

SPRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

REPUBLICAN OR COSSACK?—THE ATTITUDE OF RUSSIA.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Our despatches from Europe again mention the great diplomatic and military activity of the Russian Government. Early last spring, ere there was a sign of trouble directly between France and Prussia, we repeatedly called attention to the manœuvres of armies going on throughout the latter kingdom, and that, too, while the remainder of the press, British and American, seemed to ignore them. We now remark the very peculiar attitude of Russia, and find in it growing symptoms of a far wider catastrophe than has already taken Europe by surprise.

The well-known Russian organ Le Nord has distinctly intimated that the equilibrium of the Continent, endangered by the palpable ambition of one power and by the blind obstinacy of another, must be secured by the intervention of a State sufficiently strong to make itself respected by both parties, and yet not liable to be suspected of sympathy for the passions or the projects of one or the other. This is plain and pointed talk, and, to back it, we hear of the Czar concentrating nearly five hundred thousand of his best-drilled troops toward his western frontiers and arming his terrible Cossack riders to the field. Common sense tells us that this muster is not made for the protection of his Prussian neighbor, since the utmost that France could hope to do, for the present, would be to raise the siege of Paris. It is not to shield Russia itself from Prussian invasion, since the Northern winter, which no foreign foe would dare to brave, is at the door, and, moreover, Prussia has not completed the heavy task that she is unwisely enlarging in France. The political wisdom of Prussia, disguise it as she may, attempt to do, has been alarmed, and a rumor came weeks ago from Berlin that in order to secure the Czar's consent to the dismemberment of France she was willing to give that potentate the two duchies of Mecklenburg, and to compensate the ruler of these minor principalities by forming the conquered provinces of Alsace and Lorraine into one grand duchy under his immediate control, as Governor or Viceroy. But there is another solution to all this imbroglio, and it is comparatively close at hand. The secret of that solution will be found in the memorable words of the great Napoleon, which we do freely into English from the exact text of his memorial, written at St. Helena:—

"Ere fifty years shall have passed," said the imperial political soothsayer, "France will be republican or Cossack. Then, if my son be alive, he will be called to the throne amid the acclamations of the people. If he be no more France will again become republican, since no other hand would dare to grasp the sceptre that he could not uphold.

"The Orleans branch, although acceptable, is too feeble; it partakes too much of the other Bourbons, and it will meet with its death blow; like fog in the midst of the sun of liberty.

"But things will not remain there; the wheel of revolution will not stop at that point; its impetuosity will multiply fivefold, and its rapidity will increase in like proportion. When a people has regained a part of its rights it becomes enthusiastically inspired by victory, and, having tasted the sweets of liberty, it grows the more enterprising in order to obtain the more. The States of Europe will for some years, perhaps, be in a state of continual agitation, like the soil at the moment which precedes an earthquake; but at last the lava will burst forth and the explosion will terminate everything.

"The bankruptcy of England will be the lava which is to shake the world and swallow up the kings and the aristocracies, but will cement the interests of the democracy by its eruption. Believe me, Las Casas, in like manner as the vines that cover the foot of Etna and of Vesuvius produce the most delicious vintages, so will the tree of liberty become fixed and not to be cut down when it shall have its roots planted in that revolutionary lava which will have overflowed all the monarchies. May it bloom and flourish for ages! These may seem strange sentiments for you to hear from my lips; however, they are really mine. I was born a republican; but destiny and the opposition of Europe have made me an emperor. I now await the future."

Such was the impressive language, in many places attaining the grandeur of prophecy, in which Napoleon, from the calm heights of contemplation, after having held the fate of Europe in the hollow of his hand, announced the inevitable changes visible to him from the summit of his political Pisgah. The fifty years have rolled away; a nephew (not a son) of the Emperor sat for eighteen years upon the throne of France, and has fallen from it. France is again republican; the nations of Europe are preparing to follow her example; the lava of revolution begins to grow hot beneath the feet of Prussia and to throw its warmth into the palace of the Russian Czar. The Cossacks are summoned to extinguish it. Hence the armaments, hence the diplomatic agitation, hence the hurrying to and fro every road and iron rail from the Black Sea to the Neva, and from the Neva towards the Danube. The hour is coming; the supreme conflict is no longer distant. Republican or Cossack?—which shall win?

"THE LEAST OF THESE LITTLE ONES."

From the N. Y. Times.

"Margaret Waters, the baby-farmer, was executed on Tuesday."—London Paper.

When shall we have to record a similar event in New York? We have offenders enough. We may doubt the fact, let him turn to the advertising columns of the lower class of Sunday newspapers, and he will find evidence more than enough. Even the pages of certain morning dailies are not free from the occasional taint of the hideous traffic. It flaunts in open day, and finds a location in every quarter of this great city. From a "palatial mansion" in Fifth avenue, down to wretched chambers in the slums of Chatham street, there is accommodation for the perpetration of infant murder suited to

every rank and condition of life. The fee demanded of the fine lady would probably be considered a fair provision for the rearing of the offspring of the servant-girl, but each of them gives, according to her condition, a sum which is perfectly well understood to be an equivalent for putting some poor child out of the world. Nor is the Arcadian simplicity of the country at all free from participation in the gains of infanticide. In the rural districts of this State there are quiet, unpretending cottages which seem, amid embowering foliage, the chosen abodes of innocence and peace; but from these places wasted baby-forms are carried into nameless graves.

"The offense is rank and smells to heaven." Why is there no hint of its punishment? Are the police under the delusion that they are appointed merely for the purpose of dealing with open and public offenses? Can they not move before the exposure of some infant body is fully brought home to an individual offender, or before a Coroner's jury finds some parties unknown guilty of causing the death of some clandestinely born child? Would it be expecting too much of the energy and ability of our detective officers to call on them to reply to some of the numerous advertisements, addressed under some transparent periphrasis or other to "ladies who have been unfortunate?" If they find that the sum demanded for relieving the mother of her unwelcome burden is such as to leave her no alternative for the disposal of the child but murder, we shall concede that there do exist benevolent persons whose anxiety to befriend unfortunate children is beyond all praise, and whose profession we have entirely misunderstood. The case is easy of proof. There are people who publicly advertise their readiness to take care of mother and child for a sum which will, on inquiry, be found insufficient to maintain the latter for a year. These people either dispose of their charges to some other philanthropic individuals, or they retain them in their own houses. If they part with them, where do they go? The number of tender-hearted couples who would willingly adopt as their own the offspring of strangers is, it need hardly be said, not very great in New York. There need be little difficulty in tracing the mode of disposing of any child. If by any one of the hideous devices known to the profession, the progress of life is arrested, the course of inquiry is equally open and equally imperative.

It is useless to talk of such matters with bated breath, or to seek to cover such terrible realities with the veil of a false delicacy. In the present defiance of all morality, law, and decency a trade of murder is known and acknowledged to be practiced in our midst. Can it be that the social degeneracy which follows political corruption like its shadow has already overtaken us, and that we have become callous to the plague-spots that infect society? Has the flaunting vice, on which our city rulers smile, deadened the public sense of all goodness and decorum, and lowered our standard of social morality? The fact would not be without example if it were so; but unless on the strongest of evidence we can accept such a conclusion. Respectable citizens have merely ceased to express indignation because of a mistaken belief in their utter powerlessness. From a lethargy like this it is time to rouse ourselves. The evil that is tolerated is aggressive; if we want the good to exist at all it must be aggressive too. The ax is laid to the upstee tree of corruption which threatens to overshadow us, and there are strong and willing hands enough to strike it home, if they were roused to a consciousness of their power.

MASSACHUSETTS, THE CENSUS, AND THE QUOTA.

From the N. Y. World.

One of the greatest indecencies of the canvass is the fact that General Butler and Senator Wilson are hanging about the election districts of this State. If justice was done, they would hang elsewhere. The leading rogue and dullest blockhead of Massachusetts have been seen here before. At another time they were active in forcing this city to do more than its share of fighting, as they now are to take from it a just right of voting. The following official statement will show how their own State shirked during the war, and how it grabbed the spoils of victory. We do not include the General's private plunder:—

Massachusetts, with ten Congressmen and a population of 1,231,000 under the census of 1860, had to furnish, under a call for 300,000 men, only 15,126. The first nine Congressional districts of New York (including the city of New York), with a population of 1,218,949, were called upon for 25,160.

But now the census is taken the country is astonished to learn that Massachusetts is rapidly growing in numbers, while the city of New York is standing still. So much for being in disfavor with census-takers.

About the time the General Government was calling for men it was giving out valuable banking monopolies. Massachusetts, which claimed it had but few men able to fight, showed that it had many men able to grab the spoils. They were so vigorous and able-bodied in this way that we get the following curious results:—

The average number of men furnished by Massachusetts, under a call for 300,000, from each Congressional district was 2,167. The average number sent by each Congressional district in Illinois was 4,004. The amount of currency given to Massachusetts under the banking law, with a population about one-half that of Illinois, was about \$5,000,000; the amount given to Illinois about \$9,000,000—or, in proportion to population, about one-twentieth. Currency was given to Massachusetts at the rate of \$52 to each inhabitant, and to Illinois at the rate of \$6, and the same rate to Wisconsin and Michigan.

The results are that Illinois has to pay 12 per cent. to get currency, while Massachusetts pays but 6 per cent., and has the most men in proportion to brag of loyalty, as they did not go to the war and get killed.

When the enrolments were made for quotas the Massachusetts Senators hung about Washington to get construction and rules which would lessen the calls upon that State. The official returns show how well they succeeded. They claimed that every man there, from Senator Sumner down, was suffering under "physical disabilities," or that his population was largely made up of garulous old women, like Wilson, who in the Senate is constantly suffering under the pangs of parturition, and each day giving birth to liters of bills which are remorselessly drowned by his associates, as if they were blind puppies. The tariff men of New England, having killed the commerce of New York, now call upon its merchants to crush its political rights. Will they be guilty of this suicidal policy?

FRENCH JEALOUSIES.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

It is to be feared that some of the vices appropriate to the Empire find lodgment in the French Republic. Suspicious and jealousies, at any rate, such as are naturally engendered in an Imperial court, have already grown up around the tribune of the people. At an early date Trochu was accused of sympathy with the Orleansists, and he was put in charge of the fortifications of Paris so as to keep him out of the politics which Favre expected to control. The peace mission which Favre himself undertook in some measure proved its failure to the fact that there was no plan agreed upon; the other rulers of France not being willing to intrust authority to the one whom they permitted to talk with the enemy. Thiers, notoriously, was sent abroad in order to get rid of him. Gambetta left Paris with scarcely a bon voyage from his associates, and found at Tours so faint a welcome that he envied Garibaldi the honor of that day. Keraty, disgusted with the slackness of his companions, proposes to exchange his share of the sceptre for the sword, and will command in person the forces he is raising in Brittany. Fourichon, a blunt old sailor, is reported to have been fairly elbowed out of the council-room. Perhaps he unavailingly spoke of facts; for, of the naval performances of the Republic, the record is a blank. Not only at sea is nothing done, but even the gunboats of the Seine are silent, and Prussian forces cross French rivers without encountering these "floating castles."

The generals of the republic seem to possess rather less of her confidence than those of the empire—except, perhaps, Trochu, who is regarded as keeping the Prussians at bay. General Ducrot, escaping from Sedan, found himself viewed with disfavor in Paris; and undertaking a battle rather in contravention of Trochu's plans, closed his record for the present at Chatillon. General Cambriel was relieved of his command on the score of ill health, after the loss of Besancon; but it is noticeable that, though his army entrenched in the passes of the Vosges was the chief bulwark of southeastern France, it only numbered 35,000 men. General d'Aurelle, commanding the Army of the Loire, which is the strongest of France, is kept vibrating between that city and his headquarters, in the vain effort to suit the notions of his masters; while his army rests in enforced inactivity and a bad military position. General Bourbaki, who has just taken command of the army of the North with a grand flourish of trumpets, is suddenly compelled to resign on suspicion of treachery. Meaneast of all, Garibaldi, lured from his retirement to fight for freedom and the Republic, on account of Gambetta's jealousy is left with a pitiful force of 5000 men to accomplish impossibilities directed to the accomplishment of the darkest hours of France, accidental or arranged, his suspicions, and jealousies between their leaders to be enumerated among the much-discussed characteristics of the Latin race?

and it has become dangerous to commit them. This is evident from the large increase in the revenue, notwithstanding a general reduction in the rate of taxation. For this success Mr. Delano deserves credit, and it prepares the public to place confidence in his ability to manage the affairs of the Interior Department, and his firmness to resist the efforts of land rings, patent rings, and Indian rings, to obtain a Treasury. Cox was successful in conducting the business of the several bureaus under his control in the interests of the public. In doing so he encountered the opposition of the whole array of corruptionists who desired to obtain a fresh opportunity to swindle the Indians by means of treaties and contracts to secure, fraudulently, the extension of patents; to get hold of public lands and to fill the various offices with incompetent. It remains for Mr. Delano to continue the policy of his predecessor. He is more of a politician than Cox and is more politic. He may therefore be able to carry out the work of reform and at the same time outgeneral such rascals as Cameron, who hoped upon the retirement of Cox to have a good old time in the various branches of the Interior Department. Delano, in the Internal Revenue Department, made a good reputation, and we look for him to maintain it in the new position in which he has been placed.

It also is to be expected that Mr. Delano in the Cabinet will exhibit the President to avoid the rocks toward which he has been drifting of late. He is far better posted in regard to public sentiment and all that is calculated to give strength to the Republican party than the President, and he will be able to advise the latter that he can not touch pitch without being defiled, and that he must, therefore, keep clear of such political prostitutes as Simon Cameron.

The record of Grant's administration is, so far, good. The people appreciate the honesty and economy that have characterized it thus far, and they will be glad to continue their confidence. There is no desire for a change in the administration. On the contrary, the people who elected Grant are anxious that he shall in every way continue to prove himself worthy. This anxiety accounts for the general uneasiness expressed upon the retirement of Cox. It was not on account of the man that the people became alarmed, but because of the causes that led to his resignation. The retirement of Cox was undoubtedly a triumph for the corruptionists; but it remains to be seen whether they shall gain anything by the change.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, to be entitled THE ANTHRACITE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two million dollars.

DR. LANAHAN'S SUSPENSION.

The Book Committee, we are informed by telegraph, have suspended Dr. Lanahan, with a view to the trial of charges against him. Nine of their number voted for suspension, four against and two were absent. The charges are mainly those which were before the committee last June. One more specification of fact has, if we are correctly informed, been added. The effort to secure suspension has been conspicuous since the meeting of the committee in November, 1869. A considerable part of the investigation in February, 1870, was directed to the ascertainment of grounds for suspending. In June last the committee assembled for that object, but their courage failed them. They have since become reassured, and have consummated what one of their number, in February last, spoke of as their original purpose. Grave doubts are entertained by some of our best legislators whether the Book Committee have authority to receive charges against a General Conference officer. It is held that the committee, not being a judicial body, are only authorized to act upon facts which come directly to their notice, in the process of their examinations. The power to suspend is deposited with them to be used solely in view of immediate peril to the interests of the concern. Of course, no such peril is now pretended. The character of the concern, moreover, makes both the agents corporators, and specifies the duration of their office as from one General Conference to another, without reference to an intervening book committee. The legal aspects of the situation—both under the terms of the charter and the phraseology of the Discipline will need to be carefully considered. The time chosen for suspension is singularly inopportune. The senior agent, Dr. Carlton, has just presented to his conference (the Genesee) a glowing account of the prosperity of the Book Concern. He claimed that its business was good and its credit unlimited. The sales for months past have been satisfactory. Dr. Lanahan was proving himself more and more to be a vigilant and enterprising administrator. The list of valuable publications was increasing as it had never before in the same space of time, and the literary men of the Church were beginning to feel a just pride in the growing book list of this publication. It is now that the charges are to be looked at by the Church in their connection with the history of recent events. They come at the end of a persistent effort made by Dr. Lanahan to explore and correct what he deemed to be the irregularities in the administration of the Book Concern. The committee, at the close of their first investigation, so far agreed with him that they found "great mismanagement and serious losses" in one department of the business. This was, of course, an ample justification of Dr. Lanahan's proceedings. By a strange duration of events, the committee have changed front, and Dr. Lanahan finds himself the subject of charges for what he has done. This is not a very cheerful history, but it is history nevertheless. Of course he will meet the charges like a brave and honest man as he is. The bishops have been requested to determine who and how many of their number shall preside. The law provides that "by the concurrence of the bishops present and a majority of the committee, he (the accused officer) may be removed from office in the interval of the General Conference." An early date has been determined for the trial. We now ask that the room in which the investigation is held should be filled with attaches of the Book Concern. As far as is consistent with the convenience of the court, the proceedings should be as open as the day.

HON. COLUMBUS DELANO.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Hon. Columbus Delano takes the place of Secretary Cox in the Interior Department, and at the same time a seat in President Grant's Cabinet. As Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Mr. Delano proved himself a good officer. To reform the abuses in that department which had obtained during Johnson's administration was a task that most men would shrink from, but Mr. Delano was equal to the occasion, and while frauds upon the revenue have not been entirely suppressed, they have been nearly so,

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PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School-house in the Twenty-fourth Ward," will be received by the undersigned at the northeast corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until MONDAY, November 7, at 12 o'clock M., for building a Public School-house on a lot of ground situated 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. Ester, 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 provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with. The contract will be awarded only to known master-builders. By order of the Committee on Property. H. W. HALLIWELL, Secretary. 10 24 mthst

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School-house in the Fourteenth Ward," will be received by the undersigned at the northeast corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until MONDAY, November 7, at 12 o'clock M., for building a Public School-house on a lot of ground situated on Wood street, above Eleventh, in the Fourteenth ward, said school-house to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Ester, 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 provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with. The contract will be awarded only to known master-builders. By order of the Committee on Property. H. W. HALLIWELL, Secretary. 10 24 mthst

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.—U. S. NAVY PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 425 CHEBNUST STREET. PHILADELPHIA, October 25, 1870. Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Supplies, Bureau of Construction," etc., will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on Saturday, November 6, for furnishing the United States Navy Department with the following articles, to be of the best quality and subject to inspection by the Inspector of 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 Bower, equal to "Alden's patent," with shaft, countershaft, pulley, 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, Philadelphia. Blank forms for proposals will be furnished at this office. A. W. RUSSELL, Paymaster U. S. Navy. '70 25

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. ARMY. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 25, 1870. Sealed Proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office up to 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 29th day of November 1870, for the purchase of 100,000 lbs of wool (officers' quarters) at Fort McHenry, Md., according to plans and specifications which can be seen at the office of the Quartermaster's Office, Washington, D. C., and office of Captain C. A. Allgood, Acting Assistant Quartermaster, Baltimore, Md. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids not considered to the interest of the public service. The envelopes to be endorsed "Proposal for Building at Fort McHenry, Md., and subject to the undersigned. HENRY C. HODGES, Major and Quartermaster U. S. A., Chf. Qr. Mr. 84 Queen's District, Dept. of the East. 10 28 61

INSURANCE. 1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870. Franklin Fire Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA. Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHEBNUST St. Assets Aug. 1, '70 \$3,009,883'24 CAPITAL \$400,000.00 ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS 2,609,388'24 INCOME FOR 1870. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, \$10,000. LOSSES PAID SINCE 1849 OVER \$5,500,000. Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rights of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages. The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS. Alfred G. Baker, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lehigh, George Fales, Alfred G. Baker, President. GEORGE FALES, Vice-President. JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. (18 19) THEODORES M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 5 30 ft No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

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, to be entitled THE KEYSTONE STATE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, to be entitled THE SOUTHWARK BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, to be entitled THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable. D. T. GAOR, President. 5 30 ft No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

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, to be entitled THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to ten million dollars.

THE AMERICAN STOVE AND HOLLOWWARE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, ILLION FOUNDERS, (Successors to North, Chase & North, Sharpe & Thomson, and Edgar L. Thomson.) Manufacturers of STOVES, HEATERS, PHON SOUS LONDON KITCHEN, TINNED, ENAMELLED, AND TON HOLLOWWARE. FOUNDRY, Second and Mifflin Streets. OFFICE, 209 North Second Street. FRANKLIN LAWRENCE, Superintendent. EDWARD B. SMITH, Treasurer. JNO. EDGAR THOMSON, President. JAMES HOEY, General Manager. 5 27 mthst

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier. Fulls from seventy-six inches, with Pa. No. 18 (Smyrna) (City Stoves), 10 10 GEORGE STREET (City Stoves).

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA. JANUARY 1, 1870. Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual. CAPITAL \$1,000,000. ASSETS \$3,708,958. Losses paid since organization \$2,000,000. Receipts of Premiums, 1869 \$1,991,837-00. Interest from Investments, 1869 \$114,985-74. Losses paid, 1869 \$2,106,822-74. \$1,000,000-00.

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS. First Mortgages on City Property \$700,400. United States Government and other Bonds 1,128,946. Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks 68,708. Cash in Bank and Office 24,628. Loans on Collateral Security 92,550. Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums 331,944. Accrued Interest, 1870 80,387. Premiums in course of transmission 85,193. Unsettled Marine Premiums 100,900. Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia 114,985-74. \$3,708,958.

DIRECTORS. Arthur G. Coffin, Edward H. Troiler, John A. Brown, Edward H. Clarke, Charles Taylor, T. Charlton Hoey, Ambrose White, Alfred D. Jessup, William Weish, Louis C. Maffetta, Charles M. Cochran, John Mason, Clement A. Grisoom, George L. Harrison, William Brockie.

OFFICERS. PRESIDENT, ARTHUR H. COFFIN. VICE-PRESIDENT, CHARLES PLATT, Tice-President. MATTHEW MARIS, Secretary. C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

FIRE ASSOCIATION INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1850. 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, 1870. \$1,573,733'73.

THURSTENS. William H. Hamilton, Charles P. Bower, John Carrow, Jesse Lightfoot, George I. Young, Robert Shoemaker, Geo. L. Lyndell, Peter Armbruster, M. L. Davis, M. J. Davis, M. J. Davis, Samuel Sparhawk, Peter Williamson, Joseph E. Scheel.

WM. H. SPARHAWK, President. SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President. WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, 107 WALNUT STREET. FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY. PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED. Cash Capital (paid up in full) \$200,000-00. CASH ASSETS, October 1, 1870. \$21,491-13. DIRECTORS.

F. Hatchford Starr, J. Livingston Eringer, S. B. Eringer, James G. Coffin, John M. Atwood, Wm. G. Boutton, Benj. T. Treddick, Charles Wheeler, George H. Stuart, Thomas H. Montgomery, John H. Brown, James M. Actison, F. HATCHFORD STARR, President. THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President. ALBEX W. WISTEY, Secretary. JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1805. Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds, \$8,000,000 IN GOLD. PREVOST & HERRING, Agents, No. 107 S. THIRD STREET, Philadelphia. CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC. PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS, NEATE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDRIES, having for many years been in successful operation, and being extensively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., respectively offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, screw cutting, and all other work connected with the above business. Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, fall, etc., for raising heavy or light weights. JACOB C. NEAFIE, JOHN W. NEAFIE, JOHN W. NEAFIE, 8 125 BEACH and PALMER STS.

GEORGE TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA. Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers, Machinists, Railroads, etc. JOHN KELLERS, etc. WORKS, TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS, OFFICE 23 AND ARCH STS., No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

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COAL. COAL PER TON OF 2240 LBS. DELIVERED, LEHIGH, Furnace, \$7-75; Stove, \$5-96; Nut, \$7-00; SCHUYLKILL, Furnace, \$6-75; Stove, \$7-00; Nut, \$6-75; SHAMOKIN, Grate, \$7-50; Stove, \$7-00; Nut, \$6-25. EASTWICK & BROTHER, Yard, No. 250 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Office, No. 253 BUCK STREET.