RUSSIA AND THE EAST.

From the London Saturday Review. Although M. Thiers will not procure a Russian alliance for France, it is not unlikely that his mission may suggest or facilitate a revival of Russian enterprises in the East. It has been plausibly conjectured that he is instructed to offer, in return for diplomatic or military aid, a modification of the treaty of 1856 to which France was a principal party. It is scarcely probable that the Government of St. Petersburg will enter into an onerous contract when it has already secured the only consideration which the French agent can propose. For the moment France is unable to exercise any foreign interference; and if Russia infringed the conditions of the Treaty of Paris, she would only have to reckon with England, with Austria, and perhaps with North Germany. The connivance or co-operation of France in the aggrandizement of Russia might have

been obtained on several occasions since the close of the Crimean war. Almost immediately after the conclusion of peace the Emperor Napoleon began to intrigue against English policy by encouraging the union of the Danubian Principalities, which under the arrangement of 1856 was to be kept apart. In 1860 Lord Palmerston with difficulty baffled a French project of occupying Syria; and three or four years ago the French Gov-ernment favored at intervals the Cretan insurrection, which was openly countenanced, and perhaps promoted, by Russia. It is not known whether there were any secret negotiations which would have explained the apparent caprice of the Emperor Napoleon's policy. His projects of approximation to Russia were interrupted by the Polish controversy of 1863, and he was probably at all times hampered by his desire to cultivate friendly relations with Austria and with England; yet in 1866 he was prepared to make war on Austria without provocation, and when he composed the secret Project of Treaty for the seizure of Belgium he must have anticipated a rupture with England. The Russian Government seems for the most part to have received his fitful advances with prudent reserve. For several years after the war the energies of the Empire were employed in repairing its resources, and in great or-ganic changes of the social system. After an interval the Government seemed to devote itself to the successful prosecution of conquest in Central Asia, and the extension of the railway system. It has been generally believed that the prosperity and industry of Russia have been temporarily checked by the abolition of serfage. There have also been rumors of financial embarrassment, and of imperfections of military equipment; but, early in 1869, 40,000 men were armed with breechloaders, and the field artillery, all with rifled guns, was very powerful. In the same year the prosecution of an elaborate system of military railways traversing the southern and western provinces suggested the inference that schemes of aggrandizement would be postponed until the works were completed;

but the great catastrope which has since oc-

curred could not then have been foreseen, and it is not improbable that the collapse of

France may have affected the policy of

The official secrecy which was rigidly en-forced in the days of Nicholas I has been im-

perfectly dispelled by the partial freedom now accorded to the newspaper press. A careful student may learn from the journals of St. Petersburg and Moscow the opinions of different political sections, and the real or professed inclination of the Government. It appears that public opinion, as far as it exists in Russia, is on the side of France against Germany; while, on the other hand, the Emperor Alexander openly sympathizes with the military triumphs of the German Princes. Cautious Russian statesmen foresee a possible collision with the formidable power of Germany, arising from the same causes in the Baltic provinces which led to the forcible severance of Schleswig and Holstein from Denmark. Some Russian journals have even recommended the conciliation of Poland as the first step to a league of the Sclavonic races against German aggression; but the Poles , themselves, even in Posen, appear to sympathize with France, and it will be difficult to disturb the understanding between Prussia and Russia which has subsisted since the partitions of Poland in the last century. It may be considered certain that the Russian Government will, in accordance with its published declaration, continue to be absolutely neutral between the actual belligerents. In some versions the neutrality was made contingent on the policy of Austria; but as Austrian intervention is wholly out of the question, the result will be the same as if the policy of Russia were wholly unconditional. General Steinmetz, who was lately transferred from a command in France to the Governor-Generalship of Posen, will not find himself engaged in active service against his Russian neighbors. Hereafter the German Government will probably find it necessary to protect the independence of the valley of the Danube in concert with Austria; but for the present a quarrel with Russia would be highly inconvenient. The grievances of the German population of the Baltic provinces will not excite active sympathy as long as all the forces of the nation are required to complete the series of victories in France. The two belligerents are likely to be equally passive if Russia should determine on any disturbance

There is probably so me foundation for the rumor of movements of troops from the neighborhood of Moscow to the Southern provinces: and it is said that General Ignatieff. Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, has, like Menschikoff in 1853, lately used menacing language. It is possible that the Russian Government may wish to create uneasiness and alarm, as a preparation for re-opening the arrangements of 1856; but there is at present no reason to apprehend a repstition of the violent proceedings of the Emperor Nicholas. The ill-omened experiment of crossing the Pruth would not even be a violation of territory actually belonging to Turkey, although it would be technically an act of war against the Porte. The Prussian Prince who occupies the anomalous and precarious throne of the Danubian Provinces may be supposed to prefer the nominal su-premacy of Constantinople to the uninvited presence of a potentate who would reduce him to real vassalage. Even with the Sultan it is necessary to find a pretext for a rupture before a declaration of war; and, as far as is known, nothing has lately happened even to the keys of the Holy Sepulchre. A more serious obstacle to aggressive enterprises consists in the vicinity of Austria. Notwithstanding financial difficulties and constitutional struggles, the Austro-Hungarian , monarchy is a match for Russia in the field, and it can never tolerate the extension of the Russian dominions to the South. The Pauslavonic agitation which was encouraged by Russia three or four years ago revealed or oreated a community of interests between Austria and Turkey. The King of Bohemia could not afford to be neutral when pust reach tremeus.

of the arrangements of 1856.

Turkish territory was invaded on the pre-tense of national and religious sympathy. It is of course possible that the rumors of Russian armaments may have a foundation in fact; but there is always a balance of pro-bability against the perpetration of an im-prudent act. A semi-official Russian journal probably represents the policy of the Government when it declares that all the recent rumors are unauthorized and for the present false, but that they correctly indicate public opinion and the probabilities of the future. The veteran of the Foreign Office who at the beginning of last July assured Lord Gran-ville that tranquillity prevailed through-out the world expressed a not unrea-sonable judgment. It was impossible to anticipate the wanton blunder which has for the time prostrated France; and the result of the surprise which was effected by Napo-leon III is not encouraging to wanton dis-turbers of the peace. There probably never was a time when a more universal impression prevailed of the serious character and fearful consequences of war. In this, if in no other way, improvements in armament and in military organization may perhaps tend even-tually to the benefit of mankind. Russia would derive no real advantage from territorial extension which could compensate the sufferings and losses of one or two cam-

The extinction of English influence on the continent has removed one of the chief securities of peace. Even the blunders of English diplomacy were, formerly prompted by a sincere desire to avert the evils of war. Any ambitious designs which might be cherished by Russia would now be encouraged by reliance on Mr. Gladstone's dread of war, and on his sympathies with the Orthodox Eastern Church. It is possible that some of his colleagues may see the necessity of firmness, if the Russian Government proposes a revision of the Treaty of 1856. It happens that the restrictions which are most obnoxious to Russia refer to her naval forces in the Black Sea; and notwithstanding the helpless condition of the army, the maritime power of England is still unbroken. The object of the stipulations of 1856 was to protect Turkey, and especially Constantinople, against a naval attack. Sebastopol, and the fleet which was ultimately sunk in its-harbor, formed a standing menace to the Porte; and it seemed to the Congress of Paris that it was prudent to prohibit the possession of a weapon which could only be used for mischievous purposes. While France is for the time incapable of taking a part in European councils, the concert of England with Austria would suffice to deter Russian aggression. There is no immediate reason to appehend an invasion by land, for an intended war would have been preceded by revolts in the Northern provinces, which might have served as a pretext for interven-tion. The Bulgarian insurrection has long since come to an end, and Servia and Montenegro have lately been quiet. Greece. having sunk into the lowest disrepute, would not be a useful ally, even if the Greeks still wish to promote Russian aggrandizement, which would involve the disappointment of their own ambitious hopes. If Russia meditates a restless and troublesome policy, it will at least be easy to the English Government to indicate disapproval. Russian statesmen must have learned, from the rupture which preceded the Crimean war, that it is not safe to rely on the inexhaustible patience of English Ministers until it is known that their indifference is shared by the nation. Firmness is in public and private affairs often cheaper and safer than anxious timidity.

EXPLORATION IN YARKAND.

Report from the British Expedition. From the Lahore (India) Times, Aug. 30.

We have again received tidings from the Yarkand expedition. They were, on the 30th of last month, on the banks of the Kara-Kash river, within four days' march from the Yarkand frontier. Since passing the Chang-Chen mountains they had met with "frightful inconvenience," being in many places unable to get water, fodder, or fuel. The Yarkandis who accompany them did not suffer inconvenience from want of fuel, which they are accustomed to provide against in the following way:-When there was fuel they roasted a quantity of barley and ground it into meal, which they carried with them. At a halt where there was no fuel they made up this roasted meal into a paste, and then rolled the paste into balls or small cakes, which they managed to find palatable. The party were all in good health at the date of last despatches, and all were pulling well together, native and European.

The kind of country through which they have made their way is best described in the words of one of the party:—"For the last fortnight we have been marching through the mest infernal (that is the only name I can think of as appropriate) country imagination could picture. This is the most favorable season, too, and I shudder to think of the return journey in October or Nevember. There is a scarcity of water and fuel at most camps, and of grass at all, and at some camps none of these exist. To give you an idea of what an extraordinary country it is, I may tell you that the day before yesterday we travelled for fourteen miles over a plain covered to many feet in depth with pure sulphate of sods, on the surface an impalpable powder, through which the feet sink many inches at every step, and the wind raises it in clouds so as almost to blind and suffocate us, and the glare of the pure white salt almost blinded those who were not provided with dark spectacles." Although all the party were in good health and spirits on arriving at the banks of the Kara Kash, Mr. Forsyth had suffered considerably at the higher elevations.

The conduct of the Wazir of Ladakh had caused the party deep annoyance. It is only what every explorer experiences. In the heart of Africa, the wilds of Burmah, the marts of China, the table lands of Thibetay, truth to tell, even in our own compounds at Lahore-the cunning, deceitful, obstructive barbarian is the same everywhere. In the case of Mr. Forsyth's party the Wazir of Ladakh, a creature of the Cashmere Government, overwhelmed them with offers of assistance, obtained at last the acceptance of a certain quantity of fuel, upon which they were to depend, and, in fact, only sent forward about a third of what was required. Did he hope to delay them, so that they should be forced to return without crossing those bare table lands, and so be unable to proceed till next year? It is believed also that Cashmere agents had preceded the party, alarming the Yarkandis with the intelligence that some English, with 200 Sepoys, were about to enter Yarkand territory. This may be a foretaste of the intriguing they may suffer from in Yarkand itself. Mr. Shaw is doing the geography of the route, and Dr. Hendersa is busy with the scientific part. His first collection of plants and birds has just reached Lahore.

-A drunken husband at Chicago choked his wife to death, the other night, while in delirium

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MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At. 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:16 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisbur Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Willamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chamoersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanen Valley train fer Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira; etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuyikill and Susquehana trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc. POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:90 P. M.; errives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODA

A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.99 P.
M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6.15 P. M.
READING AND POTTS VILLE ACCOMMODA

Leave Pottsville at 5.40 A. M. and 4.20 P. M., and
Reading at 7.30 A. M. and 6.35 P. M., stopping at
all way stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 10.29 A.
M. and 9.25 P. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5.15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7.55 P. M., and at Pottsville at
9.40 P. M.
Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harris-burg at 2:50 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:50 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at

7.60 P. M.

Harrieburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7.15 A. M. and Harrieburg at 4.10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6.35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9.25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12.30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5.40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train

connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations. All the above trains run daily, Sundays ex-Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 3 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3.15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4.26 P. M. These trains connect both ways with Sunday trains on Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railreads. CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

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Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7-30 A. M., 12-30, and 4-00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6-20 A. M., 12-45, and 5-15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7-30 A. M., 12-30, and 5-15 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 6-45 and 8-05 A. M., 12-46 noon, and 4-15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

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THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9-00 A. M. and 6-00 P. M., passing Reading at 1-45 and 10-05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5.35 A. M. and 8.50 A. M., passing Reading at 7.23 A. M. and 10.40 A. M., arriving at New York 12.05 noon and 8.50 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:50 P. M. SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAIL-

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

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Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3.40 P. M., from Brookside at 3.45 P. M.,
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Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 27 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolis, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, be-tween all points, at \$47.00 each, for families and

tween all points, at \$47.00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, pine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

GLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half in a period and wives to tickets at half in Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets. MALLS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M. FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 425 A. M., 1220 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond. ints beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect

baygage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot. THIRTEENTH and CALLOW-HILL Streets. W EST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAIL-ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870,

Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 745 and 11:20 A. M., 2:30, 6:16, and 11:30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4:40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

(Greenwood excepted). For B. C. Junction at 4:10 P. M. Stops at all sta-FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6 30 and 10 45 A. M., 1 55, 4 55, and 6 55 P. M. Stops at all stations.
From West Chester at 7 55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).
From B. C. Junction at 8:40 A. M. Stops at all ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7:55 A. M. and 4 P. M. W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CEN-TRAL RAILROAD. CHANGE OF HOURS. On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:— LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Wash-

& B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and washington avenue—
For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 430 P. M.
For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 430 P. M. and 7 P. M.
For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK
R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 230 P. M., 430 P. M., and
7 P. M.
Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at
Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 430 P.
M., leaving Oxford at 605 A. M., and leaving Port
Deposit at 936 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R. 41

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALI onumbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Feits, from thirty to seventy-sinches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

AUD FION BALES, M. S. FOURTH STREET. Peremptory Sale of Oil Paintings.

Mr. Charles F. Haseltine Will sell his magnificent and new collection of

Oil Paintings at Public Sale. ON THE EVENINGS OF THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, October 27 and 28, at

S o'clock.

The Sale will take place at his Galleries, No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET, Where the Paintings are now on FREE EXHIBIBITION.

The sale will include Tissot's great Painting of
"THE DANCE OF DEATH," and Hue's beautiful
Picture of a LADIES' RESTAURANT IN PARIS,
and specimens by
Schroyer,
Vibert,
Pecruse,
Krans,
Brendell

Pecrus, Van der Venne, Hamon, Daubigny, Worms, Lanfant de Metz, Sistery, A. Weber, Dargelas, Schaefels, Hue, P. Weber, Baron, Shayer, Lasalle, Pasini, Callie, E. L. Henry, Rene Menard, W. T. Richards, Aufray, Veron, Rene Menard, etc. etc.
Also, eleven Paintings, sold by order of the Assignees of Joseph B. Hildeburn. 10 19 9t

Sale No. 282 S. Third street.

FLEGANT FURNITURE, MEYER PIANOFORTE, 4 FRENCH PLATE MANTEL MIRRORS, 2 VERY LARGE CHANDELIERS,
HANDSOME BRUSSELS AND OTHER CAR-

PETS, ETC. On Tuesday Morning, October 25, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, the entire elegant furniture. See catalogues. 10 22 2t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,
October 25, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Philadeiphia
Exchange, will include:

CATHARINE, No. 1722—Genteel Dwelling.
READING TURNPIEE, Chesnut Hill—Stone Dwelling, Blacksmith and Wheelwright Shops, Stable, and

MOUNT AIRY, Twenty-second ward - "Titlow ARTI, I wenty-second ward — "Titlow arm," 39 acres, 20 acres, and 22 acres. See plan. Montgomery Avenue, S. E. Belgrade—Lot. RACE, No. 985—Modern Residence.
TWENTY-THIRD (North), No. 238—Large Buildings, obs. etc.

TWENTY-THIRD (North), No. 238—Large Buildings, ols, etc.
TWENTIETH (North), No. 714—Modern Residence.
CORINTHIAN AVENUE, No. 731—Modern Residence.
FRANKFORD ROAD, No. 2936—Elegant Residence.
FRANKFORD ROAD, No. 2938—Elegant Residence.
SPRUCE, No. 308—Valuable Residence.
SECOND (North), No. 441—Store and Dwelling.
WASHINGTON AVENUE, east of Ninth—Desirable MAIDEN and FRANKFORD ROAD, N. W. corner-

MADEN and FRANKFORD ROAD, N. W. COFRET— TAVER and Dwelling.
FRONT (North), Nos. 958 and 962—Large Lot, Chesnut, No. 1223—Valuable Buildings, MARKET, No. 3424—Tavern and Dwelling. Lombard, No. 2002—Modern Dwelling. West Delancey Place, No. 2118—Modern Restlence. REDWOOD, No. 437-Modern Dwelling.

GROUND-RENTS, \$30, \$45, \$45 a year.
For account Walnut Land Company. For account Walnut Land Company.

Lots Sansom, Locust, Fifty-fourth, Irvin, Church, Spruce, and Fifty-first streets. See plan.

Also S. W. Butler's interest in the Medical and Surgical Reporter and Half Yearly Compendium of the Medical Sciences.

STOCKS.

146 shares Lehigh Valley Raffroad.

100 shares Union Canal, preferred. 6 shares Western National Bank. 3 shares Pennsylvania Co. for Insurance on Lives. 61 shares Central Transportation Co. 100 shares Old Township Line Read Co. 32 shares Chespeake and Delaware Canal Co. 8 shares Kensington and New Jersey Ferry Co. 8 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steam-ship Co.

5 shares Academy of Music, with ticket. 159 shares Pennsylvania Canal Co. 24 shares Pennsylvania Steel Co. Catalogues now ready.

NEAT WALNUT AND OTHER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Fine English Brussels and Other Carpets, Canton and French China, Etc.
On Wednesday Morning,
October 26, at 10 o'clock, at No. 421 Marshall street, by catalogue, the neat walnut parlor and mallogany chamber furniture, made to order by Moore & Campion.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHES-NUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

MESSRS. LEJAMBRE'S SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE.

The stock of elegant cabinet furniture, manufactured by Messrs. A. and H. LEJAMBRE, now being arranged for sale at No. 1117 Chesnut street, will be open for exhibition TO-MORROW (Tuesday) MORNING, when the public are invited to call and examine it. The sale will take place on THURS-DAY MORNING.

Sale No. 1110 Chesnut street.

FINE GOLD LEVER WATCHES, GOLD CHAINS,
DIAMOND JEWELRY, ETC. On Wednesday Morning, October 26, at 11 o'clock, at the auction store, No.

1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, an invoice of Fine Watches, comprising—Independent ¼ second, made by Jules Jurgensen, Huganils, Perret & Co., American stem winders, Appleton, Tracy & Co. Howard & Co., P. S. Bartlett, and William Ellery' LADIES' WATCHES .- Also, 18-karat American

stem winders; diamond set, enamelled and plain watches for ladies. SILVER WATCHES of English, Swiss, and Ameican manufacture. DIAMOND JEWELRY .- Crosses, rings, and pins. CHAINS, ETC.—Ladies and gents' gold chains, sets of solid gold jewelry.

The goods can be examined early on the morning

Sale at No. 1117 Chesnut street.

STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS CABINET FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY WORK, OF MESSES, A. & H. LEJAMBRE.

On Thursday Morning,
Oct. 27, at 11 o'clock, at No. 1117 Chesnut street (Girard Row), will be sold a portion of the stock of splendid first class Cabinet Furniture of Messers, A. & H. Leiambre.

10 21 M. & H. Lejambre.

DUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of
Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co. SALE OF 2,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVEL LING BAGS, HATS, ETC. On Tuesday Morning, 10 19 5t October 25, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit,

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GER-MAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS. On Thursday Morning, Oct. 27, on four months' credit.

IMPORTANT SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
October 28, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp. cottage, and rag carpetings; oil cloths, rugs, etc. 10 22 5t M ARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—
(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 704 Chesnut st., rear entrance from Minor.

Our Regular Weekly Sales at the Auction Rooms will hereafter be held
EVERY MONDAY.

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS
CASH AUCTION HOUSE,
No. 236 MARKET Street, corner of Bank-street,
Cash advanced on consignments without extra
charge.
11 345 charge.

LARGE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS, UMBRELLAS, HATS, CAPS, ETC. On Thursday Morning, Oct. 27, 1870, commencing at 10 o'clock, on two months' credit.

FURS, FURS, FURS.

Firth large trade sale of American and imported On Friday Morning,

Oct. 28, at 10 o'clock. ROBES, ROBES. Aiso, 100 wolf, fox, bear, Angora, buffale and

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1218
CHESNUT Street.
T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.
Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.
Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thurs. day.
For particulars see "Public Ledger."
N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

O B E P H P E N N E V AUCTIONEER, No. 1807 CHESNUT STREET, [6 88 td