SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

CLIO IN TEARS. From the N. Y. World,

Navigators tell us of a part of the coast of Africa where, though for seasons gentle breezes and calm seas prevail and ships ride gloriously at anchor, there is sure to come a dangerous undertow, if not a fierce gale, which strews the shore with ghastly wrecks. There is also a political Africa, where lie stranded, their ragged ribs half buried in the sand, many a boastful craft. It is a curious but impressive fact that all the leaders of the great anti-slavery party of this nation, those at least who held high executive station. have gone ashore or been shipwrecked. Mr. Lincoln escaped an old age of insignificance by a picturesque and horrible catastrophe. Andrew Johnson, is "nowhere." Seward, the "old Temeraire," unlike the hero whom Turner painted reposing in the light of a cheerful sunset, is hogged and broken-backed. Mr. Chase, washed by a sort of gigantic "bore," an accidental tidal wave, high but very dry, may never float again. Stanton was forgotten before he died. Mr. Adams-best of them all-rusts in retirement. And so it is throughout. The last ship which has gone ashore-one with painted ports and very light draught of water—is the John Lothrop Motley, of Boston rig and register; and it is on this disaster we erave leave to say a few more words. What we think of Mr. Motley and his fitness for the place to which he was raised, and from which he is now contemptuously dismissed, we have said, and shall not repeat; but when see radical newspapers, such as the Newark daily, asserting that the World, "stern censor of the administration," applauds the action of the President in the premises, we desire to be more precise. We think General Grant right in removing Mr. Motley on the ground of incapacity, but we are far from sure it lies in the mouth of radicalism to say so; for why was Mr. Motley ever appointed, and is it creditable to executive patriotism or wisdom first to appoint a man to high office because he is Mr. Sumner's friend, and then, within a year, to turn him out for precisely the same reason? Yet this is the exact state of the

The repreach is justly made on the English people that they are terrible snobs when brought in contact with the aristocracy. Now, it seems to us that what titles do with them office does with us. Ex-Senator Frelinghuysen last week was a meritorious and. in ne offensive sense, obscure New Jersey practitioner of law. The President makes him a minister, and he at once attracts attention and applause, which he well deserves, and is the rising star. Harvard, that scans the horizon close for ascending luminaries, will doubtless make him an LL. D. Yesterday no one on the Radical canon stood so high as Mr. Motley-scholar, historian, statesman-"the right man in the right place." Did he not write of the Dutch Republic, and, as if anticipating Grant, of William the Silent? Did he not "orate" at length, and with more than usual tedium, among the embalmed buils of our Historical Society? And yet now, who so poor to do him reverence? In fact, history and literature are at a frightful discount. Clio is in tears. Boston, like the Theban matron, is in grief and terror, for the angry god at Washington, weary of her boasts. has with one shaft stretched Motley on the earth, and is searching in his quiver for another for Bancroft. At the very moment when the scholar-world is cheered by the news that Livy's second Decade has been recovered, it is darkened by the decapitation and danger of our great historians. This, too, under circumstances of peculiar gravity. Looking back over the annals of this country, we can find but one instance, that of Mr. G. Morris, where a foreign minister has been recalled by the President who appointed him, and then it was done most reluctantly Washington, at the instance of the French Republic. Mr. Gladstone has not asked Mr. Motley's recall, nor Bismarck Bancroft's. Then, too, to be dragged home at a great crisis of the world's history, when the map of Europe is to be torn to pieces, and Mr. Motley from his study in Portland place can safely speculate at a distance and write essays about some Prussian war-tromp in the channel. It is a perfect and wanton craelty on poor Mr. Bancroft. It will be recollected by all who have "enjoyed" the last volume of his history that, when collecting materials for the exposure of those revolutionary impostors Greene and Schuyler and Reed and Sullivan, he boasted not only of his rich Hessian treasures, but of his intimacy with no less a person than Von Moltke, King William's chief of staff. He, no doubt, is now with him at headquarters, under the fire of Metz and Thionville, or collecting materials to show, from actual observation, how inferior Ehrenbreitstein is to the post and rail fence at Breed's hill, or the defiles of the Vosges to the road to Concord. We trust, for the sake of the unemblazoned deeds of Massachusetts, that her Bancroft may at least be

Not that he has any such claims as Motley on radical recollection; for, though Bancroft did weep piteously over Lincoln's bloody bier, and hurl all manner of vengeful defiance at the Tarquin of England and the Claudius of France, yet a veracious diarist tells us he was once disloyal, and in 1861 actually sneered at Lincoln and his policy. Not so Motley. He has been steady in the faith. He is of that sentimental literary school which preached abolition in season and out of season, and who, in writing the annals of the nation which boasts of Amboyna, owns Surinam, and upheld slavery in its worst form till within the last ten years, flavored them with libels on his own countrymen, and catered generously to the morbid New England appetite for slander on the South. He mourned less for Horn and Egmont and Barnevelt butchered than for Sumner caned. He was a pet of the sainted Lincoln. Seward loved and honored him. When, in 1861, the European diplomatic corps was re-modelled, with characteristic infelicity the panegyrist of Protestant Holland was sent to the most Catholic court of Europe, and there distinguished himself by writing a huge budget of rhetorical despatches about the affairs of the world in general, which Seward printed and Sumner praised. "Blistered be the tongue and palsied the hand," said he pleasantly of Mr. Gladstone, "which could utter or write such words as 'that the South was a nation.'" And so throughout; and, whatever we carping critics may think, this balderdash was a merit in the eyes of those who made Mr. Grant President. It was all fresh when he was selected to go to England. Then, too, was he not a martyr on the shrine of the Moloch Johnson? Was he not reported against for lese-majeste; and did | shall gain by a knowing application of the

and common friend, he sent him to England. It is true, Mr. Fish trusted him with no work, which rather enhances the injustice done him now. He had nothing to do, and he did it thoroughly. He mourned with Lord Muncaster. He lunched the King of the Belgians. He religiously wore a black coat at Windsor and Buckingham Palace. He escorted poor Mr. Peabody to Plymouth. He attended the Dickens obsequies. In short, what he had to do he did, and his reward is disgrace: and Mr. Frederick Frelinghuysen, who never wrote a book, but is a sensible, practical man, goes in his place. New Jersey supersedes New England. Massachusetts is aghast at the slaughter of her innocents: but what cares he of the silent tongue? He punishes his enemies and is conteat !

PROPERTY OF MARRIED WOMEN.

From the N. Y. Evening Mail. A case which forcibly illustrates the necessity of a change in some of the laws relating to the property of married women has just been secided in Newark, N. J. The facts in the case appear to be as follows:-Several years ago a young lady of many personal attractions married a person whose name it is not necessary to mention-a man without means and of anything but industrious habits. The wife had accumulated a small property, and was known as a woman of great business energy and tact. The husband, as time wore on, gradually fell into habits of entire indolence, failing to provide for himself and wife, and exhibiting an indifference, it is said, to her happiness which altogether alienated her affections. Finally, this condition of affairs becoming intolerable, the wife proposed a separation, agreeing to give the husband the sum of \$2500 if he would quit the home she had earned, and leave her to make her own way without incumbrance. The husband promptly accepted the offer, and the separation was effected, with the understanding that it was to be absolute and final. Thus relieved, the wife addressed herself with increased energy to the business she had established. finding a supreme satisfaction in the thought that whatever she might earn, whether little or much, would be all her own and could not be squandered in riotous living by any person claiming to exercise authority over her

The woman's hopes, however, of a peaceful and prosperous future suffered sudden blight. In the month of March last she sickened, and, after a brief illness, died. After her death it was found that she had made a will, in which she bequeathed her property to others than her husband, the greater portion being given to her parents. The husband at once filed a caveat against the will, claiming the right to administer upon the estate. The case was elaborately argued, and recently the court gave a final opinion, setting aside the will on the ground that a married woman has no legal right to dispose of her property without the consent of her husband.

This is, no doubt, New Jersey law, but we submit that it is not justice. If a woman who by her industry secures a competency in spite of the improvidence, neglect, or indolence of her husband, cannot dispose of her own estate or protect her own children from want, after the husband has formally and absolutely abdicated all claim over her as his wife, it is certainly high time something should be done to invest her with that authority. Under the New Jersey law a married woman has no incentive, not even the slightest, to loftiness and consecration of purpose in the marital relation, no stimulus whatever to providence and industry; she is the mere slave of a taskmaster, against whom, however brutal or inhuman, she has no means of redress or defense. In the case under consideration the wife is said to have remarked to her physician, a day or so before her decease, that she would rather see her estate scattered to the winds than that the man who had so wronged her and so wrecked her life should receive a single penny of the fruits of her toil. But the law, invoked by the husband instantly upon her decease, the dominant and supreme desire of the woman is wholly ignored, and every dollar of the estate she had accumulated goes directly into the possession of the person who, of all men in the world, had the least right, in common justice, to receive it. Surely New Jersey has need to change her

laws in respect to the rights of married women, if she would keep abreast of the civilization of the age.

THE NEUTRALITY OF ENGLAND.

From the N. Y. Herald. Yes, let England remain neutral, or otherwise let her look out. It is a familiar fable that tells of the nobler beasts engaged in a combat which satisfies their natures, and of a meaner beast that satisfies its nature in quite another style-by sneaking off with what should be the spoil of victory; getting by pitiful theft what it could not gain in the more daring way. And even a commercial age—an age that looks upon tricksy traders as great men, and exalts small thrift above all the virtues—even such an age cannot con-template the figures in this old story without a natural sentiment of contempt for the one that is an incarnation of its own spirit. The conduct of the jackal in the fable, or whatever meaner beast may be put in his place, is to have its latest exemplification apparently in the attitude of England with war all around her; and this conduct is so thoroughly in accerdance with the character of recent English politics that we cannot doubt but this jackal spirit will still control, until that shall be done which would force even a jackal to fight. "England is neutral!" How often England herself, through all her channels of expression, assured us of this fact during the war for the Union! She was neutral; but she sent out, supplied with everything but her flag, the ships that destroyed our commerce, and her commerce profited by the result. Was this anything but the neutrality of the jackal? When the war came her shopkeepers' spirit naturally carried her to the side of the Southern people; for of them could be made customers, and twelve miltions of strictly agricultural population are a startling vision of temptation to the manufacturer and trader, and siding with them in war she might have gained them and destroyed the Union. But that would be to gain things as the lion does, or the tiger, or any other wild beast that has some generous points of character. She preferred the part of the jackal. Are the days of the lion gone forever? Has England seen the last of herself as head and front of Europe in its great contests and the supreme arbiter of every dispute? Were Pitt and Palmerston only deluded drivellers—

enthusiastic blunderers, who wasted the

vitality of England for flimsy fancies, and gained less with all their glory than this age

is some substance in neutrality well manipulated. England is pledged to guarantee the independence and integrity of Belgium, and it is not within human possibility that the case should fail to occur in this war in which she has promised to take up arms. But when she gave that promise she did not suppose that all the commerce of Europe might be in the scale; and now that it is she will do her utmost to fail in her pledge-to withhold the fulfilment of her promise. She is allied to Prussia, too, direct relations in the families of sovereigns, and by general sympathy with the North German hostility to France. But then she had a similar sentiment of sympathy once before with the Northern people who fought for free government, and against that vile institution of slavery for which England has such a magnificent official abhorrence; but this sympathy did not blind her eyes to the whereabouts of her customers. Neither will her sympathy with Prussia blind her to the trade of Europe, to be had at such a cheap rate as merely standing still; for she has the eyes of the jackal for any perfectly safe and easy advantage. Neutrality is her great game in the world

her specialty among the nations. It pays wonderfully: and when Mr. Disraeli attributes all greatness to the domination of Hebrew thought this is, perhaps, what he means. Greatness is something that pays. Just now, moreover, there are additional reasons over the reasons that apply in every other case why England should be neutral. If she ventures into the war she will have trouble at home, and instead of profiting by the ruin of others in her commerce she will not have a timber left on the sea outside her navy. One of the reasons is seen in the position taken by the Irish: the other in the history of the Alabama. If England puts a soldier in Belgium or inside the Prussian lines she takes the field against France: and one hundred thousand Irishmen paraded in Dublin on Tuesday to declare their wish that France might triumph over all her foes. In the House of Commons it was declared the other night that England, with all ker show of force on paper, could not put fifty thousand men in the field; and her military impotence was seen even in the Crimea. She would invite, therefore, disaster that she hardly has power to resist. And once at war shall we not retort on her the example of the Alabama? Yea, and we will better the example. She has not paid for her depredations on our trade, and still holds all that she did as lawful and right. Very well; we will accept instead of indemnity that view of the law, and apply it to her case as she applied it to ours; and as she judges things by a mercantile standard, let her decide in the end whether it is not cheaper for nations to be just.

THE GOVERNMENT AND FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

It may be right or wrong that women should have votes. Possibly it will make little practical difference whether the votes are given or denied to the comparatively small number of women who would be enfranchised by Mr. Jacob Bright's proposal. But one thing may be said with some confidence, namely, that it cannot be a matter of indifference whether the principles upon which Mr. Bright's supporters proceed should should not receive the sanction of Parliament. For good or for evil, it is difficult to imagine a change more vitally affecting the welfare of society than that which they propose. Such changes as the more fanatical reformers advocate would be of far greater importance than the alteration in land laws or educational systems which occupy so large a part of our legislative energy. If women are to have votes, to be members of Parliament, clergymen, lawyers, physicians, and merchants, and marriage is to be nothing but a voluntary and temporary contract, the result may possibly be that society will be regenerated, but at least the morals and the legislation of the country will be profoundly affected. Upon this truth all parties will be probably agreed; the advocates as well as the opponents of the change are equally emphatic in asserting it; therefore we cannot regard without wonder the way in which the question is being practically dealt with. Of Mr. Mill and Mr. Jacob Bright, indeed, we have nothing to say. They have made up their minds for right or for wrong, and they are fighting the battle with a single and intelligible purpose. But it is strange that their opponents should treat the matter with such serene indifference. It is significant that, as we are told, this is not a party question, and that many staunch Conservatives should advocate the change side by side with the most thoroughgoing Democrats. Nothing could illustrate more foreibly the confusion into which old party lines are falling. It appears that the two great parties in whose struggles all political activity is supposed to be concentrated are not at issue upon one of the most important topics of the day. If half the Conservatives were in favor of an extension of the suffrage to a lower class, and half the Radicals were opposed to it, we should find it hard to discover satisfactory definitions for Conservatism and Radicalism. Yet, when it is proposed to extend the suffrage to persons differing not in fortune but in sex from present holders, it seems that politicians in general have no distinct views upon the subject. If the ideas which animate the two parties have no application to so vital a question, it becomes difficult to understand how they can have any ideas worth mentioning. And if this is surprising, it is equally strange that Government should openly declare that it has not made up its mind on the matter. There are, of course, many topics on which Government cannot be supposed to have made up its mind. It may not quite have decided what to do about Epping Forest or the constitution of the governing body of Rugby. But it surely might have some opinion as to whether women should have the political duties and privileges of men, and whether the Legislature should in any case take account of difference of sex. And if it had any decided opinions on such matters, it could surely find some doctrines applicable to the question of female suffrage.

The consequences of its equanimity on such topics are far from creditable. If women are to have votes, the concession should be made after full consideration. They should not, as it were, creep into the polling booths because nobody quite knows whether they had better be tolerated or dismissed. Yet this seems to be the manner in which the question is being at present decided. First. women get municipal votes because nobody cares very much whether they have them or not. This concession is made a sufficient ground for giving them voes in the election of members of Parliament whenever they have the qualification required from men. The next point will be to alter the quali-

not the then President insult him by superseding him by an obscure Philadelphia lawyer,
whom, in turn, General Grant contemptuously
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> OPIUM. From the Lundon Saturday Review

It is not often that an abstract proposition started by a man with a hobby has any useful result in the House of Commons. It is generally a pure waste of time to inquire whether be is right or wrong. But the debate on the Indian opium trade was, in its way, of considerable use, although its issue was easily foreseen, and although it could have no immediate effect. If there could be an Indian subject named on which the House of Commons might profitably and properly spend an hour's talk, it is the revenue derived from the traffic in opium. The people of England feel that in some dim and almost unintelligible manner they are the governors of India and responsible for its management. They do not interfere much with the details of the Government, for they know nothing about them, and they have the sense to see that they would do a great deal of harm if they interfered. But they believe that on all very great points the virtual control of Indian government rests with the English House of Commons. They are ordinarily invited to be very proud of the possession of India, to look on India as a marvellous field for English science, courage, and energy, and to hope that they are doing a great moral and even religious work by carrying out there what they believe to be wise and just maxims of policy. But there is very often represented to be one blot on our Indian government, and that is the sanction and encouragement given by it to the consumption of opium in China. It is commonly said that we do what we know to be very wrong in order that we may get money. It is difficult to see how a more important question regarding India could be brought before the House of Commons. If the popular impression is true, then the English nation may reasonably ask that it shall relieved as soon as possible the immense from using it possesses in order to sanction what it knows to be wrong. It would sooner or later have a most pernicious effect on the tone of public morals here, if men were secretly persuaded that they were responsible for a system of government in Asia which supported itself by means that were generally supposed here to be unquestionably wrong. If the popular impression is wrong-if, as a matter of fact, the Indian Government does not sanction or encourage the traffic in opium, or if the traffic in opium is not a traffic which it is wrong to sanction or encourage-then it is surely most desirable that the truth should be known in England, and that the national conscience

should be relieved from a depressing burden. The Government speakers, with Mr. Grant Duff at their head, took the bull fairly by the horns, and avowed their conviction that the opium traffic was not wrong at all. The use of opium was, according to them, like the use of tobacco or of wine, sometimes useful, sometimes neither good nor bad, sometimes positively pernicious. Opium, they say, may be taken in too great quantities, so may tobacco or claret or ginger-beer. Rash people smoke till they are sick, or drink claret till they are drunk, or imbibe ginger-beer till they burst, but it is quite right to let moderate people smoke and drink as much as they think fit. Mr. Grant Duff assured his hearers that, so far as he could make out, the Chinese took, as a rule, about the right quantity of opium. They smoked themselves quiet, but not stupid; and then, as he thought should be specially noticed, even they did smoke too much opium sometimes, it was the peculiar merit of opium that it makes those who take too much of it not noisy, but very quiet. If a certain amount of excess must be looked for in every country, it was, as the Indian Under-Secretary suggested, very kind in the Indian Government to supply the Chinese with a drug which, if they will take too much of it, prevents them from being nuisances to their neighbors. It is at least something that a man who takes more opium than is good for him does not sing comic songs and wrench off knockers. But this is not all. The use of opium may be put on a much higher footthan this. It may, as was urged, be looked on as the destined and natural corrective of tea. The Chinese are a tea-drinking people—in fact, a very tea-drinking people. To drink tea is looked on in England as something virtuous in itself, because experience shows that men who will stick to tea and to nothing else for any length of time are of a gentle and mild turn of mind, and love to live with thesort of women who adore the placid virtues. But in China the virtue is too common to be a virtue. Tea is drunk by every one freely; but then tea is a stimulant, and although it does not cloud the brain, it shakes the nerves. Nature, however, assisted by the Indian Government, supplies the remedy, and the remedy is opium. It is by the use of this salutary drug that the Chinese are enabled to still the irritation and tranquillize the febrile excitement which their tea would produce. In the same way, it is said, the coffee-drinking nations smoke tobacco to keep their nerves quiet; and thus opium and tobacco equally fulfil a most excellent purpose, for, although coffee drinking has never, like tea drinking, been raised to the dignity of a positive virtue, there is generally allowed to be something dignified, Oriental, and patriarchal in drinking coffee, especially if it is badly made and has

no milk in it. The tables are thus completely

opium into its territories, on the express ground that its use is most mischievous; but this was simply because it did not understand the necessity of having opium as an antidote to tea. That this necessity was, however, deeply felt by the Chinese people is perhaps shown by the rapidity with which, in spite of every discouragement, the growth and use of opium has made its way in China; so much so that Mr. Grant Duff, with a more than official enthusiasm, did not hesitate to compare the assured complacency of its triumphant supporters with that of the Christian Church when fully established in the Roman Empire. Whether this most pleasant and comforting view of opium, and the traffic in opium, and the revenue from opium, is fully supported by the little we know of Chinese current history is not altogether certain : but Mr. Grant Duff was able to say, without the fear of any one venturing to corroborate or contradict him, that the Chinese people are just as strong, just as clever, and just as energetic since they took to opium as they were before. We in England know nothing about opium taken in moderation and as a corrective to tea. We only know of it as taken in excess. But stories of the Bradford babies, such as Mr. Fowler offered, and the sad records of the lives of Coleridge and De Quincey, may really show no more as to opium than tales of wild tribes killed off by the firewater of the whites show as to gin or whisky. The belief that we, who owe to the Chinese the pleasure of the innocent use of tes, are enabling them by our opium to make their use of it innocuous, is too delightful to be abandoned until it is disproved.

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 CHESNUT STREET 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.

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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 HAMILTON 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.

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PATENTS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, WASH-INGTON, D. C., July 1, 1876. On the petition of CYRUS CHAMBERS, Jr., of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 7th day of October, 1856, for an improvement in Machine for Folding Paper, it is ordered that the testimony in the case be raper, it is ordered that the testing in the case be closed on the 6th day of September next, that the time for filing arguments and the Examiner's report be limited to the 16th day of September next, and that said petition be heard on the 21st day of September next, and that said petition be heard on the 21st day of September next, and that said petition be heard on the 21st day of September next, and that said petition be heard on the 21st day of September next, and that said petition be heard on the 21st day of September next, and that said petition be heard on the 21st day of September next, and that said petition be heard on the 21st day of September next, and that said petition be heard on the 21st day of September next, and that said petition be heard on the 21st day of September next, and that said petition be heard on the 21st day of September next, and that said petition be heard on the 21st day of September next, and that said petition be heard on the 21st day of September next, and that said petition be heard on the 21st day of September next, and that said petition be heard on the 21st day of September next, and that said petition be heard on the 21st day of September next, and that said petition be heard on the 21st day of September next, and that said petition heard on the 21st day of September next, and that said petition heard on the 21st day of September next, and and 21st day of September next, and 21st

Any person may oppose this extension SAMUBLAS. FISHER, Commissioner of Patents.

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SAFE STORE. No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

JOHN T. BAILEY,

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Flour, Sait, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hard also, WOOL SAUES,

PROPOSALS FOR CLOTHING AND CLOTHING BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
July I, 1870.
Senied Proposats, indersed "Proposals for Clothing," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock
P. M. on the Still day of July, 1870, for the supply of The Flannel must be all wool, twilled, and wool The Fiannel must be all wool, twiller, 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 woolies threads weven 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 dannel to be equal to the samples at the several inspections. 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 dive-eighth inch thick, and the ends one inch thick; the sides to be 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 and one quarter inch, home and one quarter inch. one-quarter the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent, in addition will be withheld from 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 compiled with.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written

PROPOSALS.

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

Bonds, with approved security, will be required in

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 the articles proposed.

No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, nor from any parties who are not bone fide manufacturers of or regular dealers in the articles they over to furnish, in conformity with the second section of the joint resolution approved March 2, 1862.

The Department reserves the right to reject apr

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 iteense required by act of Congress is furnished

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Amber street, from the southwest curb-line of

Setterly street, to connect with the sewer in

Sergeant street. And on the northwest side of

Girard avenue, from Vienua street to the south-west curb-line of Montgomery avenue. Said

sewers to be constructed with brick, circular in

shape, with a clear inside diameter of three feet,

with such manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The under-

standing to be that the sewers herein adver-

tised are to be completed on or before the Soth

day of September, 1870. And the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one

dollar and fifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid: the balance, as limited by ordi-nance, to be paid by the city; and the contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer

in good order for three years after the sewer is

ger railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed

alongside of said track in such manner as not to

obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the

cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration

shall be paid the contractor by the company

using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly

Each proposal will be accompanied by a cer-

tificate that a bond has been filed in the Law

Department, as directed by ordinance of May 25th, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not exe-

oute a contract within five days after the work

is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and

will be held liable on his bond for the differ-

ence between his bld and the next lowest bid-

der. Specifications may be had at the De-partment of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to. The Department of Highways re-

serves the right to reject all bids not deemed

All bidders may be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. No allowance will be made for rock excavations,

7 21 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA,

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA,
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, July 8, 1870.
In accordance with a resolution adopted by
the Common Council of the city of Philadelphia
on Thursday, the 7th day of July, 1870, the
annexed bill, entitled "An Ordinance to Create
a Lean for a House of Correction," is hereby

A N ORDINANCE To Create a Loan for a House of Correction.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the

Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby

authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on

the credit of the city, from time to time, for a House of Correction, five hundred thousand dollars, for which interest, not to exceed the

rate of six per cent. per annum, shall be paid half yearly on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The

principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date

of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof: and the certificates

therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of

city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the

lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required,

n amounts of five hundred or one thousand

dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certifi-

cates that the loan therein mentioned and the interest thereof are payable free from all taxes. Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made

by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this

ordinance, annually appropriated out of the in-come of the corporate estates and from the sum raised by taxation a sum sufficient to pay

the interest on said certificates; and the further

sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued, shall be

appropriated quarterly out of said income and

taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its ac-

cumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of sald certifi-

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN

JOHN ECKSTEIN, Clerk of Common Council.

published for public information.

except by special contract.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON.

When the street is occupied by a city passen-

finished.

approved May 8, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the

OFFICE, No. 104 S. FIFTH STREET, !

PHILADELPHIA, July 21, 1870.

several inspections.

proved March 8, 1868,

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAIL-ROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, June 29, 1870. DIVIDEND NOTICE.

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

LOAN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

to five hundred thousand dollars.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice

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.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, THIS

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING

application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth o Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in pennsylvama for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwe 4th, to be entitled THE UNITED STATES BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dellars, with the right to increase the same to five million dollars.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE. - STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprieters of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Mcdel can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J. 32244 MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of RVANS & WATSON,

A few doors abov beenut st., Philada.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts

Resolved. That the Clerk of Common Coun-Resolved. That the Cierk of Common Coda-cil be authorized to publish in two dally news-papers of this city daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, July 7, 1870, entitled "An ordi-nance to create a loan for a House of Correc-tion," and the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made.