organization; and the historian would proba-

bly confess in the end that he could no more

account for perfect national sympathy under such conditions, than he could account for

the marriages of his friends. It is safer, if

the organization is to be strong, to melt

away such differences, and it is upon this policy the Govern-ment of North Germany has evidently re-

solved. All military differences, to begin with, have disappeared, and the King-Presi-

dent, perhaps the most efficient martinet in

Europe, a man who quarrelled with his peo-

ple for years rather than surrender his mili-

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

With very little preliminary fuss and debate, the British Government has carried into effect a radical reform in the system of appointments to office, similar in its general features to the great change advocated in this country by Mr. Jenckes. An examination of candidates for certain civil offices has long been practiced in England; but hereafter, by an order of the Queen in Council, this rule is to be greatly extended, so as to apply to all appointments except under the Foreign Office and a very few others expressly mentioned. Anybody who wants a Government place may present himself for examination upon his physical fitness, his moral and intellectual character, his general education, and his special knowledge of the duties he desires to fulfil. The candidate who appears by the report of the examiners to be best qualified will receive the appointment on a probation of six months, during which he will be still further tested; and at the end of that time, if the results of the trial are satisfactory, he well be permanently assigned to duty, subject only to removal by the chief of the department to which he is attached.

Here is a sweeping change by which politics as a trade ought to be revolutionized if not entirely abolished. It is not so many vears since a British statesman would have thought the Constitution subverted and the country on the brink of ruin if the party which had the good luck to come in could not displace the appointees of the party which had the bad luck to go out, and fill the comfortable desks of Government with their own most useful supporters. How her Majesty's Government was to be carried on. sir, unless the younger sons and poor relations of the great governing families could be provided for; how the indispensable adhesion of the Duke of This and my Lord That was to be secured without a judicious distribution of places among the friends and dependants for whom those pillars of the State felt bound to provide, were problems which the Sir Leicester Dedlocks of the Whig quite as well as the Tory party felt themselves utterly unable to solve. How was a man to get into Parliament if he could not reward those who were most active in putting him there? How were ministers to command a majority in the House if they had no patronage wherewith to pay for votes? Mr. Gladstone has cut the Gordian knot of these difficulties at one blow. He has destroyed the Irish Church Establishment. He has about destroyed the Irish Land system. He has extended the suffrage and half promised the ballot. Now he has destroyed patronage. And still the British empire stands! The Foreign Office, to be sure, is left, a last refuge for aristocratic good-for-nothings, a dumping ground, so to speak, for the nobility, bearing a sign to the effect that "Rubbish may be shot here," and there are certain offices also filled directly by the crown to which the competitive system does not apply: but these exceptions are too few to affect the general result, and may perhaps hereafter be brought under the general

It is very true that a formal examination is not always the best gauge of ability. A man of nervous or excitable temperament is apt to blunder through confusion, and a man with more than his fair share of assurance is placed at an unjust advantage. Still, if the examination is properly conducted it will hardly fail to detect either a fool or a man of exceptional ability, and in any case the new mode of choice must be a great improvement upon the present, in which fitness is not considered at all. A sensible competitive examination, followed by the practical test of a six months' probation, ought to insure the Government able, diligent, and well-conducted servants. The chief of a department will always have the power to discharge those who, after all the previous tests, are still found incompetent or idle; and as his own comfort will depend upon a good administration of his office, he may be trusted to exercise that power whenever it becomes necessary. On the other hand he has not the power of appointment, and therefore will seldom be tempted to remove without cause in order to make room for his own friends. Thus, as man by the process of natural selection is supposed to have been developed from the monkey, so the breed of office-holders may be indefinitely improved by a similar operation of what Mr. Darwin calls the "struggle for existence and survival of the fittest.

States-principally for the reason that we are so very much in want of it. The incompetency of Government officials is a comparatively trifling evil in this country, but the patronage system has become such a tremendous weapon of corruption that few politicians are willing to give it up, and few party leaders have the courage to pledge a hearty support to the movement for reforming it out of existence. While office is bartered and sold as it is now, and votes are given not for political principles but for a petty customhouse clerkship, it is only by rare and fortunate accident that we carr get the best men into positions of trust and power, or secure a majority in Congress with the nerve and discrimination to apply the remedy this threatening disorder of political system. Congressmen have come to look upon office-brokerage as one of the chief of their legitimate duties. Candidates have learned to buy their elections, not indeed by the petty bribery of individual voters, but by an explicit or implied promise of office to influential wire-pullers, stump-speakers, and local politicians-in other words, by buying extensive vote-dealers at wholesale. And it is an evidence of the injurious effect of this corrupt system upon the whole tone of public life that so many of our respectable statesmen do not

We are not sanguine of the immediate

adoption of any such reform in the United

DROWNING AS A FINE ART.

see or will not acknowledge that the bribery

of patronage, whether for personal aims or

"the good of the party," is a dangerous assault upon the fundamental theory of the

republic, namely, that a free expression of the popular will should dictate the policy of

From the N. Y. Times. In Victor Hugo's romance of "Notre Dame," there occurs a thrilling description of a scene that ensues after Quasimolo has hurled Claude Frollo from the summit of the great tower. The miserable priest has caught hold of some projection a few feet from the top. He can by no possibility draw himself up, and his fall is therefore only a question of time. An abyss of a hundred and fifty feet deep yawns below him, while above, leaning over the parapet and gazing on his victim

Hunchback. By stretching forth his hand he could save his enemy from his impending fate; but Quasimodo calmly rests his chin on his palms, and, with eyes fastened on Claude Froilo's despairing face, waits for him to be-come exhausted, and then fall. The situation is one of the most awful and impressive that can be imagined, and the reader willingly believes that only in fiction can such an incident be possible.

And yet a very similar scene occurred in real life, near Boston, on Monday last-the difference consisting in the circumstance that whereas the implacable Hunchback is depicted as revenging the wrongs of the being dearest to him on earth, his Boston imitator seems to have had no motive for his crime except sheer cruelty. Further investigation may modify this aspect of the affair, but as at present related no incentive whatever is apparent save that which might be derived from a brutal disposition. It seems that as the City Marshal of Charlestown was crossing City Point Bridge, accompanied by a patrolman, he was accosted by some boys, who said that a friend of theirs had just been drowned. The officers procured grappling irons, dragged the water in the spot pointed out, and soon succeeded in recovering the body of a youth eleven years of age, named Eastman, the only son of one of the officials of the State Prison. The body was quite inanimate when found, and while efforts were being made to restore life, the companions of the dead child narrated the circumstances of his death. They declared that a man whom they pointed out, and who, while they were telling their story, was quietly stacking lumber on an adjoining wharf in full view, had seized and thrown young Eastman into the water. Some of their number appealed to him piteously to save the boy, as he could not swim; but the inhuman wretch, deaf to their entreaties, coolly watched the struggling child until he had sunk for the third time, and then, saying it was too late to save him, returned calmly to his work. We recollect in the annals of crime scarcely any parallel to this. Plunder, vengeance, sudden and furious passion, have furnished occasion for homicides innumerable; but the deliberate drowning of a fellowcreature by way of diversion, or for purposes of mere speculative curiosity, has had, we believe, unless it be in Dahomey, or some similar community, no recorded precedent. As it stands, the tragedy furnishes a sur-

prising realization of a well-known fantastic essay of De Quincy's. The opium-eater in that essay gives an illustrative example of murder considered as a fine art, treating the subject in a vein of exquisitely humorous gravity, the enjoyment of which is unalloyed by the faintest suspicion of the possibility of the incident described. It seems, however, that such things really can be. In the Boston case there are two circumstances that complicate the problem in its psychological aspects. When the companions of the drowning boy saw that his assailant would really make no effort to rescue him, they tried to render him assistance. One brave lad, named Hunter, was indeed almost successful in his attempt, having reached Young Eastman, and nearly got him to the shore, but becoming exhausted. was obliged to let him go. The speculative artist on the wharf appears to have made no resistance to this, although it threatened seriously to interrupt his entertainment. Now, unless we accept the hypothesis that he hoped, by remaining passive, to have the pleasure of seeing two people drown instead of one, his course in this respect is not quite intelligible. Again, on being taken into custody, he expressed not the slightest concern for what he had done, but accepted the situation with the same philosophic equanimity which had marked his behavior from the first. There is no statement that he had ever shown signs of insanity, nor, unless the present achievement is reckoned a proof of such a thing, is he now supposed to be mentally irresponsible. It is said, indeed, that he has on previous occasions thrown other boys into the water, and as in each instance they were safely pulled out before he could have the crowning felicity of seeing them drown, his counsel will doubtless urge these former bitter disappointments as extenuating his

present indiscretion. Hanging or murder is not, we believe. "played out" as yet in Boston, but the penalty of the scaffold by way of atonement for drowning as a fine art, or for a summer day's amusement, may possibly be deprecated in that transcendental city. In any event, let us hope that some rational check may be put upon a pastime which, however original and ingenious, is conceived a trifle too much in the interest of certain theories of Mr. Malthus to be either expedient or agreeable. The spectacle of a heart-broken mother mourning in a desolated home over her first-born is not a good companion picture to that of the callous murderer sitting grimly on the wharf, and gloating as his unhappy victim chokes in his death agony; and if neither the rope nor the Massachusetts State Prison is adjudged to furnish resources of suitable application to the case, the lunatic asylum assuredly ought to be called into requisition.

THE EXCLUSION OF WHITTEMORE. From the N. Y. World.

The decision of the House in Whittemore's case was technically wrong, but substantially right; and although disapproved by many lawyers, it will be indorsed by the meral sense of the people. Whittemore's claim to a seat was denied, and his credentials returned, by a vote of 124 to 29-a majority of more than four to one.

Mr. Logan's argument against the claim was lame and inconclusive so far as it proceeded on merely legal and parliamentary grounds. The precedents all go to show that when an expelled member is re-elected by his constituents, the House is precluded from arraigning him a second time for the same offense. But Mr. Logan contended that Whit-temore's case is taken out of the scope of such precedents, by an indictable offense, whereas no member of the House who had ever been expelled and re-elected had violated a penal statute. He quoted the law which makes the selling of cadetships a felony, and declares the perpe-trator infamous and incapable of holding

If Whittemore had been convicted and sentenced for his offense, and the President had pardoned him, every lawyer knows that the pardon would restore his eligibility to office. When the sentence is merely parliamentary, and not judicial, there is still a pardoning authority; but in this case it is lodged with the constituency of the member. They can condone his offense, and a pardon by them should receive the same respect from the House that would be given to an executive pardon after conviction by a court of justice. In this view the offending member should be treated as a pardoned criminal liable to no further punishment unless he committed a

new offense. The decision to exclude Whittemore after his constituents had condoned his offense by a re-election, is a signal declaration of contempt for his constituency. No doubt this contempt is richly deserved. The heavy ma-

this broker of cadetships, this venal scamp, this unconvicted felon, was re-elected as their Representative, demonstrates the utter unfitness of the Southern negro for the political functions thrust upon them by the Reconstruction acts. By their fruits shall ye know them. The re-election of this disgraced felon and thief is an instructive commentary on the wisdom of negro reconstruction. It is no longer President Johnson's vetoes or Democratic denunciations that bear witness against that insane experiment, but a solemn, deliberate, and almost unanimous vote of the Radical Congress itself. It is a Republican House of any office of trust or profit under the United States. But by that statute the disability ensues only as the consequence of conviction by a court of justice. But Whittemore has never been convicted, nor even tried. If a court had found him guilty and passed sentence upon him, Mr. Logan's argument would have been conclusive. He attempted to strengthen it in its weak point by contending that the former action of the House in condemnation of Whittemore was equivalent to a judicial conviction. This fetch is too flimsy to bear a moment's examination. If Whittemore should be chosen a Grant Presidential elector in 1872, the difference between the legal effect of a judiciol sentence and of a parlimentary censure would be quite apparent. After a judicial conviction his vote as a Presidential elector could not

counted; but the censure of the House would not operate as a bar. Representatives that has impugned the character of a negro constituency, and declared its unfitness for political duties. It is not Whittemore alone that is condemned, but the black voters who sent back this exposed rascal to represent them in Congress. The condemnation involved in the vote of Tuesday extends beyond Whittemore to the negro constituency, and beyond the constituency to the Congress and the political party that created it. It used to be said of slavery that it degraded labor by the contempt it caused for those who performed labor. With equal truth it may be said that negro voting degrades the elective franchise by the contempt it causes for those who exercise the franchise. The practical working of negro reconstruction is such that its very authors pronounce its re-sults disgraceful. It has foisted into Congress a set of scalawags and carpet-baggers of whom this venal Whittemore is a sample; and Congress finds no way to protect itself against the disgrace but by denying the right of the people to select their representatives, and to exercise their prerogative of condoning their offenses and giving them a new trial. The reconstruction system is a blow at representative government. It has created a set of constituencies so notoriously unfit to exercise the rights of electors, that Congress is compelled to protect itself against disgraceful associations by denying the competency of constituents to choose their representatives. The judgment in Whittemore's case is substantially right; but the principle on which it rests ought to have been applied at an earlier stage of the experiment and have prevented this revolting degradation of Congressional constituencies.

THE NORTH-GERMAN EMPIRE. From the London Spectator.

The processes of digestion are not performed in public, and we do not wonder, therefore, that the success of the Hohenzollerns in assimilating their new acquisitions attracts comparatively liftle attention. It is, however, very noteworthy, more especially as regards the tougher morsels—the States which must be absorbed without any visible crunching. That Schleswig-Holstein, Hanover, Nassau, Frankfort, and the rest should by degrees acquiesce in their destiny, and leave Jacobitism to respectable but diminishing coteries, was to be expected. Men do not rise against a government so powerful as that of Prussia without grave provocation, and grave provocation has not been received. except by a body of men too few to make resistance anything but a dream. The Danish inhabitants of Schleswig are no doubt oppressed, as they obtained permission by treaty to choose between Denmark and Germany, and have, nevertheless, been refused their choice. Whether they would use it if they had it, would, that is, sacrifice a magnificent future for the sake of avoiding present discomfort, is another matter, but certainly they have been deprived of a guaranteed right. But to the Hanoverian, or Frankforter, or German Schleswig-Holsteiner the provocation to revolt is very small indeed. He has lost a certain power of self-government, which was pleasant; a certain relation to his own special prince, which was gratifying; a certain separateness of civilization, which was enjoyable; and a good deal of freedom, which was most important; but he has gained in return a possibility of great careers, a share in the govvernment of one of the greatest States in the world, and a rule which is for protective purposes perhaps the most efficient in Europe. If he pays more taxes, he has worth in national dignity, money's safety, and, it soon may be, sway; for if the Hohenzollerns last, they will yet have ships, colonies, and commerce. The new Government, moreover, is not of the kind which people of its own blood, language, and creed can either hate or despise. It is very stern, but it works through laws; it is too military, but it wins victories; and if it governs its people too much governs them through themselves, and in a style which they themselves declare to be highly efficient. There is probably no country in the world where life is so safe as in Prussia-always provided you do not quarrel with an officer—and none where property is so effectually protected. There is no petty persecution, except for Danes; no affectation of scorn, no attempt to treat any new subjects in ways in which old subjects are not treated. The Hanoverian who fought for King George is complimented for fidelity. The strangely successful system of political adoption by which France has turned Strasburgers and Savoyards into Frenchmen has been attempted by Prassia also, and

will, so far as men can perceive, be equally successful. The absorption of the subordinate but not subject States was a much more difficult matter, and is being effected with much more tact; with a foresight, indeed, which the world had hardly expected from Count von Bismarck. His policy, and that of his master, has clearly been to efface differences of civilization before effacing boundaries, if indeed they are to be effaced at all. Nothing tends to solidify a nation like similarity of habits, of language, institutions, administration, and, above all, of those laws which, in their gradual operation, either confirm or create national views of right and wrong. One example there is in this world of perfect unitynot federation, but unity—existing between two States with dissimilar legal systems; but it is the only one, and one which from exceptional circumstances cannot be relied on as a precedent. It would take a long history to explain why Scotland can trust England, and England Scotland, yet preserve their differwith impassive malignity, is the avenging | jority of eight thousand negro votes by which | ences of law, religion, and administrative

tary ideal, pronounces the German army precisely what he desires. Of the difficulties of detail which must have been obviated before that result could be attained, the dissimilarities of discipline, of system, of tradition which must have been removed, of the personal jealousies which must have been conciliateda dozen kings, for example, being reduced to general officers-it is needless to speak, the greater point being that every North German for the three most impressionable years of his life must pass through the same training, under the same officers, and with the same tradition of duty and its rewards. The history of an army is the external history of a nation, that portion of the general tradition which most surely creates national feeling: and henceforward North Germany has in that sense but one history, is bound together with the bond of common danger, common triumph, or common defeat. That bond alone is insufficient, as proved by the Austrian instance; but when it exists among people of the same language, creed, and civilization, it is almost too strong to break, quite too strong, we should say, but for the American example. This immense change was carried out by the executive alone, and from above: and in civil affairs it was necessary to consult and conciliate the people, and their aid was sought through a device which seemed at first too able to succeed. By boldly appealing to universal suffrage to elect the common Parliament, Count von Bismarck risked the return of men devoted to "particularismus" or provincial independence, but he secured a majority of faithful Prussians. His plan, adopted, we fancy, from a rather vulgar motive, a desire to retain the lead for his own kingdom, as a bit of tactics rather than of statesmanship, has proved unexpectedly successful, and the King-President has secured in the Lower House a most powerful solvent of provincialisms. The Parliament has shown from the first that almost inexplicable courage in innovation which belongs to representative bodies alone, and has never been displayed by any other kind of governing committee. Customs as old as the race were swept away in a day to make way for a common commercial code, which will slowly but certainly create common ideas as to right and wrong in commerce, as well as a common system of transacting business. A common law of marriage was established, and the most radical and fatal mistake of the few committed by the framers of the American Constitution was avoided. Courts of every kind of jurisdiction were compelled to submit to a common appellate tribunal, thus laying a foundation for a common code of procedure; and finally, through a bold appeal by the Chancellor to the idea of unity as above ideas even of morality, the dispute about the punishment of death was removed, and a common penal code established for all North Germany. Every act everywhere was criminal or innocent, and every crime visited everywhere by the same penalty, perhaps of all bonds of unity the most effective. It remains only to perfect a common civil code, and although this will be a difficult task, still its completion will in no long time be visibly imperative. The States are too closely interlaced to allow of the difference which still exists between the civil law of England and Scotland, nor will it long be convenient to allow separate assemblies to pass laws which must every now and then infringe on the common criminal and the common commercial law. The Central Parliament has proved docile, it is cordially approved by the people, who see in it the visible symbol of the unity they have made such sacrifices to gain, and we expect speedily to see the movement already started to merge all Parliaments in one gather strength and volume. Its success has been greatly facilitated by the split between the Court of Prussia and the feudalists, and should the King and his councillor resolve on the change, we question if the old Upper Houses will not be finally swept away. The Federal Council, with kings only for its members-that is, in fact, composed of all the premiers of the North-will be a far better and far more man-ageable chamber of revision. It represents, too, a fact, the regard of the different States for the great ruling families which have so long been identified with their interests, families which, with all their faults, have rarely been hostile to the people. With a common Parliament, a common law, a common language, and a common army, North Germany is certain sooner or later to acknowledge formally what her people already acknowledge in fact-that they are citizens of a new empire, with the Hohenzollern for its head-an empire which, if it can but neutralize the South Germans, let alone absorb them, must speedily be beyond any attack by any combination of the continental powers. INDEPENDENCE AND ANNEXATION. From the N. Y. Sun.

A society has been organized in Canada, under the title of the Union League, for the purpose of bringing about the annexation of British North America to the United States. This society has its headquarters in Montreal, but affiliated associations are to be formed in all parts of the Dominion. Considerable sums of money are said to have been pledged for the purpose of agitating the subject through the Provinces, and the owners of real estate are especially called upon to contribute, on the ground that the incorporation of the Dominion with the United States would add at least one-half to the present value of land both in the cities and in the country.

The object for which the managers of the Union League intend first to strike is the independence of the Dominion. They understand that the British Government cannot consent to the direct annexation of their colonies to another country, and accordingly they design first to secure their independence, and then to bring about the annexation as soon afterward as possible. This feature of the new movement is not unreasonable; but it may well be doubted whether the movement for independence can be much advanced by a society which confesses at the outset that it has not a sincere interest in

that object. The statesmen of the Dominion-and we must assume that there are statesmen theremust soon earnestly take hold of the problem that is before them. A longer continuance of the colonial relation is evidently impracticable. Great Britain cannot afford to throw away the large sum of money which the provinces are now costing her, and for which she receives no tangible return. The judicious solution of the problem-indeed,

the only solution—is independence; but it must be a real, and not a sham independence; not a device to tacilitate annexation, but an honest endeavor to render the united provinces powerful and prosperous as a nation by themselves. If that experiment should fail, after having been wisely and faithfully tried, the Canadian people may then, very naturally, be led to consider the question of annexation to the United States. But this question cannot with propriety be forced upon them; it must be left to the operation natural growth and development. The Union League may possibly be a useful agency in enlightening the Canadian people.

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HENRY O. JONES. Treasurer East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COM-

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MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULEANS, I.a.
The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans direct, on
Thursday, June—at 8 a. M.
The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana
on—June

on June
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos 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 Savannan on Saturday, June 25, at 8 A. M.
The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, June 25. day, June 25.
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 Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday,
July 2, at 6 P. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday,
June 25th.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Combany, the Wilminston and Weldon and North Carolina
Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad
to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken
via Wilmington, at as low 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. WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent. No. 130 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLES TON STEAMSHIP LINE.

TON STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is now composed of the following first-class
Steamships, sailing from PIER I7, below Spruce street
on FRIDAY of each week at 8 A. M.;—
ASHLAND, 800 tons, Capt. Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 622 tons, Capt. Hinckley.
PROMETHEUS, 600 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.
Rates as low as by any other route.

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. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHABVES,
WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 52 M.

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

pointed to sail as follows:

Oity of London, Saturday, June 25, 1 P. M.
Etns, via Halliax, Tuesday, June 28, 1 P. M.
Oity of Paris, Saturday, July 2, 8 A. M.
Oity of Brooklyn, Saturday, July 2, 8 A. M.
Oity of Brooklyn, Saturday, July 9, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tnesday from Pier 45, North Eiver.

BY THE MAIL STRAMER BAILING EVERY SATURDAZ.
Payable in Gold.

Payable in Gold.

FIRST CABIN.

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALLPAX.
FIRST GABIN.

PAYABLE IN CABIN.

PAYABLE IN COLUMN.

PAYABLE IN CABIN.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND,
AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE
THROUGH FRRIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH
AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES
FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY
st 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and
THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing
days. No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carclina, 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 Danville Railroad.

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

RAFES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

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

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

Etate Room accommodations for passengers.

Etate Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. OLYDE & CO.,

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

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

T. P. OROWELL & CO., Agents at Noriolk.

FOR NEW YORK. via Delaware and Raritan Canal.

EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, 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. North, East, or Versian Project Action of the Project Action of th

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELA-

ware and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M, and 6 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., Agents, No. 182 South DELAWARE Avenue DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE

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

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. O., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, 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 street.

Freight received daily.

No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown: M.

ELDRIDGE & CO., Ag., Least Alexandria. NEW EXPRESS LINE TO

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS Of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, True and Wagon-over Duck. Also, Paper Manufacture Drier Feltz, from thirty to seventy-six inches, w Paniina, Belting, Sall Twine, etc.