel oil and biting acids pre-sent in all of them can be scented as the glass is raised to the lips. The nauseous flavor of these active poisons is perceptible to the palate, and a burning sensation in the stomach attests their existence when the noxious draught has gone down. Paralysis, idiocy, insanity and death are the permicious fruits of such potations.

Medical science asks for a pure stanulant to use as a specific, which, while it diffuses itself through the system more rapidly than any other known agent, is brought into direct and active contact with the seat of disease. It is the property of the stimulant to diffuse, and by the aid of its peculiar nutritious component parts to invigorate, regulate, counteract and restore, and it is by the happy union of the principle of activity with the principle of in vigoration and restoration that enables a

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To accomplish beneficial results. Having great experience in the distilling of Whiskies, and the largest and best equipped establishment of its kind in the country, supplied with the latest improvements in apparatus for cleansing Whisky of fusel oil and other impurities, and by strict personal supervision, the proprietors of

Reystone Wheat Whisky Are enabled to offer a

Pure Whisky

Distilled from WHMAT, and, being made from the grain, possesses all its Nutritious Qualities. And can be relied upon to be strictly as represented, having been examined thoroughly by the leading analytical chemists of this city, whose cartificates of its purity and fitness for medical purposes are appended. We invite examination, and of any who would convince themselves we ask a rigid analysis. T. J. MARTIN & CO.

N. B .- Notice that the caps and corks are branded with our name to prevent counterfeiting.

For sale by all respectable Druggists,

Price per bottle, \$1'50. Orders sent to No. 150 N. FRONT Street will receive

prompt attention.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, Nos. 108 and 112 Arch st., PHILADELPHIA, March 19, 1870.

Mesers, T. J. Martin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa .:-Gentlemen :- I have made a careful examination of the Keystone Pure Wheat Whisky, and found it to be a perfectly pure article, and entirely free from fosel oil and other injurious substances. Its purity and its pleasant and agreeable flavor render it particularly valuable for medicinal purposes. Yours truly, F. A. GENTH.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, No. 133 Walnut street. PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1870. Messrs, T. J. Martin & On., Philadelphia, Pa.:-

Gentlemen :- The sample of Keystone Pure Wheat Whisky submitted to me for analysis I find to be pure and, as such, I highly recommend it for medicinal our-

Analyt. and Consult. Chemist.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, No. 417 Walnut street,

THE BATTLE OF THE BRICKS. From the N. Y. Tribune.

mony and Indiana divorces.

Not to be outdone by the Yankees in anything, England has treated herself to a civil war, to which she points us with a good deal of complacency. It has taken the form of a siege. The Brickmakers' Union is the attacking force; the besieged "a party by the name of Johnson." The siege of Troy and the long investment of Jerusalem pale their ineffectual horrors before the remarkable details of this modern beleaguerment. It is true, the bloody conflict is compacted within a small space, but it has gone on now for a twelve-month, and is fully endued with all the pomp and panoply of glorious war. There are the two independent, belligerent powers; there is Mr. Johnson, fortified in his back dining-room; there are the brickmakers, like the fiery Huns, deploying under "their sulphurous canopy;" there are perpetual pale sentinels of chambermaids and stable-boys upon the ramparts; there are bombs; there are infernal machines: and there certainly will be human gore. A heroic constable, such as he who erst descended like avenging fate upon General O'Neill and bore him off by the breeches from amid the deadly host, would probably put a summary end to this carnage; but England remains neutral as in our own civil war, and declines to form any alliance either with the serried ranks of the brickmakers or with Mr. Johnson.

The history of this first year of the Battle of the Bricks is as follows: -Mr. Johnson is a builder and a Briton. Being, like all Britons, an epitome in miniature of the pluck and doggedness of John Ball, he was resolved to build in his own way, and that the most direct way to furnish him with bread and butter. The Manchester Union issued an this system, which works so cheaply and | edict forbidding the shaping of stone in the | a result was only to be expected. The dele-

REQUIESCAT IN PACE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, now in session at Philadelphia, have been engaged during the present week in consolidating the boards and committees of the missionary organization, and compacting and perfecting the financial machinery of the united body in order that its future conduct may be easy and effective. One of the most important improvements made is the removal of the consolidated Boards of Home Missions from Philadelphia to New York-the vote in favor of this city standing 306 to 153. Such

he had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third street. The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3

5460t

P. M. from May 30 to June 3, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from # A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH. Treasurer. NOTICE .- A SPECIAL MEETING OF

the Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA, GER-MANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COM-PANY will be held in Room No 24, PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE on THURSDAY, the 9th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the consideration of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, enlittled "An act to authorize the Philadelphia, German-town, and Norristowa Railroad Company to increase its Capital Stock," approved the 29ta day of March, 1870.

By order of the Board of Managers. 52459 A. E. DOUGHERTY, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. IN NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN accordance with the provisions of the existing acts of Assembly, that a meeting of the countissioners named in an act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the PROFEC-TION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, to be located in the city of Philadelphia." approved the 18th day of April, A. D. 1859, and the supplement thereto, approved the 28th day of April, A. D. 1850, will be hold at 1 o'clock P. M. on the 15th cay of Jupe, A. D. 1870, at No. 132 S. SEVENTH Street, Fhiladelphia, when the books for subscription to the capital stock will be opened and the other action taken requisite to complete the organization. 5 13 Im

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN ACOUNTICE 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 MOYA-MENSING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, to be located in the city of Philadelphia," approved the 18th day of A pril, A. D. 1850, and the supplement thereto, ap-proved the 28th day of April, A. D. 1870, will be held at 13 o'clock M. on the 18th day of June, 1870, atMo. 1828. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, when the books for sub-scription to the capital stock will be opened and the other action taken requisite to complete the organization. 5 13Im

NOTICE. OFFICE OF CHES AND OHIO CANAL, } ANNAPOLIS, May 5, 1870.5 The appual meeting of the Stockholders of this Com-pany will be held in ANNAPOLIS on MONDAY, June 6, 1870, at 20 clock P. M.

BENJAMIN FAWORTT. 55t86 Beardary to block

NAVIGATION COMPANY, No. 417 WALNUT Street.

Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 25, 1870. NOTICE IS HERKEY GIVEN that a Special General Meeting of the Stockholders and Loanholders of this Company will be held at this office on MOND a Y, the 20th day of June, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of day of June, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering a proposition to lease the works, franchises, and property of the Schuylkill Navigation Company to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. By order of the Managers, 5 26 thatu to F. FRALEY, President.

NO CURE, NO PAY .- FORREST'S JUNIPER TAR-For Coughs, Croup, Whooping

Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Spitting o Blood, and Lung Diseases. Immediate relief and positive cure, or price refunded. Sold by FRENCH, RICH. ARDS & CO., TENTH and MARKET, and A. M. WIL-SON, NINTH and FILBERT Streets. 4 Istuthilit

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH. Dar

| It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice | |
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| extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients. | |
| It Preserves and Whitens the Teetn! | |
| Invigorates and Soothes the Gums! | |
| Furifies and Perfumes the Breath! | |
| Prevents Accumulation of Tartar! | |
| | |
| Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Tooth' | |
| Is a Superior Article for Children! | |

Bold by all druggists and dentists. A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor, 3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

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 practices to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street.

A TOILET NECESSITY .- AFTER nearly thirty sears' experience, it is now generally admitted that MURBAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is the most refreating and agreeable of all totlet perfames. It is entirely different from Cologno Water, and should never be confounded with it: the pero of the Cologno disappearing in a few moments aft, pplication, whilst that of the Florida Water lasts fo y days. 315

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL CAPITAL, ELSO SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

WARDALE G. MCALLISTER. POP"

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 35 BROADWAY, New York.

W. B. Whitney, F. S. Kimbali, Thomas Cunningham, Albert E. Heilig, E. B. Gregg, John Gregg, Harry Gravenstine, James Cairns, David Nealley, C. H. Kleever, John Thurman, Alfred J. Maraiand, Samuel Parker, Oharles H. Woll, H. Buchanan, O. B. Johnson, Joseph Allen Shaffer, William Green, Jacob Kephart, Hiram A. Carr, Jackson Thomas, William Richerson, Thomas H. Blue, Gideon P. Philler, Henry Rynerd, George F. Anderson, Baboo Seniah, Wm. Jackson, Richard Robinson, N. W. Harman, Alfred Smith, Kijah Baynard, Johnston Parmly, Boswell, Johnston Parmly, K. F. Borwell,
O. H. Cummings,
S. T. Benle,
J. W. Bradley.
Charles E. Elmos,
Charles T. Bergin,
W. A. Stavenson, Thomas Baker, Jerceniah Parker, R. Birkner, Netemiah Lopor, James Wright, James Richardson, Henry Lyons, David H. Liveser, Joseph Fussell, C. C. Jackson, A. Mayhaw, E. B. Cope, Charles S. Pancost, Fdward Cope, Jr., A. G. Mitchell, Alex. Bacon, S. Harvey Thomas, Samuel Harvey, Jr., Samuel Harvey, Jr., Samuel Harvey, Jr., Samuel Harvey, Jr., Samuel W. Bell, Wilson Lloyd, John F. B andy, Win, H. Loyd, Frank S. Borden, Jacob T. Williams, Samuel W. Bell, Edward H. Hance, Wm. E. S. Baker, Josephus Roberts, Reed A. Williams, Jr., F. H. Williams, Jr., F. H. Williams, Kiwood Bonsail, D. Trump, John Strawbridge, Thomas Moore, M. D., Samuel Harrison, John Horn, Robert J. Siddall, Theodore W. Sildall, J. S. Perot, John E. French, David T. Burr, Ellwood Johnson, Edward Johnson, Edward Johnson, Edward Johnson, Charles Harkinson, Edward Johnson, Charles Harkinson, Edward Johnson, Charles Harkinson, Edward Johnson, Charles Harkinson, Edward Boran, Charles Harkinson, Edward Johnson, Charles Harkinson, Harkinson, Charles Har H. A. Stevensen, Y. B. Kosve, Wm. Parvin, Jr., Thomas F. Joues, Jos. B. Bussier, Charles F. Morgau, Jos. B. Bussier, Charles E. Morgan, John Thomas, Geo. A. Warder, Klitston P. Morris, Wm. E. Bechtel, James B. Graff, E. Otis Kendell, Charles Bullock, Maurice A. Hoyt, E. F. Shoenberger, Galloway U. Morris, William Kite, G. Banks Wilson, Charles M. Burns, Jr., G. Wilbur Bussell, Benjamin B. Pittleld, Sammel Conrad, Albert Asbmead, M. D., George W. Malin, M. D., Abm. Rex, J. L. Krringer, Francis Stokes, Francis Stokes, Francis Stokes, Franklin Shoemaker, Francis Stokes, Francis Stokes, Francis Stokes, Francis Stokes, Francis Stokes, Francis Stokes, Charles Walker, Thomas P. Lloyd, Thomas P. Rowlett, Spencer Roberts, Charles Walker, Thomas Livezey, Wm. C. Morgano, Jr., Charles Walker, Thomas Livezey, Wm. G. Morgan, Jr., Reed A. Williams, Mathias Maris, Wm. N. Needles, George Nicholas, Joreph H. Siddall, Van Camp Bash, George W. Misson, Charles Noble, Jr., J. Livezey, Wm. R. Dunton, M. D., Théodore A. Mehl, David Stuart, David Stuart, Henry Bentley, Henry Bentiey, Kilicott Fisher, J. R. R. Phillips, John H. Burgna, John H. Lewars, Geo. W. Fiss, K. F. Houghton, Wm. Barnes, J. F. Smith, Geo. Clay Geo, Clay. John M. Smith, Christian Hees, Samuel Wass, M. L. Finckel. M. L. Pinones, F. A. Fieu, Chas. S. Rhodes, James Bonsall, John Buhon, Daniel Induiry, Gabriel Undury, James Shaw, J. P. Aertsen, C. M. Bayard, J. D. Rodney,

Enos T. Doran. George-Jones, J. B. Winder, James S. Kirk, John Hallowell, William Owon, John Stoll, Jos. Smith Wilson, John W. Williams, Apina Eadeliffs, William D. Fry, Bavid F. Henry, Jos. C. Harmer, Lewis Anderson, Jos. Carillo, Wim. Laws, Isaso James, John Turner, Edward Smith, Nathan Rioly, John Parry, Jacob R. Dedler, Harry Redles, George Redles, Jonathan Jones, Oharles L Junes, Oharles L Junes, Charles L Jones, Olaries L Jones, Oharles B Williams, F C Williams, Robert S Spencer, Jeac Path, Oharles H. Spencer, Jeac Path, Oharles H. Spencer, John L M. Soncer, John L Masou, Hurry P. Meyers, Ropert Richards, B. Homer, J. L. Forrell, William N. Johnson, Thomas H. Garrett, J. C. Jenkins, Thomas A. Guiamey,

GERMANTOWN, May 33, 1870.

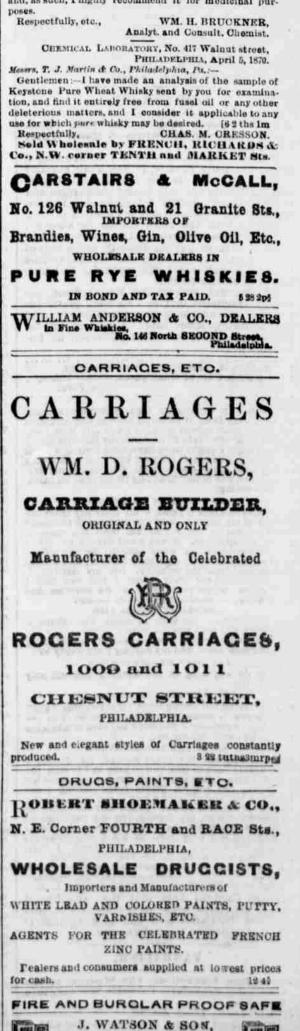
GENTLEMEN - I am in receipt of your letter of the 28th inst., and am deeply sensible of the confidence you repose in me. I have long been an earnest supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and of the measures of policy in which our district is so closely identified.

These considerations, and the hearty support offered by your letter, have decided me to permit the use of my name for the Republican nomination.

In case of such nomination and an election, I shall endeavor to promote the prosperity of the whole district. I am, gentlemen, very respectfully yours,

WM. ROTCH WISTER.

To Hon. Wm. Morris Davis, Messre. Richard Garsed, Joshua L. Baily, Wm. Alled, Dr. William Astunoad, and others 14 1



Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON, HI

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