SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

THE POSITION OF ENGLAND. From the N. Y. Times.

There is something ominous in the criticisms which are heaped upon Queen Victoria by the recognized exponents of moneyed and mercantile opinion in England. Attacks upon royalty are not new, and, in the quarter from which they have almost invariably proceeded, not specially significant; but when the organs of capital echo complaints against the Queen and pass severe judgments upon the attitude of the monarchy under the influence of a shock which shakes Europe to its centre, we may conclude that the public feeling on the subject is neither slight nor evanescent in its character. The war has everywhere brought discontent to the surface. The possibilities of the Crimean war led the late husband of the Queen to declare that representative government was on its trial. Now, the probabilities of the Franco-Prussian struggle compel English respectability to arraign the apathy of the Queen as a disgrace to herself and a source of weakness to the country.

The heart of England is given over to what is called "neutrality," which, practically interpreted, means the systematic profiting by the calamities of others. While the ocean outlets of Germany are closed by French fleets, and Germany in turn is tearing the throat of France, England proposes to make money at the cost of both. She tried it once before, when the American Union was battling for its life, but the experiment on that occasion was not remunerative. England made enemies of North and South, and ran up an account which she would be very unwilling to settle. Despite that experience, she has played the same game now, and, according to present appearances, with a prospect of a similar result. One power sees in England's cold, calculating spirit a sorry return for the fidelity with which French statesmen have cultivated an English alliance. The other resents as a wrong, to be hereafter redressed, a version of international law which renders neutrality a cloak for sinister and unfriendly transactions. England will probably for the second time discover that her theory of neutrality "does not pay."

The prospect of a reckoning of the most unpleasant kind is not the only consideration which renders England uneasy. She is mortified and humbled by a consciousness that her influence in the councils of Europe is on the wane. The avoidance of the responsibility which attaches to power has been construed as a sign of want of spirit; the eagerness to assume an attitude of seeming fairness to the belligerents has been rewarded with contempt. The conviction spreads that the England of to-day is not the England of other days. In its worship of mercantile interests, it has sacrificed many of the conditions of national greatness. Its business ledger has absorbed its attention until the grand idea of national obligations has been lost. The sneer of the First Napoleon has become a fact. The England which once played a proud part in European affairs has sunk into "a nation of shopkeepers. The policy of the Government is characterized most of all by timidity -it is a policy in which fear never ceases to be apparent. And the sovereign who might be supposed to share some portion of the national responsibility thinks more of her German relatives than of the English people, and hurries off to a Scottish moor with a disregard of impending danger which scarcely comports with sanity. Governments based on principles dictated by "shopkeepers" have at last brought England to a pitch of degradation she has never touched before.

We state the case as it looks at this distance, and as it appears both in Germany and France. The Hamburg Borsenhalle alludes to "that social decomposition which now threatens the social existence of England" as something which Germans have been slow to acknowledge; but the course of the English Government during the last two months has made further skepticism impossible. What others see, England begins to feel. And the feeling manifests itself in the first instance by complaints against the Queen and attacks upon the Government. England's "herculean efforts" at this critical moment are tauntingly represented as having "succeeded in restraining Greece from hurling her vast energies into the con-test." That seems to be the measure of England's diplomatic influence. A hint that it contemplates an attempt at mediation elicits from Germany a defiance which frightens Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues out of their wits. There is now no Pitt, no Palmerston even, to suggest a policy. Mr. Gladstone's soul shakes within him, and his knees tremble. Prussia might swallow France, for aught that England dare say or do to prevent it. At the same time, England has not made a friend of Prussia. In fact, she is without a friend in the world.

The English people are complaining of the humiliation their rulers have invited. While the Government stands with folded arms, and the Queen slumbers in the seclusion of Balmoral, the people begin to realize the dan-gers which the spoliation and subjugation of France may entail upon themselves. The tide of popular sympathy is turning. For a time it flowed towards Prussia. Now it ebbs in the direction of France. The meeting at Newcastle-on-Tyne, is but one of many tokens of the change. The sympathy is partly with a republic for its own sake. When will a republic be declared in England? She will never be great again until that new era arrives.

EUGENIE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The truth must be told: we do not relish that pieture of Eugenie on the back-stairs. We are ready to cry La decheance! with the loudest Republican who yelled Vive UEm-pereur yesterday so long as it includes only the Emperor; we can hear of "the convulsive quivering of his waxed moustache," or see him "wipe away the tears with his glove, and smile with stern composure. It is the progress of free ideas, we say, that has overthrown this Dagon of tyranny. But—let us be honest—when free ideas drove the Empress in a shabby cloak into a hackney-coach across the quay, they nauseated us. She is no Dagon. We remember at once that we are men and she is a woman. More than that -a womanish woman. In these days, when our wives and daughters have in turn each been 'a spirit yet a woman too," and a breker and promulgator of infinite truth into the bargain, what a relief our souls have received afar off in the wife whom Napoleon had hap-pily found, with her wonderful beauty and small cunning, her extravagance and fascina-tion, her bigoted devotion to her church, and her large, clear-eyed devotion to her husband upon Hamlin, Cameron, and Wade, Fenton

and her child. The old-fashioned types of | woman have matched each other on the three adjoining thrones-in the profligate Isabella, the dull, domestic British matron, and this rare plebeian Spanish girl, who bore the crown of Charlemagne with a royal grace such as no Bourbon ever lent to it. Let her have credit for so much. Let us comfort our republican souls as we will with the truth which this great drama over in Europe teaches that monarchy is a crumbling sham, and kings are but puppets, whose strings work more awry with every year. This puppet, at least, while her partner could be seen of all men to be but decayed wood, wore the golden rigol with queenly spirit, impregnated her royalty with her own life and beauty and grace. We remember, long ago, to have seen a photograph of a young girl, half Irish by blood, just past childhood, in a simple dress, a handkerchief closely knotted about the throat. The portrait was shown to us because of the wonderful beauty of the face and the singular foreboding of the eyes, prophetic of ill fortune. It was Mad'lle de Montijo, unknown co fame or the world. We should be glad if the eyes could plead for the woman with the world as they do with us. Our judgment, of course, applands those far-sighted thinkers among us who have been sniffing the air as tainted for months about the Napoleonic dynasty, and launching herculean invectives at Eugenie's paniers and puffs; our conscience also must approve the rejoicing of the advanced female pointing her moral with the fact that this goddess of dress was forced to leave all her trunks behind her. "Where be your jewels now? Your hundred milliners? Your flashes of genius in robe or coiffure that were wont to set the world of women in a flame? Not one now to mock you? Quite chapfallen? Now, get you to every woman's chamber and tell her, let her paint an inch thick, to this complexion must she come at We know this sermon ought to be preached by every sound female thinker on next Sunday. . But we are unsound. We protest that this poor lady, who used her beauty and her skill in dress for the service of her husband and her child and her church. with such persistent purblind fidelity, is one of the most pathetic and picturesque figures in history. Republicanism is a great and good thing. But a fair figure regally draped, giving the world a glimpse of refine-ment and grace, has it not also its uses? We do not choose to give it up. Are all men and women made only to shove on liberty and progress? Were Cleopatra, and Helen, and Eugenie born to be hashed up into morals to feed our children withal? We will not look at her in a hackney coach, nor grin when her trunks are left behind. choose to think her refusal to allow her claim to be forced on the people-"I can bear their pity, but not their hatred"— a right royal utterance. Better, in that mood, she had died; "a Queen, a name for-We enter protest in the name of the ever. eternal fitness of things against her life ending in that free land where, as Mme. de Stael testifies, the exile's pain takes the shape of a fat paw on one's shoulder or a glass of beer by one's plate. We will not have her at Newport and Fifth avenue, growing stout and vulgar under our eyes. Has Wilhelm no St. Helena? Or must she get her to a nunnery? Let "Louis and I" turn into British cttizens or be chopped into wurst-no matter. But let history keep the shadow of this fair, sadeyed woman undisturbed, and when her epi-

AMERICAN RECOGNITION OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC. From the N. Y. Herald.

taph is written let Gradgrind stand back and

uncover his head.

The prompt and decisive manner in which General Grant, as President of the United States, has instructed our Minister at Paris to duly recognize the new provisional gov-ernment of France is an additional claim to the approbation of the American people. Moreover, it is but a proper acknowledgment of the enthusiastic feeling with which our flag has been hailed by the people of Paris in the moment of their great transition, and the promptitude of Jules Favre to inform our Executive of the great event. At the same time it is a just rebuke to the petty renegades who, nurtured and fed under republican forms and by republican toleration, lose no opportunity to sneer at similar institutions when established by any other people.

"That banner of stars," said the venerable orator and writer Victor Hugo, at the ovation offered him in the French capital on Wednesday last-"that banner of stars," he said, pointing to the American flag, "speaks to-day to Paris and to France, proclaiming the miracles of power which are easy to a great people contending for a great principle—the liberty of every race, the fraternity of all."

And, let us add, France needs now but a fair change to shape her own desting without in chance to shape her own destiny, without interference by reactionary intrigues, at home or abroad, in order to show the world that the republican form of government is for her, as for us, the only true and stable one. Her provisional government has been combined without one single act of violence, and its preliminary acts, so far as internal management is concerned, are marked with moderation and wisdom. Even the yelping curs of monarchical conspiracy are abashed and silent at Paris, and the chief of the Provisional Ministry there receives "with profound gratitude and emotion" the intelligence that the great republic of the West holds forth-her hand cordially and unreservedly to her young sister in the East. This promptitude is one of the best American characteristics of a most timely and worthy American act. The mutual memories of 1776 are thereby fully revived and warmed to fraternal heat again. May they never more grow cold!

SHAMEFUL TREATMENT OF MR. GREELEY BY THE REPUBLICANS.

From the N. Y. Sun. The defeat of the Hon. Horace Greeley at Saratoga astonishes many people, and no one more than the distinguished victim himself. Next to Governor Seward—and perhaps the historian will place him in advance of that eminent statesman—Mr. Greeley was the founder and builder up of the Republican party. His then influential journal, widely circulated throughout the country, was for twenty years recognized as a power in the land, and prepared the opponents of the slavery propagandists to accept "the irre-pressible conflict" as the leading issue of our times. And the editor, through good report and through evil report, without favor and without fear, continued to fight it out on that line until, in the closing words of the Buffalo platform, a glorious victory crowned

his exertions. And what reward has Mr. Greeley received for those days and nights of devoted toil? Since the organization of the party Seward has been twelve years Senator and eight years Secretary of State; Chase has been Senator, Governor, Secretary of the Treasury, and is now Chief Justice; Colfax has been Representative in Congress, Speaker, and Vice-President; Summer has been kept all the time in the Senate; office after office has been showered

has been Representative in Congress, four years Governor, and is now a Senator; Lincoln was taken from the wilds of Illinois, and given an almost peerless place in history; even Hamilton Fish is Secretary of State; while Grant, who was never a Republican, is President of the United States. We might extend this catalogue through a column, but this will suffice.

And during these sixteen years what has the Republican party done for Mr. Greeley? Nothing—absolutely nothing—except to allow him to run for Comptroller in this State last fall, when he was certain to be beaten, and when he would have been as signally destroyed as was MacMahon at Sedan, but for the reinforcement of ten thousand Democratic votes secured to him by the Sun in this city and its surroundings. During this long period, throughout nearly the whole of which the Republicans have controlled this State, and for half of which they have ruled the nation, has not Mr. Greeley been worthy of the honors of the party which he did so much to found, erect, and crown with triumph? But, instead of honors, he has hardly received from its leaders a look of recognition; while its masses have seemed to think that it was an ample reward for his great services to shout over him whenever his benign countenance graced their platforms. Is not Mr. Greeley the peer of the most eminent names we have mentioned? Is is he not in many respects the superior of nearly all of them? Has he not done his best to elevate the whole of them to those places of command whence they have been too apt to look upon him with cool, calculating eyes; while he fought on as a private in the ranks?

And what did Mr. Greeley, after all these ears of negiect, ask from his party? Simply that he might lead its forlorn hope for Governor of this State. Was this unreasonable? Rather, was it not modest? He would have been utterly defeated at the polls, and for this reason we opposed his momination; and so will be his opponent-a man not worthy to unloose Mr. Greeley's shoe strings as a politician-who bore off the palm at Saratoga; but it was ungenerous, cruel, to beat him in the convention with such a man. If the thing was to be done, it should have been

done with heavier timber. We think there has been double dealing in this slaughter of the philosopher of Chappaqua in the house of his friends. A telegram from Chicago appeared some time since in the public journals to the effect that General Grant, then in that city, had pronounced in favor of Mr. Greeley for Governor; and thereupon his confidential advisers took courage and placed him conspicuously in the field as the administration candidate for the nomination. But at Saratoga the Hon. Thomas Murphy, the Collector of this port, and who has recently been in conference with the President at Long Branch, was among the most conspicuous of those who shouted over the success of Woodford: and it is now asserted that General Grant never made any such declaration at Chicago, but on the contrary, that after listening to General Woodford's speech at Woodstock, on the hot Fourth of July, he privately assured Woodford that he was for him.

It would seem, therefore, that Mr. Greeley owes his terrible defeat at Saratoga principally to General Grant. Mr. Greeley should now insist that these contradictions be reconciled and these complications cleared up, or in the interest of fearless journalism and common honesty, he should expose the plot and denounce the conspirators.

There is but one safe and honorable course now left for General Grant. He should immediately repair to Washington, summon thither Hamilton Fish, remove from the State Department Bancroft Davis, who made \$60,000 by a single bribe, and appoint Mr. Greeley, who was never bribed at all, as Minister to England.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSUR-ANCE COMPANY.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held on Monday, September 5, 1870, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the charge of the control of the cont the ensuing year, viz.:—
DANIEL SMITH, JR.,
ISAAC HAZLEHURST,
THOMAS ROBINS,
JOHN DEVEREUX,
FRANKLIN A. COMLY. THOMAS SMITH,

And at a meeting of the Directors on the same day, DANIEL SMITH, Jr., Esq., was unanimously ected President.
7t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

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.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSU-RANCE COMPANY. SEPTEMBER 5, 1870.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 15th inst. 969t WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 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 GERMANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thou-sand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

PHUADELPHIA UNIVERSITY OF MEDI-CINE AND SURGERY, located NINTH Street, south of LOCUST.—The Committee to dis-Street, south of LOCUST.—The committee to distribute free tickets to medical students for the lectures of the University, which commence October 1, will receive applications until October 15. The application must be made in writing, with evidence of inability to pay full fees and of good moral character. The names of the gratuitous students will not be disclosed. Apply to or address W. PAINE DEAN, M. D., University Building, for free medical attention, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, from 12 to 2 o'clock. o'clock.

o'clock. 827 smw9t

Dey JOSH BILLINGS SAYS:-"ANY BUSI ness firm that hasn't got sand enough in its craw to expend a few hundred dollars in making its business known, ought to shut up shop and go peddling peanuts." Our friend, J. C. HANCOCK, Coal Merchant, at the N. W. corner of NINTH and MAS. Merchant, at the N. W. corner of NINTH and MAS-TER Streets, entertains a similar opinion, and selects The Evening Telegraph as one of the best vehicles for making known his business. He is now well prepared to see his patrons, having a full sup-ply of all the most desirable varieties of Lehigh and Schuylkill of all sizes. Call and make his acquaint-

HARPER'S HATE DYE THE ONLY HARPER'S HATR DYE.—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or grey hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY A COWDEN, NO. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH NO. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTERNTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, and all Druggista. 531 tf 4p

HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTES, No. 1105 CHESNUT Street.

The Delegates elected to revise the rules of the Union Republican Party will assemble at the OLD COUNTY COURT HOUSE on MONDAY next, September 12, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Union Republican City Executive Committee

JOHN L. HILL, President. JOHN McCullough. Secretaries.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA RE-PUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMIT-

TEE.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7, 1870.

In pursuance of the call of MAHLON H DICK-INSON, Chairman of the Executive Committee of State Central Committee, the Committee met at 3 P. M. this day at the Continental Hotel.

The Chairman read the following letter:—

ALTOONA, Aug. 16, 1870.

M. H. DICKINSON: M. H. DICKINSON:

DEAR SIR:—The State Central Committee have to-day passed the foll-wing resolution:—

Resolved, That the whole matter of the dispute between Captain Creely and the Hon. Charles O'Neill, in regard to the Congressional nomination in the Second district, be referred for examination to the Executive Committee, and that both parties be afforded an opportunity to be heard before said com-You will please convene the Executive Commit-

tee, of which you are chairman, and take into consideration the above resolution. Truly yours, 50HN COVODS, Chairman of State Central Committee. On motion of Charles H. Pennypacker, the follow-

ng resolution was adopted:—
Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the Republican State Central Committee have no wish to interfere with the nomination for Congress in the Second district, as they believe that all questions relative thereto should be settled by the City Executive Committee.

On motion, the Secretary was directed to furnish

On motion, the Secretary was directed to Inchaise a copy of the foregoing resolution to Hon. Charles O'Neill, Captain Creely, John Price Wetherill, Cornellus Walborn, and Chairman of Republican City Executive Committee.

On motion, adjourned to meet at call of Chairman.

MAHLON H. DICK NSON, Chairman.

CHAS. H. PENNYPACKER, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AP plication will be made to the Treasurer of the City of Philadelphia for the issue of a new certificate of City Loan in the place of one which has been lost or mislaid, viz., No. 15,169 (Bounty Loan, No. 3) for Five Hundred Dollars, in the name of Susanna Orr, Executrix. JAMES W. PAUL, 8 24 6w* Attorney of Susanna Orr.

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

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME !- AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no perma-nency. An hour or two after their use there is no race of performe left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance.

3 1 taths;

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 GERMANTOWN BANKING COM-PANY, to be located at Philadelphih, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand 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! Purifies and Performes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Draggist, 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 accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE MARKET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 79 s 6m

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.-THE College Year will open on THURSDAY, September 15. Candidates for admission will present themselves at 10% o'clock on that day. FRANCIS A. JACKSON, 9 5 10t

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 MANAYUNK BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred thou-sand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. 72 s6m THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER

COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

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

D. T. GAGE. 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 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.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN AP-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, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, of the SAVINGS AND DEPOSIT BANK OF MANAYUNK, to be located in the Twenty-third ward of Philadelphia, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one hundred thousand dollars. dred thousand dollars.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrons-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Cotton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street.

THE UNION REPUBLICAN NATURALI ZATION COMMITTEE will sit daily at M. H. SOBY'S, No. 416 LIBRARY Street, from 10 until 2 o'clock.

JOS. R. ASH,

96 tuths Chairman. JAMES M. SCOVEL,

No. 113 PLUM STREET, CAMDEN, N. J.

Collections made anywhere inside of New Jer-

WARDALE G. MCALLISTER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 803 BROADWAY, New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

POLITICAL. FOR SHERIFF WILLIAM R. LEEDS,

TENTH WARD. [7 11 tf FOR REGISTER OF WILLS.

WILLIAM M. BUNN,

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Late Private Company F, 72d P. V.

The most durable freen will not fade, is brighter Color costs less chan any other be-cause it will paint tince as much surface, bround have only by the manufactures Dols by all haint dealers, office 122 V. Hall.

FOR SALL FOR SALE, The Elegant Marble Residence,

ARCH Street. M. NEWKIRK. Apply to

No. 320 WALNUT Street.

9 6 til*

BROAD STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE. HANDSOME BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE. southwest corner of Broad and Thompson streets three stories, with French roof, containing all modern improvements, newly frescoed and painted throughout.

ALSO, HANDSOME BROWN-STONE RESI-DENCE, west side of Broad, above Master street, nearly finished; lot 50 by 200 feet to Carlisle street. Also, Lot west side Broad, above Vine street, 100 by 200 feet. Also, west side Broad, above Thompson street, 150 by 209 feet. Also, east side Broad street, 100 by 528 feet to Thirteenth street.

ALSO, LARGE BUILDING on Dock street, known as "Jones Hotel;" will be rented and altered to suit R. J. DOBBINS. 8 18 thetu Ledger Building.

WEST PHILADELPHIA. FOR SALE OR TO RENT, HANDSOME BROWN-

STONE MANSARD ROOF RESIDENCES, 4114 Spruce street, possession October 10. 4116 Spruce street, immediate possession.

C. J. FELL & BRO., 120 South FRONT Street. 96 tuths 1m O R

A NEW AND ELEGANT BROWN-STONE RESI-DENCE, East side of Logan Square. Replete with every convenience. Inquire at premises,

Lot 22 by 150 feet. FOR SALE_BUSINESS PROPERTY No. 1013 CHESNUT STREET Lot 24 feet 6 inches front; 168 feet deep to back street. The house is large and conveniently arranged, and with a small outley would produce a handsome rental. Imme-

diate possession. Terms easy.

EDWARD C. DIEHL,

9 6 tuths3t*

No. 530 WALNUT Street. FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR T

R. J. DOBBINS, the country. 8 18 thstu tf Leiger Building. WEST DELANCEY PLACE; \$4650; IM-

> CLARK & ETTING, No. 711 WALNUT Street. TO RENT.

TO RENT-THE STORE NO. 722 CHESNUT

Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1870.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Commissioner of Highways until 13 o'clock M. on MONDAY, 12th instant, for the construction of sewers on the line of Franklin street, from the sewer on Race street to a point four hundred and seventy feet north of Race street, and on Fifteenth street, from South Penn Square to the south side of Chesnut street; said sewers to be constructed of bricks, circular in form, with a clear inside diameter of three feet, with such manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the sewers herein advertised are to be completed on or before the 30th day of November, 1870. And the contractor chall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and fifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is

When the street is occupied by a city passenger railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly

approved May 8, 1866.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by ordinance of May

If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to. The Department of Highways reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed

All bidders may be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. No allowance will be made for rock excavation, except by special contract. MAHLON H. DICKINSON,

993t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

PATENTS. S. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.,

on the petition of THEODORE T. WOODRUFF, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, praying for the ex-tension of a patent grapted to him second day of tension of a patent granted to him second day of December, 1856, and reissued on the seventeenth day of March, 1863, for an improvement in Raiiroad Car Seats and Couches.

It is ordered that the testimony in the case be closed on the first day of November next, that the time for filing arguments and the Examiner's report be limited to the eleventh day of November next,

and that said petition be heard on the sixteenth day of November next. Any person may oppose this extension.

SAMUEL S. FISHER, Commissioner of Patents, 93 s St S. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON,
On the peution of THEODORE T. WOODRUFF,
of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the extension of a
patent granted to him on the 2d day of December,
1856, for an improvement in railroad car seats and
conches.

couches.

It is ordered that the testimony in the case be closed on the 1st day of November next, that the time for filing arguments and the Examiner's report be limited to the 11th day of November next, and that said petition be heard on the 16th day of November next. ber next.

Any person may oppose this extension.

SAMUEL S. FISHER,
Commissioner of Patents.

MILLINERY, ETO. R S. R. D I L L O N. NOS. 323 AND 381 SOUTH STREET.

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ng Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. EASTON & McMAHON, J. M'MAHON.

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JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES, DIXON'S, No. 10 15 awi

REAL ESTATE AT AUGTION.

NOTICE. By virtue and in execution of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by

THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY

of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date eighteenth day of April, 1863, and recorded in thomice for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION. at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of

MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1870, the property described in and conveyed by the said mortgage, to wit:

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an siley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a Ground Rent

the place of beginning. Subject to a Ground Rent of \$250, sliver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth castward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two laches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch te said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of \$72, sliver money.

feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of \$72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground be ginning at the S. E. corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the growth side of Coates street, and thence westward. south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet

o the place of beginning. No. 4. Four Steam Dummy Cars, twenty feet long

No. 4. Four Steam Dummy Cars, twenty feet long by nine feet two inches wide, with all the necessary steam machinery, seven-inch cylinder, with ten-inch stroke of piston, with heating pipes, &c. Each will seat thirty passengers, and has power sufficient to draw two extra cars.

Note.—These cars are now in the custody of Messrs. Grice & Long, at Trenton, New Jersey, where they can be seen. The sale of them is made subject to a lien for rent, which on the first day of July, 1876, amounted to \$600.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road, and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2, and 3,) roadway, railway, rails, rights of way, stations, toll houses, and other superrights of way, stations, toil houses, and other super-structures, depots, depot greunds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and fran-chises connected with said company and plank road an railway, and relating thereto, and all the toils, income, issues, and profits to accrue from the same

income, issues, and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4.) machinery, tools, implements, and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road, and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the abovementioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said Com-pany, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof. TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the pro-perty is struck off Fifty Dollars, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall

be paid. W. L. SCHAFFER, W. W. LONGSTRETH, Trustees.

MASTER'S PEREMPTORY SALE—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Two-story brick dwelling, No. 414 South Tenth street, north of Lombard street. In pursuance of a Decree of the Court of Common Pieas for the City and County of Philadelphia, in equity. McCarthy vs. McCarthy. (September Term, 1869, No. 41.) Partition. Will be sold at public sale, without reserve, on Tuesday, September 27, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—All that brick messuage and lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the west side of Tenth street, Seventh ward, city of Philadelphia, No. 414; containing in front on Tenth st. 17 feet 7½ in., and in depth westward 66 feet. Bounded eastward by Tenth street, southward by ground now or late of Samael Glouse, westward by City Lot No. 676, and northward by ground now or late of John Patten. (Being the same premises which Eugene Ahern and wife, by indenture dated March 26, A. D. 1859, recorded in Deed Book A. D. B., No. 65, page 221, etc., granted and conveyed unto Daniel McCarthy and Charles McCarthy in fee, as tenants in common, in the proportion of three-fourths to Daniel McCarthy, and one-fourth to Charles McCarthy. Terms cash. Sale absolute.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 8 25810 17 24 Nos. 129 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

PEREMPTORY SALE-TO CLOSE A PARTnership account—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers,
Large and substantial three-story Brick Building, Large and substantial three-story Brick Building, three story Brick Dwelling, and large Lot, Nos. 1515, 1517, and 1519 S. Front street, between Tasker and Dickerson streets, 56 feet front, 217 feet deep to Oisego street; 2 fronts. On Tuesday, September 13, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that large and valuable lot of ground and the improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Front street, between Tasker and Dickerson streets, First ward. Nos. 1515, 1517, and 1519; containing in front on Front street 56 feet, and extending in depth 217 feet to Oisego street; 2 fronts. The improvements are a well and substantially-built brick building, 97 feet of which is three stories high, fronting on Tront street, and 120 feet one story high, fronting on Tasker street; has a 35-horse power steam engine, one tubular boiler, and two 3-flue boilers, mill, with 2 sets of stones; platform scales. Also, a genteel three-story brick dwelling, fronting on Front street, with a two-story back building and good yard. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms cash. Keys at No. 1515 S. Front street. The above is valuable for a mill, machine shop, or manufactory. Plans of the buildings may be seen at the anetion able for a mill, machine shop, or manufactory. Plans of the buildings may be seen at the auction rooms. Sale absolute M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 8 24 27 S3 10 Nos. 189 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

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AND VENTILATION. MATS AND CAPS.

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