SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

OUR OCTOBER STATE ELECTIONS. THE CONTEST FOR THE NEXT CON-GRESS

From the N. Y. Herald.

Our October State elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, and Nebraska come off to-day. Embracing, as they do, the choice of a full delegation from these States for the popular branch of the next Congress, and considering that they will, in all probability, determine the political ascendancy in that body, and that the Democracy profess to be sanguine of initiating in these elections a political revolution which will open their way to the next Presidency, the results of these preliminary skirmishes will be looked for with a lively interest, especially by the calculating politicians of both parties.

In the present Congress, which expires on the 4th of March next, there are in the Penusylvania House delegation of twenty-four members sixteen Republicans and eight Democrats; in the Obio delegation of nineteen members twelve Republicans and seven Democrats: in the Indiana delegation of eleven members six Republicans and five Democrats: in the Iowa delegation of six membors six Republicans, and the one member from Nebraska is a Republican. Total from these five States in the present House of Representatives, forty-one Republicans and twenty Democrats. But many of these Republicans members, on a popular vote in their respective districts, in 1868, ranging from twenty to thirty thousand, were elected on the small margin of one, two, or three hundred majority. When, therefore, it is remembered that in the October elections of 1868, which were made the test question as to the election of General Grant or Horatio Seymour as President in November, and that those October results were universally accepted as settling the question, we may say that the Congressional prospects for the Democrats in these elections of to-day appear to be really encouraging, and particularly in Pennsylvania. On a short popular vote the Democrats in our State elections always poll a larger proportion of their full strength than the Republicans. The main reason for this lies in the fact that while the strength of the Democrats is in the cities, towns (not townships), and villages convenient to the polls, and is largely composed of men who have plenty of time to spare for election purposes, the strength of the Republicans is among the farmers, who at this season of the year can be brought out from their work to the polls only by some extraordinary political pressure in October, such as that directly involving the issues of a Presidential contest.

From 1854, when the Republican party first came into the field, on the platform of no further extension of slavery, down to 1868, they have had all the advantages of the popular sentiment of the North on the slavery question, the war against the Rebellion, the abolition of slavery, and the reconstruction of the Rebel States, involving the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amend-· ments of the National Constitution, abolishing and interdicting slavery, and establishing equal civil and political rights, without distinction of race, color, "or previous condi-tion of servitude." But all these questions are settled, and there is hardly a Copperhead to be found who any longer insists that the reconstruction laws of Congress and the late amendments made to the Constitution are "unconstitutional, revolutionary, null and void." We find the Democrats now fighting their battle upon the heavy taxations and expenditures of the dominant party, upon the tariff and upon the alleged extravagances, corruptions and shortcomings of General Grant's administration.

In short, the general issue now between the Democrats and Republicans is General Grant's administration. Fortunate is it, too, for the Republicans that they have Grant's administration for their platform, identified, as it is, with retrenchments of expenses, corrections of abuses, greatly increased savings to the Treasury upon greatly reduced schedules of taxation, large payments of the national debt, general confidence in the public credit, law and order at home, peace with all foreign nations, and respect from all quarters of the globe. But for such an administration, with such an excellent record as this, the Republican party, after having finished the stupendous revolution commenced against slavery in Kansas and consummated in the fifteenth amendment, would naturally have fallen to pieces, thus clearing the way for a complete reorganization of parties upon the new issues arising from the new order of things. The party, however, from a great revolution completed, practically takes the position of a new party on the platform of Grant's administration.

Herein lie the continued strength and solidity of the Republicans as a national party. They may be shaken and damaged to some extent in these October elections, but the results will hardly shake the established popularity of General Grant's administration, or his chances against all comers for the Presidential succession. To carry the House of Representatives for the next Congress the Democrats are zealously striving, because it will be the gaining of an important branch of the enemy's intrenchments, looking to the great battle of 1872, and because it will be held as a sign of the beginning of a political revolution. But these elections, half way between one Presidential battle and another, seldom possess any great significance. We apprehend that the issues of success upon which the next Presidency will be decided, overwhelming all extraneous matters, are too firmly established in favor of General Grant's re-election to be disturbed by an opposition party this fall, which is still without a platform and without a candidate as a national organization.

Nor does there appear much ground for great Democratic expectations from these October elections, looking at the results of those of September. The probabilities are, notwithstanding, that the Democrats will gain in to-day's elections a considerable number of Congressmen, because of the local divisions and general indifference of the Republicans; but no results are likely to be obtained calculated to raise a serious doubt of the re-election of General Grant in 1872. Indeed, we think that a Democratic House of Representatives in the interval would rather strengthen than weaken General Grant in bringing the Republicans to their seber senses. as Lincoln was strengthened in 1864 by the adverse elections on a short vote in 1862, and as Grant was strengthened in 1868 from the Republican failures of 1867. Whatever the results, there will be no political revolution in these half way October elections of 1870.

OCTOBER ONCE MORE.

From the N. Y. Tribune. It must be admitted, whatever patriotic pangs the confession may occasion, that, with the best political institutions in the world, we have a most untrustworthy climate. The spring of our poets is the English spring. and not our cold, dilatory, and, we may even say, sloppy season; our summers oftenest are either too hot or too wet; and our winters, if too cold, are inexpressibly tedious, or, if "open," not only occasion epidemics, but compel a premature and not seldom a ruinous vegetation. One season, however, we have, reaching from the last of September partly into November, which is probably as productive of delicious physical sensations as any in the world. It is a season when, in the early cool of the morning, we recognize the first breath of winter, which is yet afar off, and our fevered frames welcome the invigorating atmosphere as the lips of travellers in Sahara greet thankfully the longed-for cup of cold water. Bodily exertion is no longer wearily oppressive; upon the contrary, there is an exbilaration in the air which will not suffer us to remain quiet. As we stalk past the varie-gated panorama of changing foliage, we begin to ask ourselves if we too were not destined for pedestrian exploits and the winning of prize cups; for ten miles now are easier of accomplishment than one was under the old solar radiance. Coming out of the summer enervated, listless, and ceronically lazy, we find ourselves suddenly in the possession of fresh muscular forces, and our enjoyment of their use seems to be for a time insatiable.

It appears to have been settled by the poets, if we may credit their elegiac writings, that autumn is a season of sadness and of unavailing regret. Mr. Bryant, in one of the most charming of his minor pieces, speaks of these as "the melancholy days, the saddest of the year." We persist in sending our sighs after the withered leaf "down floating upon the blustering gale." It is considered to be a regular and proper thing to mourn for the blighted flowers blackening upon their stalks, and to shed a tear or two for "the last rose of summer." We suspect that in this minor mood there is a good deal of conventionality, and, we may venture to say, a little affectation. Upon a clear October day, with its sky cloudless from the rise to the set of sun, its invigorating temperature and its variety of color, the natural feeling is one of exultation. Mr. Emerson speaks of a temper when walking, in which he was almost afraid to think how glad he was. It is thus that the fine October day, with that brilliancy which, under a high temperature, might sink us into a dreamy indolence, makes every sense so keen that each moment has its new and separate pleasure. The animal spirits rather rise than sink, unless, indeed, we are bent, like clever boys of fifteen, upon being obstinately Byronical: the eye is clear to catch the magnificence of the landscape and the glory of the sunset; the ear grows sharper for rural sounds as they become fewer: the fruitage is always a cheering lesson of the recuperative force of Nature; and the few flowers which the early frost has spared have a value which we did not accord to the gay and populous parterre.

It is in these few weeks of the last genial month of the year that we are able to exist without over-consciousness and prepense exertion. All the others are seasons of wrapping and upwrapping, of debates as to the kindling of fires or the opening of windows, of decisions between housekeeping and going road, of watching the weather-gla cultivating patience when inopportune inclemencies mar our little prospects. But October is, in the main, not only a trustworthy month, but its moderation enables us to enjoy nature without resolutely preparing ourselves for it as for a business. The serene sky, the clear atmosphere, the silver haze which fringes the woodlands, the imperial splendor of the occident, the rustic bustle of the harvest, the tree bending under its load of ruddy and gelden fruit, each feature of the landscape, however minute, greets us as we go forth and waits neither for our scrutiny or salutation. Our receptivity becomes boundless just in proportion to its quiescence, and the less we look for the more do our eyes behold. We are, for a time, released from that constant care of the body which is incompatible with calm and complete sensation. Emancipated alike from the necessity of hurry or of loitering, we can go about leisurely and take what the beautiful earth offers, without spoiling the feast by our hungry importunity. We know well enough that these pleasures, exquisite and invigorating as they are, will soon remain with us only as priceless recollec-tions. There is the dull dreariness of November, with all its leaden inertia, before us; but we do not care to anticipate. The shortening days, replete with a wealth of solar brightness, are too precious to be wasted in unavailing forebodings of their speedy and final flight. It is enough that we have found the relief which through sweltering July and simmering August we cried out for sincerely and not energetically, only because we had no energy remaining. Once more we feel our virility and comprehend the purpose of the muscular system. Once more we cease to complain that Nature made us such sensitive barometers. For all his bluster, and fretting, and frowning, and freezing, we can bid the young Winter welcome with a cheery laugh.

WHY MONEY IS SCARCE.

From the Chicago Tribune. There is a plethora of money in New York. The banks are full, the Sub-Treasury is full, and the brokers and speculators have more than they know what to do with. The rates of discount are easy and exchange on Europe is down to par. While this is not true of New York, the case is reversed at the West. We are short of money; our banks are drained, and exchange is scarce. There are several causes for this, but they are mostly incidental to the fact that we have purchased as heavily as usual from the East, at undiminished cost, while our shipments of exchange products have been sold at an average reduction from last year's prices. The balance against us we have had to make good in cash. It is a plain operation of natural law. Last year we exchanged commodities. This year our productions were only worth, say, ninety cents on the dollar compared with last year's prices, and, having purchased a like amount this year, we have been compelled to pay the

difference in money.

This brings the people of the entire West to a direct appreciation of the effect of our tariff laws. We raise grain, and provisions, and exchange them for iron, cloth, glass, and crockery, cotton and weollen goods. The value of our productions is fixed by the foreign market. The producer can only receive the price paid in Liverpool, less the cost and charges for transportation. If the foreign crops be large, our prices recede, and we must sell at whatever rate rules during the season. But when we come to purchase our supplies, this rule is reversed. The strong arm of the law is interposed, and we are compelled to pay prices fixed by a tariff.

merchant only buys American grain when he cannot get other at lower rates, and n ver pays a farthing beyond the price at which other grain is offered him. In buying his bread and provisions, he has the whole world to choose in, giving, of course, the preference to the countries which take his products in exchange for theirs. The result is that he only deals with the United States upon compulsion, and never when he can get what he wants elsewhere. But when we come to buy our iron, cotton and woollen goods, glass, cutlery, boots, and shoes, the Government interposes and tells us we must do one of two things—either buy what we want at home, paying sixty per cent. more than we can get the same for elsewhere, or pay a fine of sixty per cent, for buying from Europe. We have been submitting to this outrage for so many years that most persons had settled down in the belief that it was a fixed policy, and so long as prices of bread-stuffs remained unchanged they paid no special attention to its operation. But the fall in breadstuffs brings the case home to us in the most telling manner. The price of cotton and woollen goods, of iron, and of all the necessaries of life which we have to buy, remain fixed by law. While the Englishman is at liberty to buy, and does buy, all he needs in whatever market he can obtain it cheapest, we have no choice. The Government has a cordon of officers along the frontier to compel us to buy at prices arbitrarily fixed and established by law. We produce and send to Cadiz, in Spain, staves and headings to the value of \$1,000 000 annually. The price of salt in Cadiz is about twelve cents per 100 pounds. This shipment of staves and headings would, therefore, purchase in Cadiz as many hundred pounds of salt as twelve cents are contained in \$1,000,000. But the Government interposes and prohibits the exchange of staves for salt, under a penalty of eighteen cents, in gold, per 100 pounds. If the shipper persists in making the exchange, as he must do, or bring back his vessel empty, he must lay aside eighteen cents in gold to pay the penalty for every twelve cents be expends in salt, and, instead of bringing home the value of his staves in salt, he brings back \$400,000 worth of that article, and \$600,000 in gold to pay the tax

Producers of grain and provisions are subjected to precisely the same process. We send grain abroad, and are compelled to take such prices as we can obtain. If we send \$1,000,000 worth of breadstuffs to Liverpool, we are not permitted to purchase that amount of cloth or other articles we need, or, if we do, we must divide our money, so that for every dollar's worth of goods we buy, we shall have from sixty to ninety cents in gold to pay the penalty for making the purchase. If, as is the case now, the price of breadstuffs has fallen, say, 20 per cent., then we must bear the whole loss of the reduction, and have only \$800,000 to purchase goods and pay the tax.

Since 1868, in the short period of two years, the price of breadstuffs has declined 40 per cent. Under the operation of the tariff we have to produce 40 per cent. more in 1870 to purchase the same quantity of clothing and hardware that we bought in 1868, or we must, in addition to our whole crop, forward 40 per cent. in cash. We have reached that point now. Taking the average needs of our in 1868, it requires 40 per cent. more of our | ing to see how far they can venture in defiproductions to purchase them now than it did in 1868. This 40 cents on the dollar has to be made good by that much increased labor, or that much drawn from previous savings.

Those who wonder why it is that, with our increased population and increased production, we are constantly expending all we earn, and, in addition, are compelled to encroach upon our accumulations, will find the true explanation in the fact that the prices of all we have to buy are upheld and maintained by arbitrary enactments; and that we are compelled to sell what we produce for whatever we can get. If the barriers which Congress has erected against our trading with the people who buy our crops were removed: if the law which confiscates 60 per cent. of our earnings to subsidize others were repealed, we should find immediate relief, and the property which is now flowing away from us would remain in the hands of the rightful

THE FRENCH FINANCIAL POSITION. From the N. Y. Times.

Should France be amerced in the sums computed by German calculators as the cost, on their side, of the war, the French national debt must be very largely increased. This debt, before the war, amounted in our money to about twenty-six hundred millions of dollars. The Germans say the expense of the campaign to themselves will come to the equivalent of one thousand millions of dollars more. To France the cost down to the present time-including a reasonable estimate for towns and villages burned, bridges blown up, and railways, standing crops, and other property destroyed-must be nearly double that sum. If we reckon it at fourteen hundred millions, add the compensation to be paid to Germany, and add both to the national debt, we have an aggregate of five thousand millions of dollars. This vast amount exceeds the hugest national burden known to history. That of Great Britain, at the worst time, has been far below it. At present the English debt is less than four thousnad millions, and this is funded at so low a rate of interest as to make the pressure comparatively light. Besides, small as England is, her vast colonies have assisted her immensely in carrying a load declared over and over again in past times to be beyond her strength. France, without colonies of material productiveness available for such a purpose, will be called upon, then, by the adjustment proposed, to endure a debt a third greater than the monstrous obligations of England in 1814.

But even this does not measure the extent of the French misfortune. The weight of such a debt might be crushing enough for the whole Empire in its integrity. It is, however, proposed to inflict it upon a dismembered France, a territory diminished by six departments, and more than three millions of people. Alsace and Lorraine, including the Upper and Lower Rhine, the Meuse, the Vosges, the Moselle, and the Meurthe would have no part in sustaining the burden. These departments have been accustomed to pay freely in support of their Government, A correspondent writes of an old Alsatian peasant, in his shovel hat, looped up on one side, and short jacket, expressing his opinion very concisely, but with indefini eiteration, "Whoever has Hundsbach has me. Whether the French or the Prussians have Alsace all is one to me. Whoever has it, the peasant will have to pay the taxes, which are heavy enough." But these heavy taxes will no longer, as proposed, go to Paris, but to Berlin. Thus, all things considered, France will not only have the heaviest Jebt in the world to stagger We have no choice of markets. The English | prefer but will possess from eight to twelve bin self. All that can save him from this

per cent. fewer shoulders than before to up-hold it. It is this consideration, apart frem national pride, which weighs so severely on MM. Favre, Thiers, and the rest who have been representing the new-born Republic. To accept such terms would look like, if it did not positively amount to, destruction. The Democratic leaders, clearly, dare not assent to them. Yet no alternative is open to them but the terrible one of an indefinite continuation of the war. And it will be a poor consolation to those who support the Republic, in the event of continued disaster, to reflect that King William would probably

grant better terms to the Empire. The truth is that the double penalty of dis-memberment and paying the German expenses of the war is more than any Government dare propose to the French people, if, indeed, it would not be too heavy for their strength. It is true that prognostications about non-ability to bear a given debt are often disproved, but such precedents hardly justify indefinite expansion. Many insisted in 1805 that the public liabilities of the United States could never be redeemed. Some of our friends of the Democratic party were loudest in this assertion-the same gentlemen who now urge that we are paying the debt too fast. But this prospective debt of France is more than double what ours was at its highest point, to say nothing of the difference of area and annual rate of populative increase, which establish a still wider contrast in the relative situations. Besides this, a nation flushed with victory works faster and better than a nation humiliated by defeat-a consideration not too sentimental, we conceive, to be taken into account. A careful survey of all the features of the case ought, we may sup-pose, to lead the sober-minded Germans to mcderate the rigor of demands which from their point of view may seem just in themselves. It is a dangerous thing to exact either the impossible or that which to average eyes looks like the impossible. To press for too much sometimes ends in the loss of all. No nation has ever stood in a more megnificent attitude than Germany now stands with relation to an aggressive enemy: Her moral superiority will rise to the level of her physical superiority should she abstain from imposing on France terms of peace that may appear impracticable as well as shameful.

JUDGES IN PHILADELPHIA. From the N. Y. World;

There is one aspect of the Philadelphia election to-day as to which we tempted to say a word. Every now and then flings are thrown from that quarter on what is mildly described as the corruptibility, if not corruption, of our New York judiciary. It is, indeed, rather a favorite theme. Certain it is that, after the exhibition now made in our sister city, it will not lie in the mouths of radical Republicanism to reproach us or anybody. There are, it seems, three judges of important local courts to be chosen today by the good people of Philadelphia. Their tenure is ten years, and the jurisdiction varied and important. The Democrats have nominated gentlemen of the very highest character, and seem in the selection to have felt the serious responsibility resting upon them, and to have duly considered the great social interests involved. On the other hand, as we gather from the press on both sides, people, in clothing, furniture, iron, and all the radical advocacy or apology being very other manufactured goods, to be the same as feeble, the Republicans seem to be tryance of public opinion. This is especially manifest in two of their nominations, the third being simply insignificant. For the Common Pleas-a court, as we understood it, of most important functions-a gentleman is named only remarkable for his historic agency, not many years ago, in an effort, by means of money (avowedly sent for that purpose), to elect a well-known quack doctor to the Senate of the United States, in which creditable enginery he was thwarted, if we remember rightly, by the superior skill of an empiric of a different kind, Mr. Simon Cameron. Mr. Paxson, Dr. Jayne's agent, was an active Know-Nothing-now an acrid radical. But this is nothing alongside of another nomination. The Rad ical candidate for the District Court is a person who, being Solicitor of the City of Philadelphia—its law adviser (a post he holds yet)
—after involving himself in all manner of disastrons and discreditable stock speculations, on the 27th of April, 1868-only yesterday, and the record is printed-took the benefit of the Federal bankrupt law and was discharged from multitudinous debts. Among these debts this precious official (a fiercely "loyal" man, be it observed) returned the arrears of his income tax during the war to the United States. Among his creditors he returned his client the city of Philadelphia; among his assets "exempt" he claimed "ornaments of his person" to the amount of one-third of the whole sum prayed for. If the men of character and business of a great city choose to elect such folks to high judicial stations, it is no immediate concern of ours. Heretofore the judiciary of Phi'adelphia has stood high in public estimation. We may have looked at it with envy. But, if the vote of to-day shall be to elevate individuals such as the Republican nominees are conceded to be, this high repute, like many other obsolete illusions, will be among the things of the past. We have every reason to hope this will not happen, and that there will be, on this ticket at least, a Democratic victory, in spite of the Federal manipulation of General Grant's pet judge and the frauds which are almost ostentatiously

> THE REPUBLICANS FINDING OUT GEN. GRANT.

From the N. Y. Sun. The Evening Post very preperly de-nounces the bad behavior of the President in making war on Senator Sumner and Senator Schurz for their opposition to the St. Do-mingo treaty. The Post reminds President Grant of what happened to Andrew Johnson, who set out with a policy of his own in contempt of the party which elected him, and finished his political career amid the derision of all parties and without a friend to follow him to his retirement. It is also true that while the policy of Johnson related to a subject of great importance and interest, that of Grant relates to a subject of very little moment, and in which no one is concerned except General Grant himself and a few inmates of his household.

This analogy between Andrew Johnson and U. S. Grant is novel, but it is not without truth. Grant is already without a sincere friend in the party which elected hin. The leaders of that party feel it to be necessary to use him for the present, and they desire to avoid an open breach with him. But if he continues to conduct himself with the same absence of common sense and the same disregard of all obligations but those to his own family and to the flatterers who pursue him for the sake of office, he will in due time become as much an object of bitter enmity to the Republican party as was Andrew Johnson

will be his own incompetence, indolence, and felly. Thus he will escape from violent ani-mosity only by falling into entire contempt. But which soever of these two may be his lot, he is bound to go out of office on the 4th of March, 1873, with as little of the respect and confidence which greeted his inauguration on the 4th of March, 1869, as is possible.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BOY OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, NA. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, October 8, 1870. A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Trenton Rallroad Company will be held at the office of the said Company, in the city of Philadelphia, at 12 o'clock noon of TUESDAY, October 25, 1870, to take into consideration an acceptance of an act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An Act to Entitle the Stockholders of any Railroad Company incorporated by this Commonwealth, accepting this act, to one vote for each share of stock," approved May 20, 1865; and also to take into consideration an acceptance of an act of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act authorizing corporations to increase their bonded obligations and capital stock," approved December 29, 1869.

By order of the Board of Directors of the Philadelphia and Trenton Ratiroad Company.

F. H. WHITE, Assistant Secretary.

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

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU ANO MPROVED 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 odd, action, and free from all injurious proper 1917w

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.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE 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 declared upon the capital stock, payable to the stock-holders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 15th instant, clear of taxes.

10 4 11t 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 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.

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

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ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTItutions, of both sexes, use Helmbold's Exings, and enable you to sleep well.

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FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTI-nence of Urine, irritation, indammation, or ulceration 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 HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

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 dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

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3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada. HELMBOLD'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.

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TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use Helmbold's Extract Buchu and Improved Rose Wash. 1017w WARDALE G. MCALLISTER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 303 BROADWAY, New York.

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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, 1868, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

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

MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1870, the property described in and conveyed by the said mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets: thence corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eight-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described 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 place of beginning. Subject to a Ground Rent of \$250, silver money.

of \$250, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seven-ty-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of \$72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground be ginning at the S. E. corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nincteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an irch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet

along the south side of 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 steam machinery, seven-inch cylinder, with ten-inch stroke of piston, with heating pipes, &c. Each will seat thirty passengers, and has power sufficient to draw two extra cars.

Note.—These cars are now in the custody of Messre, Grice & Long, at Trenton, New Jersey.

Moses.—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 July, 1870, amounted to \$600.

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 be invested in No. 1, 2 and 2 broadway rolls are the control of the control of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land; (not be invested in No. 1, 2 and 2 broadway rolls are relied to the control of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land; (not be invested in No. 1, 2 and 2 broadway rolls are relied to the control of the con

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 superstructures, depots, depot greunds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and piank road an railway, and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of 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

perty of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the abovementioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said Com-pany, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the me and every part and parcel there TERMS OF SALE.

TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered.
On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off Fitty Dollars, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

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

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