SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

A "BOLT" FOR THE TAXPAYERS.

From the Lancaster (Pa.) Express.

That the defeat of the Mackey Treasury ring last winter was a fortunate event for the taxpayers of Pennsylvania is daily becoming more manifest, as we are afforded better opportunity, by the lapse of time, of contrasting the present management of the State finances with the extraordinary mismanagement displayed by Mackey. In some carefully prepared statistics published by us several weeks ago, it was shown that, during Mr. Mackey's administration, there were redeemed of outstanding and over-due loans, etc., only $513,448·42, while during the corresponding year of his predecessor, General Irwin, loans were redeemed to the amount of $2,379,335·67, showing a balance in favor of Irwin's financiering of one million, eight hundred and sixty-five thousand, eight hundred and eighty-seven dollars and twenty-five cents, ($1,865,887·25.) The same statistics revealed the significant fact that during Irwin's administration the "unexpended balance" was decreased $1,506,036·43, while during Mackey's term of one year this corruption fund was increased over one million dollars ($1,002,266·43.) Had Mackey devoted this million of dollars to the payment of the State debt (as proposed by Senator Billingfelt the year previous) instead of keeping it as a political corruption fund in the "vault account," thousands of dollars would have been saved to the taxpayers of the State in interest on the public debt. These facts were set forth in detail in the *Daily Express* of May 28 and June 1, and republished in the *Weekly Express* of June 4; but damaging as they were to the reputation of Mr. Mackey as a "great financier," and humiliating as the exposure was to his friends, they have not attempted to this hour to controvert a single fact, figure, or deduction therein presented.

But a still greater humiliation awaits these old Treasury bummers in facts and figures still to come, and which fully justify the Republican members who bolted the Mackey caucus and voted for General Irwin, the soundness of whose Republicanism had never been questioned. Although General Irwin has had possession of the Treasury less than two months and a half, he has in that time paid off $1,220,597·83 of the State debt, being $707,149·41 more than was paid by Mackey during his entire term! Here are the figures:—

Loan paid in May, 1870.....	$460,832·73
" " " Jund "	185,200·00
" " to July 13.....	568,565·10
	$1,220,597·83

Now, we call the attention of the honest taxpayers of the county to the fact that if Senator Billingfelt and Mr. Reinoehl and their fellow bolters had been bound by such a resolution as was adopted by the County Committee the other day, "requiring a pledge from all candidates for the Legislature that they will attend all caucuses for the nomination of State Treasurer, and other officers, and that they will abide by the decision of such caucus," this million of dollars which has just been used in paying off that much of the State debt, and thereby to that extent lightening the burdens of the tax-payers, would still be hid away from public gaze in that mysterious "vault account," for the benefit of Mr. Mackey and his Treasury roosters, including some of his editorial champions who had the use of $25,000 apiece, and who are now, of course, thoroughly disgusted with "bolters" and loud in their praises of King Caucus. We have no doubt, however, that the honest Republican taxpayers of Lancaster county will sustain a "bolt" the practical result of which is the liquidation of the State debt at the rate of a half million dollars a month, rather than join in with the political Thugs and treasury roosters in their efforts to secure the absolute and unconditional tyranny of a corrupt Harrisburg caucus, the chief end of which for years has been to make State Treasurers and United States Senators through the most corrupt and mercenary influences, and in utter defiance of both the interests and the sentiments of the masses of the party. * *

HARI-KARI.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Our latest news from Japan is discouraging. The advent of one of Victoria's half-dozen boys shook that dusky realm of eld to its foundations; and its doors being once jarred open to welcome the sprig of commercial royalty, all sorts of modern lights began to flicker and stir among its bats and shadows. There began to be talk of overthrowing hereditary dignities, whose pedigree ran back two thousand years, and establishing the ballot-box; the Buddhist priests played backgammon and went to tea-parties; and, worst of all a Congress, something after the Yankee pattern, was inaugurated, the first of whose acts was to consider the propriety of the abolition of hari-kari. Now this is the straw too much. The world has been enlightened far enough. If only for the sake of the education of our children, some food for the imagination must be left in these out-of-the-way corners of the earth. The process of disembowelling, if introduced among us, might, we confess, prove inconvenient and unseemly; for every-day purposes a libel suit is more efficacious to cover our wounded honor than such reckless self-dissection; but the idea of a man in a strange garb at the Antipodes rushing unsummoned into Hades rather than bear an insult, hath here something in it wholesome and ennobling. We will not lightly consent to give it up. Our Southern brethren used to have a quick habit of guarding their good name with glancing sword or flash of pistol, which was animating and instructive to watch at a distance; but they, too, have fallen upon tamer days, and although they still challenge at night, safely arbitrate before the next morning.

The goddess of Honor, however, in all ages, demanded bloody sacrifices. Let us, therefore, continue to offer her our friends in Japan. It may amuse our Christian consciences to remember that there are some Pagans whose shame of guilt death only can wash out. Besides, while it may be desirable that John Bull and Jonathan should march hand in hand, carrying the Bible and Cross into these mysterious places of the earth, must they convert these peoples into infinite reduplications of themselves? Let the dusky millions from Afric's golden fountains come up and be made Christians of, by all means. But must they necessarily be Christians with swallow-tailed coats? Must they keep shop and play backgammon? "A Briton is a good thing," says Wasson; "but are not twenty million Britons enough?" That John and Jonathan should level the enchanted land which we all used to own in their boundaries into potato fields and Nicolson pavements, was their right; we submit to take a Yorkshire grazier for Robin Hood, or to find Red Cloud, not hung with wampum, and jabbering Cooper's gibberish, but wearing a beaver hat and talking sounder common sense than his white brethren; but leave us some far-off corner, some *Ultima Thule*, sacred to picturesqueness and to paganism. For the sake of the boys and girls to come, let us keep one spot in the world intact from improvement for the ideas which are fast dying out as the English preserve copse and wood to shelter their wild game. Let there be one delightful mysterious blank on the map, forever marked "Unexplored Region," for the children, which they may people with Calibans, if they will. We throw out the suggestion gratis, knowing it is worth a great deal. Some day, when we are civilized to the last dead level, when Hindoo and Hun, Fan and Frenchman, all wear cravats, trade in hoop-skirts and groceries, and go to the opera, our descendants will see the need of the lost shadows, and begin to make a desert and barbaric nation to order, precisely as stifled citizens plant out a park.

It is not for ourselves we plead. The march of the Englishman and Yankee has made the earth dusty and dry as a market place under our feet in the last thirty years. Not only Aladdin's lamp has gone out for us, but the mysterious countryman of Aladdin, seen dimly through a far-off wall, behind which he had sat for ages, pig-tailed, silk-robed, and drinking tea, now cobbles our shoes, or washes our dishes in the kitchen; the bright and blushing Genevieve to whom we told our love,

> "In old rude song that fitted well
> The ruin wild and hoary,"

now practises law across the way, and tips her cap to us on the crossing with a knowing air. Our day is done. "The land was as the garden of Eden before us; but behind us—a desolate wilderness."

The Mikado of Japan, we are told, allowed the Congress to talk until he grew sleepy, and then promptly sent them about their business; and the ancient system of disembowelling was preserved by imperial decree. One green spot is left to our children. Their lives will not lack the odic influence of wholesome barbarism. We are spared hari-kari.

THE AMERICAN EXAMPLE OF EMANCIPATION.

From the N. Y. Times.

Strange as it may seem, the abolition of slavery even in this country is not universally admitted to be a wise measure. At the South, where slavery prevailed, it was in the greatest favor, and even now those who were most familiar with it are its most strenuous friends and apologists. Politically, morally, and socially, there seems to have been an influence about the institution of slavery which blinded men to its worst features.

In this country, political resistance to slavery originated at the North, and among a class who had little, if any, practical knowledge of its evils. Its enemies were stimulated by a recital of wrongs they had never witnessed, and became indignant over cruelties which they knew of only by hearsay. It was upon this second-hand information that the country was stirred up to that decided course of action which resulted in the election of Abraham Lincoln. Not one in a hundred of those who voted for Mr. Lincoln had ever visited the South or witnessed the social degradation caused by slavery. The people drew their inspiration from the press, from the platform, and from narratives in various books.

When the Rebellion broke out America was the foremost supporter of slavery in the world. It represented the only nation, claiming a high civilization, which held so large a percentage of its people in bondage. Even with its slow political progress, Russia had taken steps to emancipate its serfs before our Rebellion began, and the amelioration of their condition is not to be attributed altogether to American influence.

During the first year of the Rebellion, and thenceforward to the end, the real issue of the struggle was understood by all foreign nations to be emancipation. It was natural that such an issue should attract deep attention, and that it should greatly affect the older civilizations. There is no doubt that a silent influence went out from us among all the nations which even incidentally tolerated slavery, and that it has undermined the institution wherever it existed.

Not only in Turkey and Russia has the noble work of emancipation been carried on, but also in Brazil and several of the other South American States. Quite recently a proposal has been seriously discussed in the Spanish Cortes for the abolition of slavery in Cuba, and in the other colonies. We are told that the foremost citizens of Cuba are in favor of the abolition of slavery at the earliest practicable moment, and they perceive that the example set them by the United States must be followed. In other words, they admit that slavery can never again exist so near to us.

This is one of the first fruits of our example of emancipation—an example which will yet be followed by every civilized nation holding slaves. The great struggle by which we were enabled to wipe out the stain on our national character will never need to be repeated. No other nation will ever be called upon to make a like sacrifice—and, indeed, no other could make it and live. We do not believe that any great war will hereafter be fought for emancipation. Whenever the spirit of freedom becomes strong enough to justify resistance, the influence of our example will be felt, and the chains of the slave will fall from his limbs.

THE FENTON, GRANT, AND MURPHY FIGHT—WHAT IT IS COMING TO.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The overthrow of Governor Fenton in his recent encounter with General Grant and the Hon. Thomas Murphy, as well as his political antecedents, give color to the rumor that he contemplates a withdrawal from the Republican party with the ultimate view of uniting with the Democracy. Governor Fenton is not a ruined politician—far from it—but he is a thoroughly ruined Republican. He is an aspirant for a Presidential nomination; but he must now see that his prospects of obtaining it from the Republican party are utterly blasted. All that he can hope to do by maintaining his present political relations is to aid in preventing the renomination of General Grant, or plot for his defeat should the Republicans be so infatuated as to put him on the course. But Governor Fenton is too sagacious a politician not to see that either the one or the other of these results will be attained without his assistance.

Why, then, should not Governor Fenton embrace this opportunity to return to the Democratic party? Previous to the formation of the Republican party he was a leader of the Democracy in the western part of this State. It was for this reason that he was chosen to preside over the Convention at Syracuse in 1855, where varied and somewhat incongruous elements were consolidated into one organization, thenceforward known as the Republican party of New York. He had been elected to Congress from the Chautauqua District in 1852, as the regular Democratic candidate, when some of the present Democratic leaders in this State were active Whigs of the Weed and Greeley school. He was the regular nominee of the Democracy for re-election in 1854, but was stricken down by the Know-Nothings—some of the foremost champions of that "dark-lantern faction," as Governor Wise called it, now being among the shining lights of the New York Democracy. To see these gentlemen attempt to prevent the return of Reuben E. Fenton to the Democratic fold would be a very extraordinary spectacle.

The old Barnburners, now the dominant element in the New York Democracy, would welcome Fenton's return. In the famous campaign of 1848 he stood erect on the Buffalo platform. Well do we remember him as he appeared in the councils of that fiery and impetuous faction. Throughout the struggle when, in the language of John Van Buren, the radical Democracy of New York slaughtered the great Michigander, and sent his body home by the way of the Upper Lakes, Fenton did yeoman's service. No one's voice joined more cheerily than his in the favorite Free-soil song of that epoch, whose refrain ran:—

> "Then shout for Van, the noble man,
> So wise, and tried, and true,
> And Charley Adams, who can lam
> The dough-face Hunker crew;"

while Tilden, Cassidy, Church, and Nelson J. Waterbury carried the tenor, and Dean Richmond, Martin Grover, Purser, and Cagger did the thorough base, Prince John, with a baton cut in the groves of Lindenwald, leading the choir.

Strong ties have always existed among this band of politicians, though the stormy controversies of the last dozen years have oftentimes found them acting in hostile organizations. But these controversies have passed away, and we have entered upon a new era where politicians are to divide upon new issues. If Fenton should now go over to the Democracy, his fortunes would probably be shared by a considerable body of his Democratic associates in the Republican ranks. This sort of exodus has already begun. For example: Senator Doolittle, formerly a New York Barnburner, left the Republicans in time to compete for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency in the Tammany Convention two years ago; while Frank Blair, who stood upon the Buffalo platform with Fenton, abandoned the Republicans just in season to be put on the Democratic ticket for Vice-President in 1868. And there is Martin Grover, from Fenton's own neighborhood, one of the Free-Soil leaders of 1848: did he get any fewer votes as a Democratic candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals in 1867, and for Judge of the new court in May last, because he helped to organize the Republican party, and for ten years was kept on the bench of the Supreme Court by the votes of that party? And if these gentlemen, or Church, or Tilden, or Cassidy, should insist that Fenton was late in coming over, he might well reply that he had proved himself a more faithful disciple of the Barnburner creed than they; for the platform of the Buffalo Convention, after proclaiming the most radical anti-slavery doctrines, wound up with the declaration that "in defense of these principles we pledge ourselves to fight on and fight ever till a glorious victory shall crown our exertions." Fenton might as consistently claim the right to read them out of the Democratic party as they to keep him out.

The simple truth is, that if the Democracy hope to elect the next President, they must enlist Republican recruits. They must leave their doors open to all comers. They must begin somewhere, and with somebody, and they might as well commence by taking in Fenton.

Governor Fenton could elevate the standard of the Democracy. He might make it a condition of his joining their ranks that the days of peculation should cease, and the era of promiscuous stealing come to a perpetual end. Indeed, should he give in his adhesion without delay, he might enter the lists as a competitor for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, and perhaps drive Hendricks, Pendleton, Hoffman, and the other aspirants off the course. Thus he would not lower his ambition to merely plotting in secret for the overthrow of Grant, but, like Bismarck on the field of Sadowa, bear down upon him openly, sword in hand, and overwhelm him with signal defeat.

Or, there is another field open to Governor Fenton. The times are ripe for a new party, and he is a remarkable organizer. He might discard both the old, thoroughly worn, and badly stained existing parties, and raise a fresh banner, inscribing thereon as his watchwords, "progress, reform, retrenchment, no stealing, and no small men." Placing himself at the head of the movement, he could open a glorious epoch in American politics. Will he try it? Or will that distinction remain to be achieved by some other of our statesmen?

THE FUNDING BILL AND THE NEW TAX AND TARIFF BILL.

From the N. Y. Herald.

It is never a point of any certainty who is to derive the benefit of a given law, or whether a law passed with a certain purpose in view may not in its enforcement secure a result directly contrary to that contemplated by its framers. So much attention is generally concentrated on some one feature in every measure before Congress that the general effect is often overlooked, and even no note is taken of phrases that qualify the application of every word. This is especially the case with legislation upon financial topics, where so much regard to laws actually in operation is necessary and so little is paid, and where amendments inserting or striking out clauses are so frequently made with some small local point in view and without any reference to their effect when the whole law is construed together. Because of this important fact in the history of law it is impossible to say just now whether Congress has done wisely or foolishly in the statute framed to fund the debt, since, until action is taken on that law, it is not possible to say positively what its operation may be.

Superficially taken, the measure looks like a good basis for that financial experiment which has become a sort of pet with the Secretary of the Treasury. It appears, in fact, a good, sound measure for the national finances. It provides for the issue of bonds for fifteen hundred million dollars at four, four and a half, and five per cent., which shall be sold not lower than par for coin, and the proceeds of which shall be applied to the purchase of United States six per cent. bonds, which shall then be destroyed, or the new bonds may be exchanged for the six per cent. bonds, par for par. As the new bonds bear a considerably smaller interest than those whose places they are intended to take, here is a great, obvious gain. Power is given to the Secretary of the Treasury to declare his readiness to pay all bonds that have become redeemable, and in three months after he shall have made such declaration in regard to any specified bonds the payment of interest on such bonds will cease. Thus he has it in his power to forcibly retire any quantity of the old bonds, being limited in this regard only by his ability to sell the new ones. This power seems to us to put his ability to sell beyond all question, for it is not possible to doubt that the faith of the Government is now good before the country and the world for a larger sum than the whole national debt, even at four per cent.; and two hundred millions of the new bonds bear five per cent., and three hundred millions four and a half. The law further directly authorizes a loan that will doubtless greatly assist the operations of the Secretary in five-twenties, for the section in regard to gold deposits which gives the owner the use of his gold in the form of a certificate, and permits the application of seventy-five per cent. of the deposits for the purchase of bonds, can be regarded in no other light. It is an advantageous loan, too, as the Government pays on it only two and a half per cent., and uses it to extinguish obligations that bear six per cent.

In favor of the Tax-Tariff bill is to be put the Congressional estimate of eighty million dollars as its possible reduction of the Government revenue. This, of course, is in a great degree a reduction of the burdens placed upon the people, and it would be greatly more in favor of the bill if we could consider the whole sum as representing the lessened pressure of the debt and Government expenses. But we cannot. In the reduction are to be counted many sources of revenue that, while they gave a large return, did not oppress or embarrass legitimate trade, were not in the least felt by the great masses of the people, and were, indeed, as proper subjects of taxation as whisky and tobacco. With such taxes swept out we have retained for two years that Congressional outrage, the income tax, the re-enactment of which is a distinct, direct, and most mischievous violation of faith with the people, imposing upon them for years of peace a burden that was at first only accepted under pressure of the great necessity of war. The falsity of the pretence that the retention of this tax was necessary to secure a sufficient revenue is seen in the fact of the retention of less mischievous taxes, whose abolition was obtained by a lobby, and, in fact, in the common knowledge that the tax was only retained because its abolition would oust a small army of placeholders. For what we have, however, we must be grateful; and, altogether, the financial legacies of the session have promise in them.

OUR NAVY ON A WAR FOOTING.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

It is pleasant to hear that the administration has concluded that a war about the Hohenzollern and the Spanish succession is inevitable, and therefore that our navy should be put on a war footing, and therefore Congress will make the appropriation for that purpose. Why our navy should be put on a war footing because European powers threaten to tear each other is a mystery to people away from Washington. But as an outlet is needed for our surplus revenue, to relieve Congress from the painful necessity of reducing taxes, perhaps this will serve. And Congress has also found that funding is the philosopher's stone, by which the national debt can be extinguished by turning it over and over. So we may contemn the expenses.

Another curiosity is, what is it to put our navy on a war footing? Rear Admiral Porter, who runs the Navy Department, has testified that we have not a naval steamer that could catch anything running, nor a ship that could cope with a first-class cruiser of the European navies, nor a sea-going mailed ship, and that, in fact, we have no navy, and must begin anew to build one. How shall we put such a navy on a war footing? Shall we man the monitors, and commit hari-kari by sinking more crews in these iron coffins, because France and Prussia are fighting? These vessels are as terrible in peace as in war. They carried down three full crews, while they never scratched an enemy. To put these on a war footing "means business," and a heavy casualty list.

There is the class of so-called light draught monitors—those that had to be torn down and built up again because it was discovered that if launched they would go straight to the bottom—which have never yet been turreted or armed. It was found that they had not buoyancy enough for turrets, and so it was concluded that they would have one gun on an open deck. The end of the war concealed this most wonderful blunder. Let these be put on a war footing, that the world may see how American mechanical ingenuity can be disgraced by departmental imbecility and knavery.

But inasmuch as it was decided where imbecility was sinking a hundred millions in monitors, that iron-clads must be limited to shore defense, and as it is confessed by our Navy Department that we have no ship that can cope with any of the first-class vessels of Europe, and inasmuch as the war does not touch our withers, we would be wiser to save our money and invest some portion of it in the construction of ships that will not disgrace our mechanical genius and dishonor our nation. Would it not be an exhilarating spectacle, if, when the navies of the great powers of Europe were assembled to watch the interests of their respective Governments, a representative of the great American Republic, on a war footing, should heave in sight, in the shape of a monitor, laboriously towed by two wooden steamers,

> "Remote, unfriended, melancholy, slow,"

surviving sinking only by a miracle; a craft dangerous only to its own crew; which can pursue nothing and escape nothing; and of which a fleet could be run down and sunk by such a ship as the Monarch, without danger? As the more our navy is stirred the worse it smells, let us leave it to rest, and mind our own business.

WHAT THE NEW CENSUS MAY INDICATE.

From the Baltimore Sun.

It is consoling to believe that political changes and readjustments as great as those which have taken place in the last decade, but tending, unlike them, in the direction of peace and prosperity, are not unlikely to occur within the decade which follows the census taken this year. That census is expected to show a more rapid Western growth over the East for the last ten years than during any former period. Whilst most of the European immigrants proceed immediately to the West, there is an emigration going on from the East to the West at such a rate that the rural population of the former remains nearly stationary. The West appears to be the great reservoir in which the surplus population of the Old World and of the North discharges itself, but which gives nothing back in return. When this Western growth is represented in Congress, it is easy to see that, if united, it can wield a commanding influence, and, with the aid of any other section, dictate the policy of the Government.

But it is not the West alone which is expected to gain an accession of political weight by the next census. The New York *World* refers to the fact that the abolition of slavery has added a much larger per cent. to the *representative* population of the South than immigration has added to that of other parts of the country. Instead of all the white persons and only three-fifths of the negroes being the basis of representation, in the new apportionment after this census all the people of the South will be fully counted, so that if there are four millions of Southern negroes, this change in the mode of counting will be equivalent to an addition of 1,600,000 to the population of the South, which is out of all proportion to the increase of any other part of the country by immigration, and will more than enable the South to recover its former relative strength in Congress. What effect this is to have on all leading questions, in view of the probability of an agreement between the West and the South on the tariff, the currency, and questions of finance, remains to be seen. It is intimated that this is the reason why the efforts to take up the apportionment bill in Congress have failed recently.

The *World* anticipates that besides the increase in Southern representation, the resumption of its former business intercouse with the North will be again, as before the war, a source of great political strength. "At the outbreak of the war," says the *World*, "and during the first year of its continuance, a large and influential portion of our Northern business men openly or secretly sympathized with the South. They would have been willing to make almost any concession for the sake of keeping or recovering their Southern trade. About the second year of the war the tide turned, and thenceforward the prevailing tone among the business men of the North was one of zealous 'loyalty.' This was chiefly due to the new fields of enterprise opened by the war. The Government had become a better customer than the South had ever been. To supply its vast armies with food, clothing, arms, ammunition, tents, wagons, medicines, etc., taxed the energy and resources of the country. The great profits of army contracts and the spirit of speculation which dominated in all the walks of business, consoled our merchants and manufacturers for the loss of the valuable Southern market, and caused a pretty complete transfer of their political sympathies. This great change will soon be reversed. The Government is no longer an extensive purchaser of commodities. With the reviving prosperity of the South its trade will have more than its former value, and our active business classes will rapidly exchange their fierce 'loyalty' for a tolerant spirit towards that section."

Soon after the close of the war a desire to resume business relations with the South was manifested in New York and some other Northern cities of enterprise, and this journal, in endeavoring to resist an opposite spirit which had shown itself among narrow-minded sectionalists in this city, called attention to the honorable contrast exhibited in the sagacious and conciliatory policy of New York. We were at length successful in leading the way to more enlarged and liberal counsels, which have ever since been in the ascendant, and the beneficent results of which no one will deny. In New York, however, the good beginning was of brief duration. It was impeded by several causes, which the *World* thus explains:—

"In the first place the South had a succession of bad harvests, and the confiscation laws and the prevailing political uncertainty paralyzed enterprise and prevented capital from flowing into the South. The consequence was that the section recovered slowly and heavily from the desolating effects of war. Another thing which has operated against the South is the investments made by our business classes in the public securities. They have feared that Southern influence would favor the repudiation of the national debt, and that the Government bonds would depreciate or become worthless. The fear of repudiation is allayed. The cotton crops of the last two years have put the South in a condition of comparative ease and prosperity, and rendered its trade richly worth cultivating. The full renewal of the old commercial relations between the two sections will tend to restore the former political cordiality. In a year or two more the prevailing tone among our influential business classes will be similar to what it was before the war, when the South, by the aid of its Northern connections, exerted an influence in the Government quite out of proportion to its population."

It is not for us to dispute the statement of the *World* (though we would hope the contrary), in regard to the patriotism of Northern business men consisting of loyalty to that which dispenses patronage, and that if the South continues to produce good crops there will be an equal harvest of good feeling in the North towards its Southern brethren. We are glad, however, that we can say with truth of Baltimore that her friendship for the South has not been dependent upon its prosperity; and that the injury of Southern grain and cotton crops has never had any other effect here than to stimulate to practical sympathy the fraternal sentiments always entertained.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be located in the Twenty-third ward of Philadelphia, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one hundred thousand dollars. 7 2 s6m

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1 tuths

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE. TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The following named persons, if they were on the Bark ARCHIBALD GRACIE, which left San Francisco, California, in 1855, or their next of kin, will find it to their advantage to address or call upon ROBERT S. LEAGUE & COMPANY, No. 135 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia. Immediate attention to this is requested, and any one knowing their present whereabouts will oblige by communicating as above.

A. M. Spencer,	James J. Nichols,
Jabez M. Tipton,	Charles Brown,
G. F. Myers,	Absalom Cryers,
Henry Adler,	John Baker,
Lewis Scarce,	William Roberts,
Samuel B. Pingrey,	E. S. Wilson,
Martin Hart,	G. W. Hopkins & Son,
William Douglas,	L. B. Dresser,
William Chamberlin,	William Rafferty,
Daniel K. Colby,	J. H. Painter,
Walter Smith,	M. Barnes,
Samuel B. Wilcox,	R. J. Black,
William F. Willis,	R. Blair,
Henry Lovell,	Mark Ferrill,
John Dockendorff,	John Anderson,
David Lozen,	John W. Walden,
J. H. Keller,	William Scrioner,
William Davis,	William Callahan,
William Ferry,	Jonn B. Jones,
Charles Nodine,	John H. Anxes,
A. S. Young,	A. H. Whitner.
Sanford Crocks,	

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE GERMANTOWN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphih, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE MANAYUNK BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. 7 2 s6m

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., No 227 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22, 1870.

NOTICE.—In accordance with the terms of the lease and contract between the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., dated May 19, 1869, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co. will pay at their office, No. 227 South FOURTH st., Philadelphia, on and after the 19th day of JULY, 1870, a dividend of $1·50 per share, clear of all taxes, to the stock holders of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co., as they shall stand registered on the books of the said East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. on the 1st day of July, 1870.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S BRADFORD, Treasurer.

Note.—The transfer books of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will be closed on July 1 and reopened on July 11, 1870.

HENRY O. JONES, Treasurer East Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
6 22 1m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE GERMANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, June 29, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 7th of July next and reopened on Wednesday, July 20.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after the 22d of July next to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 7th July next. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.
6 29 1m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE WEST END BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, £3,000,000. SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, 26 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

FURNACES.

Established in 1835.

Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.

CHARLES WILLIAMS'

Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,

Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders to be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in this line of business.

HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,

and only first-class work turned out.

Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 22 4m

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER,

No. 11 North SECOND Street,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are w receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of

FANCY CASSIMERES

And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 29 mws

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WATER PURIFIERS.

FARSON'S

New Patent Water Filter and Purifier

Will effectually cleanse from all IMPURITIES, and remove all foul taste or smell from water passed through it.

In operation and for sale at the MANUFACTORY, No 220 DOCK Street, and sold by House-furnishing Stores generally. 5 21tf

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory

JOHN T. BAILEY,

N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE QUAKER CITY BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A DIVIDEND of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share will be paid by the HESTONVILLE, MANTUA, and FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILROAD COM'Y, free of State tax, on and after July 15 next, at the Office of the Company, No. 112 South Front street.

Transfer Books will be closed July 5, and reopen July 16. CHARLES P. HASTINGS, Treasurer.
6 25 8 4t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE MARKET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 7 9 s 6m

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE, No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.
5 30 1f

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,
3 2 1om Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE PETROLEUM BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five (5) hundred thousand dollars.

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. 211 WALNUT Street. 1 26

WARDALE G. McALLISTER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 363 BROADWAY, New York.