

POLITICAL CORRUPTION AND NATIONAL DISASTER.

From the London Spectator.

A remarkable letter in the Daily News seems to afford the real key to the explanation of the gigantic failures of the French army. The writer was told by two graziers of Picardy, as a matter within their own knowledge, that in a very considerable number of instances which they could specify the military authorities had got only 5000 men in a full regiment, instead of 8000, though there were 8000 names on the rolls. The modus operandi was this. Fourteen or fifteen years ago, private societies undertook to find substitutes for such of those drawn in the conscription as could pay for a substitute. While the interest of the army authorities to get the full number of men, the men were always provided. But since the law has required that the money paid by those who can pay for substitutes to be paid directly into the military chest, it has become the interest of those who control the military chest to pocket the money and put sham soldiers on the rolls. These graziers of Picardy told the Daily News correspondent that they could point out many companies which nominally consisted of one hundred men, and could only muster about thirty, and as we have said before, they maintained that the average French regiments could not muster much above half their nominal strength. Now, individual statements of this kind, made, as they only could be made, from personal knowledge of a few selected cases, would be utterly worthless as evidence, if they did not agree so marvelously with the conspicuous facts of the war. The French have been not only disastrously outnumbered, but their armies have fallen ludicrously short of their nominal strength. Every one who knows anything of the war knows that of the 750,000 men whom the French army should have numbered on a war footing, barely 400,000 fighting soldiers were to be found in France before the great defeats. And if this policy of embezzling the £80 paid by every French conscript as substitute-money has been largely pursued in some regiments, there can be little doubt that it has spread more or less throughout the whole French army. It is a "real cause," i. e., one proved to exist, and also one adequate to produce the remarkable effects which have been produced; hence, we may fairly assume it as one of the most probable of all the hypotheses accounting for the French failure. That the same cause—gross corruption—was at work in the Commissariat Department and the departments regulating the supply of Chassepots, every one knows. Everywhere the French army has been starved to enrich individuals.

This is the more serious a lesson to us, because pecuniary corruption is the very root of the greatest and most menacing evils in every Anglo-Saxon society. It caused a great portion of the disasters in the Crimea. It caused enormous waste and many disasters in the American Civil War. It still causes the greatest possible political evils in American society. It was certainly at the root of the monstrous waste of our Abyssinian campaign, where the published evidence goes to show, for instance, that a good million sterling was wasted on mules never wanted, or at least never used; that "Consuls and Vice-Consuls received huge commissions for a few weeks' service in purchasing mules"—we quote from Allen's Indian Mail of the 23d of August—that "a large batch of camels was bought at Suez the day after Magdala was known to have fallen;" and generally, that several millions were wasted on what was known to be useless to the expedition, for the gain of various classes and individuals. Unless there be some early and severe check to this sort of canker at the heart of all great organizations, the Germans, who seem at present to be almost completely free from the temptation to corruption, will not only become the masters of Europe, but deserve to be so. No nation can confess more plainly its complete unworthiness to be held as of any great account in the political councils of the world than by giving evidence that its average citizens—those whose opinions build up the public life of the State—value their own private interests so far more highly than the public interest that they will cheat the State to serve themselves. It is quite certain that people of this kind do not deserve to belong to a State which exercises a wide control in foreign affairs, and that they take the surest possible means to undermine the very foundations of the controlling power. A temperate, frugal, and laborious Germany, in which every man really honored the State as the true organ of what they call with so much love "the Fatherland," would have every right to what it would certainly soon gain—a predominant influence in Western Europe, if its only rivals were the selfish and unscrupulously mercantile Great Britain, a false and gasconading France, and an intriguing, wily, pliant Italy. There is no such thing as a great State built up out of a people that is not great. If any sort of corruption pervades public morality, this dry rot must attack, and sooner or later, as now in France, go far towards ruining the State.

But there is undoubtedly in the present day a very large amount of political corruption which does not imply anything like as great an extent of personal corruption as it would if the same deceptions were practiced on private persons; and it is to the extinction of this that we look most hopefully, for when once the morality of a whole nation has become conscientiously indifferent to the obligations of sincerity and honesty, inveighing against those sins is as unprofitable as the most unprofitable of all the exercises of the pulpit. No Englishman, however, can doubt that there is a great deal of political corruption which does not imply any equivalent amount of personal corruption, and so far, perhaps, a remedy is possible. Surely there is scope of teaching people—teaching children as a part of their ordinary school education—that instead of its being less wrong to cheat a corporation or a public department than it is to cheat an individual, it is, if you can weigh guilt against guilt, a great deal more so? The thinkers of old time used to say that every moral rule was magnified a hundredfold in relation to the State in modern times, the comparative difficulty in realizing the definite wrong inflicted, in seeing exactly who really suffers for your meanness when you cheat a board, or a corporation, or a government department, that makes it otherwise now. Yet what can illustrate the old maxim better than such disasters as those from which France is now suffering? Is not every pecuniary transaction which robs a single regiment of its full strength now written out, as it were, in the flaming letters of burning towns and desolated plains? Is not every little cheat by which the army was deprived of chassepots for which the price had been paid, or the Commissariat defrauded of what was essential to the health and comfort of the soldiers, magnified now into the sort of treason which brings whole nations into mourning and provinces into subjection to a foreign yoke? If such lessons as the dis-

asters of the Crimea and of the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 will not teach how unlimited is the consequence of every immorality committed against the State, how rapidly the infection of sins against the State, or against any molecule of the State, spreads till all its strength is undermined, and it is left a mere name for a rope of sand, and moral lesson can be taught at all? We cannot but believe that it would be quite easy to diffuse a tone of morality in which cheating the State would be regarded as the next thing to blasphemy—in fact, as cheating of an infinitely deeper dye, instead of a less guilty kind, than the cheating of individuals. So far, of course, as the mere dishonesty is concerned, there is no choice between cheating an individual and cheating a community. But so far as consequences go, every man feels that stealing from a poor man is worse than stealing from a rich to the same extent, and that a theft which ruins is worse than a theft the effect of which is hardly perceived. It is impossible to teach children that stealing from the State is the stealing which ruins, is the stealing from the poor man whose wages form the revenue of the State; that stealing from a corporation is stealing health and happiness from the population over whose health and happiness that corporation is the sole guardian; that stealing from the army is stealing from the poor men who guard England; that stealing even from the treasury is stealing from the resources by which the poor combine to procure for themselves a good government; that stealing from any department of the State is the wilful introduction of a most contagious disease which ends in death? One would think nothing easier than to make it evident, even to children, that the peculiar defencelessness of the State, in the delinquency among its guardians of that self-interest which protects private interests, adds, like the helplessness of the blind man against those who would plunder him, a new ignominy to any fraud committed upon it. And if with this be combined the immense area over which fraud against the public interests spreads, if it spreads at all, and the terrible destruction it breeds, one would suppose it quite possible to sow anew in the public the ancient feeling that any sin of this kind against the people is really more guilty, instead of less so, than a like sin against an individual. In truth, the religious feeling which substitutes God for the object of every guilty action, great or small, while it has done a great deal to strengthen private morality, has done a good deal to weaken relatively the springs of public morality, by rendering those who have no religious feeling comparatively indifferent to all offences which are not on the face of them productive of immediate pain and suffering. Many a man who would not for his life rob a widow or an orphan will think nothing of robbing a department. Surely it is possible to introduce into elementary schools enough explanation of the result to innumerable more helpless persons than widows and orphans of robbing departments—the fearful result, too, in the way of making widows and orphans—to inspire all men who have any vestige of moral feeling at all with a certain sense that the State is far more sacred than any individual—that it really represents the strength and shield of millions of individuals, who will be not only less happy, but less noble, less honorable, less just, less generous beings, if the State be once turned to ignoble uses by selfish and vulgar men.

- LUMBER. 1870 SPRUCE JOIST. 1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1870 CHOICE PATTERN PINE. 1870 SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS. 1870 RED CEDAR. 1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. 1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. 1870 CAROLINA FLOORING. 1870 VIRGINIA FLOORING. 1870 DELAWARE FLOORING. 1870 ASH FLOORING. 1870 WALNUT FLOORING. 1870 FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. 1870 RAIL PLANK. 1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. 1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. 1870 WALNUT BOARDS. 1870 WALNUT PLANK. 1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. 1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. 1870 RED CEDAR. 1870 WALNUT AND PINE. 1870 SEASONED POPLAR. 1870 SEASONED GIBBERY. 1870 ASH. 1870 WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. 1870 HICKORY. 1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' LUMBER. 1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' LUMBER. 1870 SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS. 1870 FOR SALE LOW. 1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. 1870 CAROLINA LATH SILL. 1870 BOWWAY SCANTLING. 1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. 1870 CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1870 MAULE, BROTHER & CO., 111 No. 2600 SOUTH STREET.

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ESLER & BROTHER, PROPRIETORS. Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts. (91 1/2) A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

BUILDING MATERIALS. R. B. THOMAS & CO., DEALERS IN Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters WINDOW FRAMES, ETC., N. W. CORNER OF EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets 419 1/2 PHILADELPHIA.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE J. WATSON & SON, Of the late firm of EVANS and WATSON, FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFESTORE, No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, 21 A few doors above Chestnut St., Phila.

FINANCIAL. MOST DESIRABLE INVESTMENT! LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD 7 Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds. We offer for sale, at par and accrued interest, the SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, Free from all Taxation. OF THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD CO.

The Railroad property, which is mortgaged for the security of the holders of these Bonds, is finished, and has been in full working order since 1854, earning and paying to its stockholders dividends of ten per cent. per annum regularly upon the full paid-up capital stock, now amounting to \$17,967,500. The Bonds have forty years to run, ARE REGIS- TERED AND FREE FROM ALL TAXES, interest SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, payable Sep- tember 1 and October 1. Purchasers will be allowed a rebate of interest at the rate of Seven Per Cent. from the date of purchase to September 1, and interest added after Sep- tember 1 to date of purchase. For further particulars, apply to DREXEL & CO., 10 N. B. HORIE, W. F. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN, Philadelphia, August 2, 1870. 9 1/2 1m

FOR SALE. Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, FREE OF ALL TAXES, At 85, and Accrued Interest. These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

P. S. PETERSON & CO., No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA. HARRISON GRAMBO, BANKER. DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES. ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES. COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

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 of the eighteenth day of April, 1868, and approved by 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 Philadelphia, by MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at 10 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 thereon, situated on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of four feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; and 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 alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described at right angles with said 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 of \$80, silver 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 eighty feet, and in length or depth on the east side of Coates street, and thence westward four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of \$13, 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 ninety 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 south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning. No. 4. Forty-two Dump Cans, 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. No. 5. These cars are now in the custody of Messrs. Gries & 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, 1870, amounted \$600. No. 6. The whole road, plank road, and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their lands (and included in Nos. 1, 2, and 3), roadway, railway, rails, rights of way, stations, toll houses, and other super- structures, depots, depot grounds and other prop- erty, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all singular the corporate privileges and fran- chises connected with said company and plank road and railway, and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and fran- chises 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 prop- erty, operating and conducting of said road, plank road, and railway; and all the personal prop- erty of every kind and description belonging to the said company. Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, pas- sages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and ap- purtenances whatsoever, unto any of the above- mentioned premises and estates belonging and ap- pertaining, and the revenues and other benefits, rents, issues and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said Com- pany, as well as all WILLIAM L. MARSHALL, Additor.

LEGAL NOTICES. IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of SARAH BURD, deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the accounts of EDWARD SHIPPEN and THOMAS K. WALKER, Trustees for JOSEPH BURD and family, under the 11th and 12th clauses of the will of SARAH BURD, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accounts, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, September 27, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 625 WALNUT Street, in the city of Phila- delphia, at 10 o'clock A. M., WILLIAM L. MARSHALL, Auditor.

FINANCIAL. A LEGAL INVESTMENT FOR Trustees, Executors and Administrators. WE OFFER FOR SALE \$2,000,000 OF THE Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s GENERAL MORTGAGE Six Per Cent. Bonds at 95 And Interest Added to the Date of Purchase. All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of \$1000. These Bonds are coupon and registered, interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter April and October 1, and by an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to Jay Cooke & Co., E. W. Clark & Co., W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen, C. & H. Horie. 9 1/2 1m

JAY COOKE & CO. PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON, BANKERS. Dealers in Government Securities. Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS. GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD. RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT. Pamphlets and full information given at our office, No. 114 S. THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA. 7 1/2 1m

Wilmington and Reading RAILROAD Seven Per Cent. Bonds, FREE OF TAXES. We are offering \$300,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company AT 82 1/2 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of \$1000s, \$500s, and 100s. The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road. The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers. The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO., BANKERS, No. 36 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA. ELLIOTT & BURN BANKERS No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA. DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BILLS, ETC. DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON. ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe. Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us.

NOTICE. The cheapest investment authorized by law are General Mortgage Bonds of the Penn- sylvania Railroad Company. APPLY TO D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL. A DESIRABLE Safe Home Investment. THE Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company Offer \$1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a First and Only Mortgage. The Bonds are issued in \$1000s, \$500s and \$200s. The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October. Free of State and United States Taxes. The price at present is 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency. Parties purchasing prior to October will make the difference on the GOLD INTEREST.

This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade. WM. PAINTER & CO., BANKERS, Dealers in Government Securities, No. 36 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA. UNITED STATES SECURITIES Bought, Sold and Exchanged on Most Liberal Terms. GOLD COUPONS CASHED Pacific Railroad Bonds BOUGHT AND SOLD. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commis- sion Only. Accounts received and Interest allowed on Daily Balances, subject to check at sight.

DE HAVEN & BRO., 611 PHILADELPHIA. JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS. NOVEMBER COUPONS WANTED. City Warrants BOUGHT AND SOLD. No. 50 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA. B. K. JAMISON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO F. F. KELLY & CO., BANKERS AND DEALERS IN Gold, Silver and Government Bonds At Closest Market Rates, N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESTNUT Sts. Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY, No. 17 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, BANKERS AND BROKERS. Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing 4 1/2 temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city. Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York.

SILVER FOR SALE. C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 20 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA. 203

ADDITION SALES. M. THOMAS & SONS, Nos. 129 AND 131 S. FOURTH STREET. Extensive Sale at the Auction Rooms. SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, French Plate Mirrors, Fire-proof Safes, One- piece and Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Sides-boards, Extension Tables, China, Glassware, Fine Bedding, Chandeliers, Stoves, Fine Velvet, Brussels, and Other Carpets, etc. On Tuesday Morning, Sept. 20, about 900 lots superior household furniture, comprising a general assortment. Also, for account of the United States, 55 1/2 barrels flour. 9 30 21

Administrator's Sale, No. 1 Woodland Terrace. SUPERIOR FURNITURE, PIER MIRROR, FINE CARPETS, BOOKCASE, ETC. On Friday Morning, Sept. 23, at 10 o'clock, at No. 7 Sodiand Terrace (Dairy road, Twenty-seventh ward), by catalogue, the superior furniture, made by George J. Henkle. Also, for account of the United States, 55 1/2 barrels flour. 9 30 21

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 110 CHESTNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1101 Sansom street. Sale No. 1110 Chestnut street. ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, WALNUT PARLOR SUITS, in Pine; Rosewood and Walnut Chamber, Wardrobes; Bookcases, Secretaries, Piano-fortes, Cabinet Organs, Large French Plate Mirrors, Carpets, Silver-plated Ware, Table Cutlery, Paintings, Engravings, Fine Gowns, etc. On Friday Morning, Sept. 23, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1110 Chestnut street, will be sold, a large assortment of elegant household furniture, carpets, etc., from families declining house-keeping. Also, 3 rosewood piano-fortes, one cabinet organ, etc. LARGE MIRRORS.—Several large French-plate including pier mirrors. FINE GUNS.—Also, several double-barrelled fowling-pieces. 9 21 21

PUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 129 and 254 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co. Special Sale on the Premises, No. 231 Hancock street, above North Second street, on Wednesday Afternoon, September 21, at 3 o'clock precisely, embracing 1 wavy mill, 1 rolling machine, 176 pounds yarn. 9 19 21

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, On Thursday Morning, September 22, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit. IMPORTANT SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC. On Friday Morning, September 23, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 300 pieces Ingrain, Venetian, lin, hemp, oil-cloth, and rag carpetings; oil cloths, rugs, etc. 9 17 51

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVEL- LING BAGS, HATS, ETC., On Tuesday Morning, Sept. 27, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 9 21 41

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EURO- PEAN DRY GOODS, On Wednesday Morning, Sept. 28, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.— (Late Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 104 Chestnut st., rear entrance from Minor. CHANGE OF DAY. Our Regular Weekly Sales at the Auction Rooms will hereafter be held EVERY MONDAY.

TRADE SALE OF POCKET AND TABLE CUT- LERY, HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE, AND OTHER GOODS. On Thursday and Friday, September 22 and 23, at 10 o'clock, at the Trade Sale Rooms, No. 704 Chestnut street, by catalogue, an extensive assortment of hardware and cutlery, including heavy and shelf hardware, fine grades of table and pocket cutlery, Wade & Butler cutlery, ivory and other table cutlery, plated ware, tea trays, shovels, tacks, Britannia ware, and other goods suited to this trade. Catalogues ready day previous to sale. 9 20 41

Executors' Peremptory Sale on the Premises, THREE-STORY BRICK STORE AND DWELLING, No. 388 North Second street, 19 feet 9 inches front, 46 feet deep. On Saturday, September 24, 1870, at 10 o'clock noon, on the pre- mises, will be sold without reserve or limitation, by order of Executors, all that lot or piece of ground situated on the west side of North Second street, 17 feet 6 1/2 inches southward from the southeast corner of Second and Canal streets, containing in front 19 feet 9 inches, and in depth 46 feet 5 1/2 inches on the north line, and 46 feet 5 1/2 inches on the south line, more or less, with free use and privilege of a certain three foot wide alley running into Second street. 9 20 41

Sale No. 640 North Seventeenth street. HANDSOME WALNUT HOUSEHOLD FURNI- TURE, elegant Rosewood Piano-forte, fine grades of table and pocket cutlery, Wade & Butler cutlery, ivory and other table cutlery, plated ware, tea trays, shovels, tacks, Britannia ware, and other goods suited to this trade. Catalogues ready day previous to sale. 9 20 41