## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

AMERICAN PARTIES AND THE WAR.

From the N. Y. Times.

There is nothing surprising, nothing but just cause for respect and admiration, in the enthusiasm which the hostilities between France and Prussia have elicited among the Germans in America. They happily blend affectionate attachment to the and they have left with devotion to the best interests of the land in which they live. Faithful and valuable as American citizens, they yet retain the heartiest concern in all that relates to the Fatherland. To them, therefore, the war naturally possesses momentous significance: the preparations for it have created among them an excitement which will grow more intense as the conflict proceeds. Their reverence for order and their fidelity to American law are, however, conspicuous even in their ardor. They propose to render efficient succor to their countrymen in Europe, but of a kind to which the greatest stickler for national neutrality cannot object. The sympathy which inspires them is demonstraive, without being offensive to any class of our citizens; and the aid they are preparing to render assumes shapes which commend themselves to universal humanity.

The considerations which have contributed to the outburst of German feeling in all our large cities do not imply partisan adherence to the recent policy of the Prussian Government. Not Bismarck or King William evokes this enthusiasm, but the grand idea of German unity. Whether Prussia has been right or wrong in its treatment of smaller States is not the question which Germans now pause to discuss. It is enough that, in the quarrel with France, Prussia represents German nationality. The designs of Bismarck, the temper of the King, are as nothing compared with a struggle begun by France for the achievement of ends which every German has learned to detest, and, on the other hand, maintained by Prussia as the central figure in a great Germanic Confederation, every part of which seems likely to render the heartiest possible support. The enthusiasm witnessed here should, then, not be mistaken for admiration of all the processes by which Prussian power has been promoted. It represents, rather, the cause of German solidarity, whose basis is an idea uppermost in every German mind.

The only mistake of our German friends in this country is thu -recognition of a similar feeling on the part of Frenchmen. Napoleon is assailed as, individually, the aggressor. He is abused as though by the mere force of his character he had plunged France into war against the will of her people. Few opinions can be more in conflict with the facts. Napoleon may have earned all the epithets that are showered upon him, but in this matter his policy appeals to a passion which is rooted in the heart of every Frenchman. The Rhine as a boundary is one of the ideas which control the policy of France, and a conflict which makes possible the realization of the idea stirs into unwonted life the blood of the nation. There are multitudes of Frenchmen who have no love for the Emperor, but who are not a whit behind the Benapartists in their zeal for the war. The unanimity of the German population, here and in Europe, has its counterpart in the unanimity of the French people It is not King against Emperor-the Chancellor of the North German Confederation against the French Minister of Foreign Affairs-but one great nationality resisting, or assailing, another nationality not less great. It is people against people-one idea making war upon

This statement of the case renders apparent the duty of our Government, and justifies the impartiality of our people. The official duty would be the same were the contest between an overbearing monarchy and a feeble republic. President Grant would be bound to observe the same neutrality were France attacking Switzerland, were Russia reviving not-forgotton atrocities in Poland, or were England playing the oppressor in insurrectionary Ireland. But the sympathy of the American people would be enlisted on the weaker side, and there would be public meetings to denounce the tyrant power. In the present instance we are not called upon to take any formal action. There are many reasons why the preponderance of personal feeling may be expected to be in favor of the Germans-there are none that should induce us to assume a partisan attitude, and certainly none that can justify a party organization in attempting to manufacture party capital out of the enthusiasm which alike animates Germans and French. The egregious folly which led the Union Republican General Committee of this city to parade its indorsement of the Prussian cause is inexcusable, because unsolicited and unprovoked. Our German citizens respect too loyally the position and obligations of the Government to seek its departure from a neutral course; and they understand too well the sincerity of politicians to be influenced by worthless resolutions, or speeches that signify literally nothing.

Besides, if the Union Republican General

Committee may formally espouse the cause of Prussia, why may not the Democratic General Committee esponse the cause of France? There is a large Irish vote as well as a large German vote, and Irish sympathies are all on the side of France. If the demagoguism of the Democratic party contrived to outvote its common sense, we should have a series of resolutions setting forth the opportunity which a general war will afford Napoleon for humbling "perfidious Albion," and redressing the wrongs of down-trodden Ireland. We might then anticipate a fall campaign controlled by European issues: sympathies with the distant combatants would supersede political principles: the strife of France and Prussia on the battle-field would be reproduced in the struggles of Democrat and Republican at a New York polling-place. That is the state of things to which the precedent set by the Union Republican General Committee clearly points; and we can imagine nothing more degrading to our party organizations, or more embarrassing to the national administration.

The duty and the interest of the Government lead toward strict impartiality. The neutrality which President Grant, whatever his sympathies, must rigidly enforce, is dietated quite as much by a regard for our own welfare as by respect for legally-defined international obligations. We owe to the belligerents absolute fair play; and remem-bering how bitterly we complained of Eng-land's insincerity during the progress of our own conflict, we cannot too carefully avoid everything which may even seem to identify us with either side. Hence the indecency and impolicy of any Republican movement that tends to convert a war between foreign powers into a party question; it is a move- | eigners? After deriding the Calestials for | established in the room of those formerly

calculated to place the administration in a false position, as well toward the Republican party, on which it relies for support, as to the country, which, on a question like this, may properly demand that parties shall be

THE NEW AGITATION. From the N. Y. Tribune.

We shall be very lucky indeed if those who aspire to guide the labor agitation can rise above mere demagoguism. Labor is justly jealous of its rights. It detects the cupidity of capital afar off. It regards a strike as a wise remedy for long hours and low wages. Many assume that capital and labor are natural enemies. Instead of being allies, together fighting the battle of life on a fair basis, it is held that all that each can extort or frighten from the other in the scramble ought to be got, and the law of supply and demand is voted a vicious theory of a defunct political economy. We were flattering ourselves that we were just through with a war of races, when John Chinaman, with his pig-tail and pegging-awls, throws New England into hysterics. Perhaps no one really expects that Oriental immigration will be in any sensible degree checked by adverse legislation. We may, indeed, contrive to make a degraded class, and one still more alien, by proscriptive laws. The spirit that has been aroused against Chinese workmen may be turned against English, Irish, and German operative immigrants. The whole spirit of our laws encouraging the introduction of labor and capital may be reversed (although we hardly think it), and the cordwainers, carpenters, and carriage-makers, by organizing, may prevent the introduction of any other laborers in their respective fields, and thus, by limiting the supply, enhance the price of their articles. All speculation about the relative qualities of John Chinaman and Hottentot is impertinent. the objection to our Oriental friend really being that he can make shoes at all.

In the past twenty years more immigrants have arrived in the United States than during the previous seventy, and in the last decade probably more persons landed on our shores than the total population of the colonies at the date of the Revolution. What, then, does this active period of immigration exhibit? A steady and rapid increase of wealth in the country, and an upward tendency in wages. Fifteen or twenty years ago, wheat sold from thirty to sixty cents a bushel. In agricultural regions it was difficult to turn grain of any kind into cash. Labor, of course, fared little better. The system of taking "truck" was common, and farm laborers received from eight to ten dollars per month, and a mechanic with his tools obtained a dollar per day. Clothing was, if anything, higher than at present. Most imported articles, except coffee and sugar, were as high as now, or higher. Labor-saving machines were scarce and dear. Tastes were simpler, wants fewer: and as regards clothing, dwellings, and articles of convenience and refinement, we probably occupied what would be called a much lower plane than we do to-day. When the war broke out prices and wages went up with a bound, partly on account of the increased demand for men in various fields, and partly owing to the inflation of paper money. As the public credit rose, or gold fell from 240 to 111, a decline of all prices was to be looked for. To a considerable extent this has been the case. If prices have not touched the 10 war it been for two reasons:-First, the natural upward tendency produced by our steady increase as a nation in wealth, an increase still going on, and more rapidly than ever: and, second, the tendency to resist low prices. The man who has rented his house for one thousand dollars does not want to take five hundred. He who has sold his shoes for two dollars, or his calicoes for twenty cents, does not wish to see them thirty per cent. less. The mechanic who has been paid four dollars does not wish to take three, and the artisan who has had three objects to two as an outrage. Still, the inexorable general law will be obeyed. The farmers thought two dollars a bushel a fair price for wheat, yet it has stood for a year at about half that sum. In point of fact, it is lower than it was the year before the war, with a difference against him of eleven to fifteen per cent. in the value of money, and of fifty per cent. at least in wages. Would it not be well, then, for the farmers to form a society and determine to starve the people of these United States of America unless they pay them two dollars for their wheat? Or are such combinations of no

more use than to destroy the productive industry of the country? And yet, when the labor agitation is divested of clap-trap and demagoguery, it is a grand question. Can the laboring classes of America maintain their position as the intelligent, independent men, on whose industry, virtue, and votes the republic rests? The enemies of our form of government have not been slow to declare that when we acquire a dense population and wealth gets in a few broad channels, labor will rise and wage agrarian warfare, by arms or votes, against the security of property, and chaos or despotism will be the consequence. We do not think there are just reasons for such fear. Some suggest as a preventive that everybody should be thoroughly educated. Education, indeed, is almost indispensable; but there are two other elements even more necessary-virtue and energy. The safety of our country lies in the fact that the avenues to wealth and distinction are open to all. These avenues must be kept open. When laboring men co-operate, let it not be to paralyze industry, but to secure for themselves the full proceeds of their labor. Let them save their funds to set up workmen's shops. Let them put themselves in a condition to be able, when an employer does not offer as fair wages as he can afford, to employ themselves. The field is open for every American laborer. Let him strive to own the house in which he lives, the shop he works in, or to be a stockholder in the business in which he is an operative. Let him become a capitalist. Capital, whether it consist of a million dollars or a jack-plane, naturally wants what its use is worth in the market of the world. He who saves a hundred dollars and puts it in a horse, wants its hire; and he who builds a house more than he needs, expects a fair rent for it. Capital is entitled to just protection of law, and when that ceases capital will cease, and we shall go back to the spear and the wigwam. In fire, or war, or famine, or pestilence, it is capital, or accumulated wealth. that suffers, for "it is he who has who must lose." We have a highly artificial state of society, with many artificial wants; but is society in such a state that it impossible for young men to step into it? Or are they who begin the world unwilling to begin at the beginning? These are questions for wise men to ask. Our European population is the growth of the past two hundred years. Have those who are now here, and who have grown great by our inviting system of immigration, come to the conclusion to shut the door against other for-

ment injurious to national good faith, and | five hundred years for their Chinese wall, are we prepared to imitate the same policy? As long as we have an acre of nucleared waste, shall we say to him who would plant a stalk of corn there, that because you are a pagau. or because you are a Jow, or a Turk, or black, or brown, or yellow, you shall not? Must history ever repeat itself, and prejudice give to tyrants and vicious imbeciles and demagogues the power to govern the world? Above all, must Christianity, rich with her intelligence and genius, shut up her talent in a napkin, and hide her light and her example from the suffering world, whose paganism she affects to despise?

> PRESIDENT GRANT ON BELLIGERENCY From the Pall Mall Gazette,

President Grant's message to Congress on the relations of the United States with Cuba contains an admirable exposition of the conditions under which insurgents become entitled to recognition as a belligerent power. 'The question of belligerency." he says, "is one of fact, not to be decided by sympathies for or prejudice against either party." recognizing State, that is to say, is in no way concerned with the cause of the quarrel It may view the insurgents as men in arms against intolerable oppression, or as men offering a wanton resistance to the inst authority of a beneficent government. It may hold that the freedom of the human race will be served either by their success or by their discomfiture. It may entertain this or that opinion as to the moral and prudential justification of the outbreak, as to the chances of its success, and as to the sentiments with which that success is to be regarded. It may tament the weakening of a friend, or congratulate itself on the weakening of a rival. No matter what its feelings on all these subjects may be, it will be determined in dealing with the question of belligerency by the plain facts of the case. It will put aside sympathies and prejudices with en impartial hand, and ask itself the simple question. Do the relations between the parent State and the insurgents "amount in act to war in the sense of international law"? President Grant here condemns by implication the position taken up by Mr. Seward with regard to the Queen's proclamation of neutrality. The foundation of half Mr. Seward's complaints against England was that the concession of belligerent rights to the Southern States was unfriendly. An ally of Great Britain, he said, between whom and herself there existed relations of kinship and peculiar intimacy, had been suddenly confronted by a causeless insurrection. The sympathies of Englishmen ought to have been on the side of the Federal Government, and, if so, they would have prevented, or at least delayed, the recognition of the Rebels as a belligerent power. The reply of English diplomatists has always been:-"The question of belligerency is one of fact, not to be decided by sympathies for or prejudice against either party. Mr. Seward's line of argument was maintained and extended by the friends of the North, both in America and to some extent in this country. You ought, we were told, to have put off the recognition of belligerency as long as possible, because the cause of the Federal Government was the cause of human freedom, while the South were striving to build up their independence on the foundation of negro slavery. Sometimes this plea was met by a reference to Mr. Lincoln's disclaimer of all intention of fighting for emancipation or for anything else but the preservation of the Union, or reasoning directed to show that the ultimate results of Southern independence would be beneficial to the position of the slave. But the real answer—the answer consistently given by persons in authority-was expressed over and over again in words almost identical with those of President Grant. Our dislike of slavery and our speculations as to the way in which it will be affected by the success of this or that combatant are considerations wholly beside the mark. "The question of belligerency is one of fact, not to be decided by sympathies for or prejudice against either party."

President Grant goes on to apply this test of fact to the insurrection in Cuba: and the grounds on which he rests his conclusion that the United States ought not to concede belligerent rights to the insurgents have an incidental bearing of great value on the conduct of Great Britain when she had to determine how to act in the American civil war. "Fighting," the President truly says, "though fierce and protracted, does not alone constitute War must be invested with a certain pomp and circumstance; it must have passed beyond the stage of a mere guerilla contest. There must be military forces, acting in accordance with the rules and customs of war, flags of truce, cartels, exchange of prisoners." Whatever sanction is conferred by the existence these conditions was certainly not wanting in the case of the American civil war. There were armies large in English estimation even at the outset and already promising to become, as they shortly did become, the greatest the modern world had seen: there were generals on both sides who had been trained in military schools and might be trusted to enforce military traditions. But President Grant rightly attaches even more importance to the political conditions of the struggle. 'To justify a recognition of belligerency there must be, above all, a de facto political organization of the insurgents sufficient in character and resources to constitute, if left to itself, a State among nations." It will bardly be denied that the Southern Confederacy answered to this definition, and that if the North had allowed things to take their course, the nation which Mr. Jefferson Davis had so nearly created would have been "capable of discharging the duties of a State, and of meeting the just responsibilities it may incur as such towards other powers." General Grant goes on to apply these principles in detail. He describes himself as having weighed the statements of both parties and the evidence by which they are supported, and as being unable to see in the present contest in Caba "those elements which are requisite to constitute war in the sense of international law." He objects against the claim of the insurgents, that they hold no town or city, have no established seat of government, no prize courts, no revenue organization, no seaports, no recognized legislature representing any popular constituency, no civil authorities. The conclusion from all this is irresistible. The Cuban insurgents are not a belligerent power in any sense which makes it incumbent upon the United States to recognize them in that capacity. Now let us apply the tests enumerated by General Grant to the case of the Southern States. The proclamation of neutrality was published on the 13th of May, 1861. On the 20th of November, 1860, South Carolina had proclaimed herself an independent common-wealth, and by the 1st of February, 1861, six other States had followed her example. Throughout the whole of this vast territory State courts, State custom-houses, State post offices, State forts and arsenals had been

maintained by the Federal Government. On | the 4th of February delegates from six of these States had met at the town of Montgomery and organized themselves as a General Convention and Provisional Congress of the Confederate States of North America. This Congress had at once elected a President, who had in turn entered upon office and formed a Cabinet. On the 11th of March a permanent constitution had been adopted, which had been immediately ratified by the convention of each of the seven States. Before the 15th of March Congress had also passed acts to provide munitions of war, to organize the departments of the Government, to modify the navigation laws, to authorize loans and export duties, to establish a court of admiralty, to make appropriation for legis-lative, executive, and judicial expenses, to organize an army and navy, and to provide a complete judicial machinery for the whole Confederacy. Here surely, if anywhere in the world, there was a de facto political organization. Here were towns and cities, established seats both of State and Confederate government, prize courts for collecting revenue, seaports from which Confederate cruisers started to prey on the commerce of the United States, and to which—except so far as might be prevented by the blockade then announced. which was itself an incident of war in the sense of international law-prizes could be carried, a legislature representing the people of the whole Confederacy, and the complete machinery of civil government in its legislative, executive, and judicial aspects. Is there one of the conditions upon the absence of which President Grant relies in justification of his refusal to recognize the Cuban insurgents which was not obviously and unmistakably in existence in the Southern States at the time when the proclamation of neutrality was issued? A recognition of the belligerent rights of insurgents under circumstances such as now exist in Cuba would be. in the President's opinion, "a gratuitous demonstration of moral support to the rebellion." It would bear this character because there is no evidence of a de facto political organization on the part of the Rebels. If this political organization existed, recognition of belligerency, instead of being a gratuitous demonstration of moral support, would be the determination of a question of fact unconnected with sympathies for or prejudices against either party. Which of these alternative descriptions is most applicable to the proclamation of neutrality must be decided by the degree of resemblance which the case of the Southern Confederacy in May, 1861, bears to the case of the Cuban insurgents in June, 1870. Upon that point we may safely appeal to the testimony of admitted facts, and call President Grant as a witness to our strict adherence to

THE SANCTITIES OF BURLESQUE. From the N. Y. World.

the requirements of international law.

Among the singularities of that lovely though not particularly useful animal, the blonde, is the tendency which she everywhere equally manifests to plunge herself into the hottest of hot water. It is but yesterday that the virtuous indignation of a Thompson and the righteous wrath of a Markham took what, upon a general survey of journalism in Chicago, cannot be considered the wholly irrational form of trouncing, or of making an audacious attempt to trounce, a Chicago editor. And now we hear that neither the nominal nor the climatic mildness of the Pacific coast has prevented the blondes from splitting into two factions, whereof one is led by the excellent Mr. Henderson and the other by the mirthful Mr. Beckett, and that between the two a fierce animosity has arisen, although the public sentiment of San Francisco is so far superior to that of Chicago, that it has compelled the disputants to resort to the courts rather than the cowhide for redress. It is not commonly a decent thing to make a pun, but it must in this case be allowed that redress is a thing of which both parties to this controversy stand in urgent need, and which upon public as well as private considerations it is to be wished that both of them may get.

Mr. Beckett, it appears, had withdrawn himself from the company of which he will be remembered by New Yorkers as the only member who exhibited a spark of dramatic talent or of the power of moving mirth by legitimate means. Whether this separation took place because there is an irreconcilable incompatibility of temper between brains and burlesque, and because it is a thing "most tolerable and not to be endured" that a person should get his living in any measure by his wits, in association with other persons who get their livings, not to speak it profanely, solely by their legs, we are not informed. But it is in evidence that, having first forced the injured Mr. Henderson to submit to the privation of his society, Mr. Beckett went on to inflict upon the Hendersonian sensibilities the additional laceration of a demand, followed by a suit at law, for back pay. The defence took the singular grounds, first, that Mr. Beckett had organized his personal friends into a claque to be made frantic with nightly admiration in his personal behalf, and to wake the shades of Niblos, in season and out of season, with clamors for "Beckett," regardless of the claims of other "artists;" and, second, that Mr. Beckett had varied the text of his part with what the polite call interpolations and the vulgar "gags." Upon this showing the intelligent Californian jury found for the defendant, and put the plaintive Beckett out of

court. That such agencies as the claque should be employed to guide the public taste is doubtless a grievous thing, which the Californian jury have shown a proper spirit in resenting. But is Beckett the inventor of this direful instrument? Are there not traditions afloat of ushers who have orders from the box-office to convert themselves into howling dervishes at every twinkle of the burlesque-star? Nay, have we not seen, and shuddered to see, a bouquet of unusual splendor borne from the box-office to the stage in the first act, received by the blushing blonde to whom popular enthusiasm had devoted it, and returned by dark and devious ways to the box-office, to issue forth bright and odorous in the second act, and again in the third, till all the air and all the audience was sick with the passage of this floral tri-bute? While the David of a female blonde burlesquer has flocks and herds of erotic followers to bellow in her honor, why should the Uriah of a male blonde burlesquer be refused the one ewe lamb of his "personal friends" to emit meek bleats in his behalf?

But if we can have some sympathy with a Beckett upon this score, we can have no sentiment towards him but one of scorn and abhorrence when we learn that he has polluted the text of the dramatic masterpieces in which he bore a part. The sacrilegious spirit which would defile the tomb of Shakespeare alone is equal to altering his plays. A kindred offense is that of Beckett. He has laid his impious band upon the ark of burlesque. He has quenched the sacred fire of Farnie. He has dimmed the sparkling wit of the "Forty

Thieves," and with a more than vandal savagery has left his mark upon that monu-ment of a mighty mind, "Sinbad the Sailor," Who knows but that the wretch has corrupted the text of "Tommy Dodd," or even strained aside the purport of "Up in a Balloon?" The judgment of the jury upon such an offense was possibly all that they could inflict, but to be made effective it needs to be supplemented by the detestation of all who love what is noble in literature and all who desire to promote the elevation of the drama.

THE RESOURCES OF THE NORTHWEST. From the Chicago Post,

The recent discovery of iron ore in large quantities in the counties of Peoria and Tazewell, Illinois, and the discovery, not long since, of large deposits of coal fit for smelting purposes in different portions of Indiana, naturally lead to the reflection that the resources of the Northwest, great as they are acknowledged to be, are yet comparatively unknown.

Thus far in the history of this section of our country the great share of attention has been given to agricultural interests. Men have sought lands suitable for the production of wheat, corn, oats, etc., or such as were convenient for stock-raising, or adapted to

fruit, and here general inquiry has ended. There have been, it is true, a number of geological surveys, but these have been undertaken for the most part as a sort of scientific aid to practical farming, and have not been carried out so thoroughly as might appear to be desirable. Nevertheless, we know that in that region of country which embraces Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missonri, Kansas, and Nebraska—the very best agricultural region, perhaps, on the face of the earth there are deposits of coal, peat, salt, lead, copper, iron, which already are of considera-ble importance in the commerce of the world, and destined to make much of a figure therein.

There is not a year passes by in which something does not appear to show the cer-tainty of the pre-eminence which our section of the republic is destined to occupy, in all those material interests of which writers on political economy treat. As it is with these material interests, so it is with ideas. The Northwest is producing men who already lead in public affairs, supplying Presidents, Vice-Presidents, and many of the most distin-guished statesmen of the times. It is already beginning to produce a high-toned and most catholic literature. And, in short, there can be no doubt that within a quarter of a century Chicago will be the centre of a region noted for the production of the greatest crops, the most iron, coal, etc., the biggest hogs and cattle, and the finest works of literature and of art of which the world has ever had any account.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

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In accordance with a resolution adopted by
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on Thursday, the 7th day of July, 1870, the
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published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTRIN, Clerk of Common Council.

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 he 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, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned and the interest thereof are payable free from all taxes. Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income 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 accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily news-papers of this city daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, July 7, 1870, entitled "An ordinance to create a loan for a House of Correction;" and the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall pre-sent to this Council one of each of said news-

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

papers for every day in which the same shall

have been made.

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