SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

THE PEOPLES OF EUROPE AND THE GREAT WAR.

From the N: Y. Herald.

To and fro the tide of opinion swave, from side to side, in reference to the right and the strength of this power or of that in the terrible conflict which threatens to cover Christendom with blood and ashes. The number of the armies is counted, the array of fleets in given in elaborate detail, and the ability of the leaders and the captains is extolled in endless articles. France, Prussia, England. Russis, Italy, etc., are mentioned confidently as undivided units of strength. But as yet no one in the press of Europe or America has bethought him, or at least has expressed the thought, that there may somewhere beneath the surface reside a vast, silent, suffering multitude of men to whom the marching and countermarching of these hosts mean ruin, misery, and death. What has the individual in either nation embattled against the other to charge upon the poor working man or peasant who lives and toils beyond the dividing frontier? He is a brother in poverty, and in oppression, perhaps, with the conscript who is suddenly called from his humble hearth so face bayonet and bullet for a cause he does not comprehend and to the benefit of men who have been the masters of him and of his kindred before him for hundreds of years. Peace is the gospel of civilization and progress, and war is the doctrine of every violence and every vice. A century ago this was not com-prehended, but to-day of the one hundred and fifty millions of human beings who people Europe the vast majority, in accepting the general truths of the religion of Christ and receiving the rudiments of knowledge, have learned to look upward for a higher glory than to manure the soil for the ambitious satisfaction of a prince, and to a nobler end of life than the memory of wounds and slaughter received by their comrades or inflicted upon their antagonists.

This is the idea that pervades the working masses-the true bone and sinew-of Europe. Emperors and kings issue pompous orders from their palaces and bodies of armed sol diery advance to the field of death: but the million-the mass of suffering, toiling menremember that on the East and West they have only brethren laboring and praying like themselves. This is the inner tone that we begin to discover already in the great diapason of war that sounds in our ears from beyond the Atlantic. At Strasbourg, at Cologne, at Geneva in Switzerland, at Florence and Milan in Italy, the popular party, as con-tradistinguished from the Court and the army, has spoken. When, as early as 1851, M. Romieu predicted the coming of the "Red Spectre" he feared the terrific outburst of revolutionary passion that then threatened to overthrow all forms of order in Europe. But the rise of Napoleon III and his military government conjured the ghost and laid it with the welcome formula, "The empire is peace." Peace alone was the safety, and only with peace could the old systems hope for any lingering permanence. But now it has been shown by war after war, culminating at last in a catastrophe that has no better pretext than the succession to a discarded crown in a country of but third or fourth-rate importance in the world, that while the monarchical system endures and standing armies are tolerated there is no guarantee against a sudden deluge of blood. The only rainbow in the sky to the nations of the earth is seen in the colors of the republic, one and universal. This is a mighty lesson, and at the hour while we write the peoples of the Eastern hemisphere watch impatiently for the moment when by mutual defeats the iron rod wielded by either hand of armed power shall be worn and broken. Every necessary of life made costlier, the very finger of Providence, by its shortening bounties in the harvest field and its burning heats on land and sea, pointing to a period of intense tribulation, how shall the people exult in mutual slaughter?

The voice of the humble ascends to the throne of God for rescue from this endless scourge. The prayers of all good men go up incessantly for peace and for the banishment of the causes and instruments of war. How shall the most venerable and most enlightened nations of the world continue this bloody orgie while on the hither borders of the ocean there is a spectacle of strength, prosperity, and happiness with liberty, and without the sword, continually offered to their gaze? This war, with its accumulated horrors, will do more to utterly disgust men with the grim Moloch that has so long deluded and trampled on them, and its memories will more incline them to the cause of republicanism, and, we believe, of final truth and peace among nations, than any event since the cru-

THE THEATRE OF THE WAR.

From the N. Y. Sun. Good maps of Europe can be found in every household—every school atlas contains them-and all who wish to follow the developments of the war with intelligence will do well to gather from the map a clear idea of the general features of the country in which the fighting is to take place. In studying the map, the first object to be examined is the boundary line between France and Germany; and its most obvious peculiarity is that near Lauterburg it forms almost a right angle. One side of the angle is marked by the Rbine, the other is a conventional line from east to west. The aggregate length of these two sides is less than 300 miles. Luxemburg and Belgium on the northwest and Switzerland on the southeast are neutral territories, and do not come into consideration at present, as their neutrality will doubtless be respected, at least during the earlier stages of the con-

The Rhine rises among the glaciers of the central Alps, flows north to the deep lake of Constance, and thence pursues a westerly course as far as Basel, the capital city of the Swiss canton of the same name. From Basel it flows north by east to the great German fortress of Mentz, or Mayence, in Hesse. This part of its valley is a fertile, low plain, about thirty miles wide, which is bounded on both sides by mountains and elevated plateaus, on the east by the Black and Oden Forests, and on the west by the Vosges and Haardt mountains.

At Bingen, a few miles west of Mentz, the Rhine changes its course to the northwest, traversing a deeply-out gorge of the Rhenish plateau. It is this part of its valley which is so famous for its picturesque beauty, and whose vine-clad hills, turreted castles, and heary ruins attract so many tourists from all parts of the world.

From Basel to the little river Lauter the Phine flows between France and the grand

Bavarian Palatinate, a small part of Hesse, and a large part of the Prussian Rhine province, upon its western bank.

The affluents of the Rhine, whose banks will soon resound with the din of battle, are the Moselle and the Nahe. The Moselle rises on the western flanks of the Vesges mountains, flows through the hilly region of northeastern France, then separates Luxemburg from Passia, and at last traverses a very tortuous and deeply cut valley. It receives the Savre, or Saar, which, rising in France, flows through southwestern Prussia. The Nahe rises in Prussia, and flows into the Rhine at Bingen. Its tributary, the Glan, flows through a valley which opens into the valley of the Saar.

We may safely assume that the first battle of the war will be fought near the northeastern boundary of France, somewhere between the valley of the Rhine and the valley of the Moselle. The Prussian forces are massed on the north, the French on the south of this line. Each army has in its rear a series of strongly fortified places, with which several lines of railway maintain an easy and

rapid communication. The country between the Rhine and the Moselle consists of two belts of hilly plateaus, which are separated by the valley of the upper Saar, the Glan, and the lower Nahe mentioned above. The eastern belt includes the Haardt and the northern continuation of the Vosges mountains. It is covered with dense forests and intersected in an irregular manner by numerous gorges and valleys, which would seriously impede military operations. A railroad crosses it on German soil, connecting Mannheim and Speyer on the Rhine, by way of Kaiserlautern, with Saarbruck on the Saar. Another railroad crosses on French soil from Strasbourg to Sarre-

The western belt includes elevated ridges and broken table lands, and, although easier of access than the eastern, would make the march of an invading force extremely difficult and fatiguing. A railroad from Bingen follows the valley of the Nahe, and leads to Saarbruck on the Saar, and thence to Metz on the Moselle.

It is most likely that the operations at the opening of the campaign will be conducted through the two valleys above described. The broken ground enclosing them will afford excellent positions for defense and offense. The country is such as to give ample opportunity to the commanders to carry out brilliant manœuvres; and it remains to be seen which of the two parties will exhibit the greater talent, promptness, and celerity.

France has along her northwestern frontier a series of secondary fortresses, which are not very important, except as points of support in a position occupied by the army. Such are Lauterbourg and Weissenbourg, east of the Vosges mountains, and Thionville, on the Moselle. Further inland are two fortified places of the first rank, Strasburg on the Rhine, and Metz on the Moselle, neither of of which would be passed by an invading army without absorbing at least a corps of observation.

The only Prussian fortress near the frontier is Saarlouis on the Saar, which materially aids in the defense of this valley. On the Rhine there are several fortresses of the first rank, two of which are at 'present considered by good authorities impregnable-Metz, opposite the mouth of the Main river, and Ehrenbreitstein, opposite the mouth of the Moselle, near the city of Coblentz.

The plans of operations are of course known only to the commanders and their staff officers, and all speculations regarding them are futile. Prominent officers of both armies have for years past studied the ground and its advantages for attack or defense. The strategical design adopted by either side has been carefully matured, and it is not likely that grave errors will be committed. General von Moltke, of the Prussian army, proved his skill in the brilliant campaign of 1866. Whether the French possess an officer of equal genius is doubtful. Their recent campaigns in the Crimea and Northern Italy did not show a strategist of great resources.

The operations will be of extreme interest. not only from the magnitude of the armies, but still more from the intellectual forces arrayed against each other.

"DRAPERY MISSES."

From the N. Y. Times. A French journalist, M. Bestrand, has discovered a new trade, which he says is carried on in London. It is the delight of many Parisians to detect fresh and heinous sins in the British capital, which, through the pens of its writers has so long flaunted virtuous indignation before the eyes of naughty Paris. The gay denizen of the Boulevards regards London much as the people of other American cities regard Boston-that is to say, as a 'whited sepulchre," whose misdeeds are real if not flagrant, and whose "rank corruption mining all within infects unseen." M. Bertrand's new trade is an illustration of this concealed turpitude, and his account of it must have been quite a delicious morsel for his current literary repast. It consists, as he explains, in carefully selecting handsome girls of low station, and, after making a strict bargain with them, adroitly teaching them to play the part of young ladies. They are washed, dressed in the fashion, given a few lessons in deportment and speech, and then judiciously exhibited in Rotten Row, the Zoological Gardens, the opera, and other fashionable resorts, until they "attract the attention and gain the heart and ultimately the hand of some rich man." The enterprising operator is a matrimonial agent. After him, of course, comes the deluge. "Little by little," says the delighted M. Bertrand, the poetic illusions of the honeymoon disappear, until at last the husband discovers that he has married a girl without position or education. So much the worse! But in the meanwhile the bargain has been struck, and the matrimonial agent has pocketed his

premium. These deceptive syrens are called, it appears, "Drapery Misfes," and one reason why so many vulgar-looking women are at the head of rich men's families in England is that each of their busbands in the callow years of youth was caught by a "Drapery Miss." seems to be taken for granted that while originally dazzled by the spells of his enchantress—aided by her ingenious preceptor—the average Englishman is totally incapable of perceiving the absence of the education and manner which are characteristic of young ladies. Any cook-maid, with fine eyes, a profusion of sunny hair, and a superficial lacquer of style acquired, let us say, in six easy les-sons, can subdue this amorous John Bull, and bear him off in triumph. The horrid truth subsequently dawns upon him by slow degrees. As passion cools reason assumes her sway, and the deluded Benedick looks around to take vengeance on the too accomplished agent who has betrayed him; but, mean while, that dexterous speculator has retired to some distant seashore, or secluded village, to prepare more "Drapery Misses"

is typified in the experiences of Mr. and Mrs.

Although unable to accept M. Bertrand's

amusing statement precisely as he would have

us, we have no doubt there is some indirect

truth in it, for the following reasons:-It is admitted, and is indeed a subject of general

complaint in England, that men shirk marriege, and especially shirk it in their own rank in life. Women are more numerous in England than men, and by natural laws, the reverse operation of which has been seen in California and Australia, are relatively less sought after. Living is very costly, female dress has been growing more extravagant, and at the same time female pretensions, including what relates to the government of the family, have become more exacting. Englishmen hesitate more, therefore, than they ence did to put their heads in the noose. At the same time, the worship of mere beauty in women-for reasons easy to point out-is more prevalent than ever. By these circumstances the chances success for schemes like those of M. Bertrand's "Drapery Misses" manifestly increase. Eager to carry their point, neither the "Miss" nor her instructor is likely to be over-strenuous as to settlements, the victim, even if suspicions, as in fact he often would be, touching the obscurity of his charmer's origin, might secretly hope to be compen-sated by her economical habits in the future, and the lady's good looks might thus carry the day, when in other circumstances her intending spouse would shrink from matrimony altogether. M. Bertrand is perhaps not so far wrong as regards the substantial occurrence of what he depicts, although he probably commits an error in declaring that to be a regular trade which only presents itself as an occasional conspiracy. What is really odd about his story is, that M. Bertrand should impute to London a business

MEMORIALS AS MERCHANDISE.

journalist should be ignorant.

which at least four French dramatists, dur-

ing the last few years, have, by implication,

fastened upon Paris; a fact of which it ap-

pears not a little remarkable that a French

From the N. Y. World. To honor our dead is one of the deepest as certainly it is one of the most nearly universal, of human instincts. To do them honor by making real sacrifices in their behalf is a practice so prevalent-from the cremation of herself to which "every woman as calls herself a lady" feels compelled upon the death of her lord in aboriginal India, and the sacrifice of horses and dogs which accompanies the funeral of a warrior in aboriginal America, to "the splendid sorrows that adorn the hearse" of civilization, and the monuments in which good-feeling and bad taste bave combined to "distigure and present" the virtues of the dead in the cemeteries of civilization, from Montmartre to Greenwood
—that we are justified in considering it one of the few indisputable indications of the real as well as the nominal kindred of mankind. Any conspicuous disregard, and, much more, any conspicuous defiance of this instinct inflicts a shock upon us, though it be told of a stranger. It is a feeling of real pain that it causes when it is told of such a familiar friend to all of us as Charles

Precisely what circumstances have necessitated the sale of the novelist's effects we are not informed, and it is neither necessary nor decent for us to inquire. It is, however. a perfectly public fact that his death has left his family in a condition very far removed from destitution; and it is a perfectly fair comment upon that fact to say that the sudden dispersion, by public sale, of the treasured trifles which had been accumulated during a lifetime by private diligence and private taste was neither a necessary nor decent thing to do, and that with a proper feeling on the part of those who may have per-mitted or compelled it, it would have been an impossible thing to do. That this view was taken of it by those who were concerned in it we may conclude from the proclamation which the executors of Mr. Dickens' will have very properly put forth, that no choice was left them by those in whose behalf they were acting, and who might have been expected to cherish a more tender regard for Mr. Dickens' memory and a higher appreciation of the sanctity of whatever objects were closely associated with that memory than themselves.

It is not at all consoling to find that what was thus essentially a shabby transaction was rendered shabbier still by the vulgarity with which it was conducted; nor will the shame which strangers feel, and which members of his own household seem not to have felt, over what may strictly be called a desecra-tion of the memory of Mr. Dickens, be at all allayed by the announcement that the associations which gave the objects thus disposed of the extrinsic value which was their main value, were so much more pre-cious to strangers than to those to whom they ought to have been most precious that the collection sold for five or six times its intrinsic value. For that an nouncement only goes to show that they of a man's own household may speculate upon the existence and efficacy in others of an affectionate remembrance which prompts them to sacrifice money for the possession of memorials which they themselves are willing to

sacrifice for money. This disagreeable topic would hardly be worth treating were it not that it exhiuits a British phase of a lack of right feeling in a direction which the PBritish harisee assumes to be a peculiarly American direction. It is the custom in the British navy, as it is not the custom in the American navy, to expose for sale the effects of the sailor who has died at sea. To have his raiment parted among his survivors, and to have lots east for his vesture, was the supreme posthumous indignity which the Hebrew psalmist looked forward to at the hands of his enemies. Yet this is almost literally the indignity which the British novelist has suffered at the hands of his friends. When the widow of the late Mr. Lincoln, though with the palliation of poverty, and with every precaution for privacy, hawked her own raiment in the market-place, in spite of her being the widow of a popular public man, a British critic congratulated his countrymen that from such a spectacle they were "undoubtedly preserved." The critic is requested to ponder the circumstance that a member of the family of the late Mr. Dickens is responsible for having hawked in the market-place, without the palliation of poverty. and with every device to secure publicity. whatever connected itself most intimately with the private life of the most popular of British public writers.

THE WEDDING OF THE PERIOD.

From the Cleveland Leader. Miss Blanche Butler has become Mrs. Ames and has duly gone on her wedding tour, leaving behind a doting mother and four adoring bridesmaids, some of whom, it is painful to see, have been so far wanting in womanly modesty and decency as to publish

duchy of Baden. For the next 350 miles it for the hymeneal market. The happy pos-flows through German territory, having the Bayarian Palatinate, a small part of Hesse, bad bargain, and their future marital felicity bridegroom, as he looks over a morning paper on his tour, will be delighted to find the public graciously treated to a full description of his wife's outfit from robes de nuit to stockings and handkerchiefs. The labors of Miss Butler's aunt, Mrs. Webster, in Paris, while ordering and collecting this immense and extravagant outfit, are plaintively related, the width of the trimmings, the cut of the jackets, and even the quality of the lace on the corset covers, are tenderly and loxingly described. In short, nothing has been spared that could help to show how insufferably vulgar and snobbish a thing may be done in American society by those who ought to know better. From the first this wedding has been an infliction of the gravest sort.

The wedding day, leading points of the trousscau, the names and dresses of the bridesmaids, and all sorts of little despicable gossip about the lovers, have been written and telagraphed all over the country for months. A wedding, one of the most sacred and delicate subjects that a marauding pen can invade, has been clothed with all the vulgar ostentations of a cattle show. All this could not have happened by chance. No reporter could know how many or how elaborately furbelowed were the underclothes of the expectant Mrs. Ames without some one high in authority in the Butler family was willing and anxious that these things should be known. When, therefore, we see such papers as the Boston Post falling into line and giving a whole column to a description of the walking dresses, the silk stockings and the embroi-dered cambric jackets, and fairly distancing the veriest Jenkins that ever wrote down his peepings for the London Morning Post, it locks as though there were a very weak spot, not only in our journalism, but in American seciety.

The fashion of displaying bridal trousseaux in show windows, and having them described in newspapers, is known nowhere else than in America. In England or on the Continent such an act would be very properly regarded as a lasting disgrace. Such a display must be shocking to every sensitive, modest woman. Fortunately for us, such immodesty as that which we have just seen is too costly to be common; but in almost every town there is some wealthy girl vain and foolish enough to delight in such a display, and there is in society at large enough of prurient curiosity to make all such disclosures eagerly sought after and read. With such shameless exhibitions as these going on from time to time, it is hardly becoming in us to complain when wellbred people from abroad pronounce American society crude, vulgar, and disgusting. The only consoling feature of the case is that the lengths to which our brides and their mothers are now running will produce a reaction, in which all decent people shall unite in resolving that their weddings, like their funerals, shall be purely private affairs.

| | LUMBER. | |
|------|---|------|
| 1870 | SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. | 1870 |
| 10=0 | SPASONED CLEAR PINE | 40-0 |

O SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1
SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1
CHOICE PATTERN PINE.
SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS.
RED CEDAR.

1870 VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
FLORIDA STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. 1870 WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. 1870

RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. 1870

WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY.

CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW.

CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870 1870

CEDAR SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO., 18701870 No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

ONRL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES, COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES, 1 COMMON BOARDS, 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS, 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1½ and
4½ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY,
Together with a general assortment of Building
Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
5316m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

United States Builders' Mil FIFTEENTH Street below Market.

ESLER & BROTHER.

PROPRIETORS.

Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail balusters and Newel Posts. A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND. BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO., DEALERS IN

Blinds, Sash, Shutters WINDOW FRAMES, ETC., N. W. CORNER OF EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets

PHILADELPHIA.

STOVES, RANCES, ETC. THE AMERICAN STOVE AND HOLLOWWARE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA,

IRON FOUNDERS, (Successors to North, Chase & North, Sharpe & Thomson, and Edgar L. Thomson,) Manufacturers of STOVES, HEATERS, THOM-

SON'S LONDON KITCHENER, TINNED, ENA-MELLED, AND TON HOLLOWWARE. FOUNDRY, Second and Millin Streets. OFFICE, 209 North Second Street. FRANKLIN LAWRENCE, Superintendent. EDMUND B. SMITH, Treasurer.

JNO. EDGAR THOMSON, President. JAMES HOEY, General Manager. 6 27 mwf 6m

A LEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. W NORTH WHARVES
AND
RO. W NORTH WATER STERRY,
PHILADELPHIA
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL.

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 Commonwea'th, to be entitled THE NATIONAL BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thou-sand dollars, with the right to increase the same to

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

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

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, has been declared on the Professed and Common Stock clear of

clared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after the 22d of July next to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 7th July next. All psyable at this office.
All orders for dividends must be witnessed and

S. BRADFORD,

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

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

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

5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK. to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH. It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients, It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth! Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!

Purifies and Perfumes the Breath! Prevents Accumulation of Tartar! Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!

Sold by all druggists and dentists.

A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor, 3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada. 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 BULL'S HEAD 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.

splendid Hair Dyei's the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor
any vitalic poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid
the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues
they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair
Dye has had thirty years untarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or
Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND
Street, New York

NOTICE IS HERRBY 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 BRIDESBUR + BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thou-sand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, fermerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 9H WALNUT Street.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS. DATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY. AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE. PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice. All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

HAIR CURLERS. THE HYPERION

HAIR CURLERS. AN INDISPENSABLE ARTICLE FOR THE LADIES (Patented July 9, 1867.)

This Curler is the most perfect invention ever offered to the public. It is easily operated, nest in appearance and will not injure the hair, as there is no heat required. nor any metallic substance used to rust or break the hair Manufactured only, and for sale whelesale and retail, by

McMILLAN & CO., 5 23 8m No. 63 North FRONT Street, Philadelphia.

Sold at all Dry oods, Trimming and Notion Stores.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETO.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizess, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cyinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for

repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, fallr, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,

JOHN P. LEVY,

BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,

JOHN H. MURPHY, President, PHILADELPHIA, PA. MANUFACTURE WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Sundries for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.

WORKS, TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets. Office and Warehouse No. 42 N. FIFTH Street.

CHOICE TABLE

WINES.

CLARETS.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets. WHISKY, WINE, ETG.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL. No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.

IMPORTERS OF Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PURE RYE WHISKIES.

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 082pl WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS to Fine Whiskies, 166 North SECOND Street,

SUMMER RESORTS.

ATLANTIC HOUSE. Newport, Rhode Island,

BOARD REDUCED.

This Hotel will be opened MAY 30, at \$3 50 per

day for translent boarders. Families may make special arrangements by the

> WM. W. HAZARD. PROPRIETOR.

4 11 mf4p BELMONT HALL

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J.,

This favorite resort has been greatly improved and enlarged, and offers superior inducements to those seeking a healthy, quiet, and fashionable re-

18 NOW OPEN.

treat for the summer at reduced prices, D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor. 7 11 1m

AKE GEORGE—LAKE HOUSE, CALD-well, N. Y.—Best of accommodations for families and gentlemen.
Board per day, \$376; from June 1 to July 1, \$14 per week; for the season, \$14 to \$1776, according to room; for the months of July and August, \$1776; August, \$21.

Open from June 1 to October 20. Address 66 2m

C H I T T E N A N G O.
WHITE SULPHER SPRINGS,
Madison county, N. Y.
First-class Hotel, with every requisite.
Drawing-room and sleeping-cars from New York city,
via Hudson River Railroad at 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., with
out change. Send for circular.

BESSLEY'S POINT HOTEL, CAPE MAY CO.,
N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors
W. D. WOOD, Proprietor.

CAPE MAY. THE PHILADELPHIA HOUSE,

CAPE 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
6152m

OCEAN HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—THE BEST table on Cape Island. Numerous home-like comforts, location within fifty yards of the best bathing on the beach, are the principal advantages possessed by this first-class ramily botel. No bar on the premises.

6 30 tm* Proprietors.

TREMONT HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—
This House is now open for the recoption of gnests.
Rooms can be engaged at No. 1903 MOUNT VERNON
Street, until July 1.
616 2m MRS. E. PARKINSON JONES. MCMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL,

The new Atlantic is now open.
5 25 wim 3m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprieter. S. W. CLOUD'S COTTAGE FOR BOARDERS
S. FRANKLIN, opposite Hughes street, Cape
78 hm

ATLANTIC CITY. UNITED 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. Terms, \$30 per week. Persons desiring to engage rooms will address,

BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,

No. 827 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia. 26 thstulm 6 26 dlm 7 26 thstulm CURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. is income open for the season. Besides the wire variage of location this house enjoys, and the fine bathing contiguous to it, a railread 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, ir every particular.

every particular,

A FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT,

611 2m

J. FREAS, Proprietor.

I IGHTHOUSE COTTAGE. Located between United States Hotel and the beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

BOARD REDUCED. Open from June 1 to October 1. JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.

THE WILSON COTTAGE,
A new and well-furnished Boarding-house on
NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, near the Depot. ROBERT L. FUREY, Proprietor. BEACH COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY.-NOW

Dopen. A first-class Family Boarding House, MICHIGAN Avenue, near the Beach, NO BAR. Terms to suit all. Apply to J. B. DOYLE, Proprie-tor, or E. F. PARROTT, No. 35 N. RIGHTH Street, corner of Filbert. 711m NEPTUNE COTTAGE (LATE MANN'S COTTAGE), PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, first house below the Mansion House, Atlantic City, is NOW OPEN to receive Guests. All old friends heartily welcome, and new ones also.

MRS. JOHN SMICK, Proprietrees.

MACY HOUSE, MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, M 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 dw GEORGE H. MACY, Proprietor. A TLANTIC CITY. - ROSEDALE COTTAGE, NIRGINIA between Atlantic and Pacific avenues, MRS. E. LUNGREN, formerly of THIRTEENTH and ARCH, Proprietress. Ecard from \$10 to \$15 per week.

C E N T R A L H O U S E, is NOW OPEN for the reception, N. J., 611 6w LAWLOR & TRILLY, Proprietors. THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N
J., is now open. Bailroad from the house to the
ELISHA ROBERTS.

INSTRUCTION.

EDGEHILL, MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., WILL BE opened for SUMMER BOARDERS from July 1 to September 15, 1870. The House is new and pleasantly located, with

plenty of shade. Rooms large and airy, a number of them communicating, and with first-class A few families can be accommodated by applying

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 16. Eronch is the language of the family, and is constantly speken in the institute.

6 ib wim cm H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY
BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH Street.
Applicants for the Fall Term will be received on and after August 16. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 450 Chesnut street.

5 30tf

> USE CHAMBERS' STAR



EVANS, STODDART & CO., 7 9 fmw1m COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL

Office Sail Duck and Sanda, Tent, Awaing, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Panims, Belling, Sul Twisse, etc.

Jolin W. ZVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (Cuty Stores).