SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

THE GLOBE THEATRE.

From the Boston Traveller. "Heaven be with you, good people; go, and perform your play, and if there be anything in which I may be of service to you, command me, for I will do it most readily, having been from my youth a great admirer of massues and theaterest representations."—Pen Quixote, Part II, Chap. XI.

Mr. Arthur Cheney has finally decidedand with great wisdom too—to call his theatre "The Globe." The pertinence of this name no one can for a moment doubt. There is no unmeaning classicality to it; it is good wholesome Saxon, well sounding, and comprehensive, while it commemorates, for the first time in this country, we think, that famous "Globe Theatre" to which William Shakespeare was first attached, of which he became subsequently one of the patentees in conjunction with such worthies as Heminge, Condell, and Burbage, and for which theatre some of his noblest works were written. The name selected will, therefore, be recognized as one of extreme felicitousness. The general management of the theatre, as is already well known, will be in the hands of that renowned actor Mr. Charles Fechter, who will have associated with him a dramatic company superior in all respects to any which has ever appeared on the boards of Boston. Among those already engaged for the season are Mr. James W. Wallack, Mr. George H. Griffiths, Mr. C. H. Vandenhoff, Miss Carlotta Lecleroq, Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau, Mrs. E. L. Davenport, and others whose names will be announced in due season. Mr. Fechter will bring with him from Europe Messrs. Arthur and Charles Leclerca, who are both celebrated as ballet and pantomimic artists, and the former of whom will assume the duties of stage-manager, for which position he is said to be admirably adapted.

The opening will take place on the evening of Monday, September 5, the drama of Monte Christo being the first effort of the new management, which will be brought out in a style of great magnificence. The scheme of the season, which will last forty weeks, was fully laid out before Mr. Fechter's departure for England, and will be adhered to rigidly. There will be no uncertainty on the part of the management as to what to produce, and there will be no disappointments whatever with reference to announcements which will be made. During the recess the theatre is

undergoing general renovation. The house in which Mr. Selwyn resided on Brimmer place, and adjoining the theatre, is being converted into ladies' dressing-rooms, and also fitted up with a private office for Mr. Fechter, and from this building entrances are to be cut to the stage and green-room. The nightly expenses of the theatre will, as a matter of course, be greatly enlarged, and an increase in the scale of prices of admission will be necessary for the management to protect itself.

There can be no question of the future success of the theatre. Croakers there are, even now, in plenty, who are only too happy in decrying the management and predicting utter failure. The wish is father to the thought. Many there are who lament the change which has been made in the management, and cannot see the necessity of it. These are in ignorance of the attendant circumstances which rendered the change an imperative necessity.

"Diseases, desperate grown, By desperate appliance are relieved,

Any one who is at all familiar with the interior workings of the theatre: any one who had opportunities for seeing how it was managed-nay, let us rather say mismanagedduring the past season, could not but be aware of the fact that the future of the establishment demanded on the part of its owner a radical change in his agents, who, where capacity was expected, showed nought but incapacity. There was a lack of harmony existing between the manager and certain members of the company almost from the opening of the season; internal dissensions were numerous; there was an evident want of proper managerial authority and government: certain of the actors could and did act outrageously to the public and hostile to the interests of the theatre, and yet the worse they acted the more were they tolerated; faith was not kept with the public-egotistical managerial promises were strong, while performance was lamentably weak: the public confidence was shaken, the public patronage was withheld, and finally there was but one course left open to the proprietor, and that was a change of managers. That the change will be for the better we feel sure the coming season will demonstrate. The position of manager of a theatre is one of great delicacy as well as one of great responsibility, and calls for the exercise of varied accomplishments. The theatrical manager, like the poet, is created not born. The faculty of giving a tasteful setting to the stage is but an infinitesimal part of the business. A manager should be a man of sufficient scholastic attainments to enable him to judge of the literary merits of a production, so as not to reckon as pure gold the merest dross; he should be a man of firmness of character, able to govern instead of allowing himself to be governed; a man not only capable of commanding respect for his position among his subordinates, but capable of exacting it: a man, politic as a Machiavel, knowing how to reconcile all differences and how to deal with the weaknesses, the vanities, and the jealousies of each individual member of his company: a man so familiar with the works of the great masters of the stage as to be an undoubted authority in all matters of dramatic art, and from whose decisions no appeal should be tolerated; he should be a modest, unassuming gentleman, strictly attentive to his business, always keeping himself in the background, and thrusting himself on the public notice only when necessity calls for it, being at all times felt but very rarely seen. These are some of the qualities necessary in a manager, and we believe that Mr. Fechter combines them in an eminent degree. Of his abilities as an actor the public are informed. We have faith in him as a manager, and believe that his career with us in that respect will be to the full as satisfactory.

VIRGINIA.

From the Richmond Enquirer. The physical power of Virginia has been greatly reduced by the events of the ten years last gone. Her character and her moral influence over those who respect virtue, valor, and intellect have been maintained. Shall this last be frittered away, and this great old Commonwealth be bowed in humble readiness to receive all the blows that may be inflicted by those who hate or envy her?

tion, and may again restore something of her ancient pride and strength of character. She has the elements of greatness yet within her reach. If she does not use them, she will lose them forever. Upon the preservation of the hope and spirit of her people depends all of the future for this distressed Commonwealth. Every Virginian owes it to his country, as a sacred duty, to lend all his strength, whether it be much or little, to avoid any further humiliation of the Virginian people.

A new element has been introduced in the political system of Virginia. It is the population of African descent—the best population, mentally and physically, which can be found of that race on the globe. If that race can be safely and judiciously introduced to political control anywhere in the world, it can be done in Virginia. That it shall be so introduced here is a fixed and irreversible fact. Our first great duty to ourselves and to them is to arrange so that their power shall be exercised, if not with advantage, at least with the smallest injury, to the Virginia body politic. We must look ahead, not behind us. We must seek to elevate this race to a position fit for association with the grand old Virginian race in the political control of the country. If the colored people are always to be kept ignorant and degraded, there will always be found men enough among usnative or imported-to join them and give them power. To elevate them above such influences is the first and most urgent duty of the Virginian patriot.

This can be done chiefly by two agencieseducation and employment. Enlighten labor, and give labor a chance to earn a livelihood by honest labor. When these two things are accomplished, we may hope to see the Virginian negro assume and maintain his accustomed superiority over all others of his race on this continent. Give him a hope in the country, and the country may have a hope in

But this first step towards the permanent advancement of the negro cannot be made until the white race are reduced to some measure of comfort and prosperity. When property becomes available for easy income, labor becomes assured of easy employment. Property must be relieved of the overbearing weight of debt and taxes before labor can be relieved of the embarrassments occasioned by want of remunerative employment. The true and permanent prosperity of the property and the labor of our society are bound together in one package, and embarked in the same boat If one goes down the other cannot be saved. It is idle to draw a line of separation. The separation will not take place. Labor and property must together be saved, or united they must suffer great if not unendurable disaster. The three leading points at which danger to both classes approaches now are debt, taxes, and ignorance. All three must be reduced, or at any one of the three may the State be destroyed.

THE EUROPEAN WAR AND AMERICAN POLITICS-FREE TRADE.

From the N. Y. World. The great war which is about to ravage Europe will enlarge the mental horizon of the American people and familiarize their thoughts with the influence of our foreign relations on our internal prosperity. The fierce domestic controversies which have torn and distracted this country for the last fifteen years have concentrated attention on home affairs, and made us oblivious to the fact that our country is a member of the great community of nations, and that its prosperity is affected by its environment as well as its in-

ternal organization. The immediate and perhaps the most important effect of the war on our interests will be to raise the prices of our agricultural products and increase our exports. Now, in proportion as we become an exporting nation, and our attention is more and more fixed on the state of foreign markets, our people will be proselytized to the doctrines of free trade. England stands in the forefront of all free trade nations, because she is, beyond all others, the great exporting nation. Our Southern States have always, for a similar reason, led the van of free trade in this country. As soon as cotton came to be cultivated on such a scale that the home market could not take the crop, and a great part of it had to be exported, the cotton States stood as a solid phalanx to fight the battles of free commerce. The impulse which will be given by this war to the exportation of Western products will rapidly ripen the free trade sentiments which have already made such gratify-

ing progress in that section. In the early part of this century, when all Europe was involved in the great Napoleonic wars, and the United States, from their position as neutrals, were the chief carriers of foreign commerce, and our crops were taken at high prices by European consumers, there were no advocates of ultra protection, although the science of political economy was then in its infancy. The favorite political motto of that period was, "Free Trade and Sailors' Rights." The war with Great Britain, declared in 1812, cut off our foreign commerce and stimulated domestic manufactures. Soon after the close of that war, Waterloo and the exile of Napoleon restored peace to Europe, and as soon as the industry of that quarter of the globe began to recuperate, we lost the foreign markets which had enriched us for the first ten or twelve years of the century. It was then that the cry for protection arose and became for many years the rallying point of our polities. The result was, first, the protective tariff of 1824; afterwards, the more highly protective tariff of 1828, denounced as the "bill of abominations;" then South Carolina nullification, followed by the immediate reduction of duties by Mr. Clay's celebrated compromise tariff of The leading argument of the protectionists, from the time the controversy opened after the peace of 1815 down to the triumph of free trade in the Democratic revenue tariff of 1846, was the importance of manufactures as affording a market for our agricultural products. During all that period the question of protection was discussed as a question of markets; and it is perhaps only in this view that it can find ready access to the popular mind.

When our civil war broke out, our exports were arrested, and a vast home market for everything we could produce was created by the consumption of our armies. The protectionists never dominated over us with such absolute and oppressive sway as during this interruption of our export trade. Within two or three years after the close of the war, when our countrymen began to realize again the importance of foreign markets, a freetrade reaction set in, and all the most widely circulated public journals of the West, of both political parties, have become zealous anti-protectionists. The European war, by increasing the foreign demand for our products and increasing our exports, will further develop this tendency and give a new impetus

While Virginia has been greatly injured in the period referred to, she has not been suined. She yet has the power of recuperative who sell abroad must of course buy abroad,

to the free-trade movement.

and it is for their interest to buy cheap. They | terests which distract them. Poland dreams do not export their products to be given away, but to be sold; and purchasers can pay for them only by the products of their own industry. In the long run, the exports and imports of a country will nearly balance, the difference in their value consisting merely of the profits or losses of trade. If an American planter exports a cargo of cotton and brings back a cargo of iron, the amount of the return cargo, or, in other words, the price received for the cotton, depends on exemption from levies at the custom-house. A duty of fifty per cent, on iron confiscates one-half of the return cargo, and the planter receives for his crop only half of its value in other products. This is so clear that all producers for exportation soon perceive it, and grow restive under the exactions by which they are robbed of a great part of the fruits of

their industry. The American grain-grower or cotton-grower, if we look to the ultimate result of his operations, is engaged in the business of supplying the market with iron and manutactured goods. There are not American mouths enough to consume all the grain, nor American backs enough to wear out all the cotton: and so the surplus grain and cotton are transmuted by foreign commerce into manufactured goods, which must be as worthless as the surplus grain or cotton unless they can find a market. If the grain-grower can supply iron cheaper than the miner and smelter. it is a wrong to him and to the public to prevent him from doing so. He is fairly enti-tled to all the iron which his grain will buy, and the public is entitled to purchase it at the lowest price. The iron which is imported by an American grain-grower is as truly a product of American industry as if the ores had been smelted in this country; and it is against all justice to confiscate one half of it because its producers offer to sell it cheap.

The war will convert all the Western farmers into as staunch free-traders as the Southern planters have always been since the cotton crop became too large for home consumption. Exporting great quantities of grain, they will wish to receive all the goods it will exchange for, which they cannot do when from one-third to one-half of every return cargo is confiscated at the custom-house. The transportation of the return cargoes will cost very little, even when the goods are de-livered in the extreme West. Ships which go out freighted with grain must either return in ballast or bring cargoes of goods; and grain is so heavy and bulky in proportion to its value that they cannot return with full freights. Rather than come back in ballast, they will take freights at moderate and almost nominal rates: and the same remark is true of our canals and railroads in their westward trips. The West will not consent to forego the great advantages of cheap goods in foreign markets and cheap transportation home; and that section, in conjunction with the South, will promptly break down the tariff. Both sections will be more powerful after the census of this year, and as both depend on exportation for a market, they have a common interest in establishing free trade, and will act together.

THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE.

From the N. Y. Tribune. The neutrality of Austria and Russia may now be considered assured unless in the course of the war new complications, which at present there is no special reason to apprehend, should be introduced into the quarrel. Indeed, the policy indicated by the Czar's note and Baron von Beust's circular is obviously the proper one for both these nations. Russia has not much to gain by helping either side, for her march is towards the South and Southeast, and her growth is by building up a new civilization rather than absorbing dismembered fragments of the older powers. Her finances are not in a prosperous condition. Her progress in Asia has lately been unexpectedly checked. She can do nothing better than wait patiently, nurse her strength, develop the railways and other works which she needs for military quite as much as commercial reasons, and watch her opportunity.

For Austria neutrality seems to be not merely advisable, but imperatively necessary. She is far less able to encounter Prussia now than she was in 1866. Sadowa was a blow from which she never has recovered, and if she regain a leading place among continental States it is not likely to be as a German power. Our readers will remember that one of the principal features of the reconstruction of Austria after the defeat of 1866 was the division of the empire into two great component parts, namely, the kingdom of Hungary and the hereditary provinces of Austria proper. It is in the former that the strength and vitality of the country seem now to lie, and it is from Buda-Pesth that we look with the most hope for signs of political regeneration. In four years the progress of that revived nation has been aston-ishing. The Magyars, under the leadership of Deak, have risen from the bitter abasement in which they were held so long by a cruel despotism, the sears and sorrows of the struggle have been forgotten, and the patriots have returned from long exile to take the lead in re-establishing the ancient kingdom, with its own laws and its own constitutional government. Mr. Bancroft, in a despatch to Secretary Fish, has recently drawn a striking picture of this revival. exiles of 1848," he says, "returned home rich with all the political experience and wisdom of the Western States of Europe and of the United States. American influence and American reminiscences are everywhere observable. Hungarians who had been in America are frequent in the streets of Pesth. One of the representatives was a former naturalized American citizen. The city of Buda, the residence of the Emperor-King, selected for its Mayor a Hungarian exile who had resided as an American citizen in New York. Yielding to their request, he returned home, resumed his position as a citizen of Buda, and was placed at the head of the city magistracy." Under these in-fluences the people are prosperous and contented, commerce and enterprise flourish, the pepulation rapidly increases. "No nation in Europe," says the document from which we have just quoted, "is at this moment moving forward like the Hungarian people. They have not seen so happy days since the battle of Mohaez, or rather never in the course of their history.'

Austria proper, on the other hand, consists of seventeen different provinces, without unity of religion, nationality, lan-guage, commercial interests, or political aspirations. It is not even territorially compact. In this part of the empire (sometimes known as the Cisleithan provinces, while Hungary is styled Transleitha), it was supposed that the Germans, who constitute rather less than one-third of the population, would play the same part as the Magyars in Hungary. But the Germans have never lost the hope of reviving the great German Empire, and, even if they could be brought to love the Austro-Hungarian power with which they are connected, they could make little headway amid the conflicting in-

of a national revival under some second and more fortunate Kosciuzko. The Czechs clamor for a new kingdom of Bohemia, and with the other Slavi generally resent the preponderance of power given to Germans and Magyars, who both together make up only 14,000,000 out of the 35,000,000 of inhabitants of the empire. Dissatisfaction and jealousy, indeed, in the Cisleithan provinces are all but universal.

On the subject of the present war, it would probably be impossible to reconcile the wishes of the Government with the interests of the two halves of the empire. While the Austrian Germans have shown a factious disposition to prevent the union of North and South Germany, being naturally jealous of the Prussian Confederation so long as they do not belong to it, their sympathies nevertheless are all with their Prussian countrymen, and they would be strongly averse to a coalition with France for the purpose of humiliating the Fatherland, and defeating that ultimate union of all the German peoples which, in some way not yet understood, they hope to accomplish. The Magyars have no objection to a union between North and South Germany, so long as Austrian Germany does not join it too. They believe that the Hungarians and the people of the crown lands must work together for the glory and prosperity of the empire; but they would not be sorry to have for neighbors a confederation of German States upon which they could depend as friends and allies. Above all things they want peace, that their budding prosperity may have time to develop, and, until their safety is directly menaced, we may be sure the movement for a French alliance will find no countenance from them. Austria, therefore, if she went into this contest, would do so against the strenuous opposition of her own subjects, and moreover run imminent risk of giving her rickety Cisleithan provinces a shaking which would shake them to

THE HEAT PHENOMENA OF THE PRE-SENT YEAR.

From the N. Y. Herald. When we wrote, some days ago, in reference to the fearful drought and heat which have almost destroyed the crops on a wide belt of the European Continent, we laid the flattering unction to our souls that the hot spell of our atmosphere was at an end. But the solar fervors have returned upon us dur-ing the past week with redoubled fierceness. While the temperature in New York city has ranged, between six o'clock in the morning and six o'clock in the evening, from ninety degrees to ninety-eight degrees Fahrenheit, in the shade, and therein has exceeded the rate at Galveston, New Orleans, Key West and Havana, the heat has been even more extreme at several poin's in the West. At St.

Louis it sent the mercury up to one hundred and four in the shade on the 23d, while at Peoria, Ill., it drove the fickle fluid one hundred and six on the 21st instant. These are rates almost beyond human endurance, for it must be remembered that in the greater number of the homes occupied by the poorer classes the heat ascends from ten to fifteen degrees above the outside temperature, and that there the aged and the juvenile members of the household have chiefly to remain. It is impossible not to fear that a long continuance of such more than African torridity must result in widespread epidemic. se of but a very few degrees would materially impair the chances of existence for thousands whose daily avocations call them out of doors. As it is while we write this article the colossal marble image of St. Paul in the niche on the facade of the grave old church directly opposite the Herald office, on Broadway, seems, with half open mouth and upturned face, to pant, not merely through exhaustion, but with an expression of awe, as though beholding apocalyptic por-tents in the glowing firmament. The stone walls of the adjacent buildings radiate the heat like huge burning glasses, and while it dazzles the gaze to look at them the reflected beams of heat thrown back from them strike on the skin like flery darts. Were the entire City Hall Park not shorn as now of half its fair proportions, but fully restored and converted into one vast cluster of sparkling water-jets and fountains, the thirsty, palpi-tating multitude would well-nigh drink it dry. Poor humanity actually suffers at every motion and with every step, and the rea

death-roll is steadily increased far beyond the ordinary returns. Upon examination of our exchanges we find that this intense heat extends over a zone in America of about eight hundred miles in width, north and south, and reaching from here to the Pacific in longitude. At nearly all points within that zone the temperature is admitted to be higher than was ever known there before for the same length of time, and up to the latest moment of advice there seems to have been no diminution. If we now turn our attention to the Eastern continent a similar state of things confronts us there. The latitude of Paris swelters under a heat of ninety-five degrees in the shade. the parks of London are so bared of herbage and exhausted of water that their deer are half fed upon foliage and twigs clipped from the trees, and the summits of the Alps, where they are seen, gleam with a wavering and baleful effulgence, as though they, too, were tongues of fire darting up from the earth in its agony. The European belt of fervent heat corresponds almost exactly with our own, and no doubt the ocean link between is glowing with nearly equal severity, the relief there, if any, resulting from the fogs and clouds, accompanied by gusts of wind and dashes of rain which such intense evaporation must occasion.

Astronomers and physiologists are busy endeavoring to study out the causes of this exceptional condition, the aggregate effect of which upon our planet is equal to forces so stupendous as to strike the unaccustomed mind with terror. The general conclusion is that the entire solar system is passing through a region of the starry heavens, in its sublime circuit around the remoter centre. that exerts peculiar electrical effects upon not only all the attendant orbs, but on the vast luminary which furnishes our chief supply of light and heat. The main question now to thoughtful minds is how much longer these heat phenomena are to last, and what will be the summing up of their results to the nations directly affected? That they are to be followed by further disturbance of the elements, great storms of wind, thunder and lightning, and possibly by visible electrical manifestations in the heavens, of remarkable splendor and power, it is quite natural, on scientific principles, to anticipate. But we may have confidence that the Power in whose presence "the channels of the sea appear" and 'the foundations of the world are discovered' has ordained and governed all these dispensations for the best.

TOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MER-

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH
Street, Philadelphia, June 29, 1879.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 7th of July next and reopened on Wednesday, July 20.

day, July 20. A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after the 29d of July next to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 7th July next. All payable at this office All orders for dividends must be witnessed and amped.

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

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in ac-cordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE WEST END 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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CITY ORDINANCES.

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

published for public information. JOHN ECKSTEIN. 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 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 fractiona part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in 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 income of the corporate estates and from the sum raised by taxatics 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 certifi-

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers 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 week from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said news papers for every day in which the same shall have been made.

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6 30 1m°

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Proprietor.

THE PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, OAPE ISLAND, N. J., IS NOW OPEN.

The house been greatly enlarged and improved, and flers superior inducements to those seeking a quiet and pleasant home by the sea-side at a moderate price.

Address, E. GRIFFITHS, No. 1004 CHESNUT Street, or Cape May 616 2m

UNITED STATES HOTEL, FORMERLY Sherman House, Cape Island. The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has taken the above hotel, and will keep a plain, comfortable house, a good table, and the best wines and liquors that he can procure. Price of board, \$17.50 per week. The house is now open for visitors, 6 27 1m JERE McKIBBIN, Agt.

OCEAN HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—THE BEST table on Cape Island. Numerous home-like comforts, location within fifty yards of the bes bathing on the beach, are the principal advantages possessed by this first-class is not hotel. No bar on the premises.

5° IE & SAWYER,
630 im*

Proprietors.

TREMONT HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—
This House is now open for the reception of guesta.
Rooms can be engaged at No. 1903 MOUNT VERNON
Street, until July 1.
MRS. E. PARKINSON JONES.

THE COLUMBIA HOUSE, AT CAPE MAY, IS again under the management of GEORGE J. BOLTON, who is also proprieter of Bolton's Hotel, at Harrisburg, Pa.

S. W. CLOUD'S COTTAGE FOR BOARDERS FRANKLIN, opposite Hughes street, Cape Island. 78 lm ATLANTIC CITY.

INITED STATES HOTEL. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., IS NOW OPEN.

Reduction of Twenty Per Cent. in the Price of Board.

Music under the direction of Professor M. F. Aledo. Persons desiring to engage rooms will address. BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,

No. 827 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia. 26 thetulm 6 26 dlm 7 26 thetulm BARR'S "CONSTITUTION HOUSE," CORNER ATLANTIC and KENTUCKY Avenues, Atlan-

This well-known House is now open for the re-ception of guests.

MRS. M. A. LEEDS, Late of Seaview House. ception of guests. The bar will be under the superintendence of the late proprietor, and will be open in conjunction with the other part of the house. HUGH BARR. 7 9 stuth1m*

CURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. is know open for the leason. Besides the advantage of location this house enjoys, and the fine bathing contiguous to it, a railroad has been constructed since last season to convey guests from the hotel to the beach. The house has been overhauled and refitted throughout, and no pains will be spared to make it, in every particular.

611 2m J. FREAS, Proprietor.

TIGHTHOUSE COTTAGE, Located between United States Hotel and the beach, ATLANTIO CITY, N. J.

BOARD REDUCED. JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor. THE WILSON COTTAGE,
A new and well-furnished Boarding-house on
NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, near the Depot.

Terms to suit. ROBERT L. FUREY, Proprietor. BEACH COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY.—NOW open. A first-class Family Boarding House, MICHIGAN Avenue, near the Beach. NO BAR. Terms to suit all. Apply to J. B. DOYLE, Proprietor, or E. F. PARROTT, No. 35 N. EIGHTH Street, corner of Filbert.

NEPTUNE COTTAGE (LATE MANN'S COTTAGE), PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, 1115 house below the Mansion House, Atlantic City, is NOW OPEN to receive Guests. All old friends heartly welcome, and new ones also.

MRS. JOHN SMIOR, 6112m

HEWITT HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. —This favorite house has been removed two squares nearer the ocean, and is now on PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, next to the Presbyterian church. It is now open for 611 stath?m A. T. HUTCHINSON, Proprietress.

MACY HOUSE, MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, atlantic City, is open the entire year. Situated near the best bathing. Has large airy rooms, with spring beds. Terms \$15 per week.
6 25 6w GEORGE H. MACY, Proprietor.

C E N T R A L H O U S E,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is NOW OPEN for the reception of guests.
611 dw LAWLOR & TRILLY, Preprietors. COTTAGE RETREAT ATLANTIC CITY

N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.

orms moderate. MRS. McOLERS, Terms moder 6 H stuth 2m DENN MANSION (FORMERLY ODD FEL lows' Retreat), ATLANTIC CITY, is now in the hands of its former proprietor, and is open for the season, 611 2meod WM. M. CARTER, Proprietor.

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N J., is now open. Railroad from the house to the beach. 6113m INSTRUCTION.

DOGEHILL, MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., WILL BE Copened for SUMMER BOARDERS from July 1 to September 15, 1870. The House is new and pleasantly located, with plenty of shade. Rooms large and siry, a number them communicating, and with first-class board.

A few families can be accommodated by applying early. For particulars call on or address

REV. T. W. CATTELL, Merchantville, N. J.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, POUGH-KEEPSIE, N. Y.
OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.
A wide awake, thorough going School for boys
wishing to be trained for Business, for Col-lege, or for West Point or the Naval Aca-demy.
7 16 stuthim

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Nos. 1527 AND TURSDAY, September 10. Eroneh is the language of the law lly, and is constantly spoken in the institute.

6 is win 6m

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY Applicants for the Fall Term will be received on and after August 19. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 450 Chesuut street.