#### SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

THE EMPEROR'S BLUNDERS.

From the N. Y. Tribune. No ruler with a reputation for astuteness has ever done so little to deserve it as the Emperor Napoleon. In the course of his career he has achieved one brilliant successthe overthrow of the republic and the establishment of the empire on a basis of murder. He has played one clever trick-that of the plebiscitum; but as this was only the introduction to the scheme of war, we must wait for the final result before we pronounce it a success or a failure. In the other great events of his reign he has made mistakes so serious that it is a wonder how he has escaped destruction. His first movement after seizing the throne was divert his subjects by a war with Russia. And what was the result of that war? It proved the gallantry of the French army, which needed no proof; it involved France in frightful loss of men and money; it left Russia practically as formidable as ever. Sebastopol was captured, but at a cost a thousand times greater than it was worth. Russia was temporarily crippled in her navy, and lost a little strip of territory; but she was not humiliated, and at the end of the war Europe felt that the Czar was stronger than any one of the powers allied against him. The Italian war was undertaken for the purpose of humiliating Austria, and at the same time fixing French ascendancy in Italy. It resulted in the creation of a powerful Italian kingdom, which is a perpetual menace to France, for Victor Emanuel, far from being a creature of the Tuileries, is more than half inclined to be an open enemy. Napoleon has carned the lasting hatred of Italians by supporting the Pope in Rome, and the displeasure of the Pope and the clergy by consenting to the obliteration of the States of the Church. He made Italy formidable, and now finds that he has not a friend in the whole penin-

But this is not the worst. Having weakened Austria, he gave Prussia the coveted opportunity to strike a blow, and to his dismay saw the face of Germany suddenly changed, and a tremendous and threatening power rising at his very door. He had not been astute enough to see that his most dangerous rival was not Vienna, but Berlin; he had not comprehended the character of the Prussian statesmen, or divined the strength of the Prussian arms, or seen that while Austria was made up of hostile and incongruous elements, the rival German State must inevitably rise to power by the aggregation of kindred populations. The pet scheme of France was to get possession of the Prussian provinces on the left bank of the Rhine; yet, in his blindness, Napoleon smoothed the way for Prussia to make herself the greatest power in Europe. The war of 1866 showed him his blunder, but he saw at the same time that Prussia was too strong then to be at-

Meanwhile he had turned his attention towards America. He threw away the friendship of the United States by marked favors to the Southern Confederacy, and when our hands were full, he occupied Mexico, and with much rhetoric about the unity of the Latin race established an empire as illegitimate as his own. This was the greatest of all his blunders. Turned out of the country by order of Mr. Secretary Seward, he saw his Latin empire tumble to pieces, and the unfortunate prince whom he had placed on the throne shot like a traitor. The Mexican adventure was not only a disaster but a disgrace. Hardly recovered from this fresh humiliation awaited him in Europe. Having failed to make Austria the instrument of defeating Bismarck, he proposed at Berlin a secret treaty even more infamous than the coup d'etat-a treaty by which he declared himself in effect the common enemy of Europe. He offered to consent to the Confederation of the German States on condition that Prussia would permit him to assassinate Belgium and dismember Holland, the infamy of this proposal being heightened by the fact that by a solemn treaty he was under an obligation to guarantee Belgian independence. Prussia treated the proposal with disdain; virtually gave him notice that she did not value his assent to the confederation, and would not ask for The confederation was to be accomplished whether he liked it or not.

Whether the present war is also to be a French blunder it would be useless to predict. If it turn out anything else, it will differ essentially from the Emperor's previous achievements. He certainly has made some mistakes in the mode of beginning it. By the exposure of the secret treaty Bismarck has turned upon his adversary the hatred and fear of all the European powers. By the violence and injustice of the declaration of war Napoleon has sacrificed the moral support of all enlightened men, while his insolence towards Spain has deeply offended the Spa-nish people, notwithstanding the dubious attitude of Spanish statesmen. And of one thing we may be assured: whatever the issue of the contest, the union of North and South Germany, which France so earnestly desires to prevent, is already practically accomplished by Napoleon's own act.

PERSONAL INTERESTS AND GREAT PARTIES.

From the N. Y. Times.

In reference to the campaign in Ohio, the Cincinnati Gazette gives prominence to a rumor that the Republican party in that State is to be organized this year with special regard to the next election of a United States Senator-"the State Central Committee is to be constructed, as far as possible, in the interest of some one aspirant to that high position." This is not the first time the Republican party of Ohio has been made subordi-nate to individual ambition. Nominations for the Legislature which elected Sherman over Schenck were controlled by preferences for one or the other of these gentlemen; and the result was a demoralized Legislature. whose general incompetency disgusted and, for a time, defeated the Republicans. The Gazette protests against a repetition of the experiment as unwise and dangerous, because calculated to weaken and distract at a time when concentration and a complete union of

forces are needed."

The mischief complained of is not confined to Ohio. There are few States in which its effects have not been more than once discernible, and still fewer that should not ponder the warning addressed to Ohio Republicans. A Senatorship may not always be the disturbing influence, though when it does operate there are not many more powerful. But the evil always assumes the same general character. The party as an organization suffers from factions formed within it; for these factions are actuated by purposes at variance with its usefulness and welfare. Sometimes the factions represent rival Senatorial pretensions - sometimes competing combinations for the management

of local offices. Their tendency is always the same. They invest with power men who substitute impudence for brains, who deem intrigue of more importance than principle, and who drive into retirement the majority of those whose abilities and reputations qualify them for really efficient service. It is a game in which the worst men have the best chances; they play for stakes that are degrading, with cards which high-principled Republicans will not touch. The party in whose name the game is carried on invariably pays the penalty. Ohio may be familiar with its tricks, but no State has experienced more of its disastrous consequences than New York. It has given us defeat instead of victory, and has converted what should be sources of strength into causes of almost

hopeless demoralization. Here and everywhere, duty and interest are identical in regard to the nominations to be made this fall. Whether the contest be for seats in Congress or for positions in States. personal claims must give way to broader considerations. There is an idea in some quarters that the Republican party was made exclusively for those who manage it, and nominations are arranged accordingly. Senators and Congressmen and committeemen are parties to the plan. How the Republican party will gain or lose, and how the country will fare under the treatment, are, in their judgment, questions of minor importance. The great essential is that "politics shall pay." We cannot too strongly urge upon Republicans the necessity of frustrating these tactics, and of deciding in some emphatic manner that the Republican organization shall be freed from the sinister dictation which in many localities now dooms it to disaster. The people, who neither buy places nor sell principles, have the matter in their own hands. It is for them to say whether the party they have so faithfully sustained shall be subject to special interests, personal or corporate, or whether by wise and honest management it shall secure strength enough to prosecute its reforming mission to the end.

MR. JAY AND HIS LITTLE SPEECHES-CAPTAIN COSTIGAN OUTDONE.

From the N. Y. Sun. Mr. John Jay, the Minister of the United States at Vienna, Austria, has forwarded to this city for publication an account of a dinner which he gave at Vienna, in celebration of last Fourth of July. The account appeared in the Tribune of Tuesday, and fills a column and a half of that dull and usually false-reporting journal. However, as this communication emanates from Mr. Jay himself, it may be assumed to be as near the truth as the modesty of its distinguished author would permit.

Under the exhilaration occasioned by the contemplation of the celebrities around him, to say nothing of the heap of regrets from the aristocratic individuals who were reluctantly compelled to deny themselves the pleasure of eating his dinner and drinking his wine, Mr. Jay's speech-making powers, which were so long the joy, the admiration, and the pride of the Union League Club here in New York, came out in full force.

First of all, Mr. Jay rose after dinner, and proposed the health of the President of the United States in a little speech which occupies about half a column of the Tribune's smallest type, and is chock full of historic lore about the Revolution and the late war.

This speech having been received "with warm applause," Mr. Jay again rose, and in another little speech proposed the health of his Imperial-Royal Majesty, Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, Apostolic King of Hun-

Count von Beust having responded for his august master, and proposed in return Mr. Jay's own health, Mr. Jay made a third little speech, and proposed the health of the Austrian ministry and Count Potocki.

This last-named nobleman having re sponded to the compliment paid him, Mr. Jay, in a fourth little speech, proposed the health of his "honorable and distinguished friend, his Excellency the Count George Festetics.

After the response of Count Festetics, Mr. Jay for the fifth time made a little speech and gave as a toast:-"Peace to the nations of the world and health to their representatives at Vienna." His Eminence Mgr. Falcinelli Antoniacci acknowledged this compliment on behalf of his colleagues, and pro-posed in response, "The great Republic of the United States," which the company rose to honor. And then Mr. Jay again, for the sixth time, made a little speech, and proposed the health of the army and navy of the United States; and with this toast, he says in his report, "the proceedings ended;" or, as it might be expressed in the American vernacular, he dried up!

This extraordinary succession of after-dinner speeches by Mr. Jay is paralleled only by those of the celebrated Captain Costigan, in Thackeray's "Pendennis," at the dinner given to him by the Chatteris Buccaneers on the occasion of his departure with his daughter, the distinguished Miss Emily Fotheringay, for London. At this dinner, as we are told by the lamented novelist:-

"The cloth having been drawn, the chairman said, Costigan, there is wine, if you like; but the Cap-tain preferring punch, that liquor was voted by acclamation. The chairman gave the health of the 'king,' which was drunk with the loyalty of Chatteris men, and then, without further circumlocation, he proposed the health of their friend, Captain Costigan.

"After the enthusiastic cheering which rang through old Chatteris had subsided, Captain Costi-gan rose in reply and made a speech of twenty minutes, in which he was repeatedly overcome by

his emotions,
"Mr. Hicks, Croupler, in a brilliant and energetic
manner, proposed Miss Fotheringay's health.
"Captain Costigan returned thanks in a speech
full of feeling and eloquence.
"Mr. Jubber proposed the Drama and the Chatteris Theatre, and Mr. Bingley was about to rise, but

was prevented by Captain Costigan, who, as long connected with the Chatteris Theatre, and on behalf

connected with the Chatteris Theatre, and on behalf of his daughter, thanked the company.

"The Army was then proposed, and Captain Costigan returned thanks. In the course of the night he sang his well-known songs, "The Deserter," The Shan Van Voght," 'The Little Pig under the Bed, and 'The Vale of Avoca.' The dvening was a great triumph for him. It ended. All triumphs and all evenings end."

And so, too, Mr. Jay's dinner and speeches had an end.

## "SYMPATHY."

From the N. Y. Nation. One would imagine, from the severity of the rebukes and admonitions with which a portion of the American press is visiting the enthusiasm which the Germans in this country are displaying in the cause of Prussia in the pending war, that it was a time-honored cus-tom of the American public to regard foreign wars with a cold, judicial serenity, and that there was nothing our newspapers and politicians more sedulously avoided than any expression of feeling about conflicts in which the United States had no immediate material interest. Indeed, to read some of the articles which have appeared during the last week, one might fairly conclude that the notion that "sympathy" had any place in interna-tional relations had just been concocted by the German-Americans for the purpose of dragging the United States into some sort of

demonstration against France, and that the term was unknown in our politics.

The fact is, however, that there is no country in the world in which the sympathetic habit of mind is so zealously cultivated, and in which one or other of the parties to nearly every quarrel is so sure of having the founts of feeling made to play for his benefit. It is just as much as the Government can do, whenever a convulsion of any sort breaks out between any of the principal powers of the world, to prevent the eruption of a sort of supplemental conflict on American soil, or the introduction of the controversy into American politics as "an assue." The chairman of the House Committee of Foreign Affairs, indeed, stands constantly on the watch, pocket-handkerchief in hand, for the purpose of pointing out to the nation some cause to take up or some victim to weep over. One does not need to be very old to have swum through half a dozen floods of sympathetic tears. The country went nearly crazy over the Hungarians, and, indeed, over one party of the Hungarians which Hungary has since rejected. The Young Ireland martyrs also about the same time threw a good many people into a melting mood. Since then, the patriots whom Maximilian kept from establishing "truth and justice, religion and piety" in Mexico have been feted and caressed. The bands of Greek robbers and politicians who got up the Cretan insurrection found no difficulty in having a regular organization established here to sid them, with the accompaniment of a newspaper, public meetings, and subscriptions, and music, and the press resounded for months with frantic praises of them. The Fenians-the heroes of Trout River, and Franklin, and Elm Park-were able to command so much "sympathy" that the Foreign Committee of the House reported and the Republican majority of the House voted for a bill, the avowed object of which was so to modify the neutrality laws as to permit large bands of cut-throats and thieves to pass our frontier to murder and rob the Canadians, and that the leading organs of the Republican press fiercely abused the President for doing his duty by stopping them. We need not say anything about Cuba-the latest object of our "sympathy." We have all been sympathizing with that island for the last year, some of us for love and some for money, and it seems as if our compassion for her had no limits.

But do we exact from others what we are so ready to bestow? Yes, we do. Her failure to sympathize with us during the late Rebellion has so affected our relations with England as to make our differences with her almost incapable of adjustment, and to have sown the seeds of bitterness that will probably bear fruit for generations. On the other hand, the ready accordance of sympathy on the part of Russia has so fixed that power in the affections of a large position of the American public, that we shut our eyes to the extraordinary inhumanity, to use a mild term, of her policy towards the Poles. With such a record as this open before us, it is needless to say that there is not much use in calling on the Germans to be silent and imparwitnesses of a struggle which to drench their old homes in the blood of their fathers and brothers. and on the result of which the place and influence of their race in European civilization is to depend. Moreover, although we con-demn, as strongly as anybody can, all attempts to commit the United States Government to make difficult the rigid performance of its neutral duties, and though we confess we think neither Mr. Carl Schurz nor any other United States Senator is in his place in going about the country delivering speeches on either one side or the other, we are not inclined to exact from the Germans that complete casting-out of the old German Adam, and that complete transformation into pure and judicial-minded American citizens, for which some of our contemporaries are calling on them. Germans are men, like the rest of the world, and there is no magic in naturalization to convert them into anything else. When their kinsmen bleed, they must feel sad; when they triumph, they must rejoice; and when they watch the struggles of the nation to which they once belonged, and which nothing short of a miracle can prevent retaining a large portion of their tenderest affections, they would be more or less than human if they could suppress all sign of interest in the progress and result of the strife. We confess we think they are not worse but better American citizens for uttering all they feel.

As to the attitude of native Americans towards the struggle, we believe a good many excellent people refuse to see any claim to our sympathy on either one side or the other, simply because they have got into what we cannot help calling the deprayed habit of mind of thinking that no struggle can have any interest for republicans if carried on by monarche, and that, to make a cause holy or respectable, its supporters must be "Rebels. This was not always so. During our Rebellion, we saw the rapid growth of the idea that all Rebels must be bad men, a striking illustration of the confusing influence which words so often exercise on ideas. So also in England, thousands justified their sympathy with the South by simply alleging that the South was "the weaker side," or the minority, and seemed to think that rational beings, making a profession of Christianity, were not called upon, before they patted a combatant on the back, to ask whether he had the right on his side. Intelligent men, however, before passing judgment on a war, ask not simply what are the names and titles of the belligerents, or what is their relative strength, but what are they fighting about, and what is their fighting likely to result in? "Emperor" and "king," "loyalist" and "rebel," are but signs by which the great problems of politics are worked out; it is with the result that the rest of the world is

concerned. Applying these tests to the conflict on the Rhine, it is difficult to see where an enlightened American can find an excuse either for indifference or neutrality. The result of a French victory it is not hard to foresee. The Emperor, after eighteen years of a degrading tyranny, was driven last winter, by a series of military and diplomatic reverses, and the scandalous financial abuses of his adherents, into making certain concessions to liberalism. He had no sooner made them than he deprived them of all value by the same cunning manipulation of universal suffrage by which he secured the popular approval of the coup d'etat, and he thereupon rushed into war, with the hope, which events show to be well-grounded, of turning the popular mind away from questions of internal reform, and reconciling the nation to a renewal of the military regime. His triumph over Prussia would certainly put an end to all talk of further changes in the direction of freedom. It would lead to the open restoration of personal government, the open revival of that contempt for the writers and talkers-that is, for the mind of France-

tired of proclaiming between 1851 and | 1866; the renewed epercion of the press, and the elevation of the army once more to the first place in the government. It would wipe out the memory of the crimes, frauds, extravagances, defalcations, and slaughters by which the eyes of the French people were being gradually opened to the real character of imperialism, and probably fix the yoke on their necks so thoroughly that the "young Augustus," who is now going to play at war, like Louis XIV, on the Rhine, under his father's eye, would be able to take the reins and the whip, and mount without further trouble or molestation.

Prussia, it is true, has a strong leaven of feudalism in it; but it is gradually and rapidly getting rid of it; in any case, not only has feudalism rendered good service to mankind, but every trace of it is disappearing. and nowhere more quickly than in North Germany. There is no State more "modern" in the best sense of the word than Prussia; none in which an intelligent human being counts for more, or in which brains exercise so much influence on politics. It was very true, as Ernest Renan said, that "it was the universities which conquered at Sadowa. We have little doubt they will conquer again on the Rhine; at all events, we feel bound in the interest of civilization to hope so. If any power is to have more weight in the family of European nations than another, we are all interested in its being the power whose armies contain most readers and writers, and which when it goes to war has to call most intelligent citizens from their homes. It has been a favorite saying of the Bonapartes that "bayonets don't think." Bayonets are, however, beginning to think: and the more they think the less chance there will be in the world for the class of adventurers of which the Bonapartes are the most illustrious members. The Prussian army is fighting for a free press, a free parliament, popular education; for the supremacy of reason over brute force, of the citizen over the soldier, of law over imperial "degrees, of an armed people over hired armies, of industry over gambling. In other words, they defend modern civilization against the worst and latest of its enemies.

NAUTICAL NONSENSE.

From the N. Y. World. The result of the yacht race is not so grievous to the patriotic mind as the degree of imbecility which it has been the occasion of incidentally exhibiting upon the part of those who assume to instruct their fellows upon nautical as well as terrene topics. For example, there was displayed upon the bulle-tins of the *Tribune* on Wednesday the astounding statement that a yacht was passing Long Branch "under a jib-sheet at her mainsail spar." The appearance of a yacht under these unprecedented circumstances is certainly so singular that it might well have arrested the attention of the sojourners at the resort in question, and have been deemed worthy of being related in a despatch. But both the grandeur and the singularity of this nautical phenomenon would have been enhanced had the accomplished correspondent additionally informed his readers, as doubtless he would have done had it occurred to him, that the yacht had every bulkhead set, her capstan double-reefed, and every dead-eye fluttering in the wind. It mitigates our wonder at the marine trope in which the Reverend Mr. Beecher has recently indulged, to the effect that a yacht must be taken to moorings," when we reflect that that divine undoubtedly derives his nautical notions from the Tribune, as the Tribune reciprocally derives its theologic notions from him, and that the orthodoxy of the Tribune is therefore as unimpeachable as the seamanship of Mr. Beecher. But it was reserved for an editorial owl to cap the climax of absurdity by declaring in an afternoon paper of yesterday that, although the event does not prove that the Cambria has most "speed," it does show that she has most "bottom." It is really rendered almost doubtful by this expression whether the person who made use of it knows that a yacht is not an animal, needing rest and re-freshment, but a mechanical construction. insusceptible of fatigue, and consequently capable of "bottom" enough to keep up her 'speed" to unlimited periods. He evidently considers that if relays of lighters, with sufficient quantities of oats and water, had been provided for the Dauntless, the refreshment thus afforded that noble beast would have enabled her to win the have After this transcendency of nonsense, we are no longer capable of even the mildest surprise at his subordinate absurdities. We can bear with equanimity to see him assume the tripod of Bunsby, and observe that "our fast sailors are in the vocative"-whatever the vocative may bealthough we know that, as matter of fact, they are mostly in the lower bay. We are not even moved at so magnificant a misstatement as that it is "two score of years" since the America was launched. Ignorance of nautical matters is no crime. In fact, it has

FINANCIAL EFFECTS OF THE WAR

is ridiculous.

been held by sundry cynics to be a virtue.

But assumption of knowledge upon any sub-

ject combined with dense and dismal igno-

rance of that subject is as discreditable as it

From the N. Y. Herald. The Bank of England begins to take precautionary measures in consequence of the war between France and Prussia. It has raised the rate of discount, in order to hold on to its specie, and thus is providing for eventualties as well as to check the drain that might be made for war purposes on the Continent. We are informed, too, that the Bank of France has decided to pay out silver only, which means, we suppose, that it intends to hold on to the gold reserve. We hear, at the same time, of failures beginning at the London Stock Exchange. It is estimated that the depreciation of securities of different kinds in England, including foreign stocks, between July 4 and 12, was about five hundred mil-lions of dollars. If we take into account the decline of the French rentes, Prussian securities, and all other European stocks, both up to the 12th of July and since, the fall in values must be enormous. It was said that the house of Rothschild alone had lost about twenty millions of dollars. Of course, there must be a vast number of sufferers who are not as well able to bear loss as the Rothschilds, and the consequence will be failures and a general financial disturbance. Should the war continue long, and especially if it should spread beyond France and Prussia,

there will, no doubt, be a fearful crash. Under these circumstances what will be the effect upon the securities and financial affairs of the United States? As a matter of course our securities have declined in common with all the rest abroad. This is the natural consequence of the connection and sympathy which exist in the monetary world, and is independent of the intrinsic value of stocks. But in the end the credit of those nations that are not involved in or directly affected by war must rise. Though there may be less money which the court and its followers were never to invest then in time of peace, the securities

of a great neutral and prosperous nation like ours will be in demand and will rise high comparatively. We need not be alarmed, therefore, about our credit abroad, however long or widespread the war may be. After the decline which takes place at first in sympathy with the fall of securities in general in European markets there must come a reac-tion. People will be glad to find such a safe and profitable means of investment as the United States offer under the disturbance and oncertainty of things in Europe. We advise both the Government and our bankers and stock operators to look at the matter in this light and to prepare for future contingencies.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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79 s 6m

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7 2 86m

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Board per day, \$3.50; from June 1 to July 1, \$14 per week; for the season, \$14 to \$17.50; according to room; for the months of July and August, \$17.50; August, \$21.

Open from June 1 to Occober 20. Address 60 2m

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First-class Hotel, with every requisite.

Drawing-room and alesping-cars from New York city, via Hudson River Railroad at 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., without change. Send for circular.

CAPE MAY.

# CONCRESS HALL

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Opens June 1. Closes October 1 Mark and Simon Hassler's Orohestra, and full

Military Band, of 120 pieces. TERMS\_\$3 50 per day June and September. \$4.00 per day July and August. The new wing is now completed.

Applications for Rooms, address

J. F. OAKE, Proprietor McMAKIN'S AT LANITO HOTEL for guest Open during the year. Is directly on the coa shore, with the best bathing beach of the Cape. Terms, for the summer, \$3.50 per day and \$21 per week Coach from depot free. No Bar JOHN MOM AKIN, Proprietor.

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The house been greatly enlarged and improved, and
flors superior inducements to those seeking a quiet 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 UHESNUT Street, or Cape May TREMONT HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J .-This House is now open for the reception of guests.

Rooms can be engaged at No. 1903 MOUNT VERNON

Street, until July 1.

616 2m MRS. E. PARKINSON JONES.

THE COLUMBIA HOUSE, AT CAPE MAY, IS again under the management of GEORGE J.
BOLTON, who is also proprietor of Bolton's Hotel,
at Harrisburg, Pa.
7 9stuth93t S. W. CLOUD'S COTTAGE FOR BOARDERS
S. FRANKLIN, opposite Hughes street, Cape
18 land.

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 Terms, \$20 per week. Persons desiring to engage rooms will address.

BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors, No. 827 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia

BARR'S "CONSTITUTION HOUSE," CORNER ATLANTIC and KENTUCKY Avenues, Atlantie City, N. J.

This well-known House is new open for the re-

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

CURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. is now open for their season. 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 botel to the beach. The house has been overhauled and refitted throughout, and no pains will be spared to make it, in svery 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 I. 612m JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.

THE WILSON COTTAGE,
A new and well-furnished Boarding-house on
NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, uear the Depot.

Terms to suit.
76 im\* 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, Preprietor, or E. F. PARROTT, No. 35 N. EIGHTH Street, corner of Filbert.

NEPTUNE COTTAGE (LATE MANN'S COTTAGE), PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, and helew the Mansion House, Atlantic City, is NOW OPEN to receive Guesta. All old friends heartily welcome, and new ones also.

MRS. JOHN SMICK.

MACY HOUSE, MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, at a translation of the best bathing. Has large airy rooms, with spring beds. Terms \$15 per week.

6 25 6w GEORGE H. MACY, Proprietor.

A TLANTIC CITY. - ROSEDALE COTTAGE, VIRGINIA, between Atlantic and Pacific ave-A TLANTIC CITY. ROSED and Pacific avenues, MRS. E. LUNGREN, formerly of THIRTEENTH and ARCH, Proprietress. Board from \$10 to \$15 per week. 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 the season.
6 11 stuth2m A. T. HUTCHINSON, Proprietress. COTTAGE RETREAT ATLANTIC CITY N. J., is now open for the reception of guests, rms moderate. MRS. McOLERS,

PENN MANSION (FORMERLY ODD FEL lows' Retreat), ATLANTIC CITY, is now in the bands of its former proprietor, and is open for the season.
611 2meod WM. M. CARTER, Proprietor.

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

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is NOW OPEN for the reception of guesta.
611 cw LAWLOR & TRILLY, Proprietors. THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N
J., is now open. Railroad from the house to the

INSTRUCTION. EDGEHILL, MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., WILL BE opened for SUMMER BOARDERS from July 1 to

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

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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. 1537 AND 1528 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on TULSDAY, September 10. Erench is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.

1. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY
Applicants for the Fall Term will be received on
alter August 13. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's,
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