

SPRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

GARDINAL MANNING ON THE ROMAN QUESTION.

From the N. Y. Herald. Sunday last was a great day in the Roman Catholic Cathedral of Westminster. On that occasion Cardinal Archbishop Manning advocated the cause of the Papacy with an intensity of purpose which, to some of the distinguished persons present, must have recalled the memory of the great Catholic archbishop of England, the illustrious Cardinal Pole.

We do not wonder that the cathedral was crowded on the occasion, and that prominent in the crowd were several foreign ambassadors, some cabinet ministers, and not a few who have won distinction in the higher walks of literature and art. The preacher was at once time regarded as probably the most gifted priest in the Anglican communion—certainly as its most eloquent and powerful pulpitist. Thousands were wont to hang upon his lips when he advocated another faith than that of Rome. Since his secession from the Church of England Dr. Manning has steadily grown in power and importance as a Roman ecclesiastic.

His tendencies have been strongly ultramontane, and among the ultramontanists he has won the first place. His influence with Pope Pius is well known. It is generally believed that to him, more than to any other single individual, we are indebted for the Ecumenical Council, and for what that council has done. The readers of "Lothair" who have become familiar with Cardinal Grandison have a fair idea of the character of Dr. Manning. It was Dr. Manning's belief that the endorsement of the Syllabus and the proclamation of the personal infallibility of the Pope by the council would be the means of eradicating the many evils which are now so destructive to modern society, and of effectually reconciling the Church and the world. Considering how completely the Council of the Vatican has to all outward appearance failed, we cannot be surprised that the return of the Cardinal to his diocese and the announcement that he was to speak on the council and on the great events which are taking place in Europe brought together so illustrious an assembly.

From the meagre outlines which have reached us by telegraph it seems fair to conclude that the sermon was worthy of the man and worthy of the great occasion. It was a trying occasion. Dr. Manning's ambitious schemes had been successful. Another grand Ecumenical Council had been held. The Syllabus, which in its practical operation would place all men and all nations once more under the heel of the Church, had been approved without much difference of opinion. The Vicar of Christ—a position to which he himself aspires—no longer wielded a doubtful authority. With very few dissentients the Council of the Vatican had accepted the dogma that the Pope is infallible in all matters of faith and morals. This great work had been accomplished in large part by himself. What cause for pride! But success had been clouded by terrible disasters. When the council met, Austria, France, Spain, Italy, and Bavaria were bound by concordats to the Holy See, and the presumption was that other nations would be induced to enter into the same holy bonds. How great the change! Now Austria had formally thrown off her allegiance. So, too, had Bavaria. Spain had virtually done the same thing. France, the great bulwark of the Popedom, was lying bleeding and prostrate beneath the heel of the great Protestant power of the North; the eldest son of the Church was a prisoner in a heretic land; and the disciples of Voltaire, of Fourier, of Robert Owen were in possession of the reins of government. The Italians had marched almost unresisted into the Holy City; the Roman people had hailed them as deliverers, and, by a vote which deserves to be called unanimous, they had expressed their detestation of Papal rule. When in the whole history of the Church did night so dark and so disastrous close in upon a day so bright and full of promise? We can well conceive that the Cardinal felt the difficulty of his position and that he knew his task was hard. It does not appear that he attempted to explain what connection the Council had with these disasters. It is only manifest that he did not admit that the falling away of Austria and the other Catholic powers, the humiliation of France, the complete and, to all appearance, irreversible overthrow of the temporal power, were in any sense logical and legitimate results of the action of the Council. He blamed England for her indifference and praised Ireland for her steadfast adherence to the faith. But with a blandness characteristic of his order he refused to see and recognize the new necessities and altered conditions of this ripe age of the world. The war against the temporal power was a war against the Church and against Christianity. The Roman question was not yet ended: it was only begun.

In the course of his address Dr. Manning, by an allusion to the growth and prosperity of the Catholic Church in the United States, gave evidence that he was not far from the right way—so near, in fact, that one wonders he has not found it. Here we have long since settled the Roman question. Church and State alliances have no place among our free and noble institutions. Here every church is free and unfettered; and without temporalities—Independent of State patronage, State support, and State control—the religious bodies of every name and of every denomination flourish and bring forth fruit. Where, in any part of the world, are such splendid temples dedicated to the worship of the living God as in this city of New York? We have Jewish temples which would almost compare with that of King Solomon; we have Christian temples which rival St. Paul's, and which are not put into the shade by St. Peter's; and New York, in this respect, is not far ahead of her sister cities throughout the Union. Where, in any part of the world, are religious services conducted with more pomp and splendor or at greater cost than among the free and unendowed churches of the United States? Where are the priests and parsons and preachers better paid? Will not Cardinal Manning and his friends open their eyes to facts? Will they not, instead of vainly kicking against the pricks, yield to the spirit and march forward to the music of the times? The Ecumenical Council was a mistake, a blunder, as results have proved. But it is not too late to rectify in part what has been done, or at least to gather victory out of defeat. If the Pope has lost his temporal throne, his spiritual throne remains. Hereof the world, he will be the better able to wield the crook. Unhindered by the cares of a petty principality which never

brought him or his predecessors anything but sorrow, he will be able to look abroad with calm eye and tranquil heart on his worldwide spiritual empire, and give himself wholly to the duties of his spiritual mission. In the substantial tokens of affection which will pour in upon him from the faithful of all lands he will find ample compensation for the loss of his so-called temporalities. If the Catholic hierarchy will only accept accomplished facts, and give themselves heartily to the duties of that higher mission which is now clearly set before them, the Church may yet put on her youthful attire and reappear "as a bride adorned for her husband," and the last days of the Papacy may be more glorious than the first. Most certainly Dr. Manning's loud wailing and lamentation will not alter the facts of the past or affect the tendencies of the present.

THE AMPUTATION OF AUSTRALIA.

From the N. Y. Tribune. The war has so monopolized the political stage in Europe, and all minor matters have been so completely thrown in the shade, that even the English themselves regard with a sort of stolid indifference the symptoms of an impending change which will prove of more vital importance to them than the partition of any European power. We mean the proposed federation of the Australasian provinces. A late speech of Mr. Duffy, in the Victoria House of Representatives, showed the strength, amounting to certainty of success, in the movement. It is supported by the majorities in the Representative Houses in the six colonies, and by the press in all. The type of confederation is stated to be centralizing in its idea, as that adopted by the Canadian colonies.

The apathy with which this movement is regarded by the English Parliament is incomprehensible. It is true that Federation is supported in Australia by the party there opposed to severance from the English crown, as well as by those who vehemently urge it. But there is little doubt in the mind of any far-sighted spectator (certainly there is none expressed by the majority of the English Cabinet or the influential portion of the press) that the union of the colonies would, but by a short period, precede their complete throwing off of the British yoke.

It is not so long ago, as nations date, that England let slip her hold on a few weak settlements along the Atlantic coast. Since their escape and combination, they have taken their stand as one of the three most powerful nations of the world. The six Australasian provinces, when once federated, have in them the elements of as rapid development as the leading members of the Colonial Honors are men, the English press boasts of exceptional ability and shrewdness; they are certainly too able and shrewd not to see the probability of this. Whatever submission they may profess to the mother country now, there is little doubt that, as soon as they have gained this first point and hold the guiding reins of a single powerful nation in their hands instead of half-a-dozen small States, they will promptly and finally throw off her hold upon them. Common sense underlies the fate of peoples as well as of individuals. It is not credible that a nation full of fresh blood and powerful vitality, should long wear the badge of servitude to a government alien to it in aims and interests, distant half the circumference of the globe, and that has consistently refused it any paternal benefits, and held it solely as a prison for her criminals and a storehouse from which to extract food and treasure for home papers. The feeling of antagonism and discontent to the mother country is deep-rooted in Australia, and has been expressed during the last year with unprecedented boldness and vehemence.

That this great limb of the empire will shortly be amputated from it is acknowledged in England as almost certain; and the indifference with which the matter is discussed can only be accounted for on the ground that Parliament is hopeless of either prevention or cure at this late day for the evil. John Bull is notoriously blind on the subject of his own position and strength; but in this case he wilfully shuts his eyes to the fact that England, without her splendid dependencies in the Pacific and North America, would be robbed of half of her prestige and moral weight, and sink at once, and irrevocably, to the position of a second-rate European power.

AMERICAN NEUTRALITY IN EUROPE.

From the N. Y. World. Our special correspondent at Ostend sends us word, by way of London, that the Prussian Government has suffered itself to be carried away by the excitement of what we suppose we may properly enough call the "gentlemen of the pavement" in the Prussian capital so far as to make some rather inconsiderate representations to the American Minister on the subject of American neutrality. Our cable message even states that these representations have taken the form of "demands" for explanations and apologies from the United States Government in regard to the sale and shipment of arms from the United States to France.

We prefer for the present to assume that the particular words here used have been employed by our correspondents in the haste of transmission, and not by the Prussian authorities in any document handed by them to an envoy of the United States. The United States are not of a humor to entertain "demands" on any subject or from any quarter. Mr. Bancroft is a very weak and he is not a very wise representative of the American people; but even Mr. Bancroft, we opine, would hardly so misunderstand the nation by which he has been commissioned as to receive from any government a communication in the imperative mood.

It is on the whole a fortunate circumstance for the governments, whatever it may be for the people of the Old World, that the United States have throughout their whole history thus far maintained a clearer and more consistent attitude of neutrality in all foreign quarrels than any other existing power. That attitude has been elected by the American people, after due deliberation, with a careful regard to their own rights and interests as well as to the requirements of international justice in the abstract. They will not listen with a friendly ear to any suggestions in respect to it which come to them couched in any but the most absolutely courteous and respectful terms. The conduct of the existing administration in the matter of Cuba, struggling for her rights against an overwhelming European tyranny, has tended of late to make the very name of neutrality unnecessarily and even dangerously disagreeable to a vast majority of the American people; and it will not be difficult to foretell the fate of any propositions, no matter how smoothly worded, which might now be made to us with a view still further to limit what our people are beginning to regard as their already too closely limited scope of their liberty in the way of helping such States and people as they may desire to help in the pursuit of freedom and of their rights. The general good will of the American republic to

the people of Germany has been sufficiently manifested to need no argument or exposition here. We have been not only neutrals, but, to use the curious language invented by the Prussian Ambassador in London in his recent remonstrances against the conduct of England, we have been decidedly "benevolent neutrals" towards Germany in her great effort to repel foreign invasion and to secure domestic unity. If in any way Germany can succeed in persuading England to adopt her own theories as to the proper force of this phrase of "benevolent neutrality" as between England and Germany, that is no affair of ours. But we decline, for his own sake, to believe, without much more cogent proof than has yet reached us, that Count von Bismarck is capable of making so profound a mistake as to imagine that one line of argument will be equally influential with the Court of St. James and with the republic of the United States.

SIXTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN BOARD.

From the N. Y. Sun. The sixtieth anniversary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions is to be held in Brooklyn during the present week. This meeting will call together upward of five thousand people—clergyman and laymen—from all parts of the country, including fifty missionaries from various quarters of the world. The hospitality of the City of Churches is sorely tried to take care of this great multitude; and although for several years past appeals for accommodations have been made every Sunday from Presbyterian and Congregational pulpits, several hundred expected delegates are yet unprovided for.

The American Board is one of the voluntary organizations for Christian enterprise and benevolence that came into existence during the early part of the present century. The American Home Mission Society is a sister organization for domestic operations. The American Tract Society, the American Bible Society, and the American Sunday School Union are similar agencies for religious effort, though embracing in their scope a wider field of denominational union. It was the creation of these outside agencies, and the diversion to them of the benevolent contributions of a large number of the churches, which greatly contributed to awaken that spirit of schism in the Presbyterian Church in the United States which finally grew into the Old and New School breach, now just healed after an existence of a third of a century. The Old School Presbyterians always opposed these independent organizations, and insisted that all missionary work should be done by the Church itself through its own appointed agencies; and the General Assembly of that branch of the Church has always maintained its own foreign and home mission boards and publishing-house. The New School Presbyterians, on the contrary, joined heartily with the Congregationalists of New England in sustaining these voluntary and, as the Old School brethren called them, irresponsible societies.

But of late years, with success in making converts through these agencies, and in establishing churches throughout the world, there has arisen a feeling of jealousy between the Congregationalists and New School Presbyterians as to the proper ecclesiastical connections of such converts and churches; and thus the disgraceful spectacle has been presented of a general scramble for the spoils of the victory over sin, the world, and the Devil. In consequence of this tendency, the New School Assembly began organizing missions of its own, though hesitating to sever its fraternal relations with its former associates. But with the reunion of the two Assemblies of the Presbyterian Church, consummated last spring, the policy of the Old School Associations in holding aloof from outside organizations was adopted. The policy of the reunited church, and the voluntary agencies, except the Bible and Tract Societies and the Sunday School Union, were left to the Congregationalists alone.

As the Presbyterians had been the largest contributors to the funds of the American Board, their withdrawal from it would have necessitated the abrupt discontinuance of many of its largest and most promising missions. In this emergency a compromise was effected, by which a considerable number of missions, including some in India, China, Africa, and elsewhere, were transferred to the care of the Presbyterian Board of Missions. At the meeting in Brooklyn this week the formal transfer of these establishments, or more properly the relinquishment of the care of them by the American Board, will be made, furnishing occasion for many interesting reviews of missionary work and achievements. The meetings will also be the occasion for the formal leave-taking and separation from the Board of many veteran missionaries, some of whom have served under its patronage and direction for a quarter of a century. Altogether, therefore, the present anniversary of this respectable and venerable Board will have peculiar interest, justifying the large attendance anticipated.

THE KU-KLUX BUGBEAR.

From the N. Y. Times. It is not many days since the Tribune made a righteous exposure of a performance of Governor Holden's, in forwarding it for publication a letter received by him about Ku-Klux outrages in that State, in which the burnings and murderings were somehow raised, between the receipt of the letter by the Governor and its receipt by the Tribune, from hundreds to thousands, by an alteration of the figures in the manuscript. We had hoped that this would put an end to the use of the Ku-Klux crimes for political purposes. There is no manner of doubt that, for some time past, when the Ku-Klux had not been good enough to do enough whipping and slaughtering to make the canvass exciting, the matter was put into the hands of literary gentlemen, who thereupon started armed bands in all directions through the newspaper woods, dragged out newspaper negroes from newspaper homes, and, tying them up to trees of the mind, lashed their newspaper backs till the blood ran down, awful to behold. Column after column, too, was in the same way made to flame with incendiary fires, and swam with widows running for their lives, with babies in their arms, and other children hanging on to their skirts.

The effect, we need hardly say, has been very injurious, and rather more so to the Union men whom these inventions were intended to help than to the rest of the Southern community. We are, therefore, sorry to find, from the Tribune's Washington correspondence, that "information has been received" in that city, "by a private letter from a responsible source," giving a fearful account of affairs in the Fourth Alabama district. The Ku-Klux Klan, it appears, "ride day and night" in that region, giving themselves absolutely no rest, "whipping and murdering Union people," and the Republicans "dare not canvass the district lest they should lose their lives." Governor Smith does not appear to render any assistance; in

fact, is so hardened as "to deny the perpetration of the outrages." These outrages, so far as mentioned by the correspondent, consist of the murder of one colored man and the throwing of his body into a well "for no other crime than attending a Republican Convention," and the refusal of another colored man "to run for the Legislature, fearful of assassination." Now we venture to assert that there is not a single Congressional district in the United States in which a Republican man has not been recently murdered, and in which another may not be found who is afraid of being murdered. Whether the Alabama colored man owed his death to his having attended a convention, we suppose is a piece of conjecture suited to the season. Whether the other does not run for the Legislature because he is afraid of being murdered, is a matter about which there can be no evidence but his own word. We think we may ask, too, without seeming impertinent, whether some Republicans at the South do not conclude a little too hastily that the Ku-Klux will canvass the district better for the party by "riding night and day," "whipping and murdering," than the party speakers, and whether there is not an undue tendency among them to transfer all the crimes of the year to the political schedule, and connect every violation of the law with the discontent of Southerners with the results of the war?

The fact is, we believe, that outrageous as the conduct of Southern malcontents has been in various districts, there has not been one case, in which the matter has been inquired into, in which the reports of the newspapers and politicians have not been found grossly exaggerated, and in which even the actual result, in the way of "outrages," have not been made up by attributing all crimes, of which the origin was unknown, to one cause. It was impossible to expect that a long and bitter civil war, which has ended in the emancipation of a vast number of slaves, should not be followed by a period of great lawlessness and crime. Our war was so followed, but that period is rapidly passing away, though large numbers of people are interested in having a belief in its continuance still kept up. Their stories undoubtedly do help to keep it up. Crime and outrage and intolerance at the South will never reach the Northern level without a strong infusion of Northern people, and Northern habits and ideas, into Southern society. Just in proportion as this takes place does the civilization of the South progress. But nothing does more to retard it than stories that the Ku-Klux are "riding day and night," and "whipping and murdering." They keep Northern emigration and Northern capital from entering the South. Without Northern emigration and Northern capital, the South will not be regenerated, or only very slowly. People are not frightened from going to places by stories of crimes, but they are by stories of organized crime, and crime committed in aid of political or religious opinions. A list of the murders committed in this State and city during the past six months is tolerably appalling, but it frightens very few people whose business or taste does not lead them into bad company. If, however, it was given out that all the New York murders and robberies were committed by Ku-Klux, and by agents of the Ku-Klux, it would certainly retard the voting the Republican ticket or attending prayer-meetings, there would certainly be a rapid flight from the neighborhood of many of our best citizens, and there would be a sensible diminution in the number of people coming to settle here, in spite of the strong commercial attractions of the place.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENDID HAIR DYE is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—Does not contain Lead nor any Vitale Poison. It does not contain Lead nor any Vitale Poison. It does not contain Lead nor any Vitale Poison. It does not contain Lead nor any Vitale Poison.

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to do your duty.

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 CHESSNUT 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 five hundred thousand dollars.

HELMOLD'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.

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 CHESSNUT 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 five hundred thousand dollars.

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND UNSAFE REMEDIES FOR UNPLEASANT AND DANGEROUS DYSPEPSIA. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU and IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

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 the formation of Tartar and the decay of the Teeth! Is a Superior Article for Children! Sold by all druggists and dentists.

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 CHESSNUT 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 five hundred thousand dollars.

HELMOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediately in its action.

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 CHESSNUT 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 five hundred thousand dollars.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED BY HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 101 TWENTH STREET, N. Y. W. A. D. LEWIS, General Agent.

W. A. D. LEWIS, General Agent, No. 115 MARKET ST., N. Y. W. A. D. LEWIS, General Agent, No. 115 MARKET ST., N. Y.

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 101 TWENTH STREET, N. Y.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REPUBLICAN TICKET. JUDICIARY. EDWARD M. FAXSON. THOMAS K. FINLETTER. ASSOCIATE JUDGES OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT: JAMES LYND.

COUNTY. SHERIFF: WILLIAM R. LEEDS. REGISTER OF WILL: WILLIAM M. BUNN. Late private 13d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer.

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

RECEIVER OF TAXES: ROBERT H. BEATTY. CITY COMMISSIONER: CAPTAIN JAMES BAIN.

CONGRESSIONAL. 1st District—BENJAMIN HUCKEL. 2d " HON. CHARLES O'NEILL. 3d " HON. LEONARD MYERS. 4th " HON. WILLIAM M. KELLEY. 5th " ALFRED C. HARMER.

SENATOR THIRD DISTRICT: BENJAMIN W. THOMAS.

ASSEMBLY. 1st District—SAMUEL P. THOMSON. 2d " WILLIAM H. STEVENSON. 3d " WILLIAM KELLEY. 4th " WILLIAM ELLIOTT. 5th " WILLIAM DUFFY. 6th " COL. CHARLES KLECKNER. 7th " ROBERT JOHNSON. 8th " WILLIAM L. MARSHALL. 9th " WILLIAM H. PORTER. 10th " JOHN E. REYBURN. 11th " SAMUEL M. HAGER. 12th " JOHN LAMON. 13th " JOHN DUMBELL. 14th " JOHN CLOUT. 15th " ADAM ALBRIGHT. 16th " WILLIAM F. SMITH. 17th " WATSON COMLY. 18th " JAMES MILLER.

By order of the City Executive Committee. JOHN L. HILL, President. J. C. HONG, Secretary.

HELMOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND 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, immediately in its action, and free from all injurious properties. 101 TWENTH STREET, N. Y.

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 CHESSNUT 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 five hundred thousand dollars.

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE OF URINE, Irritation, Inflammation, or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick dust deposited, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings. Use HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. 101 TWENTH STREET, N. Y.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. E. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colgate Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 511 WALNUT STREET, N. Y.

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR REGAINED BY HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 101 TWENTH STREET, N. Y.

POLITICAL. FOR SHERIFF. WILLIAM B. LEEDS. TENTH WARD. 1111 W. FOR REGISTER OF WILLS, 1870. WILLIAM M. BUNN, SIXTEENTH WARD. Late Private Company F, 711 W.

SHIPPING. UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE PHILADELPHIA 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 and Virginia Company. ALFRED L. TYLER, Vice-President So. C. R. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SERVICE MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, LA. The JUNIATA will sail for New Orleans direct, on Tuesday October 11, at 4 A. M. The YAZOU will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on October 12, at 10 A. M.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route going to Mobile, and to all points on the Mississippi river, and to all points on the Gulf of Mexico, Red River freight shipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA. The TOMAWAWA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, October 8, at 5 A. M. The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, October 8, at 5 A. M.

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 other lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C. The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, October 8, at 4 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington on Saturday, October 22, at 4 A. M.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route. Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

DELAWARE AND CHESSAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY. Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents. Office, No. 13 South Water Street, Philadelphia. 4111

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW YORK. SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY. RATES 75 CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, FOUR CENTS PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION. INSURANCE BY THIS LINE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages, iron, metals, etc. No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents. Goods forwarded to all points free of commissions. Through bills of lading given to Wilmington, N. C., by the steamers of this line leaving New York tri-weekly. For further particulars apply to JOHN P. 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 1st. 293

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENS-TOWN. STEAMERS are appointed to sail as follows: City of Paris, Saturday, Oct. 8, at 2 P. M. City of London, Saturday, Oct. 15, at 2 P. M. City of Antwerp (via Halifax), Tuesday, October 18, at 12 noon.

City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Oct. 22, at 2 P. M. and each succeeding Saturday, and alternate Tuesdays, from Pier No. 45 North River.

PAYABLE IN RATES OF PASSAGE. Payable in currency. First Cabin, \$70. Steerage, \$30. To London, \$80. To Paris, \$90. To Halifax, \$35. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, 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 office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y. J. O. DONOVAN & FAULK, Agents, 45 No. 42 CHESSNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH SIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST. INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES. STEAMERS leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 10 A. M. For FINE HAVRE, HAMBURG, BREMEN, etc., at reduced rates.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH SIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST. INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES. STEAMERS leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 10 A. M. For FINE HAVRE, HAMBURG, BREMEN, etc., at reduced rates.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH SIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST. INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES. STEAMERS leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 10 A. M. For FINE HAVRE, HAMBURG, BREMEN, etc., at reduced rates.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH SIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST. INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES. STEAMERS leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 10 A. M. For FINE HAVRE, HAMBURG, BREMEN, etc., at reduced rates.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH SIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST. INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES. STEAMERS leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 10 A. M. For FINE HAVRE, HAMBURG, BREMEN, etc., at reduced rates.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH SIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST. INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES. STEAMERS leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 10 A. M. For FINE HAVRE, HAMBURG, BREMEN, etc., at reduced rates.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH SIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST. INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES. STEAMERS leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 10 A. M. For FINE HAVRE, HAMBURG, BREMEN, etc., at reduced rates.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH SIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST. INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES. STEAMERS leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 10 A. M. For FINE HAVRE, HAMBURG, BREMEN, etc., at reduced rates.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH SIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST. INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES. STEAMERS leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 10 A. M. For FINE HAVRE, HAMBURG, BREMEN, etc., at reduced rates.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH SIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST. INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES. STEAMERS leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 10 A. M. For FINE HAVRE, HAMBURG, BREMEN, etc., at reduced rates.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH SIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST. INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES. STEAMERS leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 10 A. M. For FINE HAVRE, HAMBURG, BREMEN, etc., at reduced rates.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH SIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST. INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES. STEAMERS leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 10 A. M. For FINE HAVRE, HAMBURG, BREMEN, etc., at reduced rates.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH SIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST. INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES. STEAMERS leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 10 A. M. For FINE HAVRE, HAMBURG, BREMEN, etc., at reduced rates.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH SIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST. INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES. STEAMERS leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 10 A. M. For FINE HAVRE, HAMBURG, BREMEN, etc., at reduced rates.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH SIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST. INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES. STEAMERS leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 10 A. M. For FINE HAVRE, HAMBURG, BREMEN, etc., at reduced rates.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH SIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST. INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES. STEAMERS leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 10 A. M. For FINE HAVRE, HAMBURG, BREMEN, etc., at reduced rates.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH SIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST. INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES. STEAMERS leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 10 A. M. For FINE HAVRE, HAMBURG, BREMEN, etc., at reduced rates.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH SIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST. INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES. STEAMERS leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 10 A. M. For FINE HAVRE, HAMBURG, BREMEN, etc., at reduced rates.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH SIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST. INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES. STEAMERS leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1