SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

HENRY WARD BEECHER ON HEAVEN AND MELL.

From the N. Y. Sun.

It is lucky for Mr. Beecher that he is not responsible for his behavior to any religious body besides his own congregation. If he were, his audacious assaults on time-honored dogmas would have again and again brought him to ecclosiastical trial, and doubtless to condemnation. His recent sermons on heawen and hell, for example, must arouse the ire of many an orthodox believer, and make him long for some means of sealing up such a fountain of heresy. Mr. Boecher actually dares to doubt that hell is a place full of fire and brimstone, and that heavenly joys consist in one uniform and monotonous occupation. He ventures to apply common sense to the consideration of the subject, and to give forth without fear the conclusions to which it leads him.

It is quite evident that if the teachers of religion would preserve a general belief in heaven and hell, they must cease to represent them as having a local existence in the material universe. For centuries pastastronomers have been sweeping the sky in every direction with their telescopes, but no one of them has discovered any asteroid or planet which at all fulfils the requirements of the home of either the blessed or the miserable after death. No miner or explorer of the bowels of the earth has yet found the way to caverns which would answer to the prisonhouse of the damned. And then, besides, the objection which Mr. Beecher presented with such force in his sermon on heaven comes up continually :--How can a disembodied spirit live and move and enjoy and suffer in a material dwelling-place? The apostle tells us that flesh and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of heaven. If so, that kingdom cannot be of a nature which flesh and blood could inherit. The kingdom of hell, it would seem, ought to be equally inaccessible to men still clothed with mortal clay; and all attempts to fix it here or there, in this planet or in that, are futile, and will be regarded so by all who have not surrendered their reason to mere dogmatism.

On the other hand, there is a growing conviction, on which no doubt Mr. Beecher counts for support, that both heaven and hell are within and above this material universe, and, though invisible to the eyesight, which takes cognizance of material objects, are appreciable by the senses, so to speak, of the soul, when it is relieved of the flesh covering which now envelops it. There are those, indeed, who believe that, even before death, the veil may be temporarily lifted, and the spirits of the departed and the realm in which they dwell made evident to specially favored individuals; but most people are content to wait till death finally releases them from their imprisonment, and enables them to enjoy their new state of being. To all such heaven and hell are none the less real because not material; nor are the hope of happiness and the fear of punishment any the less powerful motives of action than they are to holders of the old-fashioned notions. Indeed, this bringing of the future state closer to former, which under other circumstances their apprehensions, and impressing upon them its intimate relations to ther own moral in it, and consequently gives it an importance in their minds which it would not otherwise possess Mr. Beecher's idea that there is variety. and not uniformity, in the joys of Heaven, also commends itself to intelligent minds. It is readily seen that human beings do not cease to be human by the death of the body. As Dr. Franklin remarked more than a century ago, man is not a body animated by a soul; he is a soul clothed with a body. When the clothing is laid aside, the man himself remains unchanged. What he loved he continues to love; what he hated he continues to hate; and he retains all the peculiarities which distinguished him from other men. If Heaven is to be a place of happiness at all, its happiness must be adapted to human na-ture; and not only that, but to the peculiar human nature of each individual. It is contrary to reason, as well as an imputation on the resources of Almighty Wisdom, to suppose that the inhabitants of the heavenly abodes are to be all moulded in one pattern, and permitted to engage in only one class of labors and pleasures. Mr. Beecher, therefore, in striking out on this apparently bold and hazardous line of thought, is running much less risk than might be supposed. He is not so much leading public opinion as indicating the current in which he has had the sagacity to perceive it is already running. As has happened many times before in the history of intellectual progress, he comes in at a late day to profit by the labors of men who have preceded him, and who have suffered martyrdom for prematurely promulgating the views he now advocates with toleration if not applause.

the highest standing in America, and it is not paying him a very high compliment to say that, had he gone to the Court of St. James, he would have found few men in the public service of England who could pretend to hold a higher position in that country than he a higher position in that country than he holds among his fellows in this country. If the Tribune or its English partners in the misrepresentation of current history imagine that the determination of the American people to see justice done to them in regard to the Alabama claims can be affected by the sneers or the bumptiousness of London newspapers, we opine that their fond delusion will be at no distant day rather disagreeably dispelled.

THE NEUTRALITY QUESTION BE-TWEEN PRUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

We may anticipate that the correspondence between Count Bernstorff and Lord Granville will be paralleled by a correspondence be-tween Baron Gerolt and Mr. Fish. It is said that from the United States, as well as from the United Kingdom, large supplies of contraband of war have been and are still being imported into France. Impartiality would seem to require that the American like the British Government should be favored by the German Minister with a diplomatic exposition of the theory and practice of neutrality. It cannot be supposed that the remonstrance addressed by Count Bernstorff to Lord Granville expressed merely his personal views on the question to which it related. The doctrine of "benevolent neutrality" must be regarded as one which the German Confederation is prepared to maintain against all comers. We are justified in assuming that ours is not an exceptional but an ordinary case; and in demanding that the principle which Count Bernstorff has invented or revived should be applied by his Government not only to its relations with us but also to its relations with every other power placed in a similar position to our own. The international policy of the German Confederation should be meted out with one measure in all quarters of the globe; and it is fair to expect that its representatives should be restrained from blowing hot across the English Channel and cold across the Atlantic.

The proclamation in which President Grant announced the neutrality of the United States at the commencement of the present war has answered in advance any remonstrance Baron Gerolt is likely to make to him, should he be inclined to follow in the steps of Count Bernstorff. In it the legal freedom of American citizens to trade at their own peril in contraband of war with either of the belligerents is distinctly admitted. They are duly warned that if they export arms or ammunition either to Germany or France, the cargoes will be liable to capture and confiscation. But outside the limits of their neutrality laws-which are by no means so stringent as our amended Foreign Enlistment act-it is not attempted, except by a formal appeal to their individual good feeling, to place any restrictions upon their discretion as to the line of conduct they may choose to pursue. We have done as much, and it is all which the law of nations requires that neutral States should do. It is not their business to prevent their subjects from entering into a contraband trade with the belligerents. They are thought to have conceded enough to the claims of the latter when they consent to would be protected. Bat, besides these general considerations, there is a special arquality, makes it easier to have a living faith gument which Mr. Fish may urge upon the attention of Baron Gerolt, and Lord Granville might have brought under the notice of Count Bernstorff, the cogency and signifi-cance of which it is impossible to exaggerate. By the thirteenth article of the treaty of amity and commerce ratified between the United States and Prussia in 1799, by which a former treaty of 1785 was renewed in a more complete and explicit form, it is provided that-"In case of one of the contracting parties being engaged in war with any other power, to prevent all difficulties and misunderstandings that usually arise respecting merchandise of contraband, such as arms, ammunition, and military stores of every kind, no such articles carried in the vessels, or by the subjects or citizens of either party, to the enemies of the other shall be deemed contraband, so as to induce confiscation or condemnation, and a loss of property to individuals. Nevertheless, it shall be lawful to stop such vessels and articles and to de-tain them for such length of time as the captors may think necessary to prevent the inconvenience or damage that might ensue from their proceeding, paying, however, a reasonable compensation for the loss such arrest shall occasion to the proprietors; and it shall surther be ablowed to use in the service of the captors the whole or any part of the military stores so detained, paying the owners the full value of the same, to be ascertained by the current price at the place of destination. This stipulation is designated by Sir Travers Twiss "a somewhat singular innovation upon the practice which has prevailed among the nations of Europe in regard to contraband of war:" and he adds that it constitutes "the Twelfth Article of the Treaty of Commerce concluded between Prussia and the Tnited States of America on May 1, 1828, which is now in force." Count Bernstorff's essay on neutrality is a strange commentary on the treaty engagements of his country. We presume he does not pretend that Prussia has relieved itself from the obligation by the absorption of the minor German States. If Baron Gerolt does not proceed upon this assumption either, it is evident that he can have nothing to say against the export of cannon, rifles, and cartridges which are reported to be on their way from New York to Brest and Havre. But the effect of the article we have quoted is far wider than it appears at first sight to be. It not only secures an indemnity for the detention of the contraband goods of American citizens by Prussia, but also for all contra-

Thursday morning, at a time variously esti-mated from 114 to 114, a similar phenomenon was experienced. Persons in different parts of the city, and more particularly in the neighborhood of Centre street, felt shocks described as lasting from three to fifteen seconds. Chandeliers were violently shaken; chairs and desks were thrown down. People in many places rushed terror-stricken into the street. There were stampedes from some school-houses, the children running forth in fright, and some of their number being thrown down and trampled under foot. In some instances articles as heavy as sewing-machiness were upset, and in one the leg of a piano is said to have been fractured. Many clocks stopped. Rocking chairs flew swiftly back and forth, and ornaments fell from tables and mantels. The large bell of the post office oscillated, and finally the clapper struck the rim of the bell -for the first time without human agency. A case is reported in which a fruit-stand was dashed to the ground, and another of a lady being similarly treated as she was about to enter a car. Other cases are mentioned of pedestrians being thrust into involuntary collision. Buildings were shaken slightly side to side, and in from

few instances-the most notable being at the corner of Division and Catharine streets-masonry was cracked and foundations unsettled. Women fainted in different parts of the town, and one in her terror jumped out of a window, and sustained some injury. Shot-towers and other tall structures are said to have swayed perceptibly in various localities, creating much consternation. Numbers of people were made quite ill, as if from sea-sickness, the nausea lasting for an hour or more after the shocks. It will thus be seen that whatever doubt may have attached to the phenomenon of the 25th of June, there can be none whatever respecting that of October 20.

During the afternoon and evening telegraphic despatches were received from many quarters, which would have set the matter at rest had there existed any question regarding it. From Quebec, Montreal, and St. Catharine's, in Canada, to Philadelphia, Scranton, and Titusville, in Pennsylvania; from Portland and Bangor, on the east, to Cleveland and Cincinnati, on the west, corroborative testimony poured in, showing that the convulsion, if not very terrible in effect, had been very wide in range, and certainly quite unprecedented in the annals of the regions it visited. The accounts from all these places, as well as from Boston, Albany, Providence, and other towns throughout New York and New England, correspond with what was observed in the metropolis. No lives were lost, and little serious damage was done, but the inhabitants were much alarmed, and concurred in the opinion that no such visitation had before been observed in their section. So far as we are at present advised, the earthquake extended from the Atlantic Ocean to the great lakes east and west, and from the St. Lawrence to the Susquehanna north and south. The personal experiences reported from various points are cariously similar. People thought themselves attacked by sudden vertigo or neuralgia, and some elderly persons imagined they were to be afflicted with a stroke of paralysis. As regards time, most of the accounts from places on our own meridian are nearly in agreement. A comparison, however, of the hours assigned at spots differing most widely in longitude leads to definite conclusions as to the earthquake's direction. Thus, the despatches from Datroit and Cleveland fix the moment at 11 o'clock, and that from Cincinnati says 101. The Boston account declares the convulsions to have occurred at precisely 11'26. At Portland the time is stated at 11:35. Hartford has it at 11 21 and Providence at 11'27. The move-ment, or wave, therefore, passed, generally speaking, from the southwest to the northeast, and took something like half an hour in its transit. There seems to be some difference of opinion respecting former earthquakes in the regions now so visited. It is said that slight shocks have been felt in New York before, on Sept. 9, 1848, and March 18, 1853; at Buffalo, Oct. 23, 1857, and throughout New England, Oct. 22, 1869. Besides these, there is the doubtful earthquake of the 25th of June. 1870, already mentioned. It is also affirmed that records exist of two earthquakes in Boston, and presumably in its vicinity, which occurred Nov. 18, 1755, and March 12, 1761. That much graver disturbances of this nature have been felt in remoter times in this region is certain. There are in various parts of the country geological evidences of the fact. The great chasm that runs from the western base of the Shawangunk Mountain, at Ellenville, in Ulster county, New York, for nearly 2000 yards, to the top, is a remarkable illustra-tion. It is not difficult to find, in truth, abundant evidence that the popular theory which confines earthquakes to southerly or tropical regions is a mistaken one. The instances cited in these columns on the 3d of July last are sufficiently conclusive on this point. Both England (the last time in 1860) and Ireland have been repeatedly so visited. In 1580 part of St. Paul's and the Temple churches were levelled by an earthquake in London. The devastation in the Japanese Islands in 1854-5, and in Chili in 1868, is remembered by all. These casualties, well out of the tropics, and, in the first instance, at places much further toward the pole than ourselves, clearly show that there is only comparative immunity from earthquakes in the temperate zones. It is true that in our northern homes we have no chronicles of awful catastrophes, like those of Lisbon, in 1755, or Pekin, in 1662 and 1731, but if no such thing has heretofore befallen in the historic period, there is no certainty that it will not happen at all. On the contrary, the doctrine of chances might teach that so long an exemption argued the probability of an impending change. In California, as we all know, carthquakes have, of late, been many and severe. And as the general direction of these perturbations on the American Continent appears to be from west to east, and as we know from the Lisbon example that their disastrous effects will sometimes range through a space of thousands of miles, it is quite possible that a great earthquake may one day extend from the Pacific to the Atlantic. It is a strange and interesting factthe authority is that of the well-known Mr. Mallet-that the catalogue of earthquakes recorded equals in number the years of the Mosaic record. That none of these six thousand convulsions has ever done us any harm furnishes no Two or th preceded at Thursday, a it warrants

| prior to this, extraordinary freshets inundated | Savoy, will all feel the more tender love for our middle belt of States. The great Cuban hurricans came before the earthquake by not many hours, and, finally, a great gale raged on the Atlantic coast on the night immediately preceding. It may be that these incidents were totally unconnected, so far as their causes are concerned, with the main events of which we write. But the discoveries of modern science are so constantly establishing the coordination and mutual interdependence of the powers of nature, that connection between these phenomena looks plausible and may hereafter be demonstrated.

THOMAS HUGHES. From the N. Y. Tribune.

Mr. Thomas Hughes, who spoke his first and farewell word to a New York public Friday night, and who left us in Saturday's steamer, has been more cordially welcomed in this country than any other Englishman could be with the single exception of John Bright. We had learned to regard him as a close friend years ago. The book which first brought him into notice touched a chord in all manly hearts, and awakened a sentiment of personal regard of the readers for the writer which is one of the rarest and most precious of all the rewards of literary success. When Mr. Hughes entered public life, it was no surprise to us to find him as liberal. honest, and straightforward in his politics as he was in his books-as we knew he must be, too, in all his personal relations. When our civil war drew the lines sharply between the true and the false friends of liberty and national progress, it was no more than we expected that he should take a bold stand upon our side, and appreciate the justice of our cause and the deep interest which humanity had in our success. We have not forgotten how incessantly he worked for us, and perhaps we may never fally realize how much he and the few zealous Liberals who co-operated with him actually did to prevent the British Government from committing itself to the Confederate cause.

Mr. Hughes, therefore, is a man to whom America might have tendered the vulgar honors of that tumultuous sort of welcome which is commonly called "an ovation." We are glad that he has been spared that offensive exhibition of hospitality. . He has made a quiet visit, as an unassuming private gentleman; he has not been tortured with official dinners and receptions; he has been suffered to go his way in peace, getting a heartfelt welcome and a warm grip of the hand wherever he has seen fit to stop, and making new friends wherever he has allowed himself to speak. We have nothing to regret, now that he is going away, except that he goes so soon, and that it has not been possible for us to show him more attention without infringing upon that privacy which even a politician must be allowed to prize. Mr. Hughes has not only given us a great deal of pleasure by his visit, but he has done, we believe, a great deal of good. He has not taught us to think just what he thinks about the Alabama claims; but he has readjusted our sentimental relations with Great Britain, which were certainly awhile ago very much out of order. We had been getting into a frame of mind most unfavorable to a peaceful settlement of our difficulty, or even to any discussion of it. A few frank words from Mr. Hughes, though they will not affect our position on the main question, have gone far to allay our irritation, and dispose us to press our demands with that equable temper and substantial Triendliness of spirit which are the surest guarantees of

their common country while it continues over-run by German hordes. It will coment the people together and thus make them strong, as the Southern Rebellion in our own land, in bringing about the upheaval of old party differences, showed us also our strength and welded us the more firmly together. With the Germans away from home it is another matter. These troops are not the hardened soldiery that the fact of their being drilled almost from infancy up might possibly lead us to infer. They are mainly the land wehrthe home guards. The greater part of them, although trained as soldiers, have never seen actual service until the present war; have never endured the hardships of sieges and marches and battles and camp fever, and the peculiarly German malady, home sickness. They have not learned to endure the deprivations of war in their little provincial encampments any more than Fisk's 9th Regiment has become equal to a Virginia campaign by their camp instruction at Long Branch. These men, therefore, during the dreary, rainy winter that is about to set in, will be troubled, like raw recruits, with camp fevers and colds and that dismal home sickness with which many stout men, not near so domestic in their temperaments

as the Germans, died in the far-away camps down South.

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 accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE PETROLEUM BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five (5) hundred thousand dollars. BOT NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN

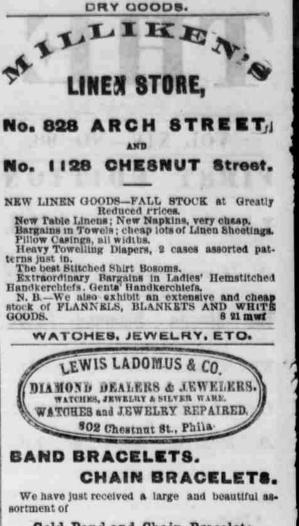
application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE GERMANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thou-sand dollars,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

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

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE WEST END 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.

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

PHILADELPHIA, October 8, 1870. A specjal 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 TUESDAN, 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 Firectors of the Phliadel-



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OLOTHS, OASSIMERES, ETO.



SENATOR MORTON IN ENGLAND. From the N. Y. World.

The cable favors us with the following piece of impertinence, put forth by a London news-paper (the Pall Mall Gazette), on the rumor of the appointment of Senator Morton, of Indiana, as Minister of the United States in England:-

"A thoroughly incompetent person has been selected to represent the United States in England, and is instructed first to bully and next to threaten war. This incompetent person hesitates, probably preferring a domestic skirmish with the Democrats to a war with England."

The Pall Mall Gazette has been associated with the Daily News of London and the New York Tribune in maintaining near the seat of war a sort of triplex English correspondent, whose extraordinary interviews with Count von Bismarck constituted for some time the chief staple of the Tribune's news from Europe, and were claimed by that journal as the outpourings of the Prussian Premier's confidence in its own "special' representative. Since Count von Bismarck publicly discredited his various "interviewers," and the Associated Press put a stop to the proposterous pretensions of the Tri-bune, we have heard little or nothing of the triplex Englishman in Flanders or in France.

Has he, perhaps, returned to the more facile duty of insulting America and the Ame-rican government at the behest of a discarded American envey in London? The Pall Mall Gazette and Daily News devoted themselves at the time of Mr. Motley's recall to singing the praises of that remarkable diplomatist. They were illy-advised when they exchanged that particular form of flunkeyism for such assaults as this which we now quote on one of the most eminent statesmen and leaders of the Republican party in the United States. We have no special admiration for the course of Senator Morton in our domestic politics. But he is at least a recognized public man of

band goods in the course of transit to the enemy of Prussia in American vessels. Count Bernstorff did not propose to Lord Granville that in the interests of a "benevolent neutrality" our Government should put a stop to our commerce altogether. But nothing short of this could prevent American citizens from purchasing munitions of war from us and taking them to France. Even if their ships were overhauled by German cruisers they would get as fair a price for their cargoes if as they had completed their voyage unmolested; and as neutrals, it would of course be a matter of supreme indifference to them whether they were paid for them in francs or thalers. Count Bernstorff's sug gestion therefore resolves itself in substance into this: -That we should hamper our manufacturers with unprecedented restraints in order that a premium may be offered for the development of the mercantile marine of the United States. On the whole, as an alternative, we confess we prefer continued liability to "fresh and momentous complications, especially as affecting national susceptibilities," to what he asserts we are as matters stand exposed.

From the N. Y. Times.

On the afternoon of Saturday, June 25, a slight tremor was felt in New York and its vi- first place, SUCCESS.

Scarcely less marked is the service he renders in the closing words he addressed Friday night to the most crowded and enthusiastic audience gathered for many a month in a New York lecture-room. Our laboring classes, blindly adopting the abandoned weapons of their English brethren, may well be admonished by this trusted English friend that a more excellent way has been found; that strikes are a relic of barbarism, which ought to be outgrown; that labor and capital are allies by ties of consanguinity as well as interest; that there is no excuse for the tyranny of labor unions over their own members in a country where the demand for labor is far in advance of the supply; and that here, as well as in England, co-operation furnishes the true solution for labor difficulties. In England Mr. Hughes has been the workingmen's champion. It will be fortu-nate for them and us if here they are wise enough to accept him for a counsellor.

THE MILITARY SITUATION IN FRANCE. From the N: Y. Herald.

With the exception of a few unimportant movements in the provinces the situation in France remains unchanged. Bazaine's shrewd proposition to surrender a portion of his garrison at Metz with the idea of subsisting the rest so much longer has been rejected by General von Moltke, who looks to a full and unconditional surrender before long. Mont Didier on the north and Magny on the west have been occupied, and the rear lines at Orleans have been strengthened by the withdrawal of the Prussian troops from Beaugency and Mouny. General Bourbaki is on his way to take

command of the Army of the North at Lille. and Rouen and Amiens are preparing for defense with that inactive enthusiasm that alone seems to have saved France from utter paralysis. About Paris a steady fire from the fortifications is continually kept up, though it is now stated that the Prussians, resting safely behind their works, are not disturbed by it. Such an incessant fire must have the effect ere long to empty the French arsenals of their bombs and missiles. The Napoleonic legacy of irresolution and incertitude clings like a shirt of Nessus to the authorities of the republic. Napoleon himself was more of a general than the world gives him credit for since Sedan. |EisItalian campaign displayed qualities that his uncle might have admired. especially in those matters wherein he was so lamentably lacking in his latest war. The admirable disposition and rapid transportation of his troops were of immense avail at the turning point of the battle of Magenta, when his heavy reinforcements came on the ground in a train of cars, and ware advanced in a line of battle directly from the railroad. Of late years, however, he became circless, and left the important items of commissariat and mobilization to his subordinates, and the result was climaxed at Sedan. The legacy of a worth-less commissariat and lack of concentration has fallen with heavy hands on the young republic. The National Guard in the interior are disorderly, the organization of Gardes Mobile is progressing with fatal tardiness, the generals of the republic act mostly on their own "hook," and a sad lack of system prevails throughout. Time, however, will remedy all this, if France or Prussia, either, at matter, can only afford time. The ce of Prassians in their country and ing in hostile lines their own favorad will serve finally to weld Frenchmen e idea and one sentiment. It will make cinity, which was popularly held to have been | liant displays of the aurora borealis. Just France all French: Alsace, Lorraine, Nice,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN 10 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 Common wealth, to be entitled THE ANTHRACITE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thea-sand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two million dollars. THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER

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F. H. WHITE,

Assistant Secretary.

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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 Bans, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA BANK, to be located at Philadeiphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to ncrease the same to ten million dollars.

OOAL. COAL PER TON OF \$240 LES. DELIVERED, TEH'GH. Furnace, \$175; Stove, \$500; Nut, \$760; SCHUYLKILL, Furnace, \$675; Stove, \$700; Nut, \$575; SHAMOKIN, Grate, \$725; Stove, \$750; Nut, \$625. Yerd, No. 2200 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 228 DOCK Street. 8 20rp tf ROTHERMEL & MANNING. LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL. Depot N. E. Corner NINTH and MASTER, Offices, { 43 South THIRD Street, 724 SANSOM " 10 12 17 TUMBRELLAS_CHEAPEST INTHE CITY DIXON'S, No. 21 S. RIGHTH Street. 10 Is rath

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N. B .- SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 22 4m

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of MARCUS CAUFFMAN, deceased. The Andit *x* appointed by the Court to andit, settle, and adjust the first account of ISABELLA CAUFF-MAN, MEYER GANS, and WOLF STEPPACHER, *x* coutors of the last will and testament of MARCUS CAUFFMAN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will of the callable in the hands of the accountants, win meet the parties interested for the purpose of his ap-pointment on THURSDAY, November 3, A. D. 1870, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 33 South THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia. SAMUEL WAGNER, JR., Matter to the street of the st

Auditor. 10 19 wfm 5t

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Assigned estate of JAMES ECCLES. No. 59 of 1809. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, set-tle, and adjust the account of THOMAS J. MAR-TiN, Assignee, and to report distribution of the balarce in the hands of the Accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appoint-ment on TUESDAY, November 1, 1970, at 3% o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 125 S. SEVENTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. J. COOKE LONGSTRETH, 10 Street

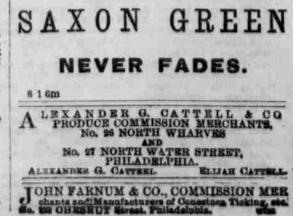
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COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, JUNE TERM,

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, JUNE TERM, O 1870, NO. 32. THOMAS M. RICHARDS VS. AUGUSTA ANN RICHARDS. TO AUGUSTA ANN RICHARDS, RESPONDENT:-Take notice that a rule upon you to show cause why a divorce a vinculo mat imonif should not be decreed has been granted by the Court, returnable "SATUR-DAY, November 5, 1870. ISAAC GERWART

ISAAC GERHART, No. 126 South SIXTH Street, Solicitor for Libellant.

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