## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

PLAIN TRUTHS FOR THE NEGROES.

From the N. Y. Times. The colored people have been holding a convention at Poughkeepsie to take into consideration the political and educational interests of their race in three of the Congressional districts of this State. The President made a very sensible speech, in which he pointed out what the best white friends of the colored people have pointed out frequently since their emancipation, that although their participation in politics is very well as a sign of their equality, and as a means of preserving it, reliance on politics for their social elevation is an immense mistake. He asked very pertinently, "Have they not been hewers of wood and drawers of water long enough? Have they not blacked their master's boots and stood behind his chair until their hearts were sick and sore?" To these questions, we suppose, there can be but one answer; but it is useless, as he also pointed out, for the colored people to expect to escape from their degradation by simply voting. Now that everybody votes, no man is respected for voting, any more than for wearing pantaloons, although inability to vote when others did vote would, undoubtedly, be a mark of inferiority. In order to rise in the social scale, the colored race must show itself capable of the acquirements and achievements through which other races have achieved distinction. It must furnish a fair quota of able and successful men of business, of learned and astute lawyers, of well-trained scholars, of eloquent preachers, of painstaking, and clear-headed, and thorough men of science. It must, too, do a reasonable amount for the arts of music and painting, at least-we are disposed in consideration of the multiplicity of white poets to grant it a considerable respite in the matter of poetry. Lastly it must furnish a

respectable quota of honorable and polished

men of culture, and women of the same sort.

It is no doubt pretty hard for a race situated

as it has been, and still is, to do all this; but

it must be done, in order to attain to any-

thing approaching to social equality. Posi-

tion in this world is only accorded to desert of some kind, and all the speechifying that

would not change the rule. Of course, no

race is expected to furnish a great number of

first class men in any department, but it has to furnish some, and of their performances

the race gets the benefit in respect and repu-

But, then at the bottom of all social improvement is improvement in character. Without a good basis of truthful, manly, self-reliant, upright character, there is no use in the colored people trying to raise themselves socially in the estimation of their white neighbors, and they may depend upon it that if they are going to act on the first resolution adopted by the convention, they will not hasten the formation of that type of character, or any other type that will be of use either to them or to the community at large. That resolution was, "That this convention will discountenance any person or persons who has or will continue to vote the Democratic ticket, and that we agree to disregard them, and will not give any place or protection or shelter or in houses or places of business, but consider them an enemy to our race forever." The grammar of this is not encouraging, though if this were its only defect it would pass well enough. But the colored people could hardly hit on a better mode of keeping themselves down, and making themselves both contemptible and ridiculous, than by a formal attempt to use their social intercourse as a means of political proscription. Moreover, they could hardly hit on a better mode of cultivating meanness, deceit, and other small vices, which sap character just as effectively as the great ones, and the prevalence of which has already a good deal to do with their degradation. The resolution, too, in extraordinary contrast stands with the advice of the President and the avowed objects of the Convention, both of which urge reliance on self-culture, through education and other ways, as the sole means of regeneration. We are no friends of the Democratic party, and we believe the colored people, like the Irish, and indeed the poor and ignorant of all races, have no worse enemy than this same party; but, then, a negro, who is kept from voting for it. by the fear that he would lose his place, or be cut off from social intercourse with his friends, would be a contemptible fellow, and sure to make a bad Republican. The same thing might be said of the negroes who watched him and persecuted him,

Of course the professional politicians on both sides are ready enough to work the colored people up into furies of this kind, but the professional politicians are sorry guides for any people which has a social education to acquire. We see the Poughkeepsie Convention is going to take measures to have "the strength of the colored people ascertained in the three, Congressional districts," which is very well as long as they don't flatter themselves that "their strength" lies in their numbers. Their real strength must always be in their education, or. in other words, in their ability to see where, in politics as in other things, their real interests lie, and to avoid falling into the hands of, and being led blindfold by, white demagogues. For which reason we anticipate a great deal more good from the determination of the convention "to build an academy, seminary, or high school," in or near Poughkeepsie, than from its determination to have "the colored vote brought out" in those districts.

The attempts of the colored people to work their way up have not thus far been very fortunate. They have by no means put their best men into the front rank. They have sent one or two men to the Bar here at the North. who have been miserable failures in every way; and though some of their leaders at the South have been good men, their politicians have, on the whole, done them no credit. Their cadets, too, at West Point have certainly not been selected in such a way as to assert the principle of equality with much honor, and one or two mistakes, such as the election of Whittemore, have dishear ened a good many of their friends. But they have distinguished students now both at Yale and Harvard, and there are plenty of other signs that, with good sense and hard work, there is nothing to hinder them from winning, if not a place in the very front rank, still a very respectable place.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

From the N. Y. Herald. Our recent despatches indicate that the Prussians are still fighting for position in front of the southern line of works about Paris. Dourdan, a village southwest of Versailles, has been occupied by the besiegers, ment to offer for themselves.

and the fortifications at Vincennes have been I abandoned by the French. No strong effort has been made on the northerly side of the city, the intention being merely to present a thin front there, strong to resist, from behind the fortifications that the besiegers throw up as they move, any sally on the part of the French, but not strong enough to venture on an assault. The positions gained thus far are Sceaux, from which the Prussians command Forts Montrouge, Vauvres, and Bicetre; the fortifications at Vincennes, whence they can bombard La Pissotte and Charenton if necessary, and Versailles. Outside of these positions a railroad encircling Paris has been completed, by which, in an hour's time, they can concentrate their whole force upon one point. The woods which the French failed to burn enable the Prussians to mask their movements pretty effectually. One report states that the French had attacked the Prussians in the woods on the south, and a severe battle had ensued, in which the former had been repulsed. Another report denies this, but if it is true no doubt the intention of the French was to complete, if possible, the destruction of the woods by fire in order to unmask the movements of the enemy. Despatches from Tours state that inside Paris there is a calm determination to hold out to the bitter end. Another despatch, however, says that all discipline is vanishing among the troops inside, and that the mob is rapidly becoming the dominant power.

The Prussian movement southward continues with unabated activity. Detachments have entered Fontainebleau and Blois, and other detachments are marching on Nemours and Orleans. There remains but little doubt that these detached columns are Uhlans, who merely make flying visits, levy contributions, destroy railroads, if possible, spread false reports of the movements of the Prussian infantry, and are gone again. These movements cripple the French severely, and serve as an effectual mask to the actual operations of the invading army. It may prove, however, that the force moving on Orleans is actually a heavy infantry force following in the rear of the advance cavalry at Blois, and having Tours as its present objective point. Tours and Orleans are both to be defended and probably undergo a siege such as Metz and Strasbourg and Paris are undergoing. With the disappearance of the Army of the Loire, which does not seem to have attempted any resistance whatever to the Prussian advance, the strange anomaly is presented of France at war without an army in the field, every force she has raised for service so far could be put into fifty years of conventions being cooped up in one of several towns now in a state of siege. What a weak enemy she has proven in open combat, and what stubborn foes her mismanaged armies have proven in Strasbourg, Metz, and Toul! The siege of these cities is progressing slowly with no effectual change in the situation. General Ulrich, it is said, is willing to surrender, but has been deterred from it by the demands of the soldiery. A shell is reported to have set fire to the Strasbourg theatre, two hundred women and children who had taken refuge there being burned to death. At Metz the defense holds out stubbornly against a close blockade, the furious bombardment having ceased, owing, it is probable, to a partial withdrawal of the besieging force. We may soon expect a grand assault at

Paris. King William cannot afford to sit down patiently to the tedious operation of starving out the garrison until he has tried the spirit and strength of the works and their defenders by flinging the full force of his troops from Toul and Metz indicates some action of this kind, and it may be that it is only delayed by the pending negotiations for peace. Heaven grant that blessed peace come early enough to save this century from the sight of an army of infuriated Prussians swooping through the streets of Paris.

AN AMERICAN "IMPRACTICABLE." From the Pittsburg Commercial.

Wendell Phillips is fulminating in a Victor Hugoish style against Bismarck, whom he denounces as "the willing tool of a bigot king," and against Prussia because the German armies were not set immediately on the homeward march after Sedan. Those who remember the extravagancies perpetrated by Phillips during our civil war, and his assaults against Grant after the close of the war, will receive with some reserve his unmeasured tirades against the attitude of Prussia. It is possible to entertain a hearty good feeling towards the new Government of France, and to wish the republican experiment in that country abundant success, without so stultifying ourselves as to suppose that the surrender of Napoleon ought legitimately to have ended the war. We must be just in this matter. After Sedan, the French repudiated Napoleon, but they did not repudiate the war. Instead of so doing they pledged themselves to wage it so long as a German soldier was on their soil. They solemnly declared they would make no peace until the enemy was driven from the country. With such a challenge hurled at them, what were the German leaders to do? They could do nothing else but accept it. They had no alternative but to seek their foes and again refer the settlement to the issue of battle. It could not matter to them that new names were introduced into the conflict. Napoleon had been eliminated from the strife, not by France but by their own victorious arms. The self-established government which had repudiated him in his misfortune had held out no olive branch. Its voice was loudly and boldly for war. Yet Wendell Phillips endeavors to create a hostile sentiment in the United States against the Germans because they accepted facts just as they found them after Sedan, and have since tried to press those facts to their natural conclusion. Is any man to be

accused of a want of sympathy with democratic institutions because he rejects such logic as this? There has been something said in the journals of a turning round of American sentiment towards the French since the attempt at the establishment of a republican government in that country. We do not understand that this change of sentiment goes any further than to wish the experiment a happy and prosperous issue. It is not so weak as to suppose that, being defeated in a manifestly aggressive war, the French will not have to settle the bill. We are tolerably familiar with the expressions of our press on this subject, and the general opinion is that the Germans have fairly conquered the right to demand Metz and Strasburg as an indemnity for the past and a security for the future. Such a demand is not grasping, or cruel, or oppressive. It is less than the French would have consented to take if they had marched to Berlin, and less than this outsiders have no right to insist that the Germans should be satisfied with. When the French authorities make up their minds to yield these concessions, they can end the war by apprising Bismarck of the fact. Jules Favre can close the war if he has the courage to risk the brief indignation of his countrymen and offer for them what they have not the practical judg-

PRUSSIA AND HER TERMS OF PEACE.

From the N. Y. Tribum Count Bismarck has written a circular to the German ambassadors at the various European Courts, in which he announces in official terms, so plain and positive that they cannot be doubted, the principal condition of peace which Germany will insist upon. She may demand other and greater guarantees; certain it is, however, that she will not be content with the dismantling of Metz and Strasburg, as M. Jules Favre has suggested; but means to take and to keep both,

This condition was resolved on long ago; it was, indeed, duly considered and determined upon soon after the war began, and was announced unofficially soon after the battle of Gravelotte. On August 28 a correspondent of the Tribune held a long conversation with Count Bismarck upon the subject of the conditions of peace to be demanded. This conversation was reported in full in the Tribune of September 6. After declaring that he opposed the organization of Alsace and Lorraine into a neutral State like Luxemburg or Belgium, and did not desire to hold them as unwilling members or conquered provinces of the German nation, Count Bismarck said:-

"There remains to us, then, as a third course, to take Metz and Strasburg and to keep them. This is what we shall do. Strasburg particularly is absolutely needful for the protection of South Germany, which is at the mercy of a French army, so long as France possesses Strasbing there is nothing to stop a French invading army. Now, it would be very unfair if we were to leave our South German brothren unprotected, after they have fought so bravely and well by our side in this campaign. Then, again, by holding Strasburg we cou'd aways prevent any movement on the Rhine. We should be able not only to march an army by the valley of the Main on Paris, but to take a French army merching on Mayence or Coblentz in flank and rear. So we have besieged Strasburg vigorously, and when we have got the old German town back again we shall make

The circular of Count Bismarck now published simply reiterates these statements, and gives additional arguments by which he seeks to establish the justice of the demand to be made. The right of the Germans, as the victors in the struggle, to insist upon these terms no one will deny, and no neutral nation is likely to dispute, though it would seem from the nature of the circular that Count Bismarck fears as much. Its avowed purpose is to thwart the efforts making by M. Thiers to influence the neutral powers to intervene, and it cannot but have a powerful effect in restraining them, if any restraint be

Count Bismarck also announces that with the domestic affairs of France Germany will have nothing whatever to do. He will treat with any responsible Government authorized and strong enough to carry out the treaty which it makes. But in the matter of the future security of Germany from invasion he evidently does not intend to rely on parchment promises. To the occupation of Metz and Strasburg by Germany, France will eventually be forced to submit, for upon that depends the security of Germany and, as Bismarck strongly and rightly insists in his circular, the peace of Europe.

THE FALL OF THE EMPEROR.

From the London Saturday Review. The first impression made upon untravelled experience by a tropical landscape of preeminent beauty, such as the harbor of Rio, is, How picture-like! how unnatural! The conditions of judgment are in like manner reversed when we survey as a whole some strange life or some exceptional and startling chapter of history. A work or character of fiction is credited with merit as being lifelike. that is, when it fits into our ordinary experience; but a man's life and career is judged to be especially valuable or instructive if we can only say of it that it has all the elements of romance, that it is full of dramatic interest, and presents the most picturesque surprises, contrasts, or coincidences, or that it conveys a moral, or points what we eall some great lesson, or brings out the award of a righteous Nemesis in the way of retaliation or compensation. No doubt the fall of the French Emperor will suggest, or is suggesting, all sorts of parallels, moral lessons, analogies, political sermons, and the rest of it. Nor can it be denied that a good deal may be fairly said in this direction, and that the life of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte is a very illustrative one. But in analysing the character of the man we may on either side make many mistakes. We may attribute too much of the recent history of Europe to him personally; but it would be a great error to take the other extreme, and find out all of a sudden that we had for all these years and years been laboring under a mistake, and that the great mystery-man and deep conspirator and dark subtle intriguer was after all a mere windbag and delusion. If nothing is so successful as success, nothing is so disastrous, in estimating character, as failure. The judgment is paralyzed equally by a superhuman triumph or a superhuman breakdown. The dethroned Emperor is neither the swindler and adventurer of Mr. Kinglake, nor the realization of Machiavelli's Prince; and probably, when his history can be fairly written, he will neither stand so high nor so low in the world's annals as his contemporaries have placed him.

As far as his moral nature is concerned Louis Napoleon must be credited with a constitutional strength of will and a definite, though not dignified, self-reliance. Under other conditions, and with another sort of education, Louis Napoleon might have been a fanatic; and in a sense he was a fanaticthat is, he had those elements of character which, with superior gifts, go to the making of a Cromwell or a Mahomet or a Napoleon the Great. He believed in something deep and abiding which presented itself as a Star, or a Mission, or a Fate, or a Destiny, or something which it was ordained for him to do. Constitutionally cold, morose, and perhaps timorous, he lacked what alone can ennoble fatalism, the fire of fanaticism. He believed in his star, but he did not surrender himself to the enthusiasm which carries the fanatic through. He was destined to do something; but he chose for himself the path of cunning, intrigue, conspiracy, and double-dealing. It may be that his last campaign was the true reflection of his lifelong character. He really believed that it was his mission to humble Germany, and that war was his policy; he thoroughly believed in this, but then some constitutional weakness, some secret terror and mistrust. kept him back from action at the supreme moment of fate. Most likely his early life was against him. His youth was that of a dreamer of dreams. His first book was entitled Reveries Politiques-and it was some years before he got to his Idees Napo-leoniennes; and it was not till after these maunderings and speculations that he took up the active part of life in his Boulogne expedition of 1840. What made the Second Empire was not the personal and individual energy, not the persevering ambition, not the keen-sighted, far-reaching, subtle policy of Louis Napoleon, but circumstances over which he personally exercised little control, and to the existence of which he contributed nothing, but which he had

pose. Louis Napoleon contributed nothing to the mismanagement of the Bourbon restoration. He certainly misappre-hended French feeling under the Citizen King when he planned the Strasburg emeute, and when, undeterred by this ridiculous blunder, he repeated it with exaggerations on the shore of Boulogne in 1840. The Revolution of 1848 owed nothing to the heir of the Empire; neither its immediate success nor its subsequent breakdown was manipulated by the man who is sometimes sainted as the Arch-Censpirator of Europe. In the long run events played themselves into his hands, and he became Deputy, President, Dictator, Emperor. But all along he made use of the events, he did but little, and that not boldly, to create them. No doubt he doggedly kept in view one, and a definite, object-that is, the reaggrandizement of Bonapartism; and he clung to this persistently, obstinately, doggedly, but with very little policy. He was one of the Italian car-bonari; the chivalrous imitator of the English Pretender, the defender of order, and the author of the coup d'etat of 1851. But he tried all these things by turn, tentatively and experimentally, because the situation created them, and he availed himself of the situation and worked it. The situation he never cre-He meant to restore Napoleonated. but in a haphazard way he availed himself of chances, more often failures than successes, which more might perhaps tend to this same end. But this is not a supreme mind; the supreme mind is not only to have one great end-and in a sense that one end Louis Napoleon had -but also to know the means to acquire that end. The great man is he who never blunders. Louis Napoleon has repeatedly blun-

dered, and of course, at last, once too often. Although such considerations detract very considerably from greatness of character, they at the same time account for, and in a sense extenuate, the worst features of the late Emperor's career. The most serious consideration urged against the second empire is that it has demoralized France; and the accusation is quite true. But then it must be remembered that France has always been demoralized. Louis XIV and old feu-dalism demoralized France, under the Revolution, because it destroyed but did not create, France was submitted to another stage of demoralization; the first empire most fatally demoralized France, so did the Restoration; so did the Citizen King and M. Guizot; and we have yet to learn the services to political and national morality rendered by Ledru Rollin and his colleagues of the Revolution of 1848. What Louis Napoleon did was to accept French demoralization and turn it to his own purp and to increase it; to add one sort of demoralization to another, and to turn the existing situation to his own purpose. He lived from hand to mouth, and undoubtedly it was his own mouth. Cavaignac was very likely an honest man, and Lamartine a feather-brained enthusiast; but Louis Napoleon did not set up for being more than fated to restore Napoleonic Casarism; and as he had no good elements to work with, he worked with bad ones, and so long as he gained his purpose he never scrupled to make them worse. His worst crime, that of the coup d'etat, was probably judged accurately by Lord Palmerston, who remarked that as the co-existence of the President and the Assembly was an impossibility, it would be better that of the two the President should prevail. The solid objection to the second empire is that it did not regenerate French political life; it may be feared that the sad answer is that French political life is incapable of anything worth calling regeneration; Louis Napoleon's excuse is that he did not undertake the impossible, and only did what he could under the circumstances, which were no creation of his. It may, and must, be answered that the mission of a great man is to give the political life of his country those elements of stability, truth, and morality in which it is deficient; but our contention is that the Emperor was not a great man nor an honest man, and did not pretend to be a great man or even an honest one. Instead of reforming French public life, he played into and used for his own ends its worst characteristics. What he found was an intense, absorbing love of glory and aggran-dizement in public and social life, and corruption and intrigue and jobbery in political life. These were the legacies of the First Empire and to some extent of the Citizen King. This is what he found, this is what he used; and certainly the fall of the empire will not clear away these black clouds. The new Republic, if it may be called a Government at all, has at present but one profession and one principle, that is, to carry on the war, which is, in other words, to carry on the principle upon which imperialism anchored itself -the passionate love of military glory and the claim to European sovereignty. No words can be too strong to condemn the evils of imperialism; but it may be fairly considered whether imperialism-latent, but real -did not quite as much create the late Emperor as Louis Napoleon created imperialism. He worked it, and worked it only as it can be worked, to evil; but he did not create the evil, or perhaps the necessity for it. It is just possible that there may be a dim

half-conscious sense of this truth in the French mind at this moment. Paris, and we suppose France too, is execrating the fallen Emperor; but after a few fitful and disastrous experiments with republicanism it will. unless Prussia can give France a new mind or character, be just as Imperial au fond as before. Even so-ealled Constitutionalists, such as Thiers and Guizot-and, for the matter of that, MM. Favre and Gambetta -are, as regards the duty and necessity of carrying on the war, at one with Rouher and the Duke of Gramont. France has been a menace to Europe for many a long year, but the French people would have it so; and in exhausting our indignation on the empire, let us not forget what made the empire and Casarism. In many respects the Emperor personally is deserving of commiseration. Shattered in body and mind, and deprived of the men of genius who all along have had more to do with the success of the empire than the Emperor himself, the De Mornys, Walewskis, and Thouvenels of his palmy days—deserted and reviled by those, the millions of France, to whose evil passions it was his worst fault that he pandered-although we must judge the Emperor harshly, it is only fair to interpose the cautious hint that after all at his worst he was but an instrument of France. And France as yet shows no signs of being better, or of learning wisdom even by the stern schooling of adversity and of military disasters which have no parallel in history. The monkey fit is now on Paris. Like spiteful children they are breaking their toys, and with a total lack of dignity they exhibit a most deplorable deficiency of common seuse. It is easy to break the Emperor's busts, to scratch out the impe-rial cipher, and to trample on the eagles, but it would be more to the purpose to pluck out the imperialism, whether impersonated in Louis Napoleon or in the Provisional Government, which is festering and eating out the sufficient cunning to turn to his own pur- heart of the nation.

SPECIAL NOTICES. Ber U REPUBLICAN TICKET.

JUDICIARY.

ASSCCIATE JUDGES OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS EDWARD M. PAXSON. THOMAS K. FINLETTER.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT: JAMES LYND.

COUNTY.

SHERIFF: WILLIAM R. LEEDS.

REGISTER OF WILLS: WILLIAM M. BUNN. Late private 72d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers

CLERK OF THE ORPHANS' COURT: SERGEANT JOSEPH C. TITTERMARY.

CITY.

RECEIVER OF TAXES: ROBERT H. BEATTY. CITY COMMISSIONER:

CAPTAIN JAMES BAIN.

CONGRESSIONAL. 1st District-BENJAMIN HUCKEL. HON, CHARLES O'NEILL HON, LEONARD MYERS. HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY. ALFRED C. HARMER.

> SENATOR THIRD DISTRICT: BENJAMIN W. THOMAS.

## ASSEMBLY.

1st District-SAMUEL P. THOMSON WILLIAM H. STEVENSON. WILLIAM KELLEY. WILLIAM ELLIOTT WILLIAM DUFFY. COL. CHARLES KLECKNER. ROLERT JOHNSON. WILLIAM L. MARSHALL WILLIAM H. PORTER. JOHN E. REYBURN. SAMUEL M. HAGER. JOHN LAMON. JOHN DUMBELLE

JOHN CLOUD. ADAM ALBRIGHT. WILLIAM F. SMITH. WATSON COMLY. JAMES MILLER.

By order of the City Executive Committee. JOHN L. HILL, President. J. McCullough, M. C. Hong, 9 14 wfmst&d9t

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 CHESNUT STREET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hunlocated at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE IN-SURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Sept. An election for Ten Directors, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held, agreeably to charter, at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, October 3, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. 9 19 13t J. W. McALLISTER, 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 accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE HAMILTON 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.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APplication 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, 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 CHESNUT HILL SAVINGS AND LOAN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

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SPECIAL NOTICES. LAW. DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—A term will begin on MONDAY, October 2. Introductory Lecture by Hon. J. I. ULARK HARE, at 8 o'clock P. M. 9 23 8t WARDALE G. MCALLISTER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 808 BROADWAY, New York,

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POLITICAL.

FOR BHERIFF.

WILLIAM B. LEEDS.

TENTH WARD. FOR REGISTER OF WILLS,

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by a staff of the best Professors in the city in the following branches:—

Vocal Music, Piano, Violin, Viola, Violoncello, Contra Bass, Theory of Harmony, Grand Organ (or Church Organ), Cabinet Organ, Melodeon, Flute, Clarionet, Oboe, Bassoon, Horn, Cornet, Trombone, Harp, Guitar, etc., etc., and in the Italian, German, French, and Spanish Languages.

For particulars see circulars to be had at the Office of the Conservatory and in the Music Stores,

The Director of the Conservatory takes this opportunity to express his sincere gratification at the success which has attended his efforts to establish this Institution in Philadelphia on a permanent basis and with the prospect of continued prosperity.

He would likewise declare his gratitude to the many kind friends among the students and elsewhere, whose interest in the cause of thorough instruction in the art and science of music has as-

where, whose interest in the cause of thorough instruction in the art and science of music has assisted so materially in bringing the Conservatory to its present state of usefulness.

He can only promise in return that his devotion to the object of raising the institution under his care to a high place among the great Music Schools of the world shall be—as it has been—the controlling interest at the Conservatory.

the world shall be—as a tribute of the conservatory.

CARL GAERTNER, Director and Proprietor. 9 12 1m

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French and German, Linear and Perspective
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reering, with the use of all requisite instruments, is given to the higher classes in Mathematics.

A first-class Primary Department.

The best ventilated, most lofty and spacious Class-rooms in the city.

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A. M. to 4 P. M. [8 20]

Fall term will begin September 12.

Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut st.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade.

A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 16.

GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B.,

JOHN G. MOORE, M. S., Principals

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia. Day and Boarding School. This institution, having successfully completed its fourth year, has become one of the established schools of our city. Its course of study includes a thorough English and Classical Education emprecing Mantal Moral and Classical Education, embracing Mental, Moral, and Physical culture, Its ninth session will open on MONDAY, Septem-

ber 12. For terms, etc., apply at the school. 8 29tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, Principal.

THE DRAWING SCHOOL OF THE FRANK-LIN INSTITUTE will open on MONDAY, September 26, and continue on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS, from 7 to 9 cyclock, for twenty four weeks, under the TERMS—Five dollars per quarter. Publis under 21 years of age can attend the lectures of the Institute on the payment of one dollar.

For tickets apply at the Hall, No. 15 South SE-VENTH Street.

WILLIAM HAMILTON, 9 20 6t

EILDON SEMINARY.—MISS CARR'S SELECT Boarding School for Young Ladies will RE-OPEN SEPTEMBER 14, 1870. It is situated at the York Road Station of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from The Principal may be consulted personally at her residence during the summer, or by letter addressed to Shoemakertown Post Office, Montgomery county, Pa, Circulars can be obtained also at the office of JAY COOKE & CO.,

Rankers, Philadelphia.

Bankers, Philadelphia EDGEHILL SCHOOL

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., Four Miles from Philadelphia.

Next session begins MONDAY, October 3. For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL. 3 21 1y

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS' ENGLISH CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No.
1908 MOUNT VERNON Street, reopens September
5 Thorough preparation for Business or College,
Has a Preparatory Department for small Boys.
8 27 Im Rev. J. G. SHINN, A. M., Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Nos. 1527 AND TUESDAY, September 10. Erench is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.

6 15 wim 6m

L D'HERVILLY, Principal. TANE M. HARPER WILL REOPEN HER School for Boys and Girls, N. W. corner of EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets, on the 14th of 9th month (September), 1870. Ages 6 to 13. 98 1m

M ISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF THE PIANO-FORTE, No. 746 FLORIDA Street, will resume her duties September 1. 9 15 1m THE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above Spruce, will be re-opened September 5th.
2 2m J W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal.

\$150 A YEAR BOARD AND TUITION AT N. J. COURTLAND SAUNDERS COLLEGE, FOR Young Men, Youth, and Small Boys, Phila. 6 28t

DIANIST FOR MUSICAL ENTERTAINMETS or Dancing Soirees, No. 110 S. ELEVENTH Reference-Mr. Boner, No. 1102 Chesnut street.

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