SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

RUINED BY CHINESE CHEAP LABOR.

From the N. Y. Tribune. It happily occurs that at the moment we are recording the difficulties of a New Jersey manufacturer in substituting Chinese for Irish labor, we are furnished with the results of the Massachusetts experiment at transforming Ah Sing from "a heathen Chinee" into a skilled mechanic. The experience of Captain Hervey, at Belleville, illustrates the difficulties of organizing a force of Chinese, the cost of transporting them across the continent, and the dangers of introducing the new element of labor into a community where personal interest and political principles combine to create animosity and opposition. The experience of Mr. Sampson, at North Adams, shows with what facility the Chinese learn a trade and what is really their value as mechanics. Each experience has its moral, worthy the attention alike of manufacturers who contemplate the employment of this new laboring element, and of those organizations, whether industrial or political, which oppose the establishment of Chinese labor in any part of the country or in any

Captain Herveys experience establishes anew that no political influence, no organized power of trades unions, and no demonstrations or threats of mob violence, are competent to prevent the introduction of the Chinese. Captain Hervey has been threatened by laborers on the railways; he has been denounced at political meetings, and warned by the demagogues who, by some strange mystery, almost invariably hold the official positions in the trades unions. He has paid no regard to threats or warnings except to take measures for the security of his men; he has not thought for a moment of desisting from his purpose. The same threats and demonstrations failed to intimidate Mr. Sampson three months ago, and in both cases the resolute bearing of the employers has had its

branch of the trades.

proper effect. Not only was determination on Captain Hervey's part requisite to success, but also the bold adventure of a large sum of money. An expenditure of \$10,000 was necessary to begin with; and the result shows very clearly that to successfully organize a force of this kind the moral courage to risk money freely is as necessary as indifference to personal danger. Ah Sing bargains like a veritable Christian, taking all the advantages he can get, and the man who tempts him into a contract must give ample assurances that he can pay and protect him. Captain Hervey's experience in this respect is calculated to dispel the kopes of many small manufacturers, who imagined that the new labor could be obtained without much capital.

Mr. Sampson's experience, partly told in this and partly in a former issue of late date, establishes the important fact that a three months' apprenticeship is sufficient to make the Chinese profitable workers at a difficult trade, employing complicated machinery. He has tested their intelligence, and proved it to be of a high order; they are eager learners, quick reasoners, shrewd calculators, and skillful manipulators. They know, not merely se of the machines which they direct, but the relations of each part, and cannot only operate them when in perfect condition, but repair them when out of order. They are not quicker nor better workmen than the Irish and French and Americans: but they are steadier, better disciplined, and far more economical.

But we must not miss a third and by far the most important conclusion of these experiences. At Belleville no man or woman has been thrown out of employment by the appearance of the Chinese in the laundry. On the contrary, Captain Hervey cries for more—either Chinese or Irish. At North Adams, the strikers who left Mr. Sampson's employ, on a demand for higher wages, forced by the advent of the Chinese to resort to co-operation, have been successful in establishing an extensive and profitable trade and manufacture. They have been enabled to do this on a first expenditure of \$196 per man—only about \$46 more than it cost Mr. Hervey to place each of his workmen at learning his future duties. Thirty-one shoemakers, displaced by their own folly and the Chinese, have established themselves in steady business at North Adams, with a capital of \$6000. Already the shares of the association are at a premium. The details of this adventure show that the difficulties of starting such co-operative establishments have been greatly exaggerated in the imaginations of those who have never encountered them.

RUSSIA'S OPPORTUNITY.

From the N. Y. Times. "Russia retires within herself," said Prince Gortschakoff at the end of the Crimean War. "There is no abatement in the military preparations of Russia," is the language of the telegrims. Between the two phrases there lies a Muscovite epoch with a wonderful history. With the issue of the latter begins a new era for Russia and the world. For the Empire of the Czar is not merely a dynastyit is a civilization; not merely a great power, but the embodiment of a great principle and the promise of a social revolution. Cavour once said to a Russian diplomatist, "the equal rights you give your peasants to the soil are more dangerous to us Westerns than your armies." The Russia that England and France fought fifteen years ago exists no longer. The sternly repressive system of Nicholas is as dead as the choleric old Emperor himself. Within less than half a generation, twenty-three millions of bondsmen have been set free; public opinion has grown, apparently out of nothing to be a power in the State; the Government may be criticised without the critic being sent to Siberia, and where all was torpor and reaction there is now a ferment of intellectual activity and of bold political theorizing. "We have everywhere in the world to set the bondsman free" is the watchword of the Russian communist, and apart from the levelling extravagances of the nihilists, communism in Russia is a different creed from what is professed under the same name by certain dreamers in Western Europe and among ourselves. The commune is the unit of Russian political life. Each member of it is responsible for the other, and the Government deals with it through the Starost, or head of the community, as an individual. The land appertaining to an agricultural village is cultivated for the common good; individual ownership is reckoned an exceptional condition of property, and collective possession the normal one. There, however, the communistic theory ends, and, unless among certain extremists, no intention is ever professed to vulgarize the most sacred relations of life by applying to them the co-operative econo-

my of the farm.

Such considerations are perfectly relevant to the new appearance of Russia in the active arena of European politics. A competent observer remarked of the Crimean war, that it was supported by public opinion mainly "because it saw an opportunity of striking a heavy blow at the stolid power which lent itself to prop up every decaying throne and every worn-out authority from the Vistula to the ocean." The British Cabinet had certainly ulterior views in going to war for the preservation of Turkey, but these are of little consequence to-day, since even were the present Ministry disposed to adopt the foreign policy of Palmerston, there exists no national sentiment based either upon the chimera of a "balance of power," or upon any special antagonism to Russia, which would support them in disputing with that power the possession of the "sick man's inheritance." France cannot interfere, even if she would, and Great Britain will not. The time for substituting a fresh and aggressive civilization for one that is effete and thoroughly rotten could scargely, therefore, be better chosen. With her seat of government on the Dardanelles, Russia would enter the fraternity of European powers, as she can never thoroughly while her head is hidden among the clouds and snow of the far north. Turkey is an Asiatic barbarism that apes western civilization. It is past being patched; sooner or later it must be reformed out of existence altogether. More may at least be expected of the civilization of the Sklav than of that of the Mongol. The world generally would regard with not a little complacency the burying out of sight of the diseased body politic that calls itself the Ottoman empire. That the warlike preparations of Russia are

directed against Turkey there can be little doubt. The Czar has gone out of his way to express his sympathy with the progress of the German arms, by both personal and official marks of esteem. Russian diplomacy will make no bugbear out of a united Germany. The intermeddling of France with Poland has found no precedent in the policy of Prussia. The probability is that the neutrality of Russia, which was worth three armies to the Germans, was purchased at the outset, by the wily Bismarck, with some such concessions as he dangled before Napoleon in the Austrian campaign, only to withdraw them when his purpose was served. Wiser than the French Emperor, Alexander II does not await the completed success of his slippery friend to extort fulfilment of the promise. It may probably be easier for Prussia to leave Russia to her own course in the East, when she is fully occupied with France, than to sit with folded hands after she has finished her work, and see another secure a rich prize. The time, therefore, is well chosen, but with all favorable conditions, who can tell, when the blow descends, what may be the results? Beside a great German empire, extending from the Inn to the sea, Austria scarcely remains one of the great powers of Europe. With Russia on the Danube, she could not fail to sink into the position of a second rate one, leaving but two great Continental States. It would be contrary to all precedent were changes so momentous to be effected without a great enlargement of the existing area of hostilities. As the year enters on its last quarter the shadows cast by the rising clouds grow deeper, and the future appears more dark and inscrutable. Ere these three months bave closed there may probably have settled over Europe a dismal twilight of disaster and gloom never before exceeded.

THE GUERRIERE AT NANTUCKET. From the N. Y. World.

When, as far back as last February, we se-

riously called attention to the deplorable con-

dition of our navy-its want of organization and discipline-we hoped grave words of admonition might have their effect. It was on the occasion of the arrival of the Monarch in our waters with Mr. Peabody's remains-a model ship, completely equipped and admira-bly handled—in contrast with the clumsy, unseaworthy iron-clads which were sent to meet her, and on their way collided with each other and everything which came across their awkward course. From that time things have been getting worse and worse. The Oneida is run down, and her gallant officers perish mainly for want of boats; for, gross as was the inhumanity of the Bombay captain, there would have been less loss of life had not Admiral Rowan been peddling the Government funds in the Eastern seas and looking about for cheap markets in which to buy. Then we have the remarkable performance of the Colorado-a huge sixtygun frigate, drawing twenty-two or twenty-three feet, and as ill-suited to the waters of China as the Great Eastern or Noah's ark. She sailed from New York in February, reached Rio at the end of June, the Cape of Good Hope in August, and is probably somewhere in the China Sea by this time-a voyage which a common clipper-ship would make in ninety days. This, too, when China is a scene of massacre and every American, mer-chant and missionary, is looking seaward for rescue. And now we have a new and deplorable exhibition of professional incapacity in the frigate Guerriere, freighted with Farragut's honored remains, runuing ashore in broad daylight, "with all the buoys in sight," on the Nantucket banks-a shoal as familiar to the competent navigator as the Gridiron is to a New York pilot. Were it not painful, it would be ludicrous to read of the great though reluctant parade made by the Navy Department, and then its impotent conclusion. First, the perplexity whether it should be one ship or another—the Brooklyn or the Guerriere: then the slow selection and despatch; and finally the sticking in the sand of Nantucket—a laughing-stock to the old and superseded whalers of that region—the salvage by a transient steamer, and the transfer of the poor Admiral's remains, like so much common freight, to the Fall River line or Adams Express, to be delivered "as per margin" to the New York committee. While the Navy-yard and the Brooklyn are exploding minute-guns here, the poor Guerriere was firing signals of distress at Nantucket. Who is to blame for all this we do not pretend to say—the radical Congress or the radical secretary—Porter adjuvante—or the captain of the Guerriere or the sailingmaster. All we know is that it is a sorry scandal, and confirms our fears that never in the history of the country was this branch of the public service in a condition of greater decrepitude. "If," says even the *Tribune*, "one of our vessels of war cannot steam from Portsmouth to New York without getting fast aground in broad daylight off a well-known shore, with buoys in plain sight. and another cannot come out of harbor with-

THE LAST ATTEMPT TO REVIVE RITUALISM.

out running down a schooner, there must be

a fault somewhere to be corrected.'

From the N. Y. Sun.

The recent opening of the St. Sacrament Mission of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this city, under ultra-ritualistic auspices, has had in one respect an effect somewhat

different from that anticipated by its promoters. Ritualism gains no strength by the movement. It exhibits, on the contrary, a degree of weakness out of all proportion to its pretensions. As a thunder-storm purifies the atmosphere, so have the proceedings in the little chapel in Broadway helped to clear away much doubt as to where men stood on an interesting religious question of the day. Prominent Episcopal clergy-men supposed to have a hankering after embroidered vestments, censers, and acolytes, make haste to assure the public that they reprobate the introduction of such antique novelties; and one of them, who has been considered by his Low Church brethren far from sound on the ritualistic question, declares that extremes in ritualism "are as distasteful to him as he knows them to be to the Bishop of this diocese, and to almost all of our clergymen and laity." The pains taken by several who participated in the opening services of the mission to explain that their presence is not to be considered as a proof of their approval of them, is also a fact of considerable significance.

There is one point worthy of special notice in connection with this subject. It has been asserted by Dr. Dix and others, though not always from personal observation, that the accounts of the services at St. Sacrament's Chapel published in the daily papers were exaggerated, sensational, and positively false. If such had been the case, there was a rare unanimity exhibited by the reporters, for their accounts agreed so nearly, even in minute particulars, that they seemed rather to have emenated from the same pen, or to have been inspired by some person speaking by authority. The latter proves to be the case. The Church Journal of this city, an organ of the Episcopalians, having taken the pains to inquire where the reporters of two daily papers, the Sun and the Express, obtained their information, finds that they were supplied with the necessary facts and data by two ritualistic clergymen and accurately reproduced them in their reports. So much nonsense is uttered about the alleged inaccuracy of the newspapers in reporting the events of the day that it is gratifying occasionally to have the opportunity to show on good testimony, as in the present instance, that to inquire how reports are prepared is in almost every instance to show how absolutely trustworthy they are.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

From the Cleveland Leader. The appointment of a new Minister to England naturally gives rise to the discussion of the long standing claim of the United States against Great Britain for compensation for depredations upon our commerse committed by privateers like the Alabama, fitted out in British ports, armed with British munitions of war, and, as a thin and transparent disguise, sailing under the pretended flag of a set of rebels who have not now and never had any national existence. Mr. Motley, for whatever reason, has utterly failed to bring about a settlement, or any progress towards one. It is to be hoped that Mr. Morton will be instructed to keep the question before the British Government in such a manner that it will understand distinctly that we have not forgotten it, and, moreover, that we are determined to insist upon complete and ample satisfaction for the injuries we have sustained through British treachery and bad faith. Under all the circumstances of the case, the United States would be fully justified in taking advantage of any domestic or foreign troubles in which the British Government might be involved to bring forward the Alabama claims in a manner that would compel attention to them from fear, if from no other motive. It would be better, of course, if an amicable arrangement could be reached, and the matter settled on the basis of mutual friendship and good understanding, so that its decision

Great Britain will not settle the claim in this manner, then we must try harsher means. The present affords a favorable opportunity for the reopening of negotiations. England is in very bad odor with both France and Prussia on account of her peculiar tactics as a neutral, and the tremendous display of power made by Prussia, coupled with the sneering declaration of Bismarck that he should decline to accept the opinions of the law officers of the crown as conclusive on questions of international law and the duties of neutrals, had compelled the British Government to make a change in its laws, so as to place a real check upon the business of building and sending out pirati-cal cruisers—a thing it refused to do in our case. This is only one of many indications that England finds her position a peculiarly uncomfortable one, and, with Prussia and France both incensed against her, it would be at least politic to get the controversy with the United States off her hands as soon as possible. The English Government and people should be informed distinctly that public opinion on the subject of the Alabama claims has not changed in the least in this country, and if Mr. Morton, on his arrival in London, presses the subject with sufficient force, the probabilities are that an agreement can be arrived at to transfer the negotiations to Washington, with the understanding that England is prepared to yield what is necessary to wind up the whole affair in a manner satisfactory to all parties.

may not leave any rankling memories for the

future disquiet of either nation. But if

REDUCING TAXES AND INCREASING REVENUE. From the Buffalo Express.

The Courier affects to be unable to understand how taxes have been abolished to the extent that they have been by successive acts of Congress since 1866, and yet the revenue collected during the past year proves to be greater than ever. Let us see if we can illustrate the process so that our simpleminded contemporary will be able to comprehend it.

We will suppose that a certain street railroad company had been charging for a long time a passenger fare of ten cents, but had employed during that time a set of dishonest conductors, who either pocketed half the fares they collected or else were in collusion with a lot of the regular passengers over the road and permitted the latter to steal their rides. It would happen in such a case that, while the public were heavily oppressed by an exorbitant rate of charge upon the road, the company, instead of being made rich by that exorbitancy, would find itself

going the road to bankruptcy. Suppose then that, all at once, it lowered its rate of fare to five cents, and at the same time cleared out the whole pack of dishonest conductors and put honest men in their places, who began to honestly collect every fare, and to honestly account for it. The probability is that the company, notwith-standing the great reduction of its charges,

would find its revenues heavily increased. Now that is just what has happened in the matter of the reduction of national taxes. Under the corrept and demoralized administration of Andrew Johnson, while the people bore the weight of enormeus and oppressive

taxes, the revenue which the Treasury realized from them barely sufficed to meet the expenses of the Government; for the reason that full half of those taxes were swal lowed up by fraud—by a vast, wide spread, organized system of collusion between rascally revenue officials and the manufacturers of whisky, tobacco, etc., and by almost universal peculation, embezzlement and loose inefficiency of collection. Nine tenths of the spirits sold in this country at one time were of fraudulent manufacture and the whisky tax very nearly ceased to pay the cost of its collection. Two years ago these things were notorious; now they have ceased to be

heard of. It is plain enough that when the vast sink hole of corruption and fraud, in which half the heavy taxes wrung from the people were sunk, was cleared out and filled up, that half of the taxes could be remitted without loss to the Treasury. And this is exactly what happened. By act succeeding act Congress has abolished taxes which, in the aggregate, if they were still collected as taxes are collected now, would yield more than \$250,000,-000 to the Treasury; and still, after all this vast volume of taxation has been lifted from the people, the revenues of the Government are many millions greater than before. By so huge a sum is the money-value to the country of an honest administration measured.

POLITICAL. FOR SHERIFF.

WILLIAM B. LEEDS.

TENTH WARD. FOR REGISTER OF WILLS.

WILLIAM M. BUNN,

7 11 tf

SIXTEENTH WARD. Late Private Company F.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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, 8 24 6w* Attorney of Susanna Orr.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in ac-cordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE ANTHRACITE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred theu-sand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two million dollars.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE IN-SURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Sept. 17, 1870. 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 STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to ncrease the same to ten million dollars.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU ANO IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its It is pleasant in taste and training proper action, and free from all injurious proper 10 1 7w

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLEN-did Hair Dve is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—
"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalie Poison to injure the Hair or System." Invigorates the Hair and
leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.
Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the
Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwfs

HELMEOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame and blood to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH. It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients. It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth! Invigorates and Soothes the Gums! Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!

Prevents Accumulation of Tartar! Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth! Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.

A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SOUTHWARK BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

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

D. T. GAGE, No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE KEYSTONE STATE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hun-dred and lifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTI-nence of Urine, irritation, indammation, or niceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings, Us HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BECHU. 10 1 7w

Old-established WATCH AND JEWELRY Store, No. 622 MARKET Street, six doors below Seventh street. American and Imported Watches Diamonds, and fine Gold Jewelry and Silver Ware, in every variety, at reasonable prices, and warranted.

N. B.—Please call and examine our stock. No trouble to show goods.

9 2 1m

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 IRON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand Indelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING
Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely
no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the
Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the
painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 303 BROADWAY,

New York. SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RE-stored by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. [10 1 TW

SPECIAL NOTICES. N 1 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. 24 HON. CHARLES O'NEILL. HON, LEONARD MYERS. 4th HON, WILLIAM D. KELLEY. ALFRED C. HARMER.

> SENATOR THIRD DISTRICT: BENJAMIN W. THOMAS.

ASSEMBLY. 1st District-SAMUEL P. THOMSON. WILLIAM H. STEVENSON. 3d WILLIAM KELLEY. WILLIAM ELLIOTT. WILLIAM DUFFY. 5th COL. CHARLES KLECKNER. 7th ROLERT JOHNSON. WILLIAM L. MARSHALL, WILLIAM H. PORTER. 9th JOHN E. REYBURN. 11th SAMUEL M. HAGER.

12th JOHN LAMON. 13th JOHN DUMBELL. 14th JOHN CLOUD. 15th ADAM ALBRIGHT. WILLIAM F. SMITH. 16th 17th WATSON COMLY. JAMES MILLER.

By order of the City Executive Committee. JOHN L. HILL, President.

J. McCullough, M. C. Hong, 9 14 wfmst&det

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE PETROLEUM BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thoufive (5) hundred thousand dollars.

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTI-ENFEEBLED AND DELICATION THE ANALYSIS EXtutions, of both sexes, use Helmbold's Extract Buchu. It will give brisk and energetic feelings and enable you to sleep well. 10 1 7 w

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 GERMANTOWN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphih, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in ac-cordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE WEST END BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH .-Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in ac-cordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE GERMANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thou-sand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all interiors properties, and immediate in its properties, and immediate in it

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth o Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE MARKET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. hundred thousand dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN APhiotrice is hereby given that an Application will be made at the next meeting of
the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of
Pennsylvania for the incorporation, in accordance
with the laws of the Commonwealth, of the
SAVINGS AND DEPOSIT BANK OF MANAYUNK, to be located in the Twenty-third ward of
Philadelphia with a capital of fifty there are Philadelphia, with a capital of fifty thousand dolars, with the right to increase the same to one hun-

dred thousand dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE MANAYUNK BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred thou-sand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. 72 s6m

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for upplessant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH. 10 1 7W

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE QUAKER CITY BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. same to five hundred thousand dollars.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE 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.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to

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DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.— Bargos towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havro-de-Grace, Delaware City, and in-

Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent, Office, No. 12 South Wilarves Philadelphia. 4 111

SHIPPING.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE PHILADEL PHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will not receive freight for Texas ports. WILLIAM L. JAMES. General Agent.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through
bills of lading to interior points South and West in
connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN

MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW OR.

LEANS, La.

The JUNIATA will sail for New Orleans direct, on Tuesday October II, at 8 A. M.

The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on —, October —, October —, THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, 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 TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, October 8, at 8 A. M.
The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Satur-The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, October 8.

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 lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. O.

I The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Naturdar,
October 15, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Sa'urday, October 22.

Oonnects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina
Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad
to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. O., and Augusta, Ga., taken
via Wilmington, at aslow 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.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent. No. 130 South THIRD Street. LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK.

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.

RATES TEN CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, FOUR CENTE PER CUBIC FOOT, ONE CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.

INSURANCE BY THIS LINE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages fron, metals, etc.

No seceipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.

Goods forwarded to all points traced communications.

Goods forwarded to all points free of commissions.
Through bils of lading given to Wilmington, N. C.,
by the steamers of this line leaving New York triweekly. For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. OHL, PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—The regular shippers by this line will be charged the above rates all winter.
Winter rates commence December 15. 285

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENS.
TOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail
Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Paris, Saturday, Oct. 8, at 2 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, Oct. 15, at 9 A. M.
City of Antwerp (via Halifax), Tuesday, October
18, at 12 noon.

City of Antwerp (18, at 12 noon.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Oct. 22, at 2 P. M. and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in currency.

Payable in gold. Payable in currency.
First Cabin. \$75 Steerage. \$39
To Londen. \$80
To Paris. \$90
To Paris. \$38
To Halifax. \$20
To Halifax. \$15
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg,
Bremep, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.!
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadel phia. PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND,
AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE,
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH
AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES
FOR 1870.

FOR 1870.

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 TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on cailing days.

THROUGH BATES to all points in North and South
Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at
Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the
West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond
and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUTONOE, and taken at LOWER
RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drawage, or any expense of

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of steamships insure at lowest rates. Freight received daily.

Etate Room accommodations for passengers.

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

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

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON
STEAMSHIP LINE.
This line is now composed of the following firstclass Steamships, sailing from PIER 8, above
Arch street, on SATURDAY of each week at 8

M.:—
ASHLAND, 800 tons, Captain Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 602 tons, Captain Hinckley.
SALVOR, 600 tons, Captain Ashcroft.
SEPTEMBER, 1876. LEOPARD, SATURDAY, September 24.
Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C.,
the interior of Georgia, and all points South and

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

No freight received nor bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

No freight feether ay of sailing.

SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 3 DOCK Street,
Or WILLIAM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES.
WILLIAM A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charles
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FORNEW YORK,
via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence to adding on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

Tit HOUGH 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.

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NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXAN dria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon rom the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,

No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M.

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CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO., ROPE MANUFACTURERS AND

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No. 29 North WATER Street and No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.

ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK

CORDACE. Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO., Factory, TRNTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.

Store, No. 23 M. WATER St. and 25 N. DELAWARE

Avenue. EASTON & MCMAHON, WALLON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York, No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia, No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest