THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1870.

SPIRIT OF THE PRES.

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

THE SHIPMENT OF ARMS TO FRANCE. From the N. Y. Tribune.

Within the last thirty days, or since the establishment of the Provisional Government in Paris, the French military authorities have purchased in this country, and shipped from this port, large numbers of breech-loading rifles, and vast supplies of ammunition, car-tridges, etc. The first shipment (5000 rifles) was by the French steamer Pereire, on the 3d of September, the day after the surrender of Louis Napoleon at Sedan. The next shipment was on the 20th, by the French steamship Lafayette, which carried 15,000 breech-loaders of the so-called Egyptian pattern. The third shipment was on the 3d instant (Monday last), by the French steamship Ville de Paris, which had a cargo of rifles numbering nearly 40,000, besides an immense volume of cartridges. We understand that the French steamship St. Laurent, which leaves this port on Saturday of next week, will take out a still larger supply than either of the three preceding steamers. The orders from France to our principal rifle manufac-turers are unlimited, and the French agents here are under directions to secure the shipment of military supplies with all possible haste. The steamships of the French line-four in number-leave this port fortnightly; and it will be observed from the preceding statements that all of them are actively engaged in the transport of arms. The first small shipment of rifles was, we believe, on private or speculative account; but all the subsequent shipments have been by direct order of the Provisional Government of France.

There have been some complaints from German sources against our Government for permitting the export of these great supplies of arms and cartridges to France at the pre-sent crisis. It is said that they are to be used against the German armies, that they will be the means of enabling France to prolong the war indefinitely, and that thus we are morally responsible for the destruction of life and all the horrible results that may ensue. Similar complaints were formally made to England, under similar circumstances, by the Prussian Government, four weeks ago. It having been then announced that France was about to receive 40,000 Chassepots from English manufacturers, Count Bismarck sent a despatch to the English Government, saying that while England professed to be neutral in the war, she was virtually transformed into a French arsenal and storehouse, and demanding that the export of weapons and ammunition from England should be prohibited. The Prussian Minister fortified his demand by referring to the action of the Prussian Government during the Crimean war, when England and France were engaged with Russia. No less than three authoritative orders were then issued from Berlin on the subject. The first formally prohibited the transport of weapons, in order to prevent arms being sent from Belgium to Russia through Prussian territory. The second order prohibited the transport of "munitions of war of every kind, especially of projectiles, percussion caps, and gun-flints; as also lead, sulphur, and saltpetre." The third order repeated the terms of the second, and added to the prohibitory list "weapons and gunpowder." Count Bismarck holds that the British Government ought at this time to follow the policy which Prussia adopted towards England in 1854. But, in reply to his demand, the Eng-lish Government alleged that it had no power to take such a step without the express authorization of Parliament. Thus the case now stands between these parties; and France has for a month past been receiving large supplies of arms and ammunition from English manufacturers. It is altogether impro-bable that the English Parliament would pass any law making it illegal for British manufacturers to export arms. It was after the present war had broken out that Parliament adopted the new English neutrality law, which was incorporated in the Queen's proclamation of neutrality, issued on the 9th of last August. This law closely resembles, in several of its leading features, the American neutrality law (the act of 1818), which President Grant incorporated in his neutrality proclamation issued on the 22d of August last; but though the terms of the English act are even more stringent than those of the American act in prohibiting enlistments for foreign service, and the furnishing of ships or other "active contraband" for belligerent govern-ments, it resembles our own in so far as it refrains from prohibiting the export of guns, ammunition, or other "passive contraband Having thus at so recent a date, and under the same circumstances as now exist, authorized the manufacture and sale of arms to any power, whether at peace or war, with which England is on friendly terms, the English Parliament would undoubtedly support the Government in resisting Bismarck's demand for prohibitory action. President Grant, in his proclamation of neutrality between the belligerents in the present war, took especial pains to define the limits of the American doctrine of neutrality. He quoted the restrictive provisions of the law of 1818; but in what we may call the preamble of his proclamation he explicitly says that the laws of the United States "do not interfere with the open manufacture or sale of arms or munitions of war," and near the close of the proclamation he says that "all persons may lawfully, and without restriction on account of the existing state of war, manufacture and sell within the United States arms and munitions of war, and other articles ordinarily known as contraband of war." This language of the President is inaccordance with the law and with the policy of the United States during the last half-century. When the proclamation was issued our authorities had no idea which one of the belligerents, or whether either of them, would, during the progress of hostilities, derive any advantage from the established doctrine which the President sets forth. If Prussia had been unfortunate in the field, and had needed to purchase arms, there would have been no restraint upon her procuring them in this market. If now, or hereafter, she should be unable to replace the waste of war, our markets are open to France. The law was not enacted for the benefit nor for the disadvantage of either of the belligerents. It has been on our statute book since 1818, and is the ex-pression of the established policy of our Gov-ernment in regard to nations involved in hos-

war and revolution. The old statesmen who have had the helm in hand have become unsteady and obstinate, not willing to throw overboard the dead weight of the past, and no bolder and more capable men have yet appeared to lighten and guide the ship. The monarchs and aristocrats are intent upon crushing, or at least checking, the revolution. They have but one thought-to save their crowns and privileges. To do this they would rather have the war continued, and all the continent in a blaze, than yield to the republican revolution. The sacrifice of hun-dreds of thousands of lives, or millions even, and the accumulation of stupendous debts, weigh as nothing in the scales against their prerogatives. On the other hand, the sentiments of liberty, republicanism, progress, and emancipation from despotic rule are deep-seated in the hearts of the people. These are upheaving society everywhere like a mighty earthquake. But the people lack organization and able leaders. While they are the real and great power, they have been so long under the heel of monarchical and aristocratic rule that they hardly know how to use their strength. Still, with all the dis-advantages they labor under, and with all the organized power of the old rulers and the enormous military forces under their control, the people are making great progress toward self-government. It is this conflict between the privileged few and the masses— between the ideas of the past and the pre-sent—that is now raging in Europe and that has brought about the chaotic state of things there.

This struggle is seen very prominently in the relentless war which the Prussian monarchy is making upon the republic of France. Without avowing it, and, indeed, while it is denied by Count Bismarck, there is no doubt that the chief object of the war now on the part of Prussia is to squelch the republic-to strangle it in its infancy-lest republican ideas should spread in Germany and over Europe. This is natural; just as much so as for a man to exert all his efforts to save his property when threatened. The monarchs and aristocracies have regarded the people as their heritage and government over them as their right. Consequently there is nothing they will leave undone to maintain their privileges. They know very well that a republic in France is a standing menace to them and their pretensions. They saw the effect in 1830 and 1848 of revolution in France. From the central position of that country, as well as from the electric force of revolutionary ideas that rise there, the whole Continent becomes agitated. It has always been, and still is, the focus of revolutionary and republican contagion in Europe. Is it not natural, then, for King William of Prussia to wage war against the French republic in the interest of himself and family and for his brother monarchs? Is not this a sufficient reason why the other crowned heads, and why Queen Victoria and the British aristocracy, stand aloof and do not attempt to stop the war? Another evidence of this conflict of ideas

and the chaos into which Europe is thrown is the activity of monarchical and imperialist agents. Almost all the news received in America and spread over Europe is either given out or concocted by these agents with a coloring to sult their purposes. At one time we hear of dreadful doings in Paris and other parts of France by the "reds" and disorganizers, and this in the face of the fact that the French people are acting with great unity to preserve internal order while they are heroically fighting the foreign invader. The object of such pretended news is apparent. It is to operate upon the public sentiment of the world, to create alarm of the republic. and to make people believe order can only be maintained under monarchical government. Now we have on one day a pretended imperialist manifesto of Naroleon, emanating from an imperialist organ established in London, and on the next day a report that this is bogus. But whether bogus or not it shows the active agency of parties in Europe to damage and check republicanism, to sustain monarchy and to make the present confusion worse confounded. And it is well to note that the British capital, more than any other place, is the hotbed of this spurious news and these anti-republican movements. But what does this chaotic state of things portend? What is to come of it? From present appearances all Europe, and may be a part of Asia and Africa, is going to be in-volved in war and revolution. Even those monarchs not engaged in war may resort to it to avert revolution at home and to give another direction to the public mind. This, however, may prove in the end a two-edged sword. The people are now too enlightened, probably, to be deceived by that, and the revolution the rulers would avert by such means may lead to it. Then there are national and territorial questions springing up, and questions of race and religion, as well of the adjustment of the balance of power, which add to the complications and make the future very uncertain. Russia is moving for some object, and, probably, for accomplishing her long-desired purpose in the East. Eng-land is trembling and the prey of uncertainty. Austria is anxiously watching events and doubtful what course to take. Italy has made great strides and obtained a great and positive result in the present and a great and positive result in taking Rome and uniting all the Italians, but she is in the throes of revolution and fast tending to a republic. Chaos reigns supreme, and the only light gleaming upon us is that showing the ad-vancement of the people toward self-government in one form or another. No one can say how long the struggle will last or what dreadful scenes Europe has to pass through; but the end must be more freedom for the people and a nearer approach to the admirable and progressive system of government established in our own happy country.

and the hot-bed of vice. The extremes of life have met in her palaces and purlicus. She has been the temptation of Europe. The poison of her vices was felt throughout the circuit of civilization. As Athens fell because she became brazen and wicked, as Rome perished because her men and women fell into dissipation and effeminacy, so let Paris either be chastened or dethroned from her rule of debauchery. The red flag of re-publicanism cannot sanctify the unclean hands of the robbers who plunder in the name of patriotism. The storm of war must either regenerate or destroy this modern Babylon. And although she may point to her libraries and academies, as Thebes pointed to her hundred gates, these cannot save her, if the besom that has swept through all ages is now trailing over the city by the Seine to prostrate her as it prostrated Tyre and Sidon, and Athens and Rome. This is a world of vengeance. Capitals of to-day are unknown to-morrow. The "heart of civilization" is capable of translation. War is the great surgeon that blots out cities and nations. Its ponderous hand has destroyed the empires of the past, and it will destroy the kingdoms of the present. And no man can tell how this has been done better than Victor Hugo, and no man can predict it with greater strength of language than he can. Germany is the force of nature, just as the Huns were. Her mysterious strength is a wonder, but it is divine, unless we are willing to deny Providence. She is an unknown cause working out an unseen and impenetrable result. We see the trail of her desolation as we see the ashes of a city destroyed by fire. A thousand foot-prints are made to-day on the waste of conflagration, but to-morrow a beautiful structure rises where the rookeries went down. Rehabilitation is in constant practice; and, if Paris perishes, out of her mortal ruins and her immortal memories a better capital may be built. Where the Lord loves, there He sends chastisement. Let this be the common consolation of all mankind for whatever may bappen.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

From the N. Y. Times.

It is a fortnight ago since the siege of Paris was formally entered upon. McMahon's army capitulated on the 2d of September. Sixteen days later the troops which had fought around Sedan found the passage of the Marne, within a few leagues of Paris, disputed by General Vinoy. By the 20th Sep-tember they had gained possession of the woods of Meudon and Clamart, southwest of the fortifications; and their terrible artillery was being brought to bear from the opposite heights upon the outer line of the southern defenses of Paris. Thus far the siege has been an irregular series of artillery duels, varied by an occasional softie from the besieged, and one or two successful attacks by the besiegers, upon points advantageously situated for purposes of bombardment or assault. On the whole, however, the Prussians have shown, up to this point, more anxiety to make the blockade complete than to attempt any decided breach in the enemy's works. It was doubtless calculated that Paris, completely isolated from the rest of the world, and compelled to face alone all the horror of her impending doom, would forget her tone of defiance, and bow to any terms rather than brave the full measure of the power of her assailants. But Paris, gay, frivolous and self-indulgent, has calmly faced the hour of her darkest trouble, and has developed that latent heroism which her long masquerade of folly has been unable to stiffe. Her worst enemies were thought to be within her walls. Save the panic of a regiment of Zouaves, there has been no evidence of pusillanimity; save some unsupported rumors, there has been no. record of a disposition, even among the lowest ranks of the populace, either to riot or pillage. For fourteen days the city has been inclosed by four concentric rings. First, the inner wall of circumvallation, bristling with cannon, and manned by thousands of watch-ful troops; next, at distances varying from one to three miles, a circle of some fifteen forts, with heavy armament and well secured connection with the inner wall; next, a belt of country four or five miles wide, and at least thirty miles circumference, where buildings have been razed and trees burned, and where, except during an occasional sortie, there is absolute solitude, and except when the opposing guns are exchanging shots there is absolute silence; and, last of all, a broken and irregular circle, whose segments are German encampments, and hastily entrenched positions. The outer circle has now begun to contract like the heavy folds of a boa-constrictor, around its victim. The solitude and silence of the one within it is straightway to be broken by the hissing progress of the fatal shell. Paris has come triumphantly out of the first ordeal of a blockade; she is now to be submitted to the terrible trial of a bombardment. The Prussian ordnance on the heights of Sceaux may reduce the Luxemburg to rains. The Inva-lides, the Arc de Triomphe, and perhaps even the Louvre may be reached by the fire of batteries advantageously posted at St. Cloud. The whole civilized world will hear with regret the news which echoes the discharge of the first mortar upon the treasures of art and culture, and upon all the helpless thousands of noncombatants that are crowded behind the walls of Paris. And still the question arises, to what good does all this tend? Will the ix millions of adult Frenchmen that remain after Paris has become a heap of ruins be any less disposed to fight than they were before she fell ? Is the war to become a war of extermination, and the name of France to be blotted from the map of Europe ? We can-not regard, without disbelief in the boasted advance of humanity, the prolongation of a struggle which has ceased to have any moral purpose, or to possess any but the saddest kind of interest for all lovers of liberty.

SPECIAL NOTICES. 1 0 N. REPUBLICAN TICKET. ADTARDALIOTS 21 U.H.T JUDICIARY. ASSCCIATE JUDGES OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS EDWARD M. PAXSON. THOMAS K. FINLETTER. ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT: JAMES LYND.

COUNTY.

WILLIAM R. LEEDS. REGISTER OF WILLS: WILLIAM M. BUNN,

SHERIFF:

Late private T2d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers CLERE OF THE ORPHANS' COURT:

SERGEANT JOSEPH C. TITTERMARY.

CITY.

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

CAPTAIN JAMES BAIN.

CONGRESSIONAL. 1st District_BENJAMIN HUCKEL.

HON. CHARLES O'NEILL. 24 84 HON, LEONARD MYERS. -HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY. 4th

5th ALFRED C. HARMER.

-----SENATOR THIRD DISTRICT :

BENJAMIN W. THOMAS.

ASSEMBLY.

		and the state of t
1st]	District-	SAMUEL P. THOMSON.
2đ	41 -	WILLIAM H. STEVENSON.
ad		WILLIAM KELLEY.
4th	41	WILLIAM ELLIOTT.
5th		WILLIAM DUFFY.
6th	=	COL. CHARLES KLECKNER.
7th	44	ROLERT JOHNSON.
sth	66	WILLIAM L. MARSHALL,
9th		WILLIAM H. PORTER.
10th	46	JOHN E. REYBURN.
11th	85	SAMUEL M. HAGER.
12th	2788	JOHN LAMON.
13th	66	JOHN DUMBELL
14th	**	JOHN CLOUD.
15th	44	ADAM ALBRIGHT.
16th	46	WILLIAM F. SMITH.
17th	64	WATSON COMLY.
18th	44	JAMES MILLER.
By	order o	f the City Executive Committee.

JOHN L. HILL, President. J. MCCULLOUGH, M. C. HONG, 9 14 wfm5t&d9t

When Black Diamonds are trumps, J. C. HAN-When Black Diamonds are trumps, J. C. HAN-COCK holds both bowers and the ace; consequently he plays a winning game. HANCOCK is emphati-cally the man for the people: he sells the very best varieties of Lehigh and Schuyikili, carefully picked and screened, and Schuyikili, carefully picked and screened, and promptly delivered to all parts of the city. By strict attention to all the details of the business, HANCOCK has gained a large and remu-nerative patronage. His coal depot and office is, as every one knows, at the northwest corner of NiNTH

REAL ESTATE AT AUGTION. OTICE. By virtue and in execution of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY

of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of eighteenth day of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 55, page 485, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by

MESSES, THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast cor-Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast cor-ner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence west-ward crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to

the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a Ground Rent of \$250, sliver money. No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth east-ward along the north line of said Penn street seven-ty-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said tot parallel with said Penn street seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of \$2, sliver money. No. 8. All that certain lot or plece of ground be ginning at the S. E. corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch such all coates street, and thence westward along the south said Coates street nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south said coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning. No. 4. Four Steam Dummy Cars, twenty feet long by nine feet two inches wide, with all the necessary streke of piston, with heating pipes, &c. Each will seat thirty passengers, and has power sufficient to draw two extra cars. Note.—These cars are now in the custody of

draw two extra cars. Norg.—These cars are now in the custody of Messrs. Grice & Long, at Trenton, New Jersey, where they can be seen. The sale of them is made subject to a lien for rent, which on the first day of

where they can be seen. The sale of them is made subject to a lien for rent, which on the first day of July, 1870, amounted to 2600. No. 5. The whole road, plank road, and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2, and 3,) roadway, railway, rails, rights of way, stations, toll houses, and other super-structures, depots, depot greunds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and fran-chises connected with said company and plank road an railway, and relating thereto, and all the tolls, infome, issues, and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and fran-chises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4,) machinery, tools, implements, and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road, and railway : and all the personal pro-perty of every kind and description belonging to the said company. Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, pas-sages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and ap-purtenances whatsoever, unto any of the above-mentioned premises and estates belonging and ap-pertaining, and the reversions and remeinders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every pature and kind whatsoever of the said com-pany, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

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

SHIPPING.

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

The JUNIATA will sail for New Orleans direct, on Tues-tage of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA. The TONAW ANDA will sail for Savannah on Satur-lay, October 8, at 8 A. M. The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Satur-lay, October 8.

day, October 8. THBOUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the prim-cipal towns in Georgis, Alabama, Florida, Missuesippi, Louisians, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgis, Atlantic and Gulf Rail-road, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. O. The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, October 15, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilming-ton Saturday, October 22. Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Com. pany, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad te all interior points.

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

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent. No. 100 South THIRD Street 615

CARLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK.

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, ANE 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 iron, metals, etc. No neceipt or bill of lading signed for less than sity cents. Goods forwarded to all points treact comparison

Sity 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 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. 255

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 19 noon.

City of Printwerp (The Value of Control of C

Payable in gold. Payable in currency. First Cabin
First Cabin
To Londen 80 To London
To Par's
To Halifax 20 To Halifax
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. ! Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, 45 No. 402 CHESNUT Street. Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STRAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST. INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870. Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 13 o'elock hoon, from FIRST WHARF above MAR.

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

RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE. No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of ransfer. Steamships insure at lowest rates. Freight received daily. State Room accommodations for passengers. State Room accommodations for passengers. WILLIAM P. OLYDE & OO., No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES. W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and Oity Point. T. P. ORUWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 613

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Can d. S W I FT S U R E TRANSPORTATION COMFANY. DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,

Leaving daily at 12 M, and 5 P. M. Leaving daily at 12 M, and 5 P. M. The steam propeliers of this company will com-mence 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

44

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents, No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue,

FORNEWYORE, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commen-togding on the Sth instant, leaving daily as usual. THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS. Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of Ne York, North, East, or West, free of commission. Freights received at low rates. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue. JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 345

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXAN. dris, 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. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; 1 ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria 61

OORDAGE, ETC.

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SHIP CHANDLERS,

ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK

No. 29 North WATER Street and

PRICES.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXAN

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE

THE CHAOTIC CONDITION OF EUROPE -WHAT DOES IT PORTEND ? From the N: Y. Herald.

Europe at present is like a ship at sea in a terrific storm, when all on board are at their wit's end to know how to save themselves. She is rocking and surging on the waves of ruined France. She is the seat of luxury,

VIOTOR HUGO AND PARIS. From the N. O. Republican,

Victor Hugo has fired a column of short sentences at the Germans for besieging Paris. He does not want Paris hurt. It is the heart of civilization. Says this mitrailleur of rhap-sody, "Athens and Rome were; Paris is." Just so, O Victor, but as Athens and Rome fell, so may Paris. They were: Paris may be. It is her own will which is to determine if she shall succumb or live. If she desires to continue, let her make peace. If she de sires to fall, let her continue to make war. Germany offers terms; Paris threatens to gaillotine the ruler who accepts them. It is manifestly the will of Paris then to perish, if a surrender to King William is death, as Hugo considers it to be. All these short sentences settle no controversies. Wars are made for a purpose, and sentences with three words in m, although Victor Hugo may be their the author, do not serve to obscure the purpose. When France is ready to make a satisfactory When France is ready to make a satisfactory treaty, the Prussians will be ready to fall back. Until that time, all this talk about peace is fox-fire. A little dressing down about Paris will not hurt her. She is too greatly demoralized to be injured by a little wholesome castigation. Her splendor has corrupted the age. Her frivolity has almost rmined France. She is the seat of luxury

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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 then-sand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two million dollars two miliion dollars.

ENFERBLED AND DELICATE CONSTI tutions, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EX-TRACT BUCHU. It will give blisk and energetic feel-ings, and enable you to sleep well. 10 1 7w

ings, and enable you to sleep well. 1017w 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 EANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to nerease the same to ten million dollars.

BELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame and blood to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many slarming symptoms, and if no treatment is suo-mitted to, consumption, insanity, or epilepite fits ensue. 101 Tw

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and MASTER Streets. Go for him!

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU ANO IMPROVED HOSE WASH CARES deficate 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 action, and free from all injurious proper

OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INSURANCE COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA. Oct. 3, 1870. At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., an extra dividend of TEN PER CENT., and a special dividend of THREE PER CENT., were de-clared upon the cap tal stock, payable to the stock-holders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 10th instant closer of faves

the 15th instant, clear of taxes 104 11t J. W. MCALLISTER, Secretary.

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME !- AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no perma-nency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfome left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER ! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 81 tuths

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BUCHU.				1017.

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTI-nence of Urine, irritation, inflammation, 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. Use HELMEOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. 1017w

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 Philsdelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million doilars.

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU ANI IMPROVED ROSE WASH. 1017W

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 hum. located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hun-dred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand

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

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TERMS OF SALE.

8 13 61t

TERMS OF SALE. The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the pro-perty is struck off Fifty Dollars, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid. RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TURSDAYS and 8A-TURDAYS. No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portamouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

W. L. SCHAFFER, W. W. LONGSTRETH, Trustees.

MASTER'S PEREMPTORY SALE. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers. In the Supreme Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Daniel Titlow et al. vs. Charles A. Pennsylvania, Daniel Titlow et al. vs. Charles A. Benner et al., of July T., 1870, No. 25. In pursuance of an order and decree made by the said Court, in the above cause, on the 5th day of October, A. D. 1870, will be sold at public sale, on TUESDAY, Oct. 25th, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.: VERY VALUABLE

FA+M. 82 ACHES,

S? ACKES, ENGWN AS THE "TITLOW EARM," MT. AIRY, TWENTY SECOND WARD, GERMANTOWN. No. 1.—A41 that tract of land, with the improve-ments thereon erected, beginning in the middle of Unruh's lane and middle-of Michener avenue, in Twenty-second ward; then north 47 deg. 25 min. west. about 1855 feet. more or less to point in Twenty-second ward; then north 47 deg. 25 min. west, about 1585 feet, more or less, to point in Michener avenue; then south 48 deg. 46 min. west, about 975 feet 9 inches, more or less, crossing Wil-liams avenue to a stone; then south 17 deg. 46 min. west, 126 feet 1 inch to front; then south 48 deg. 42 min. east, 1676 feet 75 inches, more or less, crossing Mount Pleasant avenue and Sedgwick avenue to stone in middle of Unruh's lane; then 42 deg. 45 min. cast 1648 feet, more or less, to place of beginning, containing about 59 acres 3 perches, more or less. containing about 59 acres 3 perches, more or less. No. 2. -All that tract of land adjoining the above, beginning in the middle of Unruh's lane and Miche-ner avenue; then north 42 deg. 45 min, east 1205, crossing Pickering avenue to stone in middle county line; then north 47 deg. 55 min. west, 784 feet 8% inches, more or less, to middle of Sedgwick avenue; then crossing Pickering avenue 1216 feet % inch, more or less, to middle of Unruh's lane; then 760 feet 6 inches, more or less, to place of beginning, containing about 20 acres 3 roods 21 perches, more or less.

No. 8.—A tract of land adjoining the above, be-glaning at a point in the middle of Cheltenham ave-nue or county line road and the middle of Sedgwick avenue; then north 47 deg. 55 min. west, 780 feet aninch, more or less, to stone then south 43 deg 41 inch, more or less, to stone then south 43 deg 41 min. west, crossing Pickering avenue about 1192 feet 10 inches more or less, to point in middle Michener avenue; then southeastwardly S15 feet, more or less, to middle of Sedgwick avenue; then eastwardly along middle of Sedgwick avenue about 1200 feet 314 inches, more or less, to place of begin-ning, containing about 29 acres 1 rod 34 perches, more or less.

more or less. No. 4.—All that certain lot of ground situate on the northeasterly side of Montgomery avenue, at the distance of 190 feet 8 inches southeastwardly from Belgrade street, in Eighteenth ward, contain-ing in front 28 feet 8 inches, and in depth 169 feet 4 inches to 16 foot street.

inches, to 15 foot street. Full particulars at the office of the Master. Terms

-Ceah. \$100 to be paid on each at the time of suc. By the Court, Jerome Carty, Master, 51 North Sixth

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street. 10 5 tf

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This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 8, above Arch street, on SATURDAY of each week at 9

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