EPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

POLITICS AND THE WORKING MAN.

From the N. Y. Times.

Is there any reasonable hope that the mass of our working men are beginning to appreciate the character and designs of some of their leaders? No election has taken place for some years without the active interference of professional agitators, who claim for themselves a special mission on behalf of the rights of labor. They are not usually working men themselves, although they may possibly have had a trade before undertaking to act as politicians. They are now lecturers, orators or secretaries; and their chief office appears to be to foment discontent, to magnify evils that are unavoidable, and to invent others that do not exist-the ultimate purpose, of course, being to fill their own pockets, and, when that is possible, to favor some candidate for office who is not ashamed to pay them for their trouble. There are some indications that the influence of this class of politicians has somewhat declined. But that is only a reason why working men should ask themselves still further what they have gained by listening to these fluent and plausible "labor reformers." No substantial service has been rendered by them. The legislation upon the eight-hour question is considered, by those best qualified to judge of its effects, perfectly useless, if not actually injurious, to the interests of the workman. No efforts have been made to procure reforms in matters of vital importance to the laboring classes. National banks are assailed, capital is denounced, the Chinese are threatened, and that is about all that occupies the attention of the so-called labor reformers. They earn their money, the elections pass over, and they retire upon the profits.

Meanwhile there are grievances, and those

of a very ominous nature, which concern the whole mass of laboring men, and with which politics have nothing to do. Demagogues have continually assured the workmen of our large cities that they must look for prosperity to legislation alone. They are called from their factories, and yards, and work-shops, to listen to harangues about "rights" of which no one so far has sought to deprive them. They have their unions, which, one would suppose, gave them protection enough. But, led to throw away the substance for the shadow, they are taught that in politics only can they find a remedy for almost everything of which they now complain. But what is the truth? Is it not one of the chief lessons taught now, that one of the rights of the working man is to be paid for duties which he too often practically evades? And how meny industries owe their decadence, and owe their ruin, to the vicious doctrine that leisure is the chief aim of life, rather than that fair and honorable work is our mission, and will bring its best rewards? The idle classes which swarm and threaten to overwhelm our cities are chiefly created by these doctrines, and those who teach them are the worst enemies of the working classes in this

We are witnessing a period of depression in many industries, but legislation entirely responsible for it. As we have before pointed out, the bad quality of work is a very powerful influence in this direction. During the war a great deal of money was acquired very rapidly by many persons, and they spent their money recklessly. Simultaneously there grew up a system of giving the semblance of work for real work. The rapid accumulations of fortune have now ceased, but the same substitution of "shoddy" contrivances and of "scamp work" for honest duty continues. If a man with moderate means wishes to build, he hesitates, because he knows that his house will be so badly constructed, both as to material and workmanship, that in a few years he will pay more for repairs than he would have paid for rent. Adulterations are the rule rather than the exception with almost every article of consumption. Clothing is tacked together only to become worthless before it has been worn a month. The same remarks apply to a long list of the articles by which the people live. The consequence is that the industries languish, or that customers seek in other countries what they cannot find at home. This is a more alarming and deeper evil than is generally supposed. "If I want good leather," a shoemaker will tell his customers, "I must send abroad for it. Our tanners use oxalic acid to give skins a tanned appearance, and when they are dry they snap like a

What our working men ought to do in the coming elections is to disregard the demagogues who ignore these truths, and who urge the claims of spurious advocates of the rights of labor. Labor is always worth what it can honestly produce. The hope of the future lies in its improvement, and not in political quackery. And when the artisan is called upon to exercise his voting power, he had better study the character of the candidates for himself, recollect the course of the parties with which they are allied, and form his own independent judgment upon

ITALY AND THE POPE. From the N. Y. Herald.

Italy goes to Rome, as she needs must, since she is driven by a power quite as strong if with better motives than the power in the proverb. Without Rome the kingdom of Italy is simply an acephalous monster, and this the people feel and sea. Suppose this lop-sided, half-made-up monarchy, that lives feebly in the sufferance of its subjects, should resolutely stand still in view of the present position of Rome. Then the Italian people would go to Rome without the monarchy, and the Roman people, rising as at Viterbo, would de-clare the Roman republic. With a republic in Rome there would be another in Florence, another at Venice. Italy, through and through, would be stirred in sympa-thy with the Roman movement and Victor Emanuel would have time to take a trip to Wilhelmshohe. It is because all this is inevitable and obvious and has the force of the people behind it that the monarchy goes to Rome. It goes to occupy the only point in Italy from which it can govern the Italian people. But, going with this provident, cool view of things, it goes, of course, without passion or enthusiasm for or against anything or anybody, and especially without hostility to the Pope. It would be pleased indeed to hold Rome in partnership with the head of the Church, considering its mission as the leader of the people amply filled by its seizure of the common governing machinery and by the dating of its decrees on the Capi-

toline Hill. This is well enough for a government which only does what it must do, and that has an

though it will not thus please the revolution- | ary party its action will be accepted as satisfactory by the great mass of the Italian people, who do not the less adhere to their religion because they do not want its priests to be disturbed with the distracting cares of State. But how will it suit the Pope? Not in the least. He will not accept any arrangement save under pressure of necessity. He will not formally resign his claim as a temporal sovereign. Should he go to some other Gaeta he will have to wait long for the coming of the power that will restore him to his throne. An abandonment of Rome now would be far more momentous than was the same act in 1848. In those days France, by assuming a strong position towards the Pope, made the first step towards putting Austria out of Italy, and worked effectual divorce between Austrian and Papal councils. France was thus left the only friend of the Pope, and that friend can never help him again; while Spain, that might have succeeded to the post, has trouble enough at home. If an Orleans prince placed on the throne of France should assume a reactionary attitude towards Rome barricades would go up in Paris.

It is therefore perilous for the Pope to leave his capital, so far as relates to the possibility of his ever returning, and of course perilous for him to stay, so far as relates to his temporal independence. What can he do? It is reported that Victor Emanuel's government will propose to him to make Rome the stake of a game of plebiscitum. This, if accepted, would be a very impotent conclusion, for the King would simply bar-gain without his host. It is not the people of Rome that are to be considered in this matter, but the people of Italy. It is the nation that wants the city, and it would not stop even if it knew that the sentiment of the city were against it, though it in all probability is not. Pius the Ninth will not go into an election in which, even if he won, his success would be wrested from him by a third party outside; and the King will not commit himself to a possible abandonment of Rome in circumstances that would invite the formation of the republic, to prevent which he now crosses the frontier. It is clear what Italy must do, but difficult to see whither his infallibility will drift.

GEN. GRANT STANDING ON HIS HEAD. From the N. Y. Sun.

Years ago, long before any railroad had crossed the Alleghenies, a line of eight stage coaches started from Cumberland one morning, taking the National Road west. The first coach carried the mail, with a few passengers, and was drawn by four quick-stepping, bob-tailed grays, that had been a long time on the road, and knew the route quite as well as the driver. This team was driven by a harum-scarum young fellow who was very proud of his horses and their excellent training, and fond of attracting attention to their good points. On the morning referred to, the train of coaches had not gone many miles before this youth, for the purpose, as he ex-pressed it, of "aggravating" the drivers who were following him, proceeded to indulge in some extraordinary demonstrations. While his team was dashing away at a sharp trot, he fastened the lines, and, mounting the roof of the coach with his back turned to his horses, commenced a lively war dance, finishing his performance by standing on his head, and derisively kicking his heels in the

The drivers following this eccentric youth considering these strange proceedings as a personal affront, became highly indignant; while their outside passengers, affrighted at the young man's recklessness, were unsparing in their denunciations of such criminal disregard of the safety of passengers. As a natural consequence, formal complaints were laid before the proprietors of the stage line, and the delinquent was called upon to answer to the charges preferred against him. Of course he could not deny the facts; but he pleaded in excuse that he had run no risk of accident, as the horses were so well trained that "they would drive themselves."

"If the horses will drive themselves," said the proprietors, "there is certainly no need of our paying you for driving them;" and forthwith they gave the young man a summary discharge. But they put a careful and skilful driver in his place, well knowing that the team always required the guiding hand

of a competent reinsman. General Grant seems to think that the Gov ernment of the United States is a team which will drive itself. His personal supporters appear to be of the same opinion. Indeed, so prominent an individual as Senator Harlan, in a letter apologizing for the shortcomings of the present administration, has argued substantially that the organization of our Government is so simple and complete that it does not require a person of any great talent to fill the position of President, and that therefore General Grant will answer the purpose as well as a man of real ability. And so General Grant, even at a time when every hour is fraught with events of the greatest moment, feels himself free to desert the seat of government, and go junketing about the country wherever he can find free passes and free quarters; to spend his time at horse races, in fishing excursions, or in standing on his head, if he sees fit; neglecting his duties, setting a bad example, and an effectual one to his subordinates, and quite as indifferent to the responsibilities of his station or the requirements of propriety as the young stage driver who came to grief through his untimely gymnastics on the National Road.

But the sorely taxed people of the United States are scarcely in the humor to pay for driving a team which will drive itself. Neither are they of the belief that it was ever intended that the President should be the fifth wheel to a coach. And when General Grant's present term of office expires, his disgusted fellow-countrymen will be likely to put the reins of government in the hands of some one who not only possesses the requisite skill to drive the chariot of state, but also the honesty to devote his best exertions to the fulfilment of the duties he is paid to perform.

IMPERIALISM IN TEXAS.

From the N. Y. World. It is to the credit of President Grant that he has recognized the French republic, and in a man so sunk in his own ease it adds to that credit that he should have been able to tear himself away from his luxurious seaside indulgence for the time necessary to visit Washington and see personally to the proper execution of such recognition. True, there are ugly rumors that at heart he is no friend to the new republic, recognized it only from policy, and anticipates its speedy fall; but, looking only to the main point, we see him measurably prompt in acknowledging the aspirations of a foreign people after self-gov-ernment; and this fact throws a dark shadow on his neglect up to this time to notice the appeal of one of the United States to be relieved from the despotism now oppressing it and guaranteed a republican form of govern-

and in the facts going to prove its necessity it would certainly seem that there appears enough to make any lover of republican government feel the blood stir in his veins.

The people of Texas represent that in a series of enactments known as "administration measures," because prepared by the Governor of the State for the servile Legislature which at once passed them, their civil liberties are in great danger, if not now actually overthrown, and in verification of such statement refer to the tenor of the acts named. These are five in number, and we briefly synopsize from the full exhibit made in the petition before us. First comes an act ostensibly to organize the State militia, but really to create a standing army of many thousand men. In the active corps of this army, or the State Guard, are to be enlisted picked men of the Governor's own selection, and in the reserve the whole arms-bearing population is to be enrolled, under penalty of fifteen dollars for every man who refuses to place his name upon the lists. All officers in both bodies are to be appointed and dismissed by the Governor at pleasure, at pleasure the Governor is to disburse the fund arising from the fifteen-dollar exemption; and, whenever he may see fit, the same functionary is empowered to proclaim martial law throughout the whole State or in any portion of it, pet his whole force on a war footing, suspend the civil law, arrest any citizen or citizens, try, condemn, and execute them by martial law, and call on the community thus put under the ban of the bayonet to foot the

The second "administration measure" is an act to organize a State police, or, in other words, a mounted battalion of detectives, who are declared 'independent of all local peace officers," made amenable only to the Governor, and given a general jurisdiction as gens d'armes and mouchards throughout the State.

The third act is one authorizing the Governor, in his own good pleasure, to appoint all district attorneys, county officers, sheriffs, district court clerks, and mayors and boards of aldermen throughout the State, though by the reconstructed constitution of Texas it is most positively declared that these officers are to be elected by the people.

Fourth and fifth of the lawless edicts against which the people of Texas petition are the registration and the election acts, the sum and substance of which are that the Governor is empowered to appoint all registrars and "supervise" all voting lists, and that the judges throughout the State are expressly forbidden, in any way or on any pretence, to interfere with said registrars, or take cognizance of cases arising under said registration or election laws.

Such being the despotie acts which erect an imperialism in Texas, against which the people of that State protest, it is further to be remarked that their petition states that whereas the cost of their State government has never exceeded \$400,000 per annum, the average since annexation being but \$300,000, the estimates just presented by the Governor amount to \$1,600,000, or 400 per cent. more than ever before known.

In the face of such an imperialism as this. the people of Texas, through their representative men of all shades of past difference, "do respectfully petition the Congress of the United States to exercise its constitutional duty to restore to this State a republican form of government," and do most solemnly appeal to their fellow-citizens of the United es to aid them in this their petition. We will only add that since the date of this petition the Legislature of Texas has refused to permit an election for Congress in that State this fall, and with so much submit the question whether President Grant, who even tore himself from Long Branch to array this country against the French empire, is not bound to do something in reprehension of imperialism on our own shores.

ITALY AND GERMANY.

From the London Saturday Review, The appeal which Professor Mommsen has made to Italian justice and good sense is well-timed, although the immediate risk of intervention in the quarrel between France and Germany has been averted by the events of the war and the energetic diplomacy of the Prussian Minister at Fl. ence. The arguments which seem most forcible to a German scholar are not perhaps the best adapted to the comprehension of ordinary Italians. It may be perfectly true that the study of questionable French novels has injuriously affected the literary taste and the morals of Italy; but Eugene Sue and the younger Dumas wrote for their own countrymen, without any malignant design on the virtue of foreigners. There is certainly no reason to fear that German fiction will be unduly attractive; nor indeed are the demands of circulating libraries likely to be materially affected by political changes. The argument that Italy owes no debt of gratitude to France is perhaps more to the purpose. The cession of Savoy and Nice may be fairly regarded as payment in full for the acquisition of Lombardy; and it must not be forgotten that in commencing the liberation of Italy the Emperor Napoleon disregarded the prejudices of the great majority of French politicians. The maintenance for nearly twenty years of a French garrison in Rome, and the marvellous performance of the Chassepot rifles at Mentana, can scarcely be reckoned among the benefits conferred by France on Italy. Venetia was acquired in pursuance of a bargain concluded, not with France, but with Prussia, and the recent evacuation of Rome was effected by the pressure of German arms." It may possibly be true that the Prussian Minister has offered to assist Italy in recovering Savoy and Nice, while France has no territorial aggrandizement to offer as the price of an alliance. It is doubtful whether sympathies arising from race and language have any considerable influence on national alliances. It is true that both French and Italian are derived from Latin, but the Spaniards, who speak a third Romance dialect, are not remarkable for their attachment to the French; and the Danes, who are more nearly akin to the Germans than to the Latins of Southern Europe, would, but for paramount reasons of prudence, have gladly joined France in the present struggle. As a question of fact, it is uncertain whether the Italians really feel any strong predilection for the French. The motives which may have weighed with the King and with a section of the court have no general operation. The community at large probably wishes to keep clear of external com-plications, while enthusiasts cannot but feel that the attainment of their objects is ren-dered more feasible by the enforced withdrawal of the French from interference with Italian affairs. The friends of the Pone have never beartily trusted their Imperial patron, and the Republicans are attracted by com mon hostility to any assailant of the dynasty

If the success of the Germans had been less rapid and less complete, it is possible that the Prussian Minister might have guarded against any possible disturbance of able desire not to shook anybody; and I ment. Such an appeal comes up from fexas, I neutrality by providing the Italian Govern- I acrylee there will be an opportunity of ex-

the Hebrew prophets, habitually embody a theory in a parable, has symbolized the ima-ginary succession of events in a statement that Baron Arnim, on the discovery of a secret alliance between Italy and France, had paid a visit to Caprera. Diplomacy would assume a new form if ambassadors were in the habit of appealing to insurgent leaders against the policy of the Governments to which they are accredited. It is probably true that the agitators who are always contriving revolution in Italy would have welcomed any encouragement on the part of Prussia; and in default of foreign aid they have, it seems, been preparing for inde-pendent action. The Government has at last thought it necessary to arrest Mazzini, who has in ordinary times been permitted with impunity to weave his transparent plots under the eyes of the police. So vigorous a measure would scarcely have been adopted unless an insurrection were imminent; and probably the scheme will be disconcerted by the removal of the chief conspirator. As soon as the danger is past Mazzini will probably be liberated, and perhaps by that time the Roman question may have been provisionally settled. It is said that Cardinal Antonelli is inclined to make some arrangement with Italy, and possibly the Pope hin self may at last understand the peril of his position. Since the departure of the French garrison the Papal army is apparently on the brink of dissolution, for both the French and the Bavarian soldiers profess, and perhaps feel, a desire to join their respective national standards in preference to the inglorious service in which they are at present engaged. Lord Denbigh indeed exherts Catholic volunteers to throng to the defense of the Pope, bringing with them the means of subsistence: but recruits who give a bounty instead of receiving it are not readily obtained. The considerable Italian force which is now collected on the frontier of the Papal States may not improbably be invited to aid the suppression of disorder; and an Italian garrison once occupying Rome would be likely to remain. Although the nominal sovereignty of the Pope might for the present be respected, the substitution of Italian troops for the French army of occupation would entirely alter the relation of Rome to the rational Government. By degrees the civil authority would also be transferred, and a successor of the present Pope might not improbably be induced to accept the position of a purely spiritual Lama. If the Italian Government should be slack in taking advantage of opportunities, Rome may perhaps become the centre of a democratic revolu-

The suspicion that North Germany may undertake the protectorate of the Holy See, now that it has been abandoned by France, has no foundation of probability. The Prussian Government has with varying success cultivated friendly relations with the Pope for the laudable purpose of satisfying its Catholic subjects; but the bishops and theologians who took the lead in the opposition to the Pope and the Jesuits in the Council would be the last to desire that their Government should support the temporal power by force. An Italian writer who answers Mommsen's address demands that Germany shall declare the Council of the Vatican to be void of all cecumenical authority. The German Governments will not undertake a duty with which they have no concern: but the German Church has through its most eminent prelates protested against the new dogma, although they have been outvoted by a herd of Italian bishops, who would, but for an error of Ricasoli's, have been either less numerous or less subservient to the Pope. If Italian statesmen require any security against the presence of a German garrison in Rome, they have only to look at the map. Ten or twenty thousand Germans encamped in Rome would always be at the mercy of France, which could in three days despatch an overwhelming force from Toulon to Civita Vecchia. The former garrison of Rome was accurately described as the vanguard of the French army, because it was in communication by sea with an unlimited reserve. A German contingent in the heart of Italy would be cut off by sea and by land from all possibility of reinforcement. Prudent politicians of every country may well object to the establishment of any preponderating power in Europe; but if an equilibrium is unattainable, the best guarantee against ambitious encroachment is distance. While Austria retains its present limits, there is no point of contact between Italy and the territory of the North-German Confederation or of its allies. It may be true that German theorists or antiquaries have somewhere spoken of the Mincio as the southern boundary of Germany; but the Italian districts to the north of the river are bounded by the Austrian province of Tyrol, and an attempt on the part of Prussia to realize the dreams of ambitious geographers is even more improbable than the introduction of a North-German garrison into Rome.

If nations thought themselves bound to be consistent, Italy ought to admire, in the exploits achieved by the Germans, the reproduction on a larger scale of its own extraordinary progress. French Liberalism opposed, in Italy as in Germany, the desire of a divided nation to escape from consequent weakness, and especially from foreign influence. Piedmont anticipated in Italy the mission of Prussia in Germany, and none of Plutarch's parallels is as close as the likeness between Cavour and Bismarck. The analogy undoubtedly helped to mislead Napoleon III into his disastrous attempt to levy a territorial fine on Germany as the price of her approximation to unity. If Italy had been a match for France in the field, Cavour would never have ceded an acre of Victor Emanuel's dominions: but it was only in a popular saying that Italy was able to do her work for herself. Comparative weakness has exposed the Italians to spoliation, but it has saved them from the necessity of fighting for existence. Napoleon III might fairly contend, in opposition to Thiers, Guizot, and to the other enemies of Italy, that a monarchy which could be compelled to cede two of its most ancient possessions was almost as harmless a neighbor as if it had been a cluster or federation of petty principalities. It was because North Germany was more formidable than Italy that Frenchmen unanimously deemed it expedient to undertake a war for the re-establishment of the ancient state of subdivision. At one time it seemed probable that the Emperor's Italian policy would receive an additional justification from the French point of view, by providing him with an alliance which could never have been offered by Tuscany, by Parma, or by Naples; but wiser counsels happily prevailed, and there is for the present no probability that a Latin coalition will be formed. The practical ability of the Italian Government will be sufficiently tasked in dealing with the perplexities of the Roman question. It will probably be expedient to give the Pope the aid which he is likely to require, and in return for a material

ment with occupation at home. One of those | torting diplomatic concessions. The recogningenious writers who, after the manner of | tion which has hitherto been withheld from the King of Italy can scarcely be refused to the protector of the Papacy. When the Germans have succeeded in convincing the French newspapers that they are not exclusively Prussians, the Pope may perhaps at last be induced to acknowledge that Piedmont is absorbed in Italy.

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ASHLAND, 800 tons, Captain Crowell, J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Captain Hinckley. SALVOR, 600 tons, Captain Ashcroft, SEPTEMBER, 1870. SEPTEMBER, 1870.

J. W. Everman, Friday, Sept. 2.
Salvor, Friday, Sept. 9.
J. W. Everman, Friday, Sept. 16.
Salvor, Friday, Sept. 23.
J. W. Everman, Friday, Sept. 30.
Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and

Southwest. Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.
Rates as low as by any other route.
Insurance one-half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed on day of sailing. SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents, Or WILLIAM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES.
WILLIAM A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charles.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN
MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGUL
LEANS, IA
The HERCULES will sail for New Orleans direct, on
Saturday September 17, at 8 A. M.
The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havans,
on Friday, September 9.

The YALOU will sail from New Orleans, via Havans, on Friday. September 9.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions. WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, September 17, at 8 A. M.

The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannan on Satur-

day, September 17.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Friday,
September 18, at 6 A. M. Retunning, will leave Wilmingtor Friday, September 23.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Welden and North Carolina
Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad
to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken
via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills
of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day
of sailing. WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent. No. 130 South THIRD Street

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND,
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH
AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY
at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MAR-KET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing Ass.

AHROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Oarclins, via Seaboard Air Line Rellroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Rallroad.

Freight HANDLED BUTONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of

RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of ransfer.

Stesmships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier I N. WHARVES.

W. F. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.

T. P. OROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk.

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FORNEWYOR

via Delaware and Raritan Canal.

EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY. The Steam Propellers of the line will commend loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of Ne
York, North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAMP. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

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por New York, via Delian and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,

Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 5th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours. FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARA

Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents, No. 182 South DELAWARE Avenue. WHISKY, WINE, ETQ.

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

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PURE RYE WHISKIES.

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