SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

THE SURRENDER OF METZ.

From the N. Y. World. It is not possible, on the faith of the facts as yet made public, to arrive at any satisfactory conclusions as to the motives by which Marshal Bazaine has been brought to the grave step of surrendering the city of Metz. and with the city of Metz the last regular army of any size or importance which the fallen empire had bequeathed to the rising republic of France. We have been repeatedly assured by well-informed correspondents during the past fortnight that Marshal Bazaine was actively negotiating on some mysterious subject with the German headquarters at Versailles, with the Emperor Napoleon at Wilhelmshohe, and the Empress at Chiselhurst, General Napoleon Boyer, who was with Marshal Bazaine in Mexico as his chief of staff, and whose association with his commander is not only of old standing but personal and intimate as well as official, was despatched by him some time ago from Metz, with the consent of the German commanders, on a mission which seems to have embraced a complete circuit of all the existing recognized and unrecognized authorities of France, from the caged eagle at Cassel to the unchained democracy at Tours. During the performance of this circuitous embassy by General Boyer, negotiations have been set on foot by England, at first with the apparent support of Austria and Italy, then alone, and now, as a telegram telegram informs us, with the renewed concourse of the governments of Florence and Vienna, for the purpose of securing an armistice between the belligerent powers. An armistice, on no matter what terms, would be practically equivalent, in the actual state of the war, to a peace. It would be difficult certainly, and there are many reasons to hope that it might be found to be impossible, to bring either the German or the French people back again, after even a brief suspension of hostilities, to the cruel and senseless work in which they are now so disastrously, both for themselves and for mankind, employed.

There is much reason, however, to believe that no armistice could now be effected between France and Germany save on terms decidedly unfavorable to the former power. It is perfectly true that less than one-sixth of the territory of :France has been touched by the invaders, and not less true that, after putting forth her utmost strength in the war, Germany has been unable to keep in the field, with all her victories, men enough to do much more than to observe the army just surrendered at Metz and keep watch and ward around the greater part of a circle which encloses Paris. The Pall Mall Gazette, an English journal of extremely pro-Prussian sympathies, in a series of carefully prepared papers on the state of the war in France, has recently demonstrated this fact. It has shown that, even after the fall of Strasburg had set free the Baden troops for active operations, Germany finds herself absolutely incapable of getting into France and moving more than sixty thousand men free to undertake anything more than the sieges of Metz and of Paris.

But while Germany has not shown herself able to put forth power enough to subdue France, she has put forth power enough to make it vitally important to the reorganization of the French resistance that her forces should be nailed as long as possible before the great fortified cities of France. And nothing but the reorganization of the French power of resistance can secure France from a humiliating cession of French territory.

If, then, it should prove to be the case that Marshal Bazaine has liberated the forces of Prince Frederic Charles from before Metz. not in obedience to the sternest military necessity but in furtherance of any dynastic or diplomatic schemes, it cannot be denied that he will be justly subjected to the severest imputations upon his capacity, if not to the darkest imputations upon his character. And as nothing has yet been made public which would warrant the formation of a decisive opinion on this point, it is due to the Marshal, both as a soldier and as a Frenchman, that foreign observers should await further developments before making up a verdict on this particular great event of the war, so far as concerns its origin and determining causes. As to its probable influence upon the future course of the struggle we may speak with more confidence. It is quite doubtful whether the army of Marshal Bazaine had not already done for the national cause by its prolonged defense of Metz at least as much as could have been expected from it in the open field. The regular army of France, upon which General Trochu three years ago pronounced a guarded but distinct verdict of condemnation, more than justified this verdict in the opening passages of this dreadful strife. When the empire went to pieces at Sedan, the imperialized army went to pieces with it. Had Marshal Bazaine and the marshals who were with him in and around Metz reappeared at the head of their organized troops in the open field, it is perhaps quite as probable that they would have impeded and demoralized as that they would have assisted and recruited the new organization of the forces of France, which has been pushing on with such energy and enthusiasm by the republic under the inspiration of the national uprising and in conformity with the counsels of the singleminded and clear-headed soldier who has command at Paris. The true strength of the military blow struck at the republican cause by the surreuder of Metz consists less in the subtraction of Marshal Bazaine and his army from the French side than in the addition of Prince Frederick Charles and his army to the German side of the account. This addition, we assnme the most estimates of liberal the bestinformed authorities, will bring up the now inadequate German forces before Paris to a total of perhaps three hundred thousand men, and swell the strength of the German army disposable for further field operations to perhaps a hundred thousand more. Beyond this point it is utterly unlikely that any effort can now press the German resources for conquest. Whether the French

resources for resistance shall prove in the

end superior to these German resources for

conquest, is a question to be settled not by

the fall of Metz nor by the surrender of the

army of Marshal Bazaine, but by the deter-mination or the indecision of the Govern-

ment at Tours, and by the forwardness or

the backwardness of the military organization

going on at Paris under General Trochu. At

this moment there is nothing to warrant the

belief either that the Government at Tours

hesitates upon its work, or that General Trochu regards the task which he has under-

taken as impracticable.

HYSTERICAL DIPLOMACY.

From the N. Y. Tribune. The French diplomatic efforts during the last three months have all failed as completely and quickly as their efforts in the field. Never, in the history of any great country, have there been such frantic attempts at negotiation as those made by the special envoys who have hastened from Paris, one after another, and visited the different Governments which it was supposed might be induced to listen to their appeals. As soon as war was declared, Prince Napoleon made his way to Copenhagen, where the Emperor felt certain of finding an ally in the King of Denmark. Thence he pushed southward to Florence, where another ally was certain to be found in the King of Italy. We believe he had not got any further in his diplomatic travels when the Imperial Government broke down, and his attempts at negotiation to an abrupt conclusion. As came as the Provisional Government organized it authorized M. Thiers to hasten on a special mission to all the governments of Europe. He left at once for London, where he had a brief interview with the English Foreign Minister; then pushed for Vienna, where he saw the Austrian Foreign Minister; then for St. Petersburg, where he met the Russian Foreign Minister, beside having an unofficial reception by the Czar; and then left for Florence, where he visited the King and the Italian Foreign Minister. We do not know what his instructions were on leaving Paris, but it is to be presumed that his authority was as nearly plenipotentiary as it possibly could be under the circumstances. Though possessed of ability and experience, he seems to have succeeded no better in his diplomatic mission than Prince Napoleon, who was a pretender and trickster. Then he turned his attention, where it ought to have been directed before, to the headquarters of the enemy. But he no sooner obtsins the safe conduct to Versailles which he solicited than he indignantly declines it because, forsooth, it does not grant him permission to first visit Paris and consult with the French authorities there. Were there ever such Impracticables as the present diplomatists of France? Then, after refusing the courtesy of the Germans in this ungenerous way, M.

The great difficulty of France in all attempts at foreign megotiation just now is doubtless the same as Bismarck found in his attempted negotiations with Jules Favre, when he demanded what authority the latter possessed and what guarantee he could give for the carrying out of any terms that might be agreed upon. Suppose that M. Thiers offered England, in return for present assistance, a new and highly advantageous commercial treaty, with a closer alliance of amity and support, at the close of the war; suppose he offered Austria the opportunity of ven-geance against the enemy which had humbled her, and assistance in her schemes of aggrandizement; suppose he offered Russia a revision of the Paris treaty; suppose he offered to Italy the possession of Rome, which she has just taken on her own account: the different nations interested, anxious as they might be to secure their ends, would find an insurmountable obstacle in the way of negotiation, in the fact that M. Thiers could offer no guarantee whatever that the government hereafter to be established in France would be either able or willing to fulfil the terms of the negotiations hich he was a partner. It is to form any idea of the government France will have when the war is over, or of the conditions under which it may be established, and therefore it is impossible for any other government to regulate its present action by any prospects associated with such an indefi-

Thiers reconsiders his decision, and we have

now the information that he is on his

way to the Prussian headquarters.

nite future. This consideration alone would have been sufficient to render the mission of M. Thiers a failure. But we suspect there were other reasons why all French attempts at negotiation were sure to fail after the war had begun. We suspect that the diplomatic preparations of Prussia were as complete as her military preparations. Austria was quite aware of the peril she would incur on giving the least sign of taking sides with France. Italy was permitted to know that Prussia's success would imply the Italian occupation of Rome. Denmark was kept in a wholesome state of fear. Russia, which was the only formidable power whose friendship it was absolutely necessary for Prussia to retain, was, doubtless, made the object of special consideration, and of negotiations whose results are yet to be developed. In the presence of such diplomatic preparations as Prussia appears to have completed months ago, what prospect was there for the success of any such hysterical diplomacy as that which the special envoys of France have been engaged in?

THE PEACE ENTHUSIASTS.

From the N. Y. Sun. Those amiable enthusiasts, the members of the Universal Peace Union of America, have issued an appeal to both Prussia and France to cease fighting and make peace. Prussia is implored to be moderate in her demands upon France, and especially not to cut off from Paris, during the siege of that city, supplies of wood and water. France is counselled to submit to any terms Prussia may impose upon her, rather than lose more of her children. All nations are exhorted to abolish their standing armies; and mankind in general and womankind in particular are called upon to discountenance military training and organizations, and to pay no more taxes for war purposes.

The kindly sentiment which has dictated this protest against war no one can fail to respect. So far, too, as any particular war is commenced or waged without valid grounds, all right-minded people will join in condemning the nation, or the party in a nation, that makes itself responsible for it. The mistake of the peace enthusiasts lies in assuming that all wars are unnecessary or avoidable, and that rulers could, if they would, dispense with the instruments for

carrying them on. Take this very war between France and Prussia as an example. For years past the French have been in the habit of regarding as rightfully theirs the territory which intervened between their boundary and the Raine. and have entertained the resolve to get possession of it as soon as possible. Prussia, on the other hand, has been well aware of the feelings and purposes of the French, and has made her preparations accordingly. Both nations firmly believed that their cause was just, and circumstances at last brought them into collision. Had France been without an army, she would have been compelled still longer to be deprived of what she looked upon as her lawful property. Hal Prussia been unarmed while her adversary was armed, she would have had to suffer

have only perpetuated the sense of wrong in the latter, and that of triumph in the former. The event of the war, so far, has been to teach France that redress of her original wrong is impossible; but now come in the friends of peace, and counsel her to submit to a new and additional injury—the loss of territory of which she has held undisputed possession for two centuries! During our late war, when we were advised, for the sake of peace and the avoidance of further bloodshed, to consent to a dismemberment of the Union, we indignantly scorned the sovice; and we cannot but admire France for acting

in a similar manner now. The fact is that there are a great many worse things in the world than physical death and suffering, and the destruction of material wealth. A people that will tamely allow itself to be wronged without resistance, does a far greater harm to itself and to the world than by engaging in war and encoun-tering its evils. Had England abandoned her captive citizens in Abyssinia to their fate, she would have been guilty in the sight of God and man of an infamous neglect of duty. Her making war on King Theodore to release his victims was an act of national integrity for which she deserves and will ever receive the applause of the world. Yet our peace advocates, to be consistent with their principles, should have been willing to let these unhappy prrisoners perish at the hands of a savage; and not only that, but to peril in the future the lives and liberty of all who might fall into a similar danger. So, France may have been in error in striking for the Rhine boundary, or Prussia may now be mistaken in regarding an accession of territory as essential to her future safety; but so long as they both think their rights are involved, their duty to their citizens and to posterity compelled to yield by a force against which it is useless to contend.

If the advocates of peace really wish to carry their point, there is but one thing for them to do; and that is to aid, to the extent of their ability, in diffusing throughout the world those principles of justice which will render the employment of force in the redress of wrongs unnecessary. But so long as human nature remains what it is, soldiers and implements of war will be as universal and as indispensable as are policemen and sheriffs and courts and prisons.

THE MAID OF TOURS.

From the N. Y. Times. The present European war might aptly be called the war of constant surprises. Not only have the French army and the French people been repeatedly surprised, in more senses than one, but we outsiders, the onlookers, in the world's great theatre, at the most stupendous tragedy of modern times, have found in almost every movement of the contending forces a fresh subject of amazement. Beginning with the unexpected collapse, in a week's campaign, of what was esteemed the finest army of the most military nation of the world, this unparalleled conflict has been a series of wonders. Here it is an Emperor within a month of the time he had fixed to be in his enemy's capital, surrendering to that enemy, with an army large enough apparently to have held his entire empire. There it is a city defended by half a million of men, successfully beleaguered by half that number. Again, we have the spectacle of raw militia fighting like heroes, while trained troops run-of old men, women, and children taking up arms against the common foe, of peasants dying for their loyalty, and marshals princes more than suspected of treason. Add to these the strange devices for slaughter and defense-the mitrailleuse, which literally mows down a regiment as the sickle reaps a field of corn, the electric lights which almost realize Joshua's famous mandate, the threatened Greek fire that brings us back to the downfall of Constantinople, and that other mysterious chemical agent which Parisian science is said to have prepared for its besiegers, and which will poison the very air they breathe; the inundated fields, that renew the time when the sturdy Dutch and Flemish burghers fought with fire and water the cruel energy of Alva and the chivalric heroism of Alexander of Parma; the systematic balloon service for transportation of mails and passengers; most wonderful of all, the aerial combats, which recall the Spanish cavalier's vision of Santiago's cloudy legions-looking

will not the history of the present strife in France read like a chapter of old romance? Apparently but one thing was needed to set the seal and climax on this congeries of marvels. When France was in her sorest strait once before, deliverance came to her, not from any of her accomplished knights and skilful captains, but from the inspired prowess of a village maiden. And now when she bids fair to be humbled as Poictiers and Creey and Agincourt failed to humble her, a new Jeanne d'Arc arises to help her. A young girl of Tours, a late telegram tells us, has found that on her shoulders the mantle of the Maid of Orleans has fallen. Her eloquence is said to be of the most persuasive character, and her own intense conviction and enthusiasm infect all whom she addresses. Recruits are enrolling themselves beneath her banner by hundreds, and the excitement is daily increasing. Before long we shall doubtless hear that the new Pucelle. with Bourbaki, let us say, for her Dunois, has led her army forth to break the Prussian leagues before Paris. Who knows but that she may repeat the amazing triumph of her prototype under the walls of Orleans? Von Moltke and the Prussian princes are certainly skilful soldiers, but no less so were Bedford and Salisbury, Fastolfe and Talbot, the foremost of their time. Yet their prowess and experience availed nothing against the mission of the warlike maid, and the irresistible enthusiasm of her followers. To be sure, the Maid of Tours will have to overcome other obstacles than those which confronted her predecessor. German enlightenment in the nineteenth century is a very different thing from English ignorance in the fourteenth, and the needle gun is no respecter of "missions." But we are in that state of exhausted amazement that we are prepared to expect anything, and perhaps people would scarcely be surprised if our modern Jeanne d'Arc should eclipse the fame of the ancient one, by sending the invader whirling back across the Rhine, and then replacing His Imperial Majesty on the throne of France. Let us hope, at least, that the parallel will not be carried out by the incremation of the fair warrior.

at all these startling innovations on the rather

prosaic murderousness of modern warfare.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

looked upon as her lawful property. Hall Prussia been unarmed while her adversary was armed, she would have had to suffer what she would have esteemed as spoliation. A prohibition of hostilities to both alike would have been virtually a decision in favor of Prussia and against France, which would

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dve is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System." Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf]

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 Commonwe 4th, to be entitled THE UNITED STATES BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dellars, with the right to increase the same to five million dollars.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums! Purifies and Perfumes the Breath! Prevents Accumulation of Tartar! Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!

Is a Superior Article for Children!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philads.

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 entitled THE JEFFERSON 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.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire

Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE, No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent. demands that they shall yield only when NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN opplication will be made at the next meeting 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 SCHUYLKILL RIVER 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 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 CHESNUT HILL SAVINGS AND LOAN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty 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 locorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT STREET BANK, to be located at rhiladelphia, with a capital of one hun-dred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE MARVIN'S SAFES.

The Best Quality! The Lowest Prices! The Largest Assortment!

Fire-proof. Burglar-proof. MARVIN'S CHROME IRON

SPHERICAL

Burglar Safe

Will resist all BURGLAR'S IMPLEMENTS for any length of time. Please send for catalogue.

MARVIN & CO.. No. 721 CHESNUT Street,

(MASONIC HALL,) PHILADELPHIA. 265 Broadway, N. Y. 108 Bank st., Cleveland, Ohio. A number of Second-hand Safes, of different makes and sizes, for sale VERY LOW.

Safes, Machinery, etc., moved and hoisted promptly and carefully, at reasonable rates.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES. SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY. ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

Safe Deposit Company, OF PHILADELPHIA. IN THEIR New Marble Fire-proof Building,

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and

Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street. Capital subscribed, \$1,000,000; paid, \$600,000. COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BUR. GLAR-PROOF VAULIS, at prices varying from \$15 to \$75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and deaks adjoining vanits provided for Safe Reuters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST. at three per cent, payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice. TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent. The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRA.
TORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courte,
Corporations, and Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
O. H. OLARK, Vice-President.
O. H. OLARK, Vice-President.
O. H. OLARK, Vice-President.
OL lingham Fell, in. [5 läfmw]

FOR SALE

FOR SALE OR TO LET-Nos. 2106, 2108, 2110, FOR SALE OR TO LET - Nos. 2127 and 2133 WALNUT Street. Prices ranging from \$22,000 to \$55,000, or will be rented. Address, by note. No. 218 Walnut street.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE 50 or 100 acres, Bristol pike, above Mansion House and Dwelling to let, Apply on the premises, or No. 610 LOCUST Street. Apply on the

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME RESI-dence, No. 254 FRANKLIN Street, opposite the Square. Apply to WM. ROSSELL ALLEN, No. 334 WALNUT Street. 10 24 Bt*

FOR SALE-DWELLING HOUSE NO. 1819 DELANCY PLACE. Apply to C. H. & H. P. MUIRHEID, No. 206 SOUTH SIXTH St. 16 25 6t TO RENT.

TO RENT-THE STORE NO. 722 CHESNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 19

TO LET-A GOOD FRONT OFFICE, AT No. 402 WALNUT street, suitable for an insurance agency, conveyancer's or attorney's office, NORTH AMER. MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO., No. 432 WALNUT Street.

TUMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST INT & CITY DIXON'S, No. 21 S. RIGHTH Street. W IS MAN

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR A Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, te make this a first-class school of the highest grade.

A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 16.

GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B.,
JOHN G. MOORE, M. S.,
Principals.

H. ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
No. 108 South TENTH Street.
A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School for
boys and young men. Persons interested in education are invited to call and witness the method of
teaching and discipline practised. Circulars at Mr.
Warburton's, No. 489 Chesput, street, or et the Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street, or at the Academy. Open for visitors from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Ерекигг всноог MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,

Four Miles from Philadelphia.

Next session begins MONDAY, October 3. For circulars apply to

3 21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL. YOUNG MEN'S AND BOYS' ENGLISH, CLASSI-CAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 1908 MOUNT VERNON Street. Preparation for Business or College. Has a Preparatory Department. Rev. J. G. SHINN, A. M., Principal. 19 1 smtu2m

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Nos. 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on TUBSDAY, September 10. Erench is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute. 6 15 wfm 6m

HENRY G. THUNDER'S MUSICAL ACADE-my, No. 1028 PINE Street, is now open for the reception of pupils. See circulars at Music Stores, Office hours 8 to 9 A. M. and 1 to 3 P. M. 10 11 1m*

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO

DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS. WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED. 802 Chestnut St., Phila-

BAND BRACELETS. CHAIN BRACELETS.

We have just received a large and beautiful as-

Gold Band and Chain Bracelets,

Enamelled and engraved, of all sizes, at very low ow prices. New styles constantly received. WATCHES AND JEWELRY in great variety. LEWIS LADOMUS & CO., No. 802 CHESNUT Street.

TOWER CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL.

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET. Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOSES.

both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime. Estimates furnished on application either person-

ally or by mail.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 251 Second floor, and late of No. 25 S. THIRD St.

THE FINE ARTS.

NEW PICTURE

"THE SPIRIT OF THE MIST," by T. Buchanan "ROME," from the Palatine Bill, by J. O. Montalart, THE GRAND WORK.

"The White Mountain Notch," BY THOMAS HILL New Rogers Group, "Coming to the Parson." Exquisite Swiss Carvings from Interlaken, at all New Chromos, New Engravings. "The Changed Cross," "The Wetternorn," 80x40, the largest ever made.

EARLES' CALLERIES. No. 816 OHESNUT STREET.

ART EXHIBITION.

ON FREE EXHIBITION

CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY,

No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Cobients, Heldelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Weisbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc. A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifica-tions, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 16

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.
SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School sals for Building a Public School-house in the Twenty-fourth Ward," will be received by the undersigned at the office, south-east corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until MONDAY, November 7, at 12 o'clock MONDAY, November 7, at 12 o'clock M., for building a Public School-house on a lot of ground situate northeast corner Thirty-eighth and Storey streets, in the Twenty-fourth ward.

Said school-house to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisious of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have The contract will be awarded only to known mas-

By order of the Committee on Property. H. W. HALLIWELL 10 24 mth5t Secretary.

TOCONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS, SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School-house in the Fourteenth Ward," will be received by the undersigned, at the office, and Element of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, unt

MONDAY, November 7, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for building a Public School-house on a lot of ground situate on Wood street, above Eleventh, in the Fourteenth ward, said school-house to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superin-tendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have

been complied with. The contrac: will be awarded only to known mas-

By order of the Committee on Property. H. W. HALLIWELL, 10 24 mthst Secretary.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—
SEALED PROPOSALS, indersed "Proposals for building an addition to a Public behavior-noise in the Ninth ward," will be feceived by the undersigned, at the office, S. E. corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until MONDAY, November 7, at 12 o'clock M., for building an addition to a Public School-house, situate on Filbert street, above Twentieth, in the Ninth ward.

Said addition to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solfettor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been compiled with. The contract will be awarded only to known master builders. By order of the Committee on Property, H. W. IALLIWELL

PROPOSALS.

DROPOSALS FOR REVENUE STAMP PROPOSALS will be received until TUESDAY, the first day of November next, at 12 e'clock at noon, for furnishing complete Revenue stamps, of the following classes, denominations, and sizes in present

use, and as hereinafter specified, viz.;—
CLASS I.
Adhesive Stamps—General and Proprietary, viz:— General—One cents, two cents, three cents, four cents, five cents, six cents, ten cents, fifteen cents, twenty cents, twenty cents, twenty cents, twenty cents, twenty cents, sixty cents, seventy cents, one dollar and thirty cents, one dollar and fifty cents, one dollar and sixty cents, one dollar and ninety cents, two dollars, two dollars and fifty cents, three dollars, and fifty cents, three dollars, twenty dollars, twenty-five dollars, ten dollars, twenty dollars, twenty-five dollars, fifty dollars, and two hundred dollars.

Proprietary—One cent, two cents, three cents four cents, and five cents.

OLASS II.

Beer stamps, hogsheads, barrels, half barrels, third barrels, quarter barrels, sixth barrels, and eighth

barrels.

OLASS III.

Stamps for distilled spirits, tax paid, 10 gallons, 20 gallons, 30 gallons, 40 gallons, 50 gallons, 60 gallons, 70 gallons, 80 gallons, 90 gallons, 100 gallons, 110 gallons, 120 gallons, and 130 gallons.

CLASS IV.

Stamps for distilled spirits, "other than tax-paid," distillery warehouse, rectified spirits, and wholesale liquor dealers.

liquor dealera.

CLASS V.

Tobacco stamps, % pound, 1 pound, 2 pounds, 3 pounds, 5 pounds, 10 pounds, 15 pounds, 20 pounds 21 pounds, 22 pounds, 40 pounds, and 60 pounds.

Class 1, to be gummed, dried, and perforated, and prepared for issue in sheets.

Class 2, without gumming and perforation, prepared for issue in sheets, 20 stamps on a sheet.

Class 3, without gumming, to be engraved with nine coupons and one stub attached to each stamp, each stamp and stub to be numbered in serial numbers, and bound in sook form. Each book to constant the stamp and stub to be numbered in serial numbers, and bound in sook form. pers, and bound in wook form. Each book to con

bers, and bound in wook form. Each book to contain 150 stamps, three on a page, and book to be appropriately lettered and numbered. Bidders will also make proposals for this class of stamps, as above, 300 stamps to the book.

Class 4, without gumming and perforation, each stamp to have an engraved stub attached, stamps and stubs to be numbered in serial numbers, and bound in book form. Each book to contain 409 stamps, 4 on a page, and bound, lettered, and numbered.

Class 5, % pound to 5 pounds inclusive, without gumming and perforation, to be issued in sheets, 12

stamps on a sheet.

All the other denominations mentioned, excepting the 15 pounds, to be engraved with stub attached, stamps and stubs to numbered in serial numbers, and bound in book form, each book to contain 400 stamps, 5 stamps on a page, and bound, lettered, and numererd. The 15-pound stamps to be as above, with the addition of nine coupons, attached to each

stamp.

Bids are also asked for the % to 5-pounds stamps inclusive, to be prepared and bound in book form, as above described, with stude, but without the coupons. Specimens of the above-mentioned stamps may be seen at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and sizes and descriptions taken therefrom. Bidders will state the price per thousand stamps, separately, inclusive and exclusive of paper, deliverable at their place of business, and also at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in Washington. The cost of delivery should be given, both inclusive and exclusive of the cost of packing and boxing. Bids will be made separately for printing in one and two colors. Stamps of Class I, the principal color to be permanent and the other fugi-tive. All the other classes mentioned to be printed in permanent colors. The additional cost of print-ing a tint upon the stamps printed in one color should also be stated. Edders will state in their bids the mode of print-ing proposed by them, whether plate printing or

Surface printing.

Each bid to be accompanied with a specimen of the style of engraving and the quality of paper proposed to be furnished, and the accepted bidder, before the final consummation of a contract, will be required to furnish proof impressions of the engravings of the several kiads and denominations of

The contract will require all designs, dies, and The contract will require all designs, dies, and plates to be kept bright and sharp, and that new and additional designs, dies, and plates shall be made either for the present kinds and denominations of stamps or present kinds and denominations of stamps or others, without charge, at the pleasure of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and all such designs, dies, and plates to be the property of and delivered to the United States Treasury Department, at the termination of the contract, or whenever demanded by said department. That the stamps shall be prepared and delivered of such kinds and denominations, and in such quantities, and at such times, as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the time being

sioner of Internal Revenue for the time being may direct. A statement of the numbers of stamps issued during the fiscal year ending 37th June, 1870, may be seen at the office of the Commissioner. And that all measures and precautions which the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall deem ne-

cessary to take in order to protect the Government against fraud or negligence on the part of the con-tractor or his employes shall be taken at the proper charge and expense of the contractor. No bids will be considered except from parties who have been, or are, actually engaged in the business of steel engraving and printing, and provided with all the necessary facilities to execute the work promptly and give the requisite protection to the stamps, dies, and plates in their possession, Parties not known to the Department will furnish proof as to these points. Bidders will state the time

from the date of the contract, if awarded, when they will be ready to commence delivering the stamps, and their daily capacity for delivery thereafter,
Bills may be made for any one class of stamps

mentioned in this notice, or for all.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two responsible persons that, in case the bid is accepted and a contract entered into, they will become sureties in such reasonable sum as may be required by the Government for the faithful perform-The contract to be made for not less than one year nor more than three years, as may be agreed

In awarding the contract the Commissioner reserves the right to reject any or all proposals in case it shall appear to be for the interest of the Govern-Proposals should be carefully sealed and marked

"Proposals for Revenue Stamps," and addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, C. DELANO, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

October 10, 1870. Approved—GEORGE S. EOUTWELL, 10 13 12t PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES -U. S. NAVY PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 425 CHESNUT

Street.

Philadelphia, October 26, 1870.

Scaled Preposals, endorsed "Proposals for Supplies, Bureau of Construction," etc., will be received at this Office, until 12 o'clock M., on Saturday, Nov. 5, for furnishing the United States Navy Department with the following article, to be of the best quality, and subject to inspection by the Inspecting Officer in the Philadelphia Navy Yard, where it must be delivered, when required, free of expense to the Government, for which security must be given:—

One Fan Blower, equal to "Alden's patent," with Shait, Countershaft, Pulles, etc.. in running order complete, and to be run one week on trial before Programme.
For further particulars and time of delivery apply to the NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR, Navy Yard.
Biank forms for proposals will be furnished at this office.

A. W. RUSSELL,

Paymaster U. S. Navy. QUARTERMASTERS OFFICE, U. S. ARMY.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa , Oct. 25, 1870. Sealed Preposals, in triplicate, will be received at this Office up to 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 2sta day of November, 1870, for the erection of a building of wood (officers' quarters) at Fort McHenry, Md., according to plans and specifications which can be seen at this Office, Depot Quartermaster's Office, Washington, D. C., and office of Captain C. A. Alligood, Acting Assistant Quartermaster, Baltimore, Md.

more, Md.
The right is reserved to reject any and all bids not considered to the interest of the public service.
The envelope to be endorsed "Proposal for Building at Fort McHenry, Md.," and addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY C. HODGES,

undersigned.

Major and Quartermaster U. S. A.,
Chf. Qr. Mr. 3d Qr. Mrs. District,
Dept. of the East.

WHISKY, WINE, ET C.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts IMPORTERS OF Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES IN BOND AND TAX PARD.

TOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MER chants and Manufacturers of Consstors Ticking, etc.