THE DALL EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1871.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS **UPON GURRENT TOPICS-COMPILED EVERY**

DAY FOR THE EVENING THLEGRAPH.

"JUNIUS" IDENTIFIED. From the N. Y. Times.

So many important questions constantly arise the solution of which depends on the identification of handwriting, that anything throwing fresh light on the subject has positive value. The title to property is often at issue on such points, and the identification of literary remains frequently depends upon a scientific analysis of which very few are capable. There are, to be sure, a great many persons employed in banks or in lithography who are commonly styled "experts," and who are popularly esteemed trustworthy authority in chirographic matters. But the degree in which their opinions can be depended upon is usually overrated. Mr. Twistleton, who has given deeper attention to the matter than any literary man who ever wrote upon it, says that the number of real "experts" in London during the last fifty years has been very few; and that --limiting the application of the term to persons whose skill is recognized and deferred to in the highest courts of justice-there are now only two "experts" in that city, namely, Mr. Chabot and Mr. Netherclift. The former gentleman, at the instance of Mr. Twistleton, lately made an elaborate investigation of the handwriting of the famous "Junius," with the result, formally assented to in a long and thoughtful article in the April Quarterly Review, of establishing the identity of "Junius" with Sir Philip Francis. Some of the steps of the demonstration are so curious as to make it desirable to recite them. The letters of "Junius" began in the Public Advertiser, January 21, 1769. They have been ascribed, with more or less plausibility, to no fewer than fifteen persons; but the bulk of intelligent opinion has always inclined to Francis. Still. this has only remained highly-probable surmise. Positive proof has been lacking, And it has seemed that the celebrated boast of "Junius"-that he was the sole depository of his own secret, and that it should perish with him-was destined to be literally verified. A conspicuous link in the chain of proof that, in the judgment of Mr. Twistleton and the Quarterly Review, explodes this anticipation, we will briefly set forth.

Just one hundred years ago, that is to say, in 1770, or 1771, Sir Philip, then Mr. Francis, was on a visit to his father at Bath. At the Assembly Rooms in that then highly fashionable city he danced on more than one evening with a Miss Giles, a brilliant young lady, whose father was afterward Governor of the Bank of England. It was the custom at balls at that time for a lady to keep the same partner for the whole evening; and so it fell out with this pair. Subsequently Miss Giles received an anonymous note, inclosing some complimentary verses. The note was in one handwriting, the verses in another. Both still exist, and have been in the hands of Mr. Twistleton, Mr. Chabot, and Mr. Netherclift. Now it is declared by all three to be absolutely certain that the Anonymous Note is in the handwriting of 'Junius." This being so, and as Francis had evidently sent it, it was at first taken for Anonymous Verses were in t the the natural handwriting of Francis. The most singular and interesting part of the story follows. Mr. Chabot, after deep study, came to the conviction, not only that Francis could not have written the verses, but that the two-the verses and the notecould not possibly have been written by the same hand. This conclusion was opposed to the views of Mr. Chabot's employer; and, as the Quarterly says, the case which the expert had been called in to support seemed to have broken down in consequence of his evidence. The intrinsic value of that evidence, and certainly the independence with which it was given, may therefore in some measure be inferred. Mr. Twistleton assented to the professional opinion-we may suppose with some reluctance. Yet it led him to a fortunate trail. The question was,-If Francis did not write the verses, who did? A life of Francis had just been published, and mention was found in it that his cousin and familiar associate, Mr. Richard Tilghman, was with him in Bath at the time the note was sent to Miss Giles. It struck Mr. Twistleton that Francis might have got his cousin to act as an amanuensis. Now, in the Letter Book of Francis there are, happily, six letters addressed to Francis by Tilghman. These, with the verses, were now submitted to Mr. Chabot; and he soon gave in his unhesitating conviction that the verses were in Tilghman's handwriting. This is pointed out to be quite characteristic of Francis. He would never put his own natural handwriting side by side with that of "Junius." Addressing Miss Giles in a disguised hand, he naturally adopted the style which he had been so freely using; and as naturally got his cousin, who probably never saw the note, to copy the verses. This hypothesis is farther sustained by the fact that Tilghman, who was a native of Philadelphia, and wrote from that city, refers to the verses in one of his letters, and, indeed, quotes a couplet from them. This interesting circumstances is but one of a number of remarkable corroborations, arrived at with vast labor and research, that are held to establish beyond all doubt the identity of "Junius" with Sir Philip Francis. The Quarterly congratulates Mr. Twistleton on having produced a book which "settles once for all the long-disputed controversy respecting the authorship of the Junian letters,' and which is, moreover, "the only work which has yet appeared in the English language conveying systematic instruction on the comparison of handwritings." Every imaginable adverse theory is successively taken up and disposed of, and certainly the demonstration, even as conveyed in the condensed statements of the Quarterly, appears to be complete. It hardly needs to be pointed out that the result of this laborious investigation, interesting and important as it is, does not constitute the sole value of the report of it. The successive steps of the inquiry, and the proofs whereby each post. tion has been fortified, will be of immense service henceforth to the antiquary and the lawyer. Like many other patient and indefatigable scientific processes, which, to the superficial eye, have only abstract or specula tive significance, this inquiry will furnish valuable material for innumerable practical purposes in the future.

the forest with his whooping yells in gloat-ing anticipation of future opportunities. General Grant is forward to tell the country that the Ku-klux bill "applies to all parts of the United States, and will be enforced everywhere to the extent of the powers vested in the Executive." Why should he thus bully and threaten the whole country without the slightest pretext or provocation? General Grant declares that he "will General Grant declares that the power not hesitate to exhaust the power "Which thus vested in the Executive." means that he will go just as far as the Kuklux bill will let him, stretching and straining the law to the utmost limit. And what is the authority which this upstart tyrant threatens to "exhaust?" It is authority to shut up the courts of justice, supersede the laws, make war upon citizens, suspend the habeas corpus, proclaim martial law, and put every man's life and liberty at the mercy of his arbitrary will. These are the powers which this modest President claims that he possesses "in all parts of the United States." and which he threatens to "exhaust' if he can find occasion. He is not content to let the sword rest in its scabbard until a necessity arises for its use; he makes haste to draw

citizens in sheer insolence and menace. He is perhaps incensed by General Sherman's emphatic statement, in his speech at New Orleans the other day, that the Ku-klux bill is needless and foolish. But whether the proclamation is a mere counterblast to General Sherman, or is an unprovoked and selfprompted menace, it is such a document as none of General Grant's predecessors would have given to the public.

and flourish it in the eyes of unoffending

No President who respected republican institutions could show such alacrity in threat-ening the whole country that he meant to "exhaust" the temporary power to suspend the habeas corpus if he could get an opportunity. The fact that Congress trusts him with this power only till the end of its next session, is a confession that the power is extraordinary and unsafe; that it is fit to be exercised only in a great emergency; that it is like the reserve of an army which is kept back and never ordered to take part in an engagement till the troops in front begin to waver. But General Grant. instead of regarding these extraordinary powers as a reserve, to be used only as a last resource, thrusts them forward while as yet no enemy has appeared. Instead of using them as a final resort to supplement and suppert the ordinary execution of the laws, he makes indecent haste to parade them when as yet he can point to no fact since the passage of the Ku-klux bill which requires him to set in motion even the ordinary judicial machinery. The bill is bad enough at best, but General Grant attempts to execute it wrong end foremost. The proper order of proceeding is, first, to wait till a case arises under the law; then to instruct the District Attorney of the locality to prosecute the offenders in the appropriate court; thirdly, to see that the Marshal executes the sentence of the court if the parties are found guilty; and finally, if the Marshal is resisted by a combination too powerful for him and his posse to withstand, to make the proclamation required by law and support the Marshal by troops. But General Grant reverses this legal order of procedure. He is so impatient to exercise arbitrary power that he issues a proclamation before any offense is committed of which the Government can take cognizance under the new law. As nificant the Constitution prohibits ex post facts fact that the political party in laws, the Ku-klux bill cannot apply to acts committed previous to its passage; and since its passage nothing has been done even to justify a warrant of arrest or an indictment by a grand jury. The proclamation is an impertinence, because it has no facts to go upon; and instead of applying to any State or district in rebellion it is brandished as a threat in the face of the whole people of the United States. To threaten the peaceful citizens of thirty-seven States, guilty of no crime, with martial law and a suspension of that sacred guarantee of personal liberty, the writ of abeas corpus, is a gratuitous and wanton insult which a loyal, law-abiding President would never offer. It may sometimes be necessary in desperate cases to administer nauseous medicines; but that is no reason why a physician should hold assafeetida under the nose of every well man he meets. All that the Ku-klux bill says about proclamations is in its fourth section, which we here a State, the unlawful combinations named in the preceding section of this act shall be organized and armed, and so numerous and powerful as to be able, by violence, to either overthrow or set at defiance he constituted authorities of such State, and of the United States within such State, or when the consti-tuted authorities are in complicity with, or shall connive at, the unlawful purposes of such powerful and armed combinations; and whenever, by reason of either or all of the causes aforesaid, the coavic-tion of such offenders and the preservation of the public safety shall become in such district impracticable, in every such case such combinations shall be deemed a rebeilion against the Government of the United States, and during the continuance of such rebellion, and within the limits of the district which shall be so under the sway thereof, such limits to be prescribed by proclamation, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, when in his judgment the public safety shall require it, to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, to the end that such rebellion may be overthrown: Provided, that all the provisions of the second sec-tion of an act entitled "An act relating to habeas corpus, and regulating judicial proceedings in cer-tain cases," approved March 3, 1865, which relate to the discharge of prisoners other than prisoners of war, and to the penalty for refusing to obey the order of the court, shall be in full force so far as the same are applicable to the provisions of this sec-tion: Provided, further, that the Presipent shall first have made proclamation, as now provided by law, commanding such insurgents to disperse: And procommanding such insurgents to disperse: And pro-vided, also, that the provisions of this section shall not be in force after the end of the next regular Now, be it observed, that the timing of a proclamation by the President, the area or district to which it must relate, and the general tenor of its substance, are all defined by law, and that General Grant's proclamation conforms to none of the requirements either of time, place, or matter. The time prescribed for the issuance of a proclamation is after the ordinary machinery of justice has failed; the area included in the proclamation must be limited to some State or portion of a State; the prescribed matter and substance of the proclamation is first to define the boundaries of the district within which the laws are successfully resisted, and secondly to warn the illegal combinations to disperse within a given time. But General Grant's proclamation is in advance of any resistance to judicial process; it relates to the whole country, and not to any particular insurgent district; and it does not warn the Rebels to disperse, because none have assembled. General Grant, without any occasion or excuse, insolently cracks his military whip over the heads of the peaceful people of thirty-seven States.

her. This was the Gregorian theory of the scope of ecclesiastical power. From the premises of the Roman Church it is strictly logical. And although within the last century the claim has been relaxed by certain Romish universities, and was even proscribed by Pepe Pius the Sixth, the order to which Bellarmine belonged, the Jesuits, has never relinquished the hope and the purpose of declaring it again; and when its ascendancy in the Church was secured it called the (Ecumenical Council and preclaimed the Papal infallibility.

The essential absurdity of the declaration in view of the history of the Church is shown, indeed, in this, that if the Pope as Pope be infallible, he has always been so, as the infallibility does not begin with Pius the Ninth. But if he has always been so, the Church must have believed it and taught it. Yet, as Archbishop Purcell said in the Council, "Every one knows that the Council of Lyons, after the Council of Florence, examined the question of the Pope's infallibility, but they iid not see their way through; they could not find sufficient evidence in Scripture or tradition to define the personal, independent, separate, absolute infallibility of the Pope; therefore they laid the question aside." And in 1788 the great Romish universities of the Sorbonne, Louvain, Douay, Alcala, and Salamanca expressly declared that it was no matter of faith to believe the Pope infallible. But the Jesuits carried their point. It might be absurd, but it was logical, and it was desirable. Moreover, when it was promulgated, absurdity would be no impeachment of it, for a true ecclesiastical faith absorbs the incredible. The Papal infallibility was proclaimed, and the Roman Pontiff was restored to the position which Bellarmine had claimed for him. But the position of the Roman Church is extraordinary. Within the year in which the civil power of the Pope was declared he was removed from that power by members of his own communion. In his own political capital-in Rome itself-the Government, composed of his fellow-churchmen, propose the separation of Church and State. In Austria the Government, also of his own Church, has forbidden the priests to meddle with the schools, and it rebuked the Pope when he protested. The greatest theologian and divine of the Church, Dr. Dollinger, and its greatest orator, Father Hyacinthe, have each protested against the decree of infallibility. The King of Bavaria, a Roman Catholio, has signified his sympathy with Dr. Dollinger; and Baron von Stauffenberg, a delegate from Bavaria in the German Parliament, also a Roman Catholic, states that the Bavarian Constitution distinguishes between purely religious and purely secular concerns, and says that before long the question may be asked which is the true Catholic Church ?

But the most striking fact of all is that, while the most vigorous protest against the action of the Vatican Council, virtually claiming for the Pope the civil allegiance of every member of his Church in the world. proceeds from Roman Catholics in the European monarchies, the most unanimous and servile acquiescence in it is found among the Remanists of the American frepublic. This acquiescence is so complete that they have, with one exception in the priesthood, and he was peremptorily silenced, bitterly denounced the peaceful revolution in Rome which has placed the Government in the hands of the Remans. And still more sigand important is the country which claims by its name, Democratic, to be peculiarly the party of the peoples, allies itself with this Roman Catholic element, and it is because of this alliance that Father Hecker and the priests whom Mr. Parton mentions cherish the warmest hopes of the supremacy of their Church in this country-a supremacy which would necessarily be the overthrow of free popular government. In 1800 the Roman Catholics were about one-seventeenth of the whole population. In 1870 they were one-sixth. In 1900 they hope to be one-third. This population is mainly of foreign birth, or of one or two removes. It has necessarily no strong American feeling. It is, with signal and admirable exceptions, an ignorant and superstitious population. It is compact and obedient to ecclesiastical leaders. Those leaders truly say with Byron, although in another sense, "O Rome, my country!" They live for one object-the supremacy of their Church. They understand the methods of acquiring and maintaining it. Their purpose is relentless; their vigilance unsleeping. A political party, therefore, which, like the Democratic, has sustained itself upon ignorance, class hatred, and prejudice, steadily disregarding the moral law and the American doctrine of liberty, finds this rapidly increasing multitude exactly suited to its purposes. It has, as a class, no American instincts, little intelligence, and all the passions of ignorance; and by pandering to its desires the party can secure its vote. Hitherto the political policy of this Church in this country has been the assault upon the public school system. Wherever that has been made, it has been made by the Democratic party, and, as the consideration of that and other favors, that party has had the Roman Catholic vote. This is a fact too conspicuous and signifi-cant to be disregarded. The success of the Democratic party would be that of the Roman Catholic policy in this country; for the party could not safely alienate the Roman vote, while it could be retained only by the strictest obedience to ecclesiastical dictation. So true is this that there can be no question if the Roman interest demanded that, pending the overthrow of the school system in this State by Democratic aid, the schools in this city, now under Democratic control, should be supplied with histories satisfactory to that interest, they would be furnished. The dependence of the Democratic party at this moment is upon the Ku-klux feeling both in the Northern and Southern States, and the Roman Catholic vote. Let every American citizen consider what that implies.

ner satisfactory to the former to be abrogated, but the Ministry have announced in the Parliament their intention to propose some sort of declaration against the recently proclaimed dogma of Papal infallibility. Should such a declaration be adopted, Austria under Francis Joseph will become as decidedly a schismatic country as England became under Henry VIII.

The apparently desperate condition of that party among the Roman Catholics of the world who adhere to the temporal power of the Pope, notwithstanding it has been overthrown by the resistless force of eventsand we lament to say that this party comprises everywhere an immense majority of the Roman Catholics-is well illustrated by the appeal which the principal Catholics of Belgium have lately addressed to M. Thiers. They ask him to interfere for the restoration of the temporal power. As this could only be accomplished by sending powerful armies into Italy, and as M. Thiers has not troops enough to secure for him an entrance into the capital of his own country, this petition of the Belgian Catholics is almost mournful in its absurdity. It is not impossible that if Thiers were strong enough in France he might once more repeat the traditional fault which has so long been practised by the rulers of that country. They have always attended to other people's business, and weakened France by expending her strength in the regulation of foreign nations; and there are good reasons to believe that Thiers would be willing to repeat the folly. But circumstances put it entirely out of his power; and in all human probability Italy will be so consolidated and so assured in the possession of Rome by the time France is once more free to act, that it will be impossible to regain for the Papacy the territorial possessions and political power of which it has now been deprived.

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EXECUTRIX'S PEREMPTORY SALE. EXECUTRIX'S PEREMPTORY SALE.— Bestate of Hanson Robinson, dec'd.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Very Elegant Country Seat and Farm known as "Woolton Hall," Mansion, Farm, and Tenant Houses, 50 acres, Philadeiphia and Wilmington Turnpike, Brandywine Hundred, New Castle county, Del., 3 squares from Bellevue Station, on the Philadeiphia, Wilmington, and Bal-timore Railroad, haif mile from the kiver Delaware, 2 miles from Wilmington, 2 miles from Chester. a miles from Wilmington, 9 miles from Chester, and 23 miles from Philadelphia. On Tuesday, May 16, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without any reserve whatever, at the Philadelphia Exchange-All that very elegant country-seat and farm, com-

rising to acres of land, situate on the westerly side f the Philadelphia and Wilmirgton turnpike and on wo private roads, three fronts, about 9 miles below Chester, 3 above Wilmington, 23 from Philadelphia, half mile of the river Delaware, and about 3 squares from Bellevue Station, on the Philadelphia, Wil-mington and Baltimore Railroad. The improvements are an elegant and spacious three-story stone mansion, main building 49 by 48 feet, extreme length 91 feet, and circular piazza and portico around three 9) feet, and circular plazza and portico around three sides of it; constructed on the castellated style of architecture, being built in the most substantial manner throughout; has large hall in the centre, saloon parior, conservatory, dining-room, library, kitchen, scullery, store and china room, and fire-proof safe on the first floor; 4 commodious chambers (each having a bath-room and marble-top stationary mashefand, but and cold water mark along the washstand, hot and cold water, water-closet) on the second floor; 4 chambers, 2 bath-rooms, and 2 water-tanks (which are supplied by 2 hydraulic rrms --one of the tanks will contain 1800 gailons of spring water on the third floor, and an observatory above Balconies, with windows opening to them from all the rooms; private stairway, numerons closets (including cedar and wine), stained glass windows, mar-ble mantels, walls and cellings beautifully frescoed, handsomely papered and painted, gas (with hand-some fixtures) and water throughout, 5 bath-rooms, water-closets, bell-calls, 2 furnaces, cooking range, A genteel 2%-story stone farm house, two-story

Stone tenant house, stone stable and carriage house (Norman style), stalls for five horses; stone ice house, filled, with a keeping-room for provisions; frame tool house, stone and frame barn, gas house, built of stone, complete arrangement for making gas, the operation very simple; frame chicken house, 6 acres of woodland, a rivulet of pure spring water runs through it, and collected by a small dam and carried 225 f et through iron pipes into the ran box, the surplus flowing into the pond; also a fish pond, beautiful stone wall on the turnpike front, capped with North river flagging; very elegant Osage orange hedge, forms a beautiful curve around the front lawn; the gravel drives about half-mile in length, ranging from 10 to 20 feet wide; are thor-oughly made, paved with large stones and covered with broken stones and gravel and underground with broken stones and gravel, and underground drainage; large vegetable garden, beautiful lawn, in the centre of which is a handsome iron summer house, surrounded by beautiful trees; abundance of fruit trees, apple orchard, etc.; also, 416 beautiful and well-grown forest and evergreen trees on the sides of the drives and around the mansion. This property was built by the late Hanson Robin.

son, for his own occupancy, and no expense has been spared to make it a very elegant and finished country seat, all the materials being of the best, and the grounds beautifully laid out. The mansion is located in the centre of an extensive lawn, elevated mands a beautiful and extended view up and down the river and surroundings. The location is especially healthy. Photographs, plans, and pamphlets, containing more full particulars, may be seen at the Auction Rooms, Philadel phia, or at the office of Samuel M. Harrington, Esq. Altorney for the Executrix, second story, building Seventh and Market streets, Wilmington, Delaware where any one wishing to view the premises can get a conveyance. Trains leave Philadelphia at 8:30 and 11 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 7 P. M. for Bellevue Sta-11 A. M., and 2'30, 5, and 7 P. M. for Bellevue Sta-tion. The house and premises will be ready for in-spection at all times. On Tuesdays and Fridays of each week a carriage will be at Bellevue Station on the arrival of 11 A. M. and 2'30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, to convey visitors to the property. Terms of Sale. —Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on the premises, to be secured, with interest, etc., by bond and mortgage, with policy of the purchase transferred as collateral. fire insurance transferred as collateral. Immediate possession. \$1090 to be paid at time of sale. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 4 15 8 5t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street, REAL ESTATE-THOMAS & SONS' SALE REAL ESTATE-THOMAS & SONS SALE. -Modern Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1135 Shackamaxon street, with 3 Three-story Brick Dwell-ings in the rear, Nos. 1128, 1130, and 1132 Day street, Eighteenth ward. On Tuesday, May 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Phi-ladelphia Exchange, all that lot of ground, with the improvements thereon erected, situate on the north-cear side of Shackamayon street 109 foot 5 inches east side of Shackamaxon street, 102 feet 5 inches, more or less, southeast of Girard avenue, No. 1135 containing in front on Shackamaxon street 20 feet, and extending in depth northeast 90 feet, more or less. Also, all that lot of ground, beginning at a point 90 feet, more or less, northeast of Shacka-maxon street, being 123 feet 5 inches, more or less, southeast of Girard avenue; thence extending south east 40 feet, more or less; thence northeast 59 feet 2 inches, more or less; thence northwest 40 feet, more or less; thence southwest 59 feet 2 inches to the place of beginning. Also, all that lot of ground, with the improvements thereon erected, beginning at a point 52 feet northeast of Shackamaxon street, being 125 feet 5 inches southeast of Girard avenue; thence extending southeast 40 feet, more or less; thence northeast 41 feet 9 inches, more or less; thence northwest 40 feet, more or less; thence southwest 39 feet 10 inches, more or less, to the place of begin ning. The improvements consist of a modern three story brick dwelling, with two story back buildings having the gas introduced, bath, hot and cold water water closet, cooking-range, etc., fronting on Shack-amaxon street, No. 1135, and 3 three-story brick dwellings, each containing six rooms, fronting on Day street, Nos 1128, 1120, and 1132. They will be sold together. Clear of all incumbrance. Plan at the auction rooms. Possession 1st of July. Terms: -\$5000 cash; balance may remain for six years. May be examined. May be examined. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 4 20 22 29 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street. ADMINISTRATRIA S BATHOMAS & Sons, Sarah L. Davis, deceased, Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.-Very desirable Farm. 99 acres, Nor-ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE-ESTATE OF Auctioneers.-Very desirable Farm. 39 acres, Nor-ristown turnpike, Lower Providence township, Mont-gomery county, Pennsylvania, 1½ miles from Col-legeville Station, on the Perklomen turnpike. On Tuesday, May 16, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that valuable farm of 96 acres, situate on the west side of the Norristown turnpike, 5 miles above Nor-istorn 14 miles from Collegeville Station on the ristown, 1% miles from Collegeville Station, on the Perkiomen Railroad, about 23 miles from Philadel Perkiomen Railroad, about 23 miles from Philadel-phia. The improvements are a genteel 2%-story frame house; has hall in the centre, 9 rooms, etc.; large stone barn with accommodations for 23 head horn cattle and 7 horses. Ice-house, spring-house, carringe-house, and outbuildings; water in every field; fruit and shade trees; vegetable garden; large front on the turnpike, with desirable building sites, "erms.-Two-thirds cash. Immediate possession. Dr. Thomas Davis, at Collegeville, will convey visi-tors to the farm. tors to the farm. By order of Mary A. Davis, administratrix. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 4 22 s4t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUOTION.

REAL ESTATE_THOMAS & SONS' SALE

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE. —On Tuesday, May 16, 1871, at 12 o'clock, moon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Ex-change, the following described property, viz.:— No. 1. Three valuable buildings lots, Nos. 1831, 1835, and 1835 North Seventh street. All those three contiguous lots of ground situate on the east side of Seventh street, north of Thompson street, Nos. 1831, 1833, and 1835; each lot containing in front on Seventh street 18 feet, and jextending in depth 100 feet. Nos. 1331 and 1333 each subject to a yearly ground rent of \$63, No. 1335 clear of all innum-brance. They will be sold separately or together. Terms, cash.

Terms, cash. No. 2. Two-story brick building and large lot, Not. 1336 and 1388 Marshall street. All that large and valuable lot of ground, with the two-story brick building thereon erected, situate on the west side of building thereon erected, situate on the west may at Marshall street, above Thompson street, Nos. 1338 and 1338; containing in front on Marshall street 36 feet, and extending in depth 74 feet 10 inches. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms, cash. M. THOMAS & SONS, Anctioneers, 4 22831 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE-THOMAS & SONS' SALE.

Camilla street, below Carpenter street, No. 1017; containing in front 16 feet, and extending in depth 73 feet to a 8-feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof

No. 2. All that three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Tweifth street, adjoining the above, being No. 1019; containing in front on Tweifth street 15 feet 7 inches, and extending in depth 75 feet to a 3-feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 4 29 sst Nos. 159 and 141 S. FOURTH Street,

REAL ESTATE-THOMAS & SONS' SALE .-Modern two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling 1907 Hamilton street. On Tuesday, May 9 No. 1997 Hamilton street. Off Thesday, shar s, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-and-a-haif-story brick dwelling and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Hamilton street, No. 1997; containing in front on Hamilton street 18 feet, 1997; containing in front on Hamilton street 18 feet, and extending in depth 61 feet, with an outlet. The house has parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor; three rooms, bath and store-room on the second floor, and two attics. Terms-\$800 may re-main on mortgage. Clear of all incumbrance. Immediate possession.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 4 29 8 21 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE-THOMAS & SONS, AUCtioneers.-Two and a half-story Frame Cot-tage, corner of Washington and Cake streets, Cape lage, corner of Washington and Cake streets, Cape Island, New Jersey, 31 by 100 feet. On Tuesday, May 16, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that 21% story frame cottage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate at the corner of Washing-ton and Cake streets, Cape Island, New Jersey: the lot containing in front on Washington street 31 feet, and extending in depth 100 feet. The house is new and well built, and conveniently arranged : excellent and extending in depth 100 feet. The house is new and well built, and conveniently arranged; exceilent water, etc. Terms-Cash. For further particulara apply to Mrs. Sarah L. Snyder, on the premises. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 4 29 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

EXECUTORS' SALE-ESTATE OF JAMES EXECUTORS' SALE-ESTATE OF JAMES Gaibraith, deceased-Thomas & Sons, Auc-tioneers.-Lot of ground, Lehigh avenue and Almond street. On Tuesday, May 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Phila-delphia Exchange, all that fot of ground, situate on the southwest side of Lehigh avenue and northwest ide of Almond street. In the late district of Blab the southwest side of Lehigh avenue and northwest side of Almond street, in the late district of Rich-mond; containing in front on Lehigh avenue 118 feet, and extending in depth of that with southwest-ward 90 feet, Lehigh avenue and Almond street are curbed and paved. Subject to a yearly ground rent or sum of \$118. \$100 to be paid at time of sale. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 4 2982t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE_THOMAS & SONS' SALE. REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE. —Three-story Brick Residence, No. 717 Locast street, east of Eighth street. On Tuesday, May 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Locast street, west of Seventh street, No. 717; containing in front on Locast street 21 feet, and extending in depth 72 feet to a 3 feet wide alley, running into Eighth street. May be examined. Keys at the office of O. H. Kendal, Esq., No. 627 Walnut street. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms:—Half cash. Immediate possession. cash. Immediate possession. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 4 29 82t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street. REAL ESTATE_THOMAS & SONS' SALE. -Modern Two-story Stone Dwelling, Race et, east of Thirty-sixth street. On Tuesday, May 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at pub-lic sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that lot of ground, with the two-story stone dwelling (French roof) with two-story back buildings thereon erected, situate on the north side of Race street, 100 feet east of Thirty-sixth street; containing in front on Race street 20 feet, and extending in depth 100 feet. The house has all the modern conveniences, hot and cold water, bath, gas, range, etc. Terms-\$3600 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 4 15 29M6 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street. REAL ESTATE_THOMAS & SONS' SALE. Dwelling, No. 1733 S. Fifth street, below Morris street. On Tuesday, May 16, 1971, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that lot of ground, with the three-story brick messuage, with two-story brick back building thereon erected, situate on the east side of Fifth Street, 316 feet 6 inches south of Morris street, First ward, No. 1733, opposite depot of Fifth and Sixth Streets Fassenger Railway; containing in front on Fifth street 15 feet, and extending in depth 64 feet 9 inches. Terms-\$1500 may remain on mortgage. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 4 15M6&13 Nos. 139 and 141 F.FOURTH Street. REAL ESTATE THOMAS & SONS' SALE Three-story brick dwelling. No. 2164 Franklin street, above Diamond street. On Tuesday, May 16, 1871, at 19 o'clock. noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage, with Mansard roof, and two-story back building, situate on the west side of Franklin street, aorth of Diamond street, No. 2164: the lot containing in front on Franklin street 14 feet 2 inches and extending in denth 70 feet to a 4 feet water, cooling range, with Marka & SONS, Auctioneers, M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 4 20 m6 13 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street. PUBLIC FALE_THOMAS & SONS, AUC-PUBLIC FALE-THOMAS & SONS, AUC-tioneers.-Small Farm, 10 acres, one mile from Beverly, New Jersey. On Tuesday, May 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that small farm of 16 acres, situate on the turnpike leading from Bur-ling to Camden, 1 mile from Beverly. New Jersey. The 'mprovements are a very neat two-story dwell-ing, has 6 rooms; new barn, about 200 peach trees, and several acres of small fruits. Terms_\$1000 may remain on mortgage. Will be shown by the tenant, Mr. George Marter. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers. 4 20 29m6 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street. REAL ESTATE-THOMAS & SONS' SALE. -Well secured ground rent, \$150 a year. On fuesday, May 16th, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that well-secured ground rent of \$150 a year, issuing out of a lot of ground, on which is a modern three-story brick dwelling, situate on the north side of St. Alban's place, 271 feet 6 inches west of Twenty-third street. Twenty-sixth ward; 16 feet front, and in depth 62 feet to a 12 feet wide alley. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 4 29 gst Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

GENERAL GRANT'S KU-KLUX PRO-CLAMATION.

From the N. Y. World.

This insolent, obtrusive manifeste shows that Kaiser Ulysses is so puffed up with a sense of his despotic authority that he cannot await an occasion for its exercise. He brandishes it in the face of the country, as an Indian chief setting out in quest of vic-

ROME AT HOME AND ABROAD. From Harper's Weskiy (Edited by Geo. Wm. Curtis.)

Cardinal Bellamaine said that the Pope "hath a full power over the whole world, both in ecclesiastical and civil affairs, and that to question it was a detestable heresy." Pope Paul the Second told the ambassador of Queen Elizabeth that "England was held in fee of the apostolic see," and Pope Pins the

THE SITUATION OF THE POPE. From the N. Y. Sun.

It is an impressive fact that the only powerful government in Europe which has shown any disposition to speak a good word in behalf of the Pope, or to take any measures to assuage the painfulness of his position, is the Protestant Government of Prussia. Prince Bismarck has lately appealed to the Italian Cabinet to be as kind and easy with the venerable Pontiff as possible, and has received from Florence the assurance that the utmost respect towards the head of the Catholic Church will constantly be shown by the Government of Italy. This assurance is also fortified by the passage in the Italian Parliament of a bill guaranteeing to the Pope about all the privileges and immunities which could be expected from a popular

legislative body. On the other hand, Austria, which for the past half century has been one of the bulwarks of Catholicity, has now fallen away from her fidelity. Not only is the concordat, which settles the relations between the Papal tims swings his tomahawk in the air and fills | Fifth assumed to excommunicate and depose | See and the Imperial Government in a man-

arising from impurities of the blood, such as Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor, Cancer, Can-

cerous Humor, Erysipelas, Cancer, Salt Rheum, Pimples and Humors on the Face, Ulcers, Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Pains in the Side, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Costiveness, Piles, Headache, Dizziness, Nervousness, Faintness at the Stomach, Pains in the Back,

Kidney Complaints, Female Weakness, and General Debility.

This preparation is scientifically and chemically combined, and so strongly concentrated from roots herbs, and barks, that its good effects are realized immediately after commencing to take it. There is no disease of the human system for which the VEGE TINE cannot be used with PERFECT SAFETY, as it does not contain any metallic compound. For eradicat-ing the system of all impurities of the blood, it has It has never failed to effect a cure, g tone and strength to the system debilitated by dis case. Its wonderful effects upon these complaints are surprising to all. Many have been cured by the VEGETINE that have tried many other remedies. It can well be called

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER. PREPARED RY H. R. STEVENS. BOSTON, MASS. Price \$1.25. Sold by all Druggists. 4 29 sw9t TOBACCO.

LEAF TOBACCO.

100 CASES CHOICE CONNECTICUT WRAPPERS, Crop 1869. For sale by

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1871. For circulars apply to RAP T W GATTPRIT.

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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, Crapes, Laces, Sliks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments

Having opened a new and spiendid store for the accommodation of the ladies who desire fine HAIR WORK, the best talent that can be procured is em-ployed in this line of business, who have had twelve

is acknowledged by ar tists in the business to stand unrivalied. [4 18w201] G. F. WEBKS. GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS. A Full Assortment. OUR OWN GROWTH. COLLINS, WETHERILL & CO., SEED GROWERS, 到 4 4 tufs tf Nos. 1111 and 1113 MARKET Street.

Nos. 7111 and 1113 MARKET Street.

EXECUTORS' PEREMPTORY SALE-Estate of Abigail Wilson, deceased—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—On Tuesday, May 9, 1871, at 19 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadeiphia Exchange, the follow-ing described property with the second seco

reserve, at the Philadeiphia Exchange, the follow-ing described property, viz.:--No. 1. Three-story brick dwelling No. 405 South Front street, below Pine street. All that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Front street, below Pine street, Fifth ward; containing in front 20 feet 6 inches, and in depth to feet. Terms, cash. Immediate possession. No. 2. Three-story brick dwelling No. 404 Penn street. All that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Penn street, below Pine street. Fifth ward; containing in front on Penn street 21 feet, and in depth 25 feet. The said lot includes an alley on the north side thereof, leading into Penn street. Sale absolute. Terms, cash.

cash. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street. 4 29521

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and all kinds of Millinery Goods. ADIES' HUMAN HAIR EMPORIUM No. 7 S. TENTH Street. years' experience in France and Germany, making up all the various designs of HAIR FROM COMB-INGS, which some have the presumption to claim as their inventi-The ability of MISS WEEKS in HAIR DRESSING

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