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

THE REPUBLICAN "APATHY." From the N. Y. Nation.

We are having just now a good deal of discussion of the condition and prospects of the Republican party, and it has derived fresh impetus from the result of the late New York election, which, while it revealed some rather startling results in the way of frauds on the part of the Democrats, revealed others nearly as startling in the way of "apathy" on the part of the Republicans. The vote of the latter on the judicial ticket was just about half what was east for Grant in 1868. There has been a falling-off in the Democratic vote in the State also, but a very much smaller one. All the indications one can get at with regard to the state of feeling in other parts of the country, lead us to look for somewhat similar displays of indifference at the coming fall elections. Neither party is much excited or interested just now in politics; but, unquestionably, whatever energy or activity is to be found in either is to be found amongst the Democrats. Republicans have, therefore, begun to ask themselves with some an xiety how long this is going to last, and whether there is no means of getting up a revival of enthusiasm, or, at least, of vigilance, before the next Presidential election.

Harper's Weekly, which is perhaps the most hopeful of the Republican papers which make any claim to independence, in its last number pointed out, by the aid of citations from Democratic articles and speeches, the great danger to the highest interests of the country of allowing the present apathy and dissension to pervade the Republican ranks between now and the choice of the next President; and in doing so really said nearly everything, as we hinted last week, that can be said just now by way of justifying the claims of the party to a continuance of the popular support. It is, no doubt, quite true that the only legal result of the war which the Democrats have accepted with a good grace is emancipation. Of every other they are ready, or at least a considerable portion of them, to get rid if they can; and it is also true that their success in getting rid of them would be a tremendous calamity. But then it is a great mistake, we think, to suppose that they hope all they wish, or that the policy with which they will go before the country in the next campaign will contain all, or indeed more than a very small part, of their aspirations. They know perfectly well that to win they must either secure a division of the Republican party or draw off a considerable number of Republican votes, or frame a platform that will contain nothing to rouse Republicans from their present lethargy; and there is not a particle of reason for believing that any Republican has the slightest desire to see anything undone that the war has done by way of legislation, or believes in the possibility of undoing it. In fact, if the Democrats wanted to hit upon a plan of rousing the old war enthusiasm and ensuring their utter and irretrievable defeat, they could not do a better thing than get up and declare their intention of opening up all the questions which Congress and the army have, during the last ten years, been engaged in settling, and they know this as well as anybody. They know that the country is sick of the reconstruction business and wants to have done with it, and that the attempt of the Republican majority in Congress to prolong the controversy over it has, perhaps, injured the party as much as anything; that what the people craves is "new issues;" and that, therefore, any party which took the field with nothing better to offer than a bundle of old ones would be beaten before it got into line. The rant of Mr. Richard O'Gorman, at the Judiciary Convention, about the need of political judges, and the acceptance by the World of the ring candidates, on which Harper's Weekly comments, are one thing; a platform drawn up by Mr. O'Gorman and the editor of the World for adoption by a national convention would be another thing, as we shall see if they should ever be called on to frame one. What has brought the Republican party

into its present difficulties and has made its future look so doubtful, is this tendeucy to rely on the badness of the Democratic party as a sufficient substitute for a positive policy of its own. There could not be a greater mistake. No party, no matter what its past services, can hope to remain longer in power on the ground that it is the less of two evils, or that if it is turned out something dreadful will happen. The country will bear with this for a while; but an attempt is sure to be made before long to discover a middle way out of the difficulty-that is, to create a party which, while supplying security, will also supply progress. In other words, if the Republican party can do nothing more than keep the Democrats out of office, the country will look about for somebody that can keep the Democrats out of office and do a few odd jobs of reform besides. A majority in power cannot confine itself to standing guard over its conquests; it must march and make orders. People do not believe that everything that needs be done to secure the fruits of the war has been done by the three amendments to the Constitution, or that the war, besides doing much good, has left behind no evils which need immediate removal. The condition of the currency is an evil; the condition of the public debt is an evil; the weight of taxation is an evil; the state of the civil service is an evil; the tariff is an evil; and all are evils resulting directly or indirectly from the war; and they affect not only the comfort and happiness of every man, woman, and child in the community, but the honor and purity and efficiency of the Gov-"The revenue of the State," says ernment. Burke, "is the State. In effect, all depends on it, whether for support or for reformation. . . . As all great qualities of mind which operate in public and are not merely suffering

and passive require force for their display had almost said, for the unequivocal existence-the revenue, which is the spring of all power, becomes in its administration the sphere of every active virtue. . . . Through the revenue alone can the body politic ever act in its true genius and character, and therefore it will display just as much of its collective virtue, and as much of that virtue which may characterize those who move it and are, as it were, its life and guiding principle, as it is possessed of a just revenue." The revenue and the mode of raising and collecting it have been during the past winter the two great questions before Congress, and the majority has totally failed in its attempts to deal with them. The civil service, or the machinery for collecting and disbursing it, it has, indeed, openly refused to touch at all. It has put forward only one or two men who have shown either the knowledge or the capacity or the courage to deal with financial bills which were only prevented from being painful by being ludicrous. The one good thing it has done for the finances-the ap-

half ashamed of, and will, unless well watched, let him go in July.

With regard to the leading foreign questions, it has deliberately flung the Alabama question into a slough from which we doubt if any man in this generation will see it extricated, leaving the individual sufferers to suck their thumbs; and with regard to Cuba, it has taken neither good filibustering ground nor good legal ground, and, while not supporting the Administration, has recoiled from proscribing any change of policy. It has purchased Alaska and then refused to purchase St. Thomas, after the Executive had struck a bargain for it, leaving the world in some doubt as to what its views about expansion are. In short, the main claim of the present Congress to popular gratitude con-sists in its greater freedom from corruption than some of its predecessors, in spite of the poor element it has received from the South; but here again its virtues have been of the negative order, which in a party in power are only one degree better than vices.

We are sorry to say all this, because we heartily agree with all that we hear about the inferiority of the Democratic party; but the country can never be persuaded very long to content itself with a government which simply refrains from doing evil, and keeps out worse men; and it is time the majority in Congress were made to understand clearly that their performances are far from giving satisfaction. Plain speaking on the subject is all the more necessary because a good many of the Republican politicians are just now going about trying to cover up their own shortcomings by saying "that Grant's admin-istration is a failure," evidently with a view of making this proposition do duty as an explanation of the rebuffs the party is meeting with in various parts of the country. What the administration has failed in, except in distributing offices to the satisfaction of politicians, we have never yetheard explained, and do not expect to hear. Its great mistake in this, however, has lain in its trying to mix up two totally different principles of selectionthat of merit and party requirements. The result has unquestionably been unfortunate, but small blame to the President.

FUNDING THE DEBT. From the N. Y. Times.

The Committee of Ways and Means have done the next best thing to totally rejecting the funding proposition, which the Senate sanctioned in a most objectionable shape, by discarding the idea of compulsory conversion as against the national banks. They have also refused to sanction the projected system of foreign agencies, and have limited the new issue of bonds to a single rate-four per cent. This is perhaps the nearest practicable approach, considering the persistency with which Mr. Boutwell has pushed his favorite scheme, to acquiescence in the course which the Times has from the first maintained. For it cannot be supposed that a four per cent, bond, notwithstanding its exemption from taxation, has at present the remotest chance of success in the market. No holder of the present six per cents, which are equally free from taxes, will voluntarily surrender them in exchange for a security yielding two per cent. less. And neither branch of Congress has given the slightest sanction to coercion as a means to be employed for the advancement of the funding process. In this respect, a scrupulous regard has been shown for everything affecting the inviolability of the public credit.

The desirableness of funding the debt, at the proper time, is undeniable. The convenience of the Government and the interests of the tax-pavers would both be consulted by the issue of a single class of securities at a rate of interest lower than the present. Upon this point there is no difference of opinion. The debatable question is as to the time and order of the change. Those who favor it as an immediate change are the opponents of reduced taxation. They would keep the burdens of the people up to the high-pressure mark, in order that the margin available for the payment of unmatured obligations may be as large as possible. This view exacts. above all other things, a continual diminution of a debt not yet due, and the discharge of which is not asked by a single class of creditors. On the other hand, those who share the opinions of the Times, urge that funding can wait, without detriment to the public interest; that the relief to be gained by it is not worth the cost which its advocates are prepared to pay for it; that the best preliminary to its enactment is the adoption of a policy which shall promote the prosperity and contentment of the people; and that no other method will so signally contribute to this result as the largest possible reduction of taxation. "Down with the taxes," is the cry first in order; in due time thereafter we shall certainly fund the debt.

The tardiness with which the Ways and Means Committee have travelled towards this conclusion has provoked not a little grumbling. Their slowness is, however, in some degree atoned for by the result. They have made a good beginning in the work of reducing the taxes, and they have so shaped the Funding bill that we may reasonably hope for still further reduction before Mr. Boutwell enters upon his cherished task.

The plea that this country should be able to float scenrities in Europe, yielding no higher rate of interest than is paid by European countries, is manifestly untenable. The borrowing power of a Government is regulated as to rate by the rates which prevail among its own citizens. A nation whose own people are content with three or four per cent, interest on their spare capital, may expect to obtain what it wants at those rates. But in the United States money is worth much more, and the authorities at Washington must regulate their plans accordingly. The credit they may look for abroad will be measured by the credit they command at home; and the strongest of our financiers have not yet dreamed of issuing or accepting a four per cent. bond. The fact indicates the hopelessness of any effort at present to fund the debt at the rate named, and should reconcile the Treasury to a bill in other particulars differing from the policy urged by the Secretary. The wisest course would now be to drop the subject for the session.

PULPITS AT AUCTION.

From the N. Y. Tribrane, Our secular as well as religious readers will doubtless take an interest in a queer dispute that is going on among our English cousins in Parliament, as it affords a sufficient index to the state not only of piety but civilization in that little isle. We all know that the duty of conveying the bread of life to perishing souls has ordinarily in England been committed to the hands of the third sons of families among the gentry; the Lord's service being lucrative, and only less respectable in public esteem than that of the King, for which the second son was destined, or the keeping up the family name and estates, for which highest duty the heir was providentially born. Matters being thus pleasantly arranged, no difficulty usually has occurred. When in case the third son failed

pointment of Commissioner Wells—it is now | to be born, the Church, with the human | of money. His agents in Paris and London half ashamed of, and will, unless well watched, | beings who came there to know what they | have just put upon the market a loan in his should do to be saved, was handed over for instruction to any penniless cousin or stranger who could quietly pay a quid pro quo for the place. It was expedient that the recipient of the favor should be a gentleman and an agreeable visitor at the Hall; and if no tongue of fire sat upon his head, or rushing, mighty wind from heaven filled the place where he spake, it was rather a cause for congratulation. Such things doubtless suited Apostolic times, but would be rather outre now-a-days, and out of place in a society whose creed, as Emerson says, is "By taste ye are saved." Lately, however, gentlemen with livings in their gift, the incumbents of which were creeping near their graves from old age or disease, have made a practice of advertising the sales of next presentations in The Ecclesiastical which serves as the Bishop's official organ, urging young men of means to invest in this manner, grading the price by the probable chances of the incumbent's early death, and mentioning also as additional inducements to undertake the service of God at such and such places, and drawing of souls to Christ, the modern conveniences of the parsonage, its nearness to good game preserves or a trout stream on the glebe land. The adver-tisements might have been written by Mrs. Jarley herself. "Walk up, gentlemen. The duty's very light and genteel, the company particularly select. There is none of your open-air wagrancy here; there is no tarpaulin or sawdust. Remember that the price of admission is only sixpence, and the opportunity may never occur again.

Now a certain Mr. Cross in the House of Commons had a vague remembrance of other servants of the same master, who undertook long ago to preach to hungry souls His glad tidings of great joy. There were no advowsons in that case; no dead men's shoes to wait for; instead of trout streams and packs of hounds, he remembered that they were beaten with rods, they worked in hunger and thirst, in cold and nakedness, until a cross or the stake ended all. Mr. Cross, with these old-fashioned and low-bred notions of Christianity, has brought in a bill to peremptorily stop the sale of next presentations, as a scandal to decency and civilization, and has raised a tempest of wrath among the bishops only equalled by that in the Œcumenical Conneil the other day when a charitable word was spoken for Protestants. "Harcticus, hareficus, omnes damnamus peum! prelates and bishops cry together. Westminster sends back a sonorous echo to the thunders of Rome.

The Saturday Review settles the question with an amusing complacency. If the practice of the English gentry and Christianity differ, it has little doubt as to which party ought properly to go under. "These are not Apostolic days, and our clerical coat," it says, 'ought to be adapted to our social cloth. The Review then brings the "Church of Christ" up to the bar, and condescends to instruct it as to its proper place in society, very much in the manner of Dogberry with the watch. It is true, it concedes loftily that there are great scandals in the giving of patronage, but it should be remembered that these matters concern the nobility and gentry of England. "If Christianity cannot adapt itself to society as it is, it forfeits its imposing claim to be an institution for all times and conditions of the world." "God's a good man," says Dogberry. "But an two men ride of a horse, one must ride behind." So ludicrous a position in a journal which professes to represent the most cultured and foremost thought in England will astonish and amuse our primitive American churches. They verge perhaps to the other extreme. Outside of the great city congregations the laborer in spiritual fields is thought worthy of such exceedingly small hire that it would be better to pay him nothing at all and give him the credit of working for the glory of God. So low are the average salaries of most clergymen that almost all the churches provide beneficiary funds for superannuated ministers for their widows and orphans, a course which to secular eyes anpears both unjust and impolitic. A clergyman has the same human nature as a lawyer or a blacksmith, and will give his best work when free from pecuniary anxiety and conscious that he is to be paid a fair living price, and that neither he nor his children will be come paupers. The Presbyterian General Assembly last week, among its other good works, set about righting this error in its limits. There is a wide gulf in this matter between the practice of our churches and the English laity, and nothing but sound common sense and pure Christianity can bridge

THE UNITED STATES IN THE EAST. From the N. Y. World.

It is by no means creditable to the Senate that it should not have imposed the check of its authority upon President Grant's trifling with our diplomatic service, by suspending, for a time at least, his recent appointment of an unknown Pennsylvanian attorney to supersede Mr. Morris in the post of American Minister at Constantinople. The name of Mr. McVeigh, son-in-law of Senator Cameron, with whom the President has just been enjoying the agreeable sport of trout-fishing, was sent into the Senate on Saturday morning, and on Saturday afternoon Mr. McVeigh was confirmed as our Envoy near the Sublime Porte.

The best thing that can be hoped for now is that, as Mr. McVeigh is probably ignorant we will not say of the Semitic tongues only, but of the Western languages also most in use in the Levant, he may play the comparatively harmless part of a mute outside of the harem in Stamboul. Mr. Brown, the accomplished dragoman and Secretary of our Legation in Turkey, is likely, we presume, to be retained in the post which he has filled so respectably; and while he remains at Constantinople the United States Government may at least be saved from getting itself ignorantly and absurdly complicated in the dangerous whirl of Eastern affairs. This is the more to be desired that all things point to the probability of early and serious developments in connection with the chronic and feverish "Question of the Orient." We do not attach any particular importance, indeed, to the rumors which reach us of an impending alliance between Egypt and Russia, for the purpose of finally tearing asunder the empire of the Ottomans. That the Khedive of Egypt is sorely dissatisfied with the apologetic and submissive position in which he was left by the unlucky issue of his attempt to convert the opening of the Suez Canal into an opportunity for achieving a practical independence of his suzerain, the Sultan, is undoubtedly true. Equally true is it that he has for some time past been invit-ing into Egypt officers of various nationali-ties, for the double purpose of reorganizing his army and of enabling him to shake off the exclusively French tutelage under which he has long been laboring. Distinguished American soldiers, both Federal and Confederate. have thus been called into his service. But the Khedive is at this moment sorely in want

name of five millions of pounds, which has not been very eagerly taken up; and it is quite as likely, to say the least, that the rumors now current of his warlike co-machinations with Russia have been set afloat for the purpose of "bearing" out of sight this new appeal for funds, as that they really represent any serious diplomatic and military combinations making or to be made. The Russian exchequer, we may add, is not in a much better condition than the Egyptian; while the Turkish Government has not for many years past been so well prepared as it now is to meet hostilities, either in the Black Sea or in the Levant. But not the less for this will the atmosphere of Constantinople continue to be full of peril for inexperienced American diplomatists, eager to get their fingers into fascinating pilaf's of gloro, if not into promising pies of gain. The Levant is now as it was when the word "Levanter" first came into use to designate a scamp who quitted his country for his country's good, a kind of Texas of Europe. Thither flock in all times, and particularly in times so volcanic and troublous as our own, all sorts of adventurers from all sorts of lands. There the restless diplomacy of Northern and Western Europe is ceaselessly at work seeking to profit by old difficulties or to invent new ones. Now that the importance of the United States is more clearly recognized than it had ever been before, American envoys in Turkey will certainly find themselves exposed to seductions and solicitations which it greatly concerns our national character, if not our national welfare, that they should be able wisely to measure, to understand, and to evade. It is a beautiful illustration, is it not, of the working of popular institutions that a post involving such perils and demanding such qualifications can be tossed over a dinner-table by a trout-fishing President to his trout-fishing host as carelessly as dukedones and marquisates were lavished of old by kings born in the purple upon the nephews of their ministers or the cousins of their

HON, WM, D. KELLEY.

From the Minersville Journal. As the time approaches for the Congressional nominating conventions to assemble to present candidates at the ensuing fall election, it becomes more apparent that in many districts of the State efforts will be made to name new men as representatives. This desire for a change is often based upon good and substantial reasons, particularly where members have proved derelict in their duties to the people, but sometimes it arises from no higher or better motive than the ambition of aspiring politicians anxious for the place. assisted by disappointed office-hunters who hope in a new deal to further their own inte-

When a Representative against whom opposition is made is one whose reputation and usefulness are confined to the limits and wants of his own district, it is only a matter of local interest, with which outsiders have little or no right to meddle; but when the man attempted to be stricken down is one whose political record is the property of the whole country, whose labors, talents, and statesmanship are appreciated and valuable to great interests, not confined by the narrow limits of district or even State lines, it becomes not only the right but the duty of independent men and journals to speak out in his defense, and labor to uphold him.

This is not only a duty that generosity owes for valuable services rendered in the past, but is a duty that the future demands for important and vital interests that tower above mere personal or individual considerations.

We are led to make these observations in view of a rumored attempt being made to prevent the renomination of Judge Kelley, representing at present the Fourth district of

It is very much to be doubted whether the Judge is at all anxious for a renomination in view of the arduous labors and auxieties of his position. It cannot, however, be doubted for one moment that it would be a very grave error in his constituents, and a very serious loss to the State and country at large, if he should not be returned to the Fortysecond Congress.

Although Judge Kelley has done as much and perhaps more for his immediate constituents than any other of the Congressmen from Pennsylvania, yet his labors are not confined within so narrow a limit. He stands to-day the most thoroughly posted, vigilant, able and ready defender of our great industrial interests that this State has at Washington, and, indeed, it is to be doubted if any Representative from any State in the lower House is more able to cope in general or detail with the paid defenders of British free trade, whose ability and bribery are the great stumbling blocks at present in the way of the nation's prosperity. Judge Kelley has not only been a consistent advocate and defender of our Republican faith, but has been an acknowledged leader of the party since its organization. He has sometimes been far in advance, and doubtful councils feared to follow him and the lamented Stevens, but in the end the course they marked out has been adopted, and their principles and views are the foundation stones upon which the party

rests in triumph to-day.
His labors, talents, and fame are the common property of the Republican party. To strike him down in the very height of his usefulness would not only be a great folly, but an unpardonable crime.

If we narrow the question down to the limits of his own district, who can the Republicans therein select to represent them who will combine so much experience, ability, and power to promote their best interests as this gentleman, whose name is a household word in every section of our country?

We have too much faith in the good sense of the Republicans of the Fourth district to doubt the result.

It cannot be that disappointed place hunt-ers will have power enough to withdraw from the National Councils one whose acknowledged ability, long experience, and laborious devotion to duty are so valuable at the present juncture on the side of the languishing interests and industries of the country.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN ACTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN accordance with the previsions 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 18th day of April, A. D. 1859, and the supplement thereto, approved the 28th day of April, A. D. 1850, will be held at 1 o'clock P. M. on the 18th day of June, A. D. 1870, at No. 123 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 lm

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN ACTICE 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 13th day of April, A. D. 1858, 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, 1878, at No. 121 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, when the books lor subscription to the capital stock will be opened and the other action taken requisite to complete the organization. 5 13tm SPECIAL NOTICES.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COM-PANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. PRILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3, 1870.

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.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M. from May 30 to June 3, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,

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, entitled "An act to authorize the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company to increase its Capital Stock," approved the 29to day of March, 1870, By order of the Board of Managers.
5 2 ts 9

A. E. DOUGHERTY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY, No. 417 WALNUT

Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 25, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Special General Meeting of the Stockholders and Loanholders of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 20th 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.

F. FRALEY, President.

NO CURE, NO PAY .- FORREST'S JUNIPER TAR-For Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Spitting of Blood, and Lung Disesses. 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.

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!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
2 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 practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street.

A TOILET NECESSITY.-AFTER nearly thirty years' experience, it is now generally admitted that MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is the most refreshing and agreeable of all toilet perfumes. It is entirely different from Cologne Water, and should never be confounded with it: the perfume of the Cologne disappearing in a few moments after its application, whilst that of the Florida Water lasts for many days.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL, CAPITAL, £4,000,000. SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

WARDALE G. MCALLISTER, Attorney and Counseller at Law. No. 303 BROADWAY, New York.

POLITICAL.

HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLI-HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN OITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, No. 1105
CHESNUT Street

Under the provisions of Rule 6, for the government of the Union Kepublican Party, "the registering officers will meet at the regular places of holding elections, on TUESDAY, June 7, from 4 to 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of adding the names of all persons claiming the right to vote at the ensuing Delegate election."

"The annual primary election for Delegates to the various Nominating Conventions, will be held on TUESDAY, June 14, between 4 and 8 o'clock P. M., at the usual places of bolding elections, unless some other place shall be fixed by the election officers, and the members of the Ward Cemmittee of the proper divisions," as required by Rule 7.

the Ward Cemmittee of the proper divisions," as required by Rule 7.

The Republican Judges and Inspectors who served at the general election in October last, shall conduct the ensuing Delegate election; and where vacancies occursuch vacancies shall be filled by the remaining election officers in conjunction with the three members of a Division Executive Committee.

The Convention will meet on the day succeeding the Delegate elections, at 10 o'clock A. M., except the Ward Conventions, which meet at 8 o'clock P. M.

The City Conventions as follows:—
Sheriff.—At National Hall, Market street, above Twelfth.

Receiver of Taxes.—At Concert Hall, Chesnut street,

Receiver of Taxes.—At Concert Hall, Chesnut street, above Twelith. Receiver of Taxes.—At Concert Hall, Chesnut street, above Twelfth.
Register of Wills.—At Washington Hall, southwest corner of Eighth and Spring Garden streets.
Clerk of Orphans' Court.—At Broadway Hall, Broad and Spring Garden streets.
City Commissioner.—At Musical Fund Hall, Locust street, above Eighth.
Judicial.—At the now Court house, Sixth street, below Chesnut.
The Congressional Conventions as follows:—
lst District—County Court-house, Sixth and Chesnut streets.
2d "Assembly Buildings, Tenth and Chesnut streets.
3d "American Mechanics' Hall, Fourth and George streets.
4th "Spring Garden Hall, Thirteenth and Spring Garden streets.
Third Senatorial District Convention—At Ton Halle, Third street, above Willow.
The Representative Conventions as follows:—
lst District—S. W. corner Sixth and Dickinson.
2d "Andrews', Jefferson avenue and Prims street.
2d "Odd Kellows' Hall, Tenth and South

street. Odd-Fellows' Hall, Tenth and South streets.
O'Neill's Hall, Broad and Lombard,
No. 603 Sanson street.
N. W. corner Merrick and Market.
N. W. corner of Franklin and Buttonwood

streets.
N. E. corner Broad and Race streets.
N. W. corner of St. John and Buttonwoo N.E. corner of West and Coates streets. Siner's, Fourth and George streets. S. E. corner Frankford road and Belgrade E. corner of Fifth and Thompson streets E. corner of Eleventh street and Girard

14th "S. E. corner of Eleventh street and Girard avenue.
15th "Amber and Ella streets.
15th "Town Hall, Germantown.
17th "S. W. corner of Frankford and Unity.
18th "E. corner of Iancaster and Haverford avenues.
18th Ward Conventions as follows:—
18t Ward—Northeast corner of Third and Greenwich atreets.
2d "Washington, above Fifth street, over Post Office.
2d "House of Industry No. 114 Co.

Office.

Off 9th

streets.
Northeast corner of Broad and Race streets.
Northwest corner of St. John and Button
wood streets.
Fifth street, above Green.
Franklin and Buttonwood streets.
Spring Garden Hall.
Corner of West and Coates streets.
Siner's, Fourth and George atreets.
Northwest corner Front and Master streets.
Southeast corner of Frankford road and Belgrade street. grade street.

Fils and Amber streets.

N. E. corner of Alder street and Girard

N. E. corner of Aider street and Girara avenus.
Temperance Hall, Manayunk.
Town Hall, Germantown.
S. W. corner Frankford and Unity streets.
Jones' Hall, Lancaster avenue, below Fortieth.
Frankford road and Clearfield street.
Passyunk road and Wharton street.
Odd Fellows' Hall, Tuirty-seventh and Market streets.

28th "Lamb Tavern, By order of Union Republican City Executive Commit Attest: ROBERT T. GILL. JOHN L. HILL, President.
JOHN MCCOLLOUGH, Secretaries. 5634

N I N T H W A R D REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
JUNE 4, 1870.

The Registering Officers of the Republican Party in the
Ninth Ward, will meet at the regular election houses, in
the several divisions, on TUESDAY NEXT, the 7th instant from 4 te 8 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of registering Republican voters, in accordance with the rules of
the Farty.

In the 8th division the registration will take place at
the house of JOSEPH SHAW, N. W. corner of Twentyfirst and Chestinut stream. the house of JOSEPH SHAW, N. W. corner of Twenty first and Chesinut streets. 6 6 2t JOHN R. ADDIOKS, President.

G FOR SHERIFF, 1870.

F. T. WALTON,

SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF THE REPUB-LICAN CONVENTION.

TOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestora Ticking, etc. 223 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 1 wind

CORDAGE, ETO.

WEAVER & CO.,

ROPE MANUFACTURERS AND

SHIP CHANDLERS,

No. 29 North WATER Street and

No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK

CORDACE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO., Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue. Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 23 N. DELAWARE

Avanue. SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE

FOR

NEW YORK

are now receiving freight at 5 cents per 100 pounds,

2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallen, ship option. INSURANCE % OF 1 PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents. The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons For further particulars apply to

PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN
LAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.
The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans direct, on
Thursday, June 16, at 8 A. M.
The ACHILLES will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on June
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Benzoes, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, June II, st 8 A. M.
The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, June II.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgis, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by co lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C. The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, June 18th. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, June 28th. June 25th.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmins ton and Weldon and North Carolina Railreads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railread to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia. S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at aslow rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent. No. 130 South THIRD Street. 615 PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLES-

TON STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street on FRIDAY of each week at 8 A. M.:—
ASHLAND, 860 tons, Capt. Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 662 tons, Capt. Hinckley.
PROMETHEUS, 660 tons, Capt. Gray.
JUNE, 1870,
Prometheus, Friday, June 3.
J. W. Everman, Friday, June 10.
Prometheus, Friday, June 17.
J. W. Everman, Friday, June 24.
Through bills of lading given to Columbia, 8. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.
Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.

Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.
Rates as low as by any other route.
Insurance one half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.
No freight received nor bills of lading signed after 3 P M. on day of sailing.
SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 2 DOCK Street,
Or to WILLIAM P. OLYDE & OO.
No. 12 S. WHARVES.
WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 52 tf

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENS TOWN. Inman line of Mail Steamers are ap-

Oity of Brussels, Saturday, June 11, at 1 P. M.
Oity of Brussels, Saturday, June 11, at 1 P. M.
Oity of Antwery, via Halirax, Tueeday, June 14, 1 P. M.
Oity of Washington, Saturday, June 18, 9 A. M.
Oity of London, Saturday, June 25, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday
from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PASSAGE BY THE TURBDAY STRAMER, VIA HALIPAL FIRST CABIN.
Payable in Gold.
Liverpool.
Liverpool.
Liverpool.
Halifax 15
St. John's, N. F., 36
by Branch Steamer. 36
by Branch Steamer. 36
by Branch Steamer. 36
by Branch Steamer. 38
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, stc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNEIL & FAULK, Agents, 45
Ro. 462 OHESNUT Street, Philadelphis.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND,
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH
AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES
FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY
8t 12 0'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and
THURBDAYS, and NORFOLK TURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Ne Bills of Lading signed after 12 0'clock on sailing
days.

days. THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danyille Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUTONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

Nacharas for commission, drayage, or any expense of RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

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

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,

No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier I N. WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.

T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk.

6 15

FOR NEW YORK,
via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th inetact, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York
North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freighte received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & Co., Agents,
No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue.

JAMES HAND, Agent.
No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

8 45

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAware and Karitan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence
cading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO. Approx

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents, DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE
STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges
towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore,
Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agenta.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market streat.

Freight received dally, ULLIAM P. CLYDE & OO. NEW EXPRESS LINE TO

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,

No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; h

ELDRIDGE & CO., Ag., As at Alexandria. 615 COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-over Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to covenirsts luches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, stc.

No. 10 OHUEOM Street (Oily Stores.