SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

CENTRALIZATION.

From the N. Y. World.

Many of our Republican contemporaries are disposed to make it an issue of fact, whether their party is justly chargeable with a tendency to consolidate all political powers into the hands of the General Government, Much has recently been said on this subject. which evinces the sensitiveness of our opponents to the charge itself, but there has been very little said that amounts to a refutation. The following observation of the Evening Post appears to comprehend a sort of admission as to the past, and a kind of promise of amendment as to the future: -

Whatever tendencies to centralization are found whatever tendencies to centralization are found in the Republican party, as every intelligent public man knows, have been occasioned by the requirements and experiences of the civil war, and even then accepted reluctantly, instead of being seized ambitiously. Since the war ended Congressional legislation has steadily been restoring to the States the powers which had been for a time held in trust by the Genetal Government in the interest of the people; and this work would have been completed much sooner if the population of the States formerly in rebellion had cordially endeavored to establish

and maintain order among themselves. It thus seems to be admitted that during the war there were strong tendencies to centralization in the Republican party; but this is accompanied by the assertion that these tendencies, or the measures to which they led, were accepted reluctantly, and not seized ambitiously. If this were true, it would afford a very lame and impotent excuse for what has been done since the war was closed. But it is true that all those tendencies to centralization which have been manifested by the Republican party under the requirements and experiences of the war were involuntary and without ambitious motives! Immediately on the cessation of hostilities, the people of the Southern States everywhere exhibited a desire to resume their proper relations to the Union, and to accept the result of a defeat of their efforts to establish a separate confederacy as conclusive on the question of State secession. All that they asked was that the Federal Government should act consistently with the Northern ideas of the character of the Union. They did not insist that slavery should be retained, for they knew that in some form and by some action it must be removed. They were very well aware that two courses were before Congress-one of them being in accordance with that view of the Constitution which the North had generally maintained, and the other being entirely outside of any view of the Constitution which had ever been maintained by anybody excepting a few of the extreme radical leaders, who insisted that the Southern States could be rightfully treated as conquered enemies, just as if they had been foreigners entitled to no present standing as citizens of the United States. This last was the course adopted; and it was not, and could not be, adopted without ambitious motives. It afforded the means of what was called "reconstruction:" and that reconstruction, with all the oppression and disfranchisement which attended it, and all the assumption of powers which the Post delicately calls "holding of powers in trust by the General Government in the interest of the people," was a matter of calculation and design, as so much machinery for the extension and consolidation of the political power of a party. There was just as much of a "trust" vested in the hands of Congress, in respect of the powers of local government which it seized and exercised, as there is when any superior power, whether it be a public force or a private robber, seizes and appropriates what does not belong to it.

When and where did the people of the Southern States surrender into the hands of the General Government those political powers which every rational theory of our Constitution acknowledges to belong only to the States themselves? If, at the immediate moment of the downfall of the Confederate government, there was an apparent necessity for the preservation of social order by the aid of the military power of the United States, that necessity was but for the mo-ment, and it needed only to be acted on within very narrow limits; for there existed all the while the political capacities and sovereign characters of the States themselves. and nothing was wanted but to recognize their magistracy of all kinds as the rightful trustees of the powers of local government, and to afford them such temporary aid in the preservation of public order as the circumstances of the moment required in the several localities. But this did not suit the designs of the radical leaders. They would recognize nobody as being rightfully the trustee of any political power, however local that power might be. They chose, voluntarily chose, to suppress all State authority in those communities, treating its actual officers as provisional only, and making pre-paration to sweep away the whole existing machinery of State government, in order to make room for governments that were to be creatures of Congress and of its own making. The ostensible excuse was that the whole Southern magistracy were tainted with rebellion. If this was true, how did their rebellion vest in Congress the political powers of the people of those States, to be held "in trust" for a time, and then to be "restored" in such quantity and form and with such conditions as the trustee might choose? It is a strange notion of a trust, public or private, even if it arises out of a necessary exercise for the time being of powers and rights that belong to another, to hold that the trustee may not only exercise those pewers and rights as they were when they devolved upon him, but that he may appropriate to himself more or less of their substance, change their essential character, and give them back upon conditions originating in his own will and tending to his own profit. Was it done "reluctantly, or was it done "ambitiously?" The very fact that the reconstruction measures were so shaped as to exclude whole classes of white men from all participation in the work of making the new constitutions for those States, and to include in that exercise of political power the whole body of adult male negroes. stamps the character of the entire proceeding. Such a course of action was not involuntary, nor was it accepted reluctantly. It was embraced with eagerness from two political motives, one of which was collateral to the other. It was believed to be the sure means of securing the political control of those States to the Republican party; and when it was found that Andrew Johnson, as President, resisted it as constitutionally wrong, from fear that his resistance would strengthen the Democratic

party, and from a desire to crush him on that

account, and for his alleged treachery to the

Republican cause, the original scheme was

men who would be accounted moderate conservative Republicans, and who are as eminent in their party as anybody, justify the reconstruction measures on purely party grounds; but without any such private and individual testimony, the whole public history of the period immediately following the close of the war, and the entire conduct of the Radicals in Congress and out of it, establish it as a fact that the extraordinary and exceptional powers which have been assumed and exercised were not "accepted reluctantly," but were "seized ambitiously. But let us look into this matter a little fur-

ther. We do not doubt that there have been

those in the Republican party who, like our neighbor, have "deprecated the exercise of powers by the Federal authorities which beong legitimately to the local governments.' We know many well-meaning men, who supported the Lincoln and still support the Grant administration, who have hoped to see a natural shrinkage within the true limits of the Constitution. They admit that its normal powers have been greatly stretched by doubtful interpretations, and that they have even been greatly overstepped under a dangerous plea of necessity. They have hoped for a restoration of sound constitutional doctrine. But the difficulty in these individual cases is, that when a political party, by extreme latitudinarian constructions of limited powers or by bold and unscrupulous assumptions, have deranged such a political system as ours, they are not the right men to effect a return to sound doctrine. The love of personal power is a very strong passion; the love of power that animates such a party as the Republicans is more vigorous than its spirit of patriotism and self-denial; and when a body of public men have long been accustomed to lead a party by the teachings of a strained and lax interpretation of a written constitution of government, it is the most difficult thing in this world to fall back upon principles and discriminations which contradict their former professions and seem to take away the foundation of their past legislation. When to these embarrassments arising out of personal and party consistency there is added the tremendous corruption of a wasteful expenditure of public money, the laxity of public morals that springs up when an enormous revenue is collected and disbursed by a party controlling all the revenues into and out of a vast public exchequer, it is not easy to overstate the tendencies to centralization from which such a party may find it impossible to extricate itself, as it is impossible for its leaders to assist it in the direction of a sound reform. Let any one take the statute-books of the United States for the past five or six years, and, without looking all at the powers which have been exercised over the Southern States in the matter of reconstruction, let him note how the habit has grown up of legislating in Congress on subjects over which Congress has no rightful jurisdiction; or, if Congress can by ingenious interpretation be said to have a concurrent power over the particular matter, let him observe how entirely inexpedient and improper it is not to leave such powers to be exercised by the States. The amount of this kind of legislation that has been accumulated during the past six years is very great, and its existence is one of the most striking proofs of the centralization that has been effected in so brief a period, and that has no excuse in "the requirements and experiences of the civil war,' although it is the natural fruit of doctrines and practices springing up in a time of tur-

exigencies of even such a time. It is as an antagonist to this centralization that the Democratic party presents itself, with its better record of constitutional doctrine. its traditional care in discriminating between the Federal and the State powers, its habitual economy in the use of public money, and its sound principles of public revenue, finance, and currency. If, in the issues which it makes on these subjects, the people of this Union cannot perceive where their political power ought to be lodged, the tendency to centralization and corruption will not be arrested. But if that tendency is seen and acknowledged, we may look for a restoration of our Government to the paths of true constitutional interpretation and a pure exercise of constitutional powers.

moil and danger, and pushed beyond all the

THE DEFENSE OF PARIS. From the N. Y. Sun.

To the French, the defense of Paris serves a double purpose. It not only retards the operations of their enemy, but it affords them an incomparable school for the training of the new army which they so greatly need. According to the proclamation of M. Gambetta, the French Secretary of the Interior, issued at Tours recently, there are now within the walls of Paris four hundred thousand National Guards, one hundred thousand Mobiles, and sixty thousand regulars-in all, five hundred and sixty thousand men now under arms.

The character of M. Gambetta is such that his statement may be received without that doubt which always attached to assertions made by the members of the Imperial Government. It is doubtless true that there are now over half a million of armed men behind the walls of Paris. As yet, with the exception of the sixty thousand regulars, these are all undisciplined soldiers; but every day of the siege gives them an amount of warlike training which could not be gained in a month passed in barracks and in drill in time of peace. There is no school of war like war itself; and the army of Paris has a great advantage in being educated in this school without that danger of panic and of disaster which would belong to such an undisciplined body if arrayed for battle without the cover

of fortifications. Under such circumstances this army should be able to begin a vigorous offensive campaign against the Germans by the middle of December. That will give them two months and a half of constant drilling, with such occasional fighting as General Trochu judges will be most advantageous. So far the General has managed them with remarkable skill. Every day has had its contest, and now one and now another corps or division has been sent out to learn the smell of powder and the hiss of bullets. The results amply justify the wisdom of Trochu in assembling so vast a body of men in Paris before the siege. There is no other spot in France in which he could fit them so speedily or efficiently for the work of soldiers. Thus the Prussians themselves are made useful as the drill masters of the new army which had to be created before France could

again be in a condition to defend herself. M. Gambetta talso declares that there is no danger of starvation. If this be so, then there is also no danger of sedition, which he says is out of the question. In a city of two millions of sonis, more than one-quarter of whom are constantly under arms for the common defense, sedition can only arise in consequence of famine or serious military reverses. Both of these being out of the question, there is nothing to interfere with persisted in, and was pushed even further the steady advance of the new army in milithan its primitive design. We have heard | tary shill, nor does there seem to be anything

siegers withoutr The Prussians may indeed make breaches in the walls with their improved artillery; but with such an army of defenders to resist an assault, a breach is of comparatively little uso to the assailants. M. Gambetta pronounces the city impregnable. This seems like an exaggeration, but it is relatively true. If Paris cannot be taken in ninety days, it is impregnable indeed, for by that time the southern and central departments of France will also have raised armies so numerous and formidable that no foreign invader can stand before them.

The problem of the deliverance of France consists then in the problem of the siege of Paris. Every day that the siege is protracted diminishes the resources of the Germans both in men and material, while it forms and trains the forces upon which the redemption of France must depend. It also tends to consolidate the republican government, by showing that it is able to accomplish what the empire could not even undertake.

If the Germans are wise, they will hasten to make peace on such terms as the French people can submit to. To prolong the war is to imperil all the glory that Germany has already won.

THE MURDER OF A SCHOOL TEACHER.

From the N. Y. Times. The epidemic of youthful crime continues. On Wednesday a young lady, the teacher of a district school at Canton, Mass., was murdered by her pupils. Four lads, between the age of nine and thirteen, lay in wait for her while she was on her way home to dinner, and deliberately stoned her to death. "One of the missiles," we are told, "the size of a common inkstand, hit the teacher on the neck, just below the ear, and another stone struck her on the back, which caused her to stagger." Upon this, her dastardly young assailants proclaimed her to be drunk. The unfortunate girl managed to drag herself to ber home, where she told what had happened. "Those awful boys," she said, with a convulsive shudder, been stoning me." The next day she died. Her physicians say that an old disease was brought to a climax by the inhuman assault thus made upon her, and that it was the cause of her death. In law, this fact may mitigate the responsibility of Miss Barstow's murderers, but it cannot do so in a moral point of view. When we come to look into the provocation for this crime, there seems less and less excuse for the young miscreants. There was surely never a case of more bitter vengeance for a light offense. The school, it seems, had been hard to manage, but Miss Barstow's predecessor happily was a "robust woman," and so carried things on "with a measure of success." This means, we suppose, that the gentle youths, her pupils, were afraid of her. They, perhaps, apprehended that if they threw stones at her they might get the worst of it. At any rate, the difference between the two women was quickly seen and taken advantage of. On Wednesday, at the noon recess, Miss Barstow "rung in" the scholars as usual. Some of them refused to return. The teacher then shut out the delinquents. This seems a mild form of punishment, since at worst it need only cut off the afternoon's tuition, a deprivation of which youths of the manifest stamp of Miss Barstow's pupils do not in general complain. Determined, however, on mis-

they dealt with her has already been recorded. It is dangerous and unfair to generalize against whole bodies of individuals because of the misbehavior of part of their number, and the rule applies to boys as well as to men. But the public do not need to be told that the list of crimes committed by boys has of late alarmingly increased. To assert that there is something radically wrong in the training of youths, or of large classes of them. in different parts of the country, might be to go too far. Yet it is not easy to account on any other hypothesis for a frightful amount of wrong-doing, greater, we believe, than has ever been recorded of our younger population. It threatens to become one of the gravest social difficulties of the future. When several murders are committed by lads under fourteen within a week, it is not extravagant to call the fact alarming, or upreasonable to urge special investigation, and, if possible, special remedies.

chief at any cost, the excluded lads began

to throw stones through the windows. This

wrought destruction, but no harm to life or

limb, so that they raged about unsatisfied.

An opportunity to repair the omission soon

presented itself. Miss Barstow started for

home, and thus put herself in the power of

her enemies, and the merciless way in which

THE MISSOURI OUTLOOK. From the St. Louis Democrat.

"The news is too good," we said, a few days ago. And now the Republican declaring for Brown, and Mr. Drake taking the stump against him, give us additional assurances of success.

Fully half of the old radical party, if our reports are correct, will vote for Gratz Brown. Of the eighty-five thousand votes cast for Grant, fully forty-five thousand, and probably more, stand with the liberal platform and ticket. There are counties in the State in which we have no considerable strength, but there are others, more populous and more numerous, in which the Hateites cannot muster a corporal's guard for McClurg. The Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth districts, casting over fifty thousand radical votes in 1868, are now so divided that our friends in each claim a majority. But the First, Second, Third, and Ninth districts, casting over thirty thousand radical votes in 1868, are so nearly united that in them the McClurg ticket might almost as well not be run at all. The only danger, as to the radical vote, is that our friends, over confident of success in some localities, and not aware of their real strength in others, may neglect organization and that careful, detailed work necessary to make their full strength felt. If in every county in the State, no matter how feeble they may be in some, no matter how overwhelming their numbers in others. our friends will perfect organization, hold meetings, agree upon tickets, and take measures to call out all the radical voters who are really with them, they may rest assured that over 50,000 radical votes will be east for Gratz Brown. The danger is that in counties where we are weak, our friends will not take the steps necessary to call out and unite the strength that they have, and thus, losing a handful of votes in each of these counties, we shall lose many in the aggregate; and on the other hand, that in counties where we are overwhelmingly at ong, our friends will be too sure of success, neglect registration, effort and active work, and so lose another considerable body of votes. If these things are suffered to occur, the defeat of Brown is possible, and not otherwise.

Thus far we have said nothing of the colored vote in this estimate. It has been called twenty thousand, and counted bodily for McClurg by many. It will not go bodily for him, and it will not be snything like

within the city to aid the efforts of the be- | twenty thousand. The registration is already far enough advanced to make it certain that a large proportion of the colored people will not register at all. Nobody hinders them at all. But in many counties they are indifferent or uninformed. In many, again, the votes of the colored men will be east very largely or almost unitedly for Gratz Brown.

> We have now two new elements in the contest-Mr. Drake and the Republican. Mr. Drake never fails to drive away men from any cause for which he fights. As a repellant, he is a success. For years he has been at work trying to drive out of his party the Germans and the Democrat, and his success would be magnificent were it not for one fact-in driving them out, he has driven out too much, a large body of the most intelligent men and probably a majority of the party. A similar element in the Democratic party, intelligent, ready to drop the dead past, and earnest in regard to the living present, joins in the support of the same ticket, as the declaration of the Republican indicates. Success, therefore, is certain, if our friends do their duty in every county to call out a full vote.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK, OF PHILA-DELPRIA, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON THE STR DAY OF OCTOBER, 1870.

Loans and Discounts	1,809,057-64
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	710,000-00
Due from National Banks	72,139-15
Due from other Banks and Bankers	35,502-82
Current Expenses	15,740 82
Taxes paid	9,025.00
Cash Items, including stamps	2,007-71
Exchanges for Clearing-House	467,355 30
Bills of other National Banks	13,310.00
Fractional Currency, including nickels	1,080 86
Specie	2,145 20
Legal Tender Notes \$6,500	
Clearing House Certificates \$5,000	
U. S. Three per cent. Certificates 340,000	491,500.00
	3,628,864-50
The second secon	
T. T. A. WALL ADDRESS.	

LIABILITIES. Capital Stock paid in \$750,000.00 Surplus Fund...... 258,000-00 Discount..... National Bank circulation outstanding., 588,000-00 Dividen ds unpaid..... Individual Deposits...... 1,591,645-92 Due to National Banks...... 329,393.74 Due to other Banks and Bankers...... 45,269-19

I. THEODORE KITCHEN, Cashier of the Central National Bank, of Philadelphia, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief,

THEO. KITCHEN, Cashier. State of Pennsylvania, County of Philadelphia:

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 11th day of A. P. RUTHERFORD. October, 1-7a. Notary Public.

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OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, October 8, 1870. A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad 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 Railroad 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 Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in ac-cordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

HARPER'S HAIR DYE-THE ONLY HARPER'S HAIR DYE.—THE ONLY harmiess and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or grey hair, whiskers, or monstache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, NO. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, NO. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets: BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, and all Druggists. 5 31 tf 4p

UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA. A Special Meeting of the UNION LEAGUE of Philadelphia will be held at the LEAGUE HOUSE, on TUESDAY, the 18th of October, 1870, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering a proposed application to the Legislature for the call of a conven

GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary. October 10, 1870, 10 10 mwm3t

tion to amend the Constitution of Pennsylvania,

By order of the Board of Directors,

MERCANTILE COLLECTION AND LAW AGENCY for Pennsylvania, the Western and Southern States, No. 400 CHESNUT Street. Commissioner Pennsylvania, the west 400 CHESNUT Street. Commissione 8 3 ws 6m ern States, No. 400 C for Western States.

THE RARE OLD PLAYERS. An entirely new Lecture by CHARLES W. BROOKE,

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY, Oct. 13. Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents, which may be procured on and after Saturday, Oct. 8, at Lee & Walker's, No. 922 Chesnut, and at the Box Office of the Academy. 10 6 tf

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HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the patuless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT 1981.

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in all their stages, at little expense, made of the change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure, it is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious propertion and injurious propertion. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth o

Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE NATIONAL BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thou-sand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA, Corner of NORTH COL-LEGE Avenue and TWENTY-SECOND Street (Opposite Girard College Grounds).

The General Introductory Lecture to the regular Winter's Course will be delivered at the Hall of the College on THURSDAY, October 13, at 4 o'clock P. M. The public invited.

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

OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA. Oct. 2, 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 stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 18th instant clear of taxes. 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 o Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in ac cordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BULL'S HEAD BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thou-sand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT 10 1 7 W

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

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REAL ESTATE AT AUGTION.

O T I C E. 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 data 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. 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

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 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-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 cast 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 Rena

the piace of beginning. Subject to a Ground Rens of \$280, 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 seventy-iour 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 nineteen feet seven inches and fiveeighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; 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

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 Messrs. Grice & Long, at Trenton, New Jersey, where they can be seen. The sale of them is made

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

included in Nos. 1, 2, and 3,) roadway, railway, rails rights of way, stations, toll houses, and other superstructures, depots, depot greunds and other super-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, income, issues, and profits to accrue from the same income, 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,

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

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, texts, liberties, privileges, hereditangers, as a said to the streets. 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 remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, 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 same and every part and parcel thereof.

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.

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

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