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

THE STORIES OF PRUSSIAN CRUELTIES.

From the N. Y. Times. There is, perhaps, nothing more pitiful about war than the way in which the supplementary work of blackening each other's reputation is carried on, amid the clash of arms, by the combatants, through the newspapers. This means of offense has been added to the armory of civilized warfare, cariously enough, by the growth of humane feeling and the spread of the sentiment of human brotherhood. When Tilly stormed Madgeburg, and his men, after violating the women, killed everybody of every age and sex they could lay hold of, neither he nor they were at all desirous of baving the fact concealed. In fact, they wanted the news of it spread far and wide, so that the terror inspired by it might save them trouble on like occasions afterward. When Turenne laid waste the Palatinate, the last thing*that occurred to him or his master was to feel ashamed of it. In those days the great aim of every warrior was to show as many evidences as possible of his power; and as long as he did this suc-cessfully, he cared little about charges of cruelty, and, indeed, would have laughed at anybody who took the trouble to bring them.

The soldier was expected to have a touch of

kept from massacres even in time of peace

by rigid discipline. Now, however, all this is changed. The soldier has to be gentle, as well as brave. Plunder, not to speak of the slaughter, of the unresisting has come to be looked at as a great stain on the reputation of an army. Soldiers are expected to respect private property on the march, and what they take to take in an orderly and quasi-legal manner, under cover of a "requisition." It is a point of honor with a general to see that women who fall within the sphere of his operations are held harmless, and that no wanton devastation is committed in the territory through which he passes, even though it be the enemy's territory. Occasionally, of course, devastation is formally and designedly committed, but always with much lamentation over it as a painful military necessity. This state of things has furnished belligerents with means of damaging each other they never enjoyed in the good old days, and they avail themselves of those means with ludicrous diligence. It is, of course, impossible to guess what Tilly would have said if he had been denounced as a savage by hundreds of newspapers; but the probabilities are that, his morality remaining what it was, he would have enjoyed the notoriety. Commanders in our day, and the nations which employ them, are grown thin-skinned in proportion to the increase of publicity by which all deeds, both of peace and war, are surrounded, and accordingly we find stories of "atrocities" committed by the enemy's troops now a very favorite weapon of warfare. During the Rebellion the Southern newspapers temed with accounts of Northern lust and ferocity, beginning with Beauregard's

"Beauty and Booty" anecdote. There were few Southerners who were not firmly per- of the imperial system, seems to have been. suaded, on the authority of multitudinous editors, and persons who had visited New York and Newport in the summer season, that the plan of the Federal Government was to fill its regiments with the dregs of the population from the great cities-thieves, bullies, and gamblers and murderers, and then let them loose on the peaceful, simple, unsophisticated inhabitants of Southern villages and plantations. As the war went on, awful things came to light every day, showing the tigerish disposition of the Northern troops, such as the surrender of the town in Tennessee to the troops for two hours, during which the inmates of a ladies' boarding-school were subjected to unmentionable outrages. During the Indian mutiny the Sepoys were

served up to the English public in the same way. Nothing was rarer than for Englishwomen to escape outrage, followed by public mutilation, in the midst of a crowd of rejoicing fiends, and people in England were only disabused of this belief by the failure of any of the victims of the mutilations to make their appearance. At first it was said that the persons who had had their noses and ears cut off, and their tongues cut out, were ashamed to show themselves, but at last even this excuse for them ceased to be heard, or only excited a laugh. In the Italian war of 1859, the Austrians were handsomely reviled for their brutalities, They shot villagers without the smallest provocation, and otherwise revelled in eruelty. The Austro-Prussian war of 1866 did not last long enough for the Prussians to display their character in Bohemia, but they are making a fearful exposure of their real nature in the present conflict. The burnings, robberies, rapes, desecration of churches, with which they are charged by French newspapers, are really enough to make angels weep, and would, if all true, show them to be fiends incarnate. The Prussians in the early days of the struggle expended their ingenuity in this line on the Turcos, who, though doubtless unscrapulous barbarians, were certainly made responsible for ten times the number of murders of wounded men, and ten times the number of insults to hospital nurses, they ever committed.

Much as one may regret the amount of mendacity expended in this line of operations, it is satisfactory as revealing the steady growth of the power of public opinion over the most powerful and most excited belligerents. No matter what victories Bismarck may win, or how hopeless the situation of the French may be, he acknowledges every day that he is responsible to somebody yet more "august" than his "august master"-and that, even after the vanquished have fired their last shot, they are not wholly defenseless. His frequent circulars are all so many appeals to the judgment of mankind for the justification of acts which he knows superiority of force alone would not suffice to justify. The French lies about the Uhlans, and the Prussian lies about the Turcos, though less respectable and less formal, are also either so many attempts to resort to the same great tribunal for the decision of questions which the sword, no matter how deftly wielded, must leave unsolved-or to get, on one side or the other, a power which, though it may seem of little consequence on the battle-field, is what gives victories their fruits and makes defeat hopeless.

THE SPECTRE OF FAMINE IN FRANCE.

From the N.Y. Herald. Count Bismarck's circular to the Ministers and diplomatic agents of North Germany residing in foreign countries sounds a note of

call men, not only in France, but throughout both hemispheres, from their dreams of martial pomp and show to the stern and dreadful realities of the situation. The document referred to, which was published in a Herald despatch from Washington city on Monday morning, points out the practical fact, appalling in its importance, that, owing to the wanton destruction of roads and bridges leading from Paris to the provinces-a destruction wrought by the French themselves-the invading Germans will find it utterly impossible to supply the two million people which the capital contains with the necessaries of life even after the city capitulates. As it is, the prisoners taken by the Germans in the various fights and sorties attempted by the garrison state that the latest rations have been but one pound of meat per week for each soldier inside the defenses of the city, with the stock of animal food rapidly disappearing. Meanwhile the investing force have, by intense exertion and unceasing vigilance, been able to keep open communication with the Rhine frontier, and have drawn very heavy aid, in all requisites, from home. But they have also completely eaten out and exhausted the country environing Paris, over a radius of some days journey not made by railroad, and the daily wider and wider consumption is rapidly extending the unproductive area. The food question has already become a very irksome and oppressive one to the strangers. The latter number nearly, if not quite, seven hundred thousand

men in arms, and chiefly concentrated around the French capital, the actual number furnished by the North and South German States together, for the war, being more than eight ferocity in his disposition, and to be only hundred thousand, and allowance being made for those put hors de combat by sickness, wounds and death. All, then, that the reopened railroads running eastward to Germany and the sconting expeditions sent out on every side can do is to meet the incessant demands of this enormous force. They can achieve no more. What, then, are to become the inevitable consequences of throwing the vast population of Paris on their own resources in the winter season in an isolated region eaten out and shaven close by the locusts of war? Will there not be positive danger of the starvation of hundreds of thousands of people, as Bismarck predicts? The conclusion is heartrending to contemplate, yet it is not only possible but imminent.

But it is not Paris alone which finds itself in this miserable plight. All France is, to some degree, menaced with a similar calamity. In the twenty departments now mainly under the heavy hand of the invader, the arrest of production and of harvesting, the excessive consumption by both armies, the reckless or unavoidable waste, the burning and other destruction of material, and the removal beyoud the frontiers of large quantities of agricultural produce which cannot be reimported, have swept the country bare. Moreover, we must recollect that last spring, before the war began, we had repeated advices from France of anticipated short crops in France, and that these advices have not been contradicted. Recently there have been more satisfactory accounts from the southern departments, but, as a general summing up, even were there no war, this great French nation of forty millions would have had to depend very largely upon imported cereals for its winter subsistence. The two years' advance supply on hand of breadstuff's, which was one of the boasted arrangements for this year at least, as much a myth as the strength and reliability of its military organization. In one word-a word of solemn, overshadowing portent—the gaunt spectre of famine looms up in more gigaatic and ghastly proportions every hour over the once fair land of France. The nation but yesterday so mighty is "hard bestead and hungry," and neither rulers nor people know whither to look in this hour of their tribulation. The trials that have fallen upon them are almost apocalyptic in their suddenness, their completeness and their With the threatened dearth terror. comes the nameless horror of the "pestilence that walketh in darkness," which falls upon all famished regions, and of the still more frightful outburst of frantic passions among hot-blooded races driven to despair. The hour seems close at hand, indeed, for the

of the windows shall be darkened," and all the proud nation shall share in her sorrow. This is a terrible contingency for Christendom to contemplate—a momentous lesson for ambitious princes and statesmen to ponder. It cannot be underrated or fail to be comprehended. Let us hope that its instruction will

beautiful, the imperial city of the late Napo-

leonic empire, "when "the keepers of the house shall tremble and the strong men shall

bow themselves, and the grinders cease be-

cause they are few, and those that look out

not be thrown away. Yet again, mingling with the abstract idea thus presented to our minds is the agony of individual suffering, not among stalwart men alone, but among the innocent and defenseless victims of the war-the aged and infirm, the wounded and the sick, feeble women and helpless babes. At the thought of their dark, dire, irredeemable destitution the very heart of humanity thrills with pity. But on this side of the Atlantic we have never yet confined our sympathies to mere commiseration. As for the Greeks in their hour of misfortune; as for Poland and Hungary, when they both starved and bled; as for Ireland, when her homeless children were dying by thousands on the highways or in the pest-houses of their native land, which should have been the island Canaan of the north, the hand of American bounty was instantly and repeatedly extended, so let it be held out now over the stormy sea and through the wintry gloom to stricken France. And there is no time to lose. Every day of delay may be fatal to many a poor brother, whom timely aid would have saved. Noble societies of foreign nationality have already been organized among us to aid the sick and wounded in both Germany and France, and native subscriptions have not been wanting; but the imminent, pressing need at this moment is for help in kind to whole masses of the French population. Let, then, the concerts. the discourses, the lectures, the exhibitions that are wont to be offered for minor charities be turned towards the response to this one terrible cry for help from those who are ready to perish in an allied land, the early friend of our own republic and so long the intellectual guide of Christendom. Our Legislatures, national and State: our municipal bodies, our boards of trade, our moneyed corporations, our orders, clubs, and societies of all kinds; our sgricultural, railroad, mining and moneved princes; our religious congregations; and the whole people, collectively and indi-vidually, could perform no holier or higher act worthy of our civilization and our progressive age-more full of solacing remembrance to each heart, more in beautiful accordance with our Christian profession, more fraught with glorious auspices to us and our children, now and hereafter, than to succor

din of war that comes to us from Europe. It | with the white hand and the gentle word of is indeed like "a fire-bell in the night," to re- | charity, this grim spectre of famine from

ARMY REFORMATION.

From the N. Y. Sten. The approaching reduction of the army, and the certainty that many valuable officers now unassigned must necessarily be mustered out of service unless vacancies are made for them, has lent an unusual stimulus to the Bureau of Military Justice. Offenses that a year ago were entirely overlooked, or the perpetrators of which were, after conviction and dismissal by military tribunals, restored to the army by the Executive, now meet with punishment so prompt as to have a perceptible and a healthy effect on the tone of the army at large. General courts-martial for the trial of officers have been recently or are now sitting in nearly every department, and the vigor with which offenders are brought to grief is in pleasing contrast to the laxity observable in this respect a few months ago. The danger of a great injustice happening to good men through the customary but undue lenity to the bad sharpens the eye of justice. Influence or antecedents, wounds or campaigns, avail nothing to save the erring. Neither age and long service, nor youth and inexperience, can now stay the heavy hand so long withheld. A graduate of West Point, thirty years in the army, disappears from its rolls simultaneously with a second lieutenant at the foot of the list; and for once, from general to subaltern, all stand equal before the law.

A file of general court-martial orders issued by the War Department is now before us. It shows that every section of the country has its representative in the catalogue of crime. The characters of the offenses, too, are as varied as the climes to which the offenders owe their nativity. Lieutenant Martin L. Brandt, late 7th Infantry, born in Maryland, and promoted from the ranks, convicted of defrauding his creditors by worthless pay accounts, is dismissed the service. Captain Charles G. Cox, 10th Cavalry, born in Maine, appointed from Colorado, for getting drunk, breaking his arrest, swearing at and beating his men, and selling "one sorrel horse," the property of the United States, is cashiered and sentenced to the penitentiary for three years. The President remits the penitentiary, but Cox leaves the service.

Captain George W. Graham, 10th Cavalry, from New York, amused himself by publicly driving in a buggy with an abandoned woman, then attempted to sell a roan herse, the property of the United States, succeeded in wrongfully selling a bay horse, and wound up his exploits by a free fight in a disgraceful den. He was cashiered, and also sentenced to the penitentiary. The President remitted his confinement, but Captain Graham made a destrable vacancy.

Lieutenant Emilius de Meulen, 2d Artillery, a native of sunny Italy, and quartered in Alaska, got drunk, broke his arrest five times, and was tried for those offenses and for attempting to murder the assistant surgeon. Of this last charge he was found not guilty, the doctor having fortunately escaped being shot. De Meulen was, however, eashiered, and left Alaska and the army at the same time.

Licutenant Erwin Seeley, 4th Artillery, born in Pennsylvania and appointed from the army, became so hopelessly involved financially while acting as commissary and quartermaster at Fort Washington, Maryland, that his affairs could only be straightened out by trying him for making false returns and statements, cashiering him, and publishing his crime in the newspapers of Ohio and the District of Columbia.

These are a few samples, taken at random. but they prove the earnestness with which the authorities are at work purifying the army. The public must not hastily and adversely judge of the service that has so long held these men unpunished, but rather rest assured that those who are left are worthy of confidence; nor is the time now far distant when the uniform of the officer will be, as of old, the unmistakable proof that its wearer is a gentleman.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MENTING OF STOCKHOLDERS_OFFICE OF THE SCHOOLCRAFT IRON COMPANY, No. 407 LIBRARY Street, Philadelphia.
A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Schooleraft Iron Company will be held on WEDNES-DAY, the 23d day of November, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Office of the Company, No. 407 LIBRARY Street, Philadelphia, to take into consideration the execution of a mortgage upon the property of the company, and the issue of the bonds of the company to an amount not exceeding one hun-dred and twenty thousand dollars (\$120,000) bearing interest at a rate not exceeding ten per centum per annum, to be secured by said mortgage. The meeting will also be asked to take into con-sideration the assignment of the real and personal property of the company in trust for the benefit of

its creditors, or such other measures as may be laid before it to provide for the payment of the debts of

By order of the Board of Directors,
THOMAS SPARKS, Secretary, Philadelphia, Oct. 13, 1870.

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTI-nence of Urine, irritation, inflammation, or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings, USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRAOT BUCHU. 10 1 7 av

HAVE YOU HEARD ABOUT THIS ?-Owing to the high price of meats of all kinds, a company has been organized to manufacture pork out of pig iron. Whatever doubts may arise in regard to the success of this novel enterprise, there can be none concerning the superiority of the Honeybrook Lehigh Coal sold by J. C. HANCOCK, at the northwest corner of Ninth and Master streets. This superb vein of anthracite maintains the high reputation it gained when first introduced to our market. It is just the fuel that every housekeeper should use, and when prepared under HAN-COCK'S supervision is entirely free from dust or slate. Test it for yourselves.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES heafth and vigor to the frame and blood to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is subalarming symptoms, and it has a consumption and it are epileptic fit mitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fit 1017w

NOTICE IS HERBBY 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 BRIDESBUR # BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thou-sand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious

TURNER'S UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA
PILL is an UNFAILING REMEDY for Neuraigia Facialis. No form of Nervous Disease fails
to yield to its wonderful power. Even in the severest to yield to its wonderful power. Even in the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia its use for a few days affords the most astonishing relief, and rarely falls to produce a complete and permanent cure. It contains no materials in the slightest degree injurious. It has the upqualified approval of the best physicians. Thousands, in every part of the country, gratefully acknowledge its power to soothe the tortured nerves and restore the falling strength.

It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.

TURNER & CO., Proprietors,

9 29 mwff! No. 120 TREMONT St., Boston, Mass.

TAKE NO MORE CAPILLAND UDSAfe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMSOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND 1017W TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND deep and solemn warning through the general | our fainting brethren of France and exorcise, | IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-holders of the PHILAUS, PHIA. GERMAN-TOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, northeast corner of NINTH and GREEN Streets, or MONDAY, the 7th day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M., and Immediately after the adjournment of the company. ment of that meeting an election wid be held, at same place, for four Managers to serve three years.

A. E. DOUGHERTY, 10 12 W4t

ENFERBLED AND DELICATE CONSTI-tutions, of both sexes, use Helmsold's Ex-TRACT BUCHU. It will give bilsk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well.

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

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

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!

Prevents Accumulation of Tartar! Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth1 Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentiate.

A. M. WILSON, Draggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the CITY SEWAGE UTI-LIZATION COMPANY will be held, in conformity with the By-laws, at 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, November 9, 1870, at the office of the Company, Room No. 8, No. 518 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, when an election will be held for Nine Directors, one of whom shall be President, to serve for the en-suing year, and such other business will be transacted as may present itself.

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

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

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH. Therefore the nervous and decilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S ANTRACT BUCHU.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE THIS SPLENdid Hair Dve is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless-Reliable-Instantancons—no disappointment—no ridicalous tints— "Does not contain Lead nor any Vitatic Poison to in-jure 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. 14 27 mwil 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. JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. 10 27 1m

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 NATIONAL BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS stored by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. | 101 TW

DIVIDENDS, ETO.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PERCENT, on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on or after November 30, 1870,

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company. The office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M., from November 30 to December 3, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. THOMAS T. FIRTH. M. to 3 P. M.

Treasurer. 11 1 2m FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NA TIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of tax.
W. RUSHTON. Js.

11 1 6t MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870,
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on dema free of taxes.

J. WIEGAND, Ja.,

PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of taxes.

G. ALBERT LEWIS,

GIRARD NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.
The Directors have declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT, for the last six months, payable on demand, free of taxes. W. L. SCHAFFER,

BANK. MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870. The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT, payable on demand. 1113t M. W. WOODWARD, Cashier.

THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA. OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
11 16t
S. C PALMER, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of taxes.

11 1 6t

H. P. SCHEKY, Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK THE CENTRAL NATIONAL PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of THEO. KITCHEN,

SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWELVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
11 1 4t
P. LAMB, Cashier.

WHISKY, WINE, ETQ.

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 PAID.

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN ELE venth and Twelfth and Chesnut and Market streets. Vacancies for Families and Single Gentiemen. Also, a suit of rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board. Also, table board.

MILLINERY, ETO.

R S. R. D I L - L O N. NOS. 823 AND 831 SOUTH STREET. FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Veivets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornamente

GENTAS FURNISHING GOODS. PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice. All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S BRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

OLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETO.

JAMES & HUBER. No. 11 North SECOND Street. Sign of the Golden Lamb, Are wreceiving a large and splendid assortment

ART EXHIBITION.

AT CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY,

Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Collentz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfort, Ems, Baden-Baden, Weisbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.

A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior

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 10

FURNACES.

Established in 1835.

whonever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.

Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,

be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in

HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,

and only first-class work turned out. Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street. PHILADELPHIA.

N. B .- SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION.

BUZBY & HUNTERSON,

Stove, Heater and Range Warehouses

Nos. 309 and 311 N. SECOND St.,

Special attention to Heater and Range Work. kepairing promptly attended to. 10 8 1m

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.—U. S. NAVY
PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 420 CHESNUT

5, for furnishing the United States Navy Depart-ment 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

One Fan Blower, equal to "Alden's patent," with Shaft, Countershaft, Pullies, etc., in running order complete, and to be run one week on trial before acceptance.
For further particulars and time of delivery apply to the NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR, Navy Yard,

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 28th

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 Bullding at Fort McHenry, Md.," and addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY C. HODGES,

Major and Quartermaster U. S. A.,

Chf. Qr. Mr. 3d Qr. Mrs. District,

10 28 6t

Dept. of the East.

. FOR SALE. FOR SALE OR TO RENT-HANDSOME four-story House, 2031 Walnut street. Apply 11 1 56

TO RENT-THE STORE NO. 729 CHESNUT

o'clock A. M. Street, near Walnut street, for 1, 2, or 3 years,
S. DAVIS PAGE,
No. 619 WALNUT Lurect.

CEMETERY OAKS COMPANY

see plans at the office of the Company,

NO. 518 WALNUT STREET,

the Cemetery and return, free of charge. ALFRED C. HARMER, President. MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treas. INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY NORTH AMERICA. JANUARY 1, 1870. Charter Perpetual. CAPITAL

Losses paid since organization..... .\$23,000,000 Losses paid, 1869......\$1,035,396 S4 STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS. First Mortgages on City Property.
United States Government and other Loan Bonds.
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks.
Cash in Bank and Office.
Loans on Collateral Security.
S7,558

Unsettled Marine Premiums....

Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadel-

phia..... 30,000 \$2,783,581 DIRECTORS. Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, S. Morris Waln, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, Louis C. Madeira, Charles W. Cashman Clement A. Griscom, William Brockie. George L. Harrison,

100,900

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President, CHARLES PLATT, Tice-President, MATTHIAS MABIS, Secretary. C. H. HEEVES, Assistant Secretary. 1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St. Assets Aug. 1, '70 \$3,009,888'24

ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS 2,602,888 24 LOSSES PAID IN 1869, INCOME FOR 1870, 1810,000. \$141,00842. Losses paid since 1829 over

\$5.500,000 Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Libers; The Company also issues policies upon the Rereof all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mor-

gages
The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM. DIRECTORS. birectors,
amuel Grant,
leorge W. Eichards,
saac Lea,
leorge Fales,
ALFRED G. BAKER, President,
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President,
JAMES W. MCALLISTER, Secretary. [2 19]
THEODORS M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. Alfred G. Baker. Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea George Fales,

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO. NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY MccLintock, Actuary. PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGENCY

JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager. H. C. WOOD, JR., M. D., Medical Examiner. Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia. REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent. JAMES M. LONGACRE, General Agent,

FIRE ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820. OFFICE. No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET, INSURE

BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only) ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1570, 81,572,733 TRUSTEES.

Charles P. Bower, William H. Hamilton, John Carrow, George I. Young, Jos. R. Lyndall, Levi P. Coats, Jesse Lightfoot, Robert Shoemaker, Peter Armbruster, M. H. Dickinson,

Levi P. Coats, Samuel Sparhawk, Joseph E. Schell. Peter Williamson. WM. H. HAMILTON, President. SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President. WILLIAM F. BUTLER,

Secretary THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

F. Ratchford Starr,
Nabro Frazier,
John M. Atwood,
Benj. T. Tredick,
George H. Stuart,
John H. Brown,
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President,
THOMA'S H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President,
ALEX, W. WISTER, Scoretary,
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Scoretary. J. Livingston Erringer, James L. Claghorn, Wm. G. Boulton, Charles Wheeler, Thomas H. Montgomer

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1925—Charter Perpetual. No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandiss generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which ena-

bles them to offer to the insured an undoubted secu rity in the case of loss. Daniel Smith, Jr., Issac Hazlehure Thomas Smith. Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Isaac Haziehurst, Thomas Robins, Daniel Haddock, John Devereux Franklin A. Comly. DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.

WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. FAME INSURANCE COMPANY No. 809 CHESNUT Street. INCORPORATED 1854. CHARTER PERPETUAL. CAPITAL \$200,000.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY. Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies, DIRECTORS. Robert Pearce, John Kessier, Jr., Edward B. Orne, Charles Richardson, William H. Rhawn, William M. Seyfert,

John F. Smith,
Nathan Hilles,
George A. West,
CHARLES RICHARDSON, President,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary. IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1808. Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds, \$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents, No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia OHAR P. HERRING CHAS. M. PREVOST

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES

NO. 25 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
BLUAN CAPTELL. ALEKANDER G. CATTERL.

and all kinds of Millinery Goods. SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

LOTH HOUSE.

of new styles of FANOY CASSIMERES And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

ON FREE EXHIBITION

No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET. BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of

views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.

Invariably the greatest success over all competition

CHARLES WILLIAMS'

Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

MORNING CLORY

Above Vine, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA. October 26, 1870. Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Sup-plies, Bureau of Construction," etc., will be received at this Office, until 12 o'clock M., on Saturday, Nov.

given:-

Blank forms for proposals will be furnished at files. A. W. RUSSELL,

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. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids not

TO RENT.

Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 FURNISHED HOUSE IN SEVENTRENTH

OF PHILADELPHIA. This Company is prepared to sell lots, clear of all encumbrances, on reasonable term. Purchasers can

Or at the Cemetery, where all information needed will be cheerfully given. By giving notice at the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Tioga Station! on the Germantown Railroad, and couvey them to

MICHAEL NISBET, Sec'y. 105 wfm 6m