# THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAL, JULY 20, 1870.

## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

PELF AND PIETY.

From the N. Y. Tribune. Everybody has heard of the good and shrewd deacon who informed his brethren (in meeting assembled) that he was as sure of the existence of a Deity as of the existence of flour in the city; and of that he was sure, since he had just received 500 barrels prime Howard Street, which he was ready to sell, at wholesale or retail, upon the most reasonable terms. We reckon this story a sort of irreverent "Joe" invented by the scoffer; yet we find in the Worcestershire (England) Advertiser a veritable advertisement as relishing in its way as the celebrated Worcestershire sauce. In this, Edward Hicks, No. 27 Friar street, Worcester, invites "his Christian friends" to inspect his "large assortment of boots and shoes." He expresses a desire for "the Divine blessing upon his diligence in business," and promises, if he can sell boots and shoes enough, "to devote a portion of his time to gratuitous missionwork. Repairs neatly executed. Bespoke orders punctually attended to, etc. etc." Now. we should like to ask the reader, as we have asked ourselves, what there is in an advertisement like this which should make the irreverent sneer and the reverent-judicious grieve, as they assuredly will? It is perfectly possible that this shoe-seller may be sincere, and that he desires to sell a great many shoes in order that he may be able to distribute a great many tracts in Worcester. Why should we doubt the veritable devotion of good Mr. Hicks? Why suspect him of using his piety as a puff? Yet nothing can be more certain than that nine-tenths of those who may read this advertisement will declare Mr. Hicks to be but a worldly wise hypocrite of a cordwainer. Probably a good deal of the disagreeable feeling to which such an announcement may give rise may be safely attributed to its palpable violation of the laws of good taste. Men with no loudly-professed religion of their own may yet be offended by anything which diminishes their respect for the religion of others; for, however indifferent they may be upon the point of personal piety, they are not indifferent to the dignity of human nature. They fail to see the connection between the selling of shoes and the salvation of soulsbetween faith and filthy lucre. For the tem-ple, pure and undefiled, they may have a sort of reverence, albeit they never pass its portals; and they may not exactly approve its conversion into a house of merchandise.

But the incongruity, perhaps the decep-tion, goes further still. Mr. Hicks invites "Christians" to come and buy his boots and shoes. Now, this would be perfectly right if Christians wore uniformly a particular kind of boot, whether calf, cowhide, box-toe, or round-toe. But this not being the case, there is no reason why Christians, as such, should be invited to buy, unless all the profits of their buying are to be devoted "to gratuitous mission work." But it must be remembered that Mr. Hicks, excellent man though he be, must eat, and so must Mrs. Hicks and the little Hickses. Moreover, this devotee of a tradesman solicits the patronage of the wicked, or (as he phrases it) "the public generally." His goodness, therefore, enables him, through the prosperity of his shop, not only to distribute tracts and occasionally preach, but also to pay his notes, keep his ort his ia DCK good, BI lay by a good bit of money for a day of rain. The world may be a wicked world, but of this kind of piety, the piety which literally pays, the world always has been and will be suspicious. Nor have men who thus, either through interest or carelessness, mix the sacred and the secular, any right to complain of outside criticism. If they will bring the sacred vessels into the market-place they must not be surprised if the general populace shall proceed to test the soundness of the metal. We do not believe that any rational human being ever looked upon any form of real religion without a feeling of respect; and to this feeling an exhibition of self-seeking, hypocrisy, and cant is grievously offen-sive. If this were an ordinary matter, carpers might properly be told to mind their own business; but, as it concerns the spiritual culture of the whole race, pious puffery is their business, and cannot be otherwise. Of this there is overmuch, even in our own beautiful land. Gentlemen of the clerical profession are continually betrayed into giving a semi-official sanction (in the literal meaning of the word) to books. medicines, piano-fortes, sewing-machines, melodeons, and all manner of merchandisematters of which the "Reverend" before their names by no means makes them infallible judges. If they will but calmly consider the matter they will see that the respect of the unrighteous is precisely what they cannot afford to dispense with.

encies in statesmen, but the world has | had secured her "wait till the 20th of July" never seen so remarkable an instance of a man reversing all his professions as it witnesses in the case of Bismarck. In 1850 he made a speech avowing that the mission of Prussia was to subordinate herself to Austria. Ten years afterwards he warned Austria that she must finally abandon her old position in Germany. In 1864 Prussia led Austria into the war against Denmark, and managed to absorb all the advantages of the enterprise. That little interlude is partly forgotten now, but the transactions associated with it are little to the credit of other powers besides Prussia. England sympathized with Denmark, and all but positively pledged its assistance to her. There can be no doubt but Denmark went into the war counting upon this assistance. It never came -Denmark was crushed and Austria betrayed.

The King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria agreed to divide the Elbe duchies between them at the famous meeting where the Convention of Gastein was drawn up. All this time Austria was merely being used by Prussia as a cat's-paw. Bismarek, with the proverbial zeal of a new convert, had taken up the grand idea of a North German Confederation, and resolved that no price would be too high to pay for it. Since the time of Frederick the Great the policy of Prussia has been to suppress weaker States or place its feudatories on vacant thrones. The story of the Elbe duchies and of Hanover illustrates the first tendency, and the recent intrigue with Prim is an example of But Bismarck's intention to the second. render Prussia the dictator of Germany was first so little appreciated by the people, especially when they saw it involved a war with Austria, that he was probably the most un-popular man in the country. When he was shot at, in May, 1866, the sympathies of his countrymen were entirely with the assassin. It was different after the war. Bismarck was received in Berlin with more than royal honors, but no man knew better than he that his work was only half done.

France could not look unmoved upon the supremacy acquired by her daring rival. M. Edgar Quinet wrote, in 1867:-"Will not France often and often awake from her sleep, thinking she hears the step of her giant neighbor? Or, supposing she were to fall asleep without taking prudential measures, would not this be the sign of a deadly relaxation? And what a temptation then for Germany to take advantage of it ! In all these cases our danger is equally great. But what could France do at this period? She had no weapon which she could oppose to the needle-gun of Prussia, and the example of Austria had shown how mad was the hope of winning battles with an inferior arm. The hosts of Austria fell like corn beneath the sickle, while the Prussian troops were comparatively unscathed. Austria had made the fatal mistake of underrating her rival. The saying attributed to Prince Schwarzenberg-"Ilfaut avilir la Prusse d'abord pour en suite la demolir"-whether really uttered or not, expressed the sentiments prevailing at Vienna, and the result was that Austria was herself almost destroyed.

The Emperor Napoleon could not fight, but he could prepare to fight. Prussia, so far from moderating her aims, seemed clearly to be enlarging them. Her next move was to place a feudatory upon the throne of Spain. Napoleon saw that the hour had confe for striking the blow. If he has been ambitious, can any one pretend that Prussia has not also been guided by that fatal passion? Is the "aggressiveness" all on the side of Napoleon? This is not a question to be decided by sympathies, but by a regard for the records of history. These two great powers have been striving to gain the mastery in Europe for years past. Bismarck undoubtedly seemed to be winning the game. If France and Prussia could now be left alone to fight out their own quarrel, the world would look on, not indeed with indifference, but with comparative calmness. Of this, however, we have no guarantee. Any accident-the temporary invasion of Belgium-might draw England into the vortex, and events might occur which would at once and irrevocably change the current of modern history. It is absolutely certain that the present war, even if its area is not enlarged, will materially change the position of the contestants. If Napoleon failed, he would disappear from the throne of France, while King William I would probably emerge as Emperor of Ger-If Prussia is compelled to treat for many. peace, the loss of her Rhenish provinces would probably not be the ultimate measure of her humiliation.

before any movements had been made she would probably have met France here, and we should have had a battle on the Saar, perhaps not far from Saarlouis. But Prassis was not ready, and thence, indeed, the only operation yet reported-that, namely, at Forbach, also within the above triangle. Forbach is the first station from Saarbruck. on the line of rail between Saarbruck Metz, and because Prusand sia was not ready to meet France in force, and because it was apprehended that France might at once, using the rail, occupy the Rhine, a small force was sent forward to destroy the road at Forbach, on French soil. Thus the Prussians really delivered the first

has enabled them to occupy Saarbruck before the advance of the French even to the frontier. The despatch which informs us of the occupation of Saarbruck by the Prussian troops gives no intimation of their force; but from the fact that the movement of three bodies is reported-two on the frontier and one behind, in Hesse-Darmstadt-it seems safe to infer that there is to be a considerable concentration of Prussian troops where France directly threatens by her concentration at Metz.

blow, and this or the unreadiness of France

The next Sadowa may lie, therefore, in the space included between the Rhine and Moselle and a line from Metz to Strasburg. Rastadt, where the troops furnished by Baden are now in camp, is on the Rhine, a hundred miles below Strasburg; and doubtless the other parts of the South German contingent, of which the Prussian Prince Frederick Charles takes command, are in motion towards a point not far distant from that. With all this concentration towards the same district a battle there becomes bourly imminent, for a battle seems just here a necessary pre-liminary to any other operation, since no French army could invade Prussia on a line within this theatre and leave an unwhipped Prussian army in its rear, nor a Prussian army invade France and leave the French forces in its rear. But a great battle-one involving a large proportion of the armies of either power-fought to a decisive result in this theatre of war, leaves the territory of the vanquished open, and may, therefore, decide the war. And this, at least in Europe, seems to be the tendency of the modern system of warfare-to make the issue of a single great battle conclusive of national differences.

### THE UNENGAGED POWERS.

From the N. Y. World.

Out of the swarm of stories which the cable daily sends us it is perhaps desirable that we should disengage clearly the things concerning which we have absolutely no authentic intelligence from Europe.

Of the action of the South German States nothing is yet positively known save that they have not yet taken the field in support of Prussia.

Of Holland and Belgium nothing is yet positively known, save that Holland has declined to receive military aid from Prussia, or, in other words, to invite a French occupation of Luxembourg as the necessary preventive of a Prussian return to that most important fortress now held as a neutral point by the troops of the Netherlands under Prince Henry, brother of King William III.

Of Austria nothing is yet positively known save that she has ordered the formation of a strong camp of observation on her northwestern frontiers, and that Hungary declares for France in the event of a Russian or English interference on the Prussian side.

Of Russia nothing at all is yet positively known. The condition of the empire internally and in respect to her finances is such as to make it quite certain that Russia will never be led, and can only with difficulty be driven, to take part in the war.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DOT NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the Geseral Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in ac-cordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BRIDESBUR # BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thou-sand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., No 27 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22, 1870. NOTIOE .- 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 Oo will pay at their office, No. 227 South FOURTH st., Philadelphia, on and after the 19th day of JULY, 1970, a dividend of \$150 per share, clear of all tares, to the stock holders of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co., as they shall stand registered on the books of the said East Penn-

sylvania Rallroad Co. on the 1st day of July, 1579. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S BRADFORD,

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

6 221m Treasurer East Pennsylvania Railroad Oo.

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, is ac-cordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BULL'S HEAD BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thoudollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

READ 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 de-clared 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 aext. All

payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and anneed. S. BRADFORD, stamped.

6 29 1m Treasurer.

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. entitled THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

## Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire

Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,

5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent. 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 SCHUYLKILL RIVER BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hun-dred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH. Dear

It is the most pleasant, the apest 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 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

BED" 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 entitled THE NATIONAL 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.

#### PROPOSALS.

DROPOSALS FOR NAVAL MATERIAL

# BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish material for the

Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the oth of August next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Nav, Department, Washington," and must be indorse Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be dist'nguished from other business letters. Printed schedules for any class, together with inthat they may

structions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal of guarantee, and of certificates of guarantors, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bld on ap-plication to the commandants of the respective navy yards, and those of all the yards on application

o the Bureau. The Commandant of each navy yard and the pur-The Commandant of each navy yard and the pur-chasing Paymaster of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards. The proposals must be for the whole of a class, and all applications for information or for the ex-amination of samples must be made to the Com-mandants of the respective yards.

mandants of the respective yards. The proposals must be accompanied by a certifi-cate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes, and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of or a regular dealer in the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside The contract will be awarded to the person who

makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee re-quired by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Surveiles in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty centum of the amount of each bill, approved triplicate by the Commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Bag and Cot staff. No. 4-Iron and Steel. No. 16—Ship Chandlery. No. 17—Tar and Tar Oil.

o, 7-Chain Iron.	No. 19-Dry Goods.	
o, 8-Hardware.	No. 20-Firewood	and
o, 9-Cooking Utensils.	cosl.	
o. 11-Tin and Zinc.	No. 21-Sand.	
io, 12-Leather.		
CHARLESTOW	IN NAVY YARD.	

Classes Nos. 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

Classes Nos. 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21,

	PHILADELPHIA.
Classes	Nos. 2, 8, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.
	WASHINGTON.
Classes	Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 18, 16, 17, 18, 20.

Classes Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 10, 14, 15, 20, NORFOLK. Classes Nos. 2, 3, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, PORTSMOUTH, N. H. Classes Nos. 2, 8, 12, 18, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 712 tu4w

PROPOSALS FOR CLOTHING AND CLOTHING MATERIALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, July 1, 1870. J Sealed Proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Cloth-ing," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 27th day of July, 1870, for the supply of the following articles, viz.:--50,000 yards Dark Blue Flannel. 10,000 yards Blue Nankin.

10,000 yards Barnsley Sheeting. 25,000 pairs Woollen Socks.

5,000 pairs Calf Shoes. 4,000 pairs Kip Shoes.

The above-mentioned articles must be delivered at the Navy Yard, New York, within ninety days from the date of contract, and must conform to navy standard, and be equal in all respects to the samples at the several Navy Yards, and must pass the usual inspection.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

Post OFFICE DEFARTMENT, July 11, 1870. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until 12 O'clock M., on the 11th days of August, 1870, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "News-paper Wrappers" which this Department may re-quire during a period of four (4) years, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1870, viz:-STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1. Note size, 2% by 5% inches\_two qualities. No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5% inches\_

three qualities. No. 3. Full letter size, 3% by 5% inches-three

qualities. No. 4. Full letter size, (for circulars), ungummed on flap, 3% by 5% inches-one quality. No. 5. Extra letter size, 3% by 6% inches-three

qualities. No. 6, Extra letter size, 3% by 6% inches (for circulars,) ungummed on hap-one quality. No. 7. Official size, 3 15-16 by \$34 inches-two quali-

tica. No. S. Extra official size, 41% by 10% inches-one

quality. STAMPED NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS. Six and a five-eighths by 91% inches (round cut)one quality.

EMBOSSING, WATER-MARKS, PRINTING, RULING PAPER STYLE OF MANUFACTURE. All of the above Envelopes and Wrappers must be embossed with postage stamps, of such denomina-tions, styles, and colors, must have such water-marks or other devices to prevent immation, and bear such printing and ruling as the Postmaster-General may direct. The envelopes must be made in the most thorough manaer, equal in every respect to the samples furnished to bidders by the Depart-ment. The paper must be of approved quality.

ment. The paper must be of approved quality, specially manufactured for the purpose. Whenever envelopes are order of the styles known as "Black-lined" or "Seif-ruled," (lines printed in-side, or ruled on the face), the same shall be furnished without additional cost, the contractor to pay all charges for royalty in the use of patented inventions for said lined or ruled envelopes.

envelopes. The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, in the the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The Department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps, or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge. Before closing a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare and submit new dies for the approval of the Department. The use of the present dies may or may not be continued. The dies shall be safely and securely kept by the contractor, and should the use of any of them be temporarily or permanently discontinued they shall be promptly turned over to the Department, or its agent, as the Postmaster-General may direct. GUM.

GUM.

GUM. The envelopes must be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on by hand not less than haif an inch the entire length; the wrappers to be also hand-gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end in width across the end.

SECURITY FROM FIRE AND THEFT. Bidders are notified that the Department will re-quire, as a condition of the contract, that the en-velopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in such a manner as to insure security against loss by fire or theft. The manufactory must at all times be subject to

the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

faithfully observed. PACKING. All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong paste-board or straw boxes, securely bound on all the edges and corners with cotton and linen cloth, glued on, each to contain not less than two hundred and fity of the note and letter sizes, and one hundred on, each to contain not less than two hundred and fity of the note and letter sizes, and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes, to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and securely fastened in strong manifia paper, and sealed, so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to post-masters. When two thousand or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels-of direction, to be furnished by an agent of the De-partment, must be placked upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases, containing envelopes or wrappers, to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department. of an agent of the Department. DELIVERY. DELIVERY. DELIVERY. The envelopes and wrappers must be furnished and delivered with all reasonable despatch, complete in all respects ready for use, and in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of post-masters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Fostmaster-General, and the cost of deliver-ing, as well as all expense of storing, packing, ad-dressing, labelling, and water-proofing to be paid by the contractor. SAMPLES. Specimens of the envelopes and wrappers for SAMPLES. Specimens of the envelopes and wrappers for which proposals are invited, showing the different qualities and colors of paper required, the cuts, and style of gumming, with blank forms of bids, may be had on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

QUESTIONS AT STAKE IN THE WAR. From the N. Y. Times.

Those who suppose that the war between France and Prussia is solely the fruit of the Emperor Napoleon's ambition can have paid but little attention to the recent history of Prussia. The cable tells us that the London Times said on Monday, "France, without a shadow of excuse or justification, plunges Europe into a war of which no living person may see the end." The first part of this sentence may answer the purposes of partisan-ship, but it is not historically true. The latter part of the sentence, although containing only an opinion, is worth more consideration. The probability increases every hour that this will be a war of colossal magnitude. It is said that the United States cannot possibly be drawn into it, but how can there be any certainty of that? A mis-understanding with regard to any American vessel, intercepted on the high seas by a belligerent power, might compel us to take an attitude which would end in war. At present we have, unquestionably, a better prospect of peace before us than any great power on the face of the earth. We might do a trade unequalled in our history-we might, perhaps, reinstate our foreign commerce at a single stroke—if the policy of Congress had only left the hands of our ship-builders and merchants free. If the sympathies of the American people

are at present with Prussia, that is no reason why we should wilfully blind ourselves to the incontestable facts of history in reference to this contest. France, as we have already shown, had many temptations to provoke an issue with Prussia; but when it is assumed that Prussia is an inoffensive power, which has been goaded into war by wanton insults, without doing anything to provoke the sus-picion or enmity of France, her true position is entirely falsified. No living man would be so much amused with this theory as Count Bismarck, the guiding principle of whose life seems now to be, flectere si nequeo superos, Acheronta movebo. We talk of inconsist-

### THE SITUATION AND ITS COMPLICA-TIONS.

From the N. Y. Herald.

France's demand that the South German States should declare forthwith their relations to the belligerent powers seems to be fully answered by the fact that a son of the King of Prussia has gone to Munich to take command of the forces of the South German States. These States have hitherto agreed to such re-lations with Prussia that, while they have an independent existence during peace, they furnish a contingent to her armies in case of war. This arrangement was one of the first facts following the triumph of Prussia in 1866, which opened the eyes of France to the folly of which she had been guilty in standing still while Prussia destroyed the Germanic character of Austria. Now this arrangement comes into the foreground as a point of primary importance, since it presents all Germany as opposed to France, and converts from neutral territory the whole line of the Rhine from Bale to the Main. From observations made in Paris it would also appear that there is no satisfactory certainty about the neutrality at the other extremity of the frontier. It is noted that the men in command of the Belgian frontier forces are both personally inimical to the French Government, and that one of them is not a stranger to the influence of the anti-French intrigues of Prussia. They are therefore the sort of men who might net be slow to take any steps that would compel France to invade Belgian territory; and if France should do this behold the declaration from England-"Any violation of Belgian territory ends England's neutrality. Now such a declaration is likely to insure in Belgium conduct that will compel England to come into the struggle; for the anti-Napoleonic sentiment is very earnest among the Bel-gians, and they would rejoice to see England once more arrayed among the armed opponents of France. Thus it is possible that instead of the military operations being con-fined at the frontier to that narrow zone in which French and Prussian territory meet, and the flanks of either power being covered by neutral territory, the theatre of operations may include both the Black Forest and the Low Countries.

The movements of troops already indicate an extension of the theatre of war. Hitherto attention has been confined to the irregular triangle formed by the Moselle, the Saar, and the line of railroad from Metz, nearly east to Manheim, which passes the frontier at Saar-bruck. Nearly the whole Franco-Prussian frontier is within this triangle, and if Prussia

Of Sweden and Denmark nothing is yet positively known, save that Denmark ardently desires war with Prussia, and that Sweden has proclaimed her neutrality. For this Sweden has excellent special reasons. In the first place her commercial marine may expect great employment during the suspension of the North German commerce by sea; and, in the second place, Sweden, almost alone in Northern and Central Europe, this year enjoys the prospect of a magnificent harvest. She has the same luck in this particular which she profited by so handsomely in the first year of the Crimean struggle.

Of Italy nothing is yet positively known, save that she is carrying on negotiations actively at Paris with an object easily to be divined but not yet avowed. Italy greatly desires the completion at the earliest possible moment of the Mont Cenis Tunnel, and the commencement at the earliest possible moment of the road over the St. Gothard.

Of England nothing is yet positively known, save that her Government, after earnestly supporting the demands of the Duke of Gramont, as bitterly denounces the steps taken to enforce those demands, and that Bernal Osborne declared the Government unable to put 50,000 men into the field.

Of Spain nothing is yet positively known, save that the Regent is so thoroughly reconciled to the loss of a possible Prussian king that he has begged the Cortes not to take the trouble of convening to discuss it.

FURNITURE.

# RICHMOND & CO.. FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE WAREROOMS No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET. BAST SIDE, ABOVE OHESNUT, PHILADELPHIA 6 11 FURNITURE Selling at Cost, No. 1019 MARKET Street. 418 3m G. R. NORTH. LEGAL NOTICES. IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF

A TATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
WILLIAM H. BAKER and THOMAS FARLEY, copartners, late trading as Baker & Farley, having petitioned for their discharge, a meeting of creditors will be held on the 29th day of July, 1870, at 3 o'clock
P. M., before Register WILLIAM MCMICHAEL, Esq. at No. 419 WALNUT Street, in the city of Phi-ladelphia, that the examination of the bankrupts may be finished and any business of meeting re-quired by sections 37 or 28 of the act of Congress transacted. The Register will certify whether the bankrupts have conformed to their daty.
A hearing will also be had on WEDNESDAY, the loth day of August, 1870, before the Court at Phila-delphia, at 10 o'clock A. M., when parties interested may show cause against the discharge.

may show cause against the discharge. Attested by the Clerk and Register, in the name of the Judge, under seal of the Court. 7 18 w3t

ESTATE OF WILLIAM J. ROBERTS, DE-CEASED.-Letters Testamentary upon the estate of WILLIAM J. ROBERTS, deceased, having

estate of WILLIAM J. ROBERTS, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to the same will make payment, and those having claims will present the same without delay, to EDWIN ROBERTS, No. 508 MARKET Street, JOHN K. MURPHY, GERMANTOWN, Or to their Attorney, 6 29 w6t<sup>\*</sup> No. 125 S. SIXTH Street,

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE,-THIS BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. —THIS splendid Hair Dyeis the best in the world. Harm-less, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any ritalic poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delnsive proparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years untarnished reputation to up-hold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye-Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York 427mwf5

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitron-Oxide Gas. Absolately 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.

### ROOFING. PHILADELPHIA

# Painting and Roofing Co.

TIN ROOFS REPAIRED.

All leakages in Roofs warranted to be made perfectly tight. SPENCER'S GUTTA-PERCHA PAINT Will preserve Tin Roofs from Rusting and Leaking, and warranted to stand ten years without repaint-

ing. This is the only Paint that will not crack or peel off. It is Elastic Paint; it expands and contracts with the tin, and leaves no cracks or seams open for water to get through. IRON FENCES PAINTED WITH SPENCER'S PATENT IRON PAINT, made expressly for iron work, warranted not to crack or peel off; will retain its beautiful gloss for five years.

All work warranted. All orders promptly attended to. Address

PHILADELPHIA PAINTING AND ROOFING COMPANY,

7 14 3m No. 53 N. SIXTH St., Philadelphia. R EADY ROOFING.

can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture

while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.) PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WEL-TON'S ELASTIC PAINT. I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market.

market. 2 175 No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETO. CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER, No. 11 North SECOND Street, Sign of the Golden Lamb, w receiving a large and splendid assortment Are of new styles of FANOY CASSIMERES And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 25 mws

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. WHISKY, WINE, ETQ. CARSTAIRS & McCALL, No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts., IMPORTERS OF Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PURE RYE WHISKIES. IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 28 3pt

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whisking, 145 North SECOND Street, No. 145 North SECOND Street,

TOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MER-O chants and Manufacturers of Conestors Ticking, etc.

Inspection. The Flannel must be all wool, twilled, and wool-dyed with pure indigo, and must be in pieces of about fifty yards in length, twenty-seven inches wide, weighing five and one-half ounces per yard, and to have a list on each edge of four white woollen threads woven in the whole length of the piece; the pieces to be rolled separately without cloth boards; and no piece to have a less average weight than five and four-tenths ounces per yard. The quality and color of the flannel to be equal to the samples at the

several inspections. The Nankin must also be pure indigo-dyed.

The Sheeting must be free from cotton, eighty inches in width, weighing twelve ounces and thirty-one one-hundredths per yard, texture 4 by 4 to 1-16

The Shoes must be delivered in boxes made of seasoned white pine, planed and tongued and grooved; sides, top, and bottom five-eighth inch thick, and the ends one inch thick; the sides to nailed to the bottom, and the top to be secured by not less than ten one and three-fourth inch screws, one screw at each end of the box, to be counter sunk one quarter inch by one and one-quarter inch

in diameter. The sizes of the Socks and Shoes must conform to the schedule to be supplied by the inspector at New York.

Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one-quarter the estimated amount of the contract and twenty per cent. in addition will be withhelfrom the amount of each payment as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which reservation will not be paid until the contract

is fully complied with. Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible per-sons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish

days, with good and sumicient surfiles, to furnish the articles proposed. No proposals will be considered unless accompa-nied by such guarantee, nor from any parties who are not bona fide manufacturers of or regular dealers in the articles they offer to furnish, in conformity with the second section of the joint resolution ap-proved March 3, 1863: The Department reserves the right to reject any proposels unless the responsibility of the guarantors

proposals unless the responsibility of the guarantors is certified to by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside; and unless

the license required by act of Congress is furnished with the proposal, as well as to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government. E. T. DUNN, Chief of Bureau, 7.2 ftnSt

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.-SEALED PROPOSALS, indörsed "Proposals for Building a Public School-house in the Twentieth Ward," will be received by the undersigned at the office, sonth-east corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until THURSDAY, August 4, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for building a Public School-house on a lot of ground situate on Eleventh street, below Thompson, Twentieth ward.

Twentieth ward. Said school-house to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Bublic Education ublic Education. No bids will be considered unless accompanied by

a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provi-sious of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been compiled with. The contract will be awarded only to known mas-

ter builders.

by order of the count	H. W. HALLIWELL
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T 20 23 26 30aul 4 Secretary. T 0 CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.— SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Propesals for Building a Public School House in the Twenty-dirst Ward," will be received by the undersigned, at the office, southeast corner of SIXTH and ADEL-PHI Streets, until THURSDAY, August 4, 1870, at 19 o'clock M., for building a Public School House on a lot of ground situate on Washington street, Mana-yunk, Twenty-first ward. Said School House to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education. No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provi-sions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1360, have been complied with. The contract will be awarded only to known master builders. By order of the Committee on Property. H. W. HALLIWELL, 7 20 28 26 30 aul 4 Secretary.

7 20 23 26 30 au1 4 Secretary.

PIANOS.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, THE P MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES. Full guarantee and moderate prices. 5 \$\$ WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

This advertisement and a specimen of the sample envelopes and wrapper furnished by the department must be attached to and made part of each bid.

GUARANTEE. No proposal will be considered unless offered by a manufacturer of envelopes, and accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee signed by at least two responsible parties.

AWARD-AGREEMENT-BONDS. The contract will be awarded to the lowest re-sponsible bidder for all the envelopes and wrap-pers, the prices to be calculated on the basis of the number used of the several grades during the last facal year, which was as follows:-

Note size	1,468,250
	60,467,500
Letter size, second quality	8,956,750
Letter size, second quality (ungummed)	3,618,000
Extra letter size, first quality	5,815,750
Extra letter size, second quality (un-	454,000
gummed)	569,900
Official size	8,100
Extra official size	4,936,250
Newspaper wrappers	21000 200

to faithfully observe and keep the terms, conditions, and requirements set forth in this advertisement, and requirements set forth in this advertisement, according to their true intent and meaning, and shall make, execute, and deliver, subject to the approval and acceptance of the Postmaster-Gene-ral, bonds with good and sufficient surveites in the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$200,000) as a forfeiture for the faithful performance of said agreement or contract, according to the pro-visions and subject to the liabilities of the seven-teenth section of an act of Congress entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been nsually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the departments and offices of the Gov-ernment, and for other purposes," (United States Statutes at Large, vol. 5, page 256), approved August 26, 1842, which act provides that in case the con-tractor shall fail to comply with the terms of his contract, "he and his surctices shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such contract as liquithe forfeiture specified in such contract as liqui-dated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States in any court having jurisdiction thereof."

RESERVATIONS. The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the

the interests of the Government require it. 2. To annul the contract whenever the same or any part thereof is offered for sale for the purpose of any part thereof is oncred for sale for the purpose of speculation; and under no circumstances will a trans-fer of the contract be allowed or sanctioned to any party who shall be, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, less able to fulfill the conditions thereof

than the original contractor. 3. To annul the contract, if, in his indgment, there shall be a failure to perform faithfully any of its sti-pulations, or in case of a wilful attempt to impose upon the Department Envelopes or Wrappers in-

ipon the Department Envelopes or Wrappers in-ferior to sample. 4. If the contractor to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into agreement and give satisfactory bonds, as herein provided, then the award may be annuled and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, and so on until the required agreement and bonds are executed; ard such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfil every stipulation embraced herein as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

Albi even awarded. awarded. Should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Newspaper Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant John A. J. CRESWELL, JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, 131