SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS -COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRINCE NAPOLEON'S MANIFESTO. From the N. Y. Tribune.

The only Napeleon who knows how to talk has at last made his voice heard. The Prince Napoleon (Jerome), who indulged up to the time of the war in a certain sort of Cade liberalism, who coquetted from the citadel of imperialism with the camp of the opposition, who played with the skill of the consummate actor, and with something of that superficial feeling which alone makes acting endurable, the doubled parts of democrat and prince, gaining popularity in the one and a million a year in the other, has at last come out a fulldedged imperialist. He has written from London a long and virulent letter in which he roundly abuses M. Jules Favre, as responsible for all the woes of France. The selection of an antagonist shows that the old discretion which so amused the army in the Crimea and in Italy has not yet deserted the prudent Prince Plon Plon. He has looked over the entire field and has selected what seemed to him the least dangerous antagonist. Had his Highness been in that tourney at Ashby he could never have re-sisted the suggestion of the crowd, "Touch the Hospitaller's shield. He has the least sure seat." He has nothing but kind words for the German conquerors, for Bismarck and for Moltke. He treats with gingerly respect M. Thiers, "who accepted the perhaps in-evitable preliminaries of Versailles and the Assembly which ratified them." But as it seemed probable a fortnight ago that M. Favre would not long remain a member of the Government, and as that conscientious and self-denying statesman had performed bis sad and difficult task with such unflinching steadiness as to call upon himself a great portion of the unpopularity which has naturally come to the Government whose fatal lot it has been to make peace in the ruin of France, this judicious exile selects him as the target of an attack upon the Government and the cause of the Republic.

We had almost forgotten the existence of the stout prince. The war began in such a bustle and hurry that when it was declared he was on a pleasure trip to Norway, and so had no time to collect his sluggish wits to announce a policy. It was finished so soon that he had no opportunity to organize an army of tourists such as he had formerly headed with such success and diversion. Since then he has flitted about in Italy and Switzerland, too silent for a living man, and too corpulent for a ghost. But at last, in London, he gives a tongue, and every line of his letter shows the Corsican verve and bitterness. It is not difficult to imagine the motives which have driven him to this unusual effort. It is gall and wormwood to him to speak in defense of the Emperor. He has never concealed the contempt with which he regards him, as a sham and fraud in name, in pretension, and in every relation. He feels it as a burning wrong that he, with his genuine Italian blood and Napoleonic profile, should be subordinate to this Dutch changeling. But he has been forced to curb his scorn and accept the gifts that fortune has bestowed by the Imperial hand. He would not admit that the gentleman in the Tuileries was his cousin, but he could not forget that through him the Palais Royal was his home, and a place was his on the steps of the throne. After a few months of exile he began to realize what it meant to have lost his princedom. It was very pleasant while in Paris to talk democracy to the patricians of the Senate, but the serious business of life after all was to touch the million of the Imperial dotation. Joseph II, who was a better democrat himself than a palace well could harbor, said one day, "The trade I live by is that of a royalist." Our eloquent radical, Napoleon Jerome, has evidently come to the same conclusion. He sees his hopes of future ease, and the chance of the crown, which is only removed from him by the narrow span of the little Montijo's life, fading away in the stubborn disinclination of France to recall her fallen tyrant. He sees there is a possibility of the Republic surviving the in-trigues of secret enemies and the madness of open friends. He sees the old monarchical parties plotting for the throne, as if the Bonapartes no longer existed. He launches this fulmination against the head of the Republican party in the Cabinet and the country, artfully charging upon him and his col-leagues the whole train of disasters which the Empire precipitated upon France.

Prince Napoleon is too elever a man to

believe one word of this arraignment. He charges M. Favre with repeated capitulations. What has he to say of the figure which the empire out at Sedan? He says the Emperor could have obtained better terms from Germany than those actually granted. Then why did he skulk from all responsibility when Bismarck received him, saying he surrendered only himself-that his wife at Paris was now the head of the firm! The Prince denounces the grandiloquence of the promises of defense made by the Government of September. This sounds strangely from the mouth of a champion of that grotesque empire which went to war with a comedian's equipment of tinsel and fanfarouade. This scurrilous manifesto is only intended to impress the rural masses, among whom both the Napoleons found their blindest adherents. It is as easy as it is disingenuous to persuade the unthinking peasantry that under the Emperor they had peace and under the republic they have had war, and that this wicked M. Favre is the cause of

The Prince concludes by the unfailing panacea of his horse-give us a plebiscitum. It has been manipulated so often by dishonest bands into a semblance of unanimous support, that the Bonapartes rely upon it as implicitly as Mr. Weiler relied upon an alibi He thinks this is the game which will circumvent all opposition, and although he appears to dread the Republic most of all, he does not close without a victous little dig at his brother-pretenders. He wishes it distinctly appreciated that the hope of the country is modern society; in a white flag which France no longer remembers; in the negation of universal suffrage; in the 'white terror' succeeding the red terror; in the fusion of pretenders; in the return of the French Stuarts; it is not thus that France can find the haven of safety." There is evidently but one name whereby the afflicted people of France can be raved, and that name his Highness is too modest to pronounce.

THE NEW MARQUESS OF RIPON.

From the N. Y. World. The cable announces that, in recognition of his services at the head of the British commission, Earl de Grey and Ripon is to be raised one at sp in the peerage and to be made Marquess of Ripon. The election of this

title is an act of filial piety on the Earl's part, bis father having taken the title of Earl of Ripon when he in his time took a step upwards on the ladder of British dignities As the new Marquess has left many pleasant memories in this country, it may interest some of our readers to know more precisely than in most cases Americans need care to know just what such a promotion as this actually signifies. Since it would seem, too, that there is a prospect of our being brought into close relations with the privileged classes of Great Britain through the monarchical proclivities of President Grant and the Dent family, a brief sermon on the peerage may enlighten a zeal which in some cases, we fear, is rather without knowledge.

The English peerage consists of five orders -barons, viscounts, earls, marquesses, and dukes. The oldest of these titles, and the only exclusively English title of them all, that of earl, stands third in the order of precedence. It is of one origin, as the best authorities now agree, with the estimable title of alderman; but as at present used it corresponds more nearly with the Teutonic title of graf and the Latin title of count than with the designation bestowed by admiring citizens upon the fathers of our municipal

All the other English titles of nobility are of Norman derivation, from the virile honor of "baron," a word which in the law is still used as the equivalent of manhood, up to the high military honor of "duke." The title of "baronet," invented in the time of James the First, does not belong to the peerage, and though it is held by many persons of ancient family and large fortune, it has come of late years to be regarded as a comfortable way of "fobbing off" small ambitions. It will be remembered that it was offered by the British Government to Mr. Cyrus W. Field, and actually accepted by the American banker in London, Mr. Curtis Lampson, now Sir Curtis Lampson, Bart., who sustained the American side of the cable enterprise when Mr. Field was driven to the wall.

There are now borne on the rolls of the United Kingdom 236 barons, the premier of that rank being Lord de Ros, who bears a title granted in the year 1264; and the puisne being Lord Lisgar, better known as Sir John Young, Governor-General of Canada, raised to the peerage in 1870.

Of viscounts the United Kingdom has twenty-four, including, if one may make a bull of a lady, the wife of Mr. Disraeli, created Viscountess Beaconsfield in her own right, and independently of her husband, in 1868. The premier viscount, Devereux, Viscount Hereford, dates from 1549.

There are 110 earls of the United Kingdom, whose wives, when they happen to have wives, are designated by the feminine of the Latin title which corresponds to the English rank of earl, and are accordingly called countesses. The premier earl of England, Talbot, Earl of Sbrewsbury and Talbot, dates from 1442. This is the nobleman who is to have the pleasure of the entertaining half a hundred of Pennsylvania Kuights Templar at his beautiful seat of Alton Towers on the Fourth of July. The puisne earl is Dun-combe, created Earl of Feversham by Mr. Disraeli in 1868.

Viscounts and barons have this in common, that their sons and daughters are described as "honorables." As earls are a step higher in the peerage the eldest sons of earls are allowed "by courtesy" to bear the "sec and title" of their fathers, earls being always "barons," and often "viscounts," as well as earls. Thus the eldest and indeed the only son of Earl de Grey, who visited this country with his father, bas been known as Viscount Goderich-that title belonging to his father. Upon the elevation of his father to the Marquessate of Ripon this young gentleman will probably be permitted to describe himself as Earl de Grey.

Far above the earls, as the earls above the viscounts and barons, rise the marquesses and the dukes, who have this in common, that all their sons are described as "lords"-Mr. John Russell, for example, a younger son of the late Duke of Bedford, having been known as "Lord John Russell" until he was made a peer in his own right, as Earl Russell,

Of marquesses Great Britain has now eighteen, the premier of the rank being Paulet, Marquess of Winchester, dating from 1551, and the puisne Phipps, Marquess of Normanby, dating from 1838. The new Mar-quess of Ripon will thus give Lord Normanby "shove" upwards of one point.

At the head of the British peerage stand

the dukes, grand, swful, and alone, to the number of twenty-one, the premier being Howard, Duke of Norfolk, whose title dates back to 1483, and the puisne Powlett, Duke of Cleveland, whose title was conferred in 1833. In all this of course we say nothing of the peerage of Scotland and Ireland, of which the hierarchy is precisely similar.

It has been generally understood that the Earl de Grey expected to be made not a marquess but a duke in return for his labors at Washington. One of the Earl's ancestors in the female line was Duke of Kent at the beginning of the last century, and it was supposed that this title, which has since been borne by an English prince—the father of Queen Victoria—would be revived for the successful negotiator of the treaty of Washington. As Marquess of Ripon, Earl de Grey, Earl of Ripon, Viscount Goderich, Baron Grantham, and Baron Lucas, however, the nobleman in question may be considered for the present to be tolerably well supplied with "handles to his name." Perhaps her Majesty reserves the ducal coronet with its strawberry leaves to crown the matrimonial treaty which is to unite the ancient royal honors of the Guelphs with the rising imperial splendor of the Grants.

THE CASE OF C. C. BOWEN.

From the N. Y. Times.

The statement of C. C. Bowen, the South Carolina Congressman, recently tried for bigamy in Washington, cannot be read by any fair-minded person without creating the impression that there is a side to the case which, somehow or other, has not yet been fully heard. There is no doubt that Mr. Bowen has led a strange and checkered life, and that some passages in it require much explanation. But there are two facts which the testimony in the case, and the statement of responsible persons not brought to the stand, make plain. One is that at the end of a career of indulgence he has found a pure and highly intelliwoman willing, after a full knowledge of his affairs, to become his wife. Notwithstanding the charges made against him, this lady still remains devotedly at-tached to him. The other fact is, that there are several men of very questionable character who have an undoubted interest in disgracing Bowen, and that among these is a Mr. De Large, who is contestant for the same seat in Congress, and who is a political in-triguer and an active member of probably the most offensive political ring that exists, outside New York city. In the light of these two facts, a more merciful judgment upon Mr. Bowen's career than some writers have prenounced, may possibly be just.

Mr. Bowen's earlier years were marked by great faults. "I knew," says his present wife, in a communication to one of the Washington papers, "that he had been an orphan boy, without relations or friends; had drifted into the company of gamblers and prostitutes, and had lived their life until it had pleased and had lived their life until it had pleased in the same of the life him from the mire." and had lived their life until it had pleased the good God to lift him from the mire." "He had sot," she says, "concealed his antecedents from me." And in another place Mrs. Bowen gives the history of the marriage of her husband to Frances Hicks. He was eighteen, and she between thirty and forty. They were married in 1852, lived together two years separated by mutual consent. years, separated by mutual consent-a consent she subsequently refused to withdraw, declining to hold any communication with him. In 1865 they were, Mrs. Bowen says, divorced, and in 1870 Mr. Bowen married Sarah Pettigru, the daughter of the famous Unionist, Mr. James S. Pettigru, of Charles-

top. It is but just to remember that Mrs. Bowen was not deceived in any respect by her husband, and that she fully believed in

the reality of his divorce from Frances Hicks. Bowen's conviction at his recent trial was based largely on the alleged forgery of the certificate of divorce procured in a New York court. It was admitted that the certificate was in the handwriting of a clerk now dead. Public opinion may fairly deduct somewhat from its severity in judging a man tripped up among the mysteries of the District Attorney's Court in New York. Amid all the baze surrounding this painful case it appears clear that it is to the interest of Mr. Bowen's political rivals to ruin him. But it is to the interest of the community only that justice shall be done. We believe that the facts we have mentioned are sufficient to suggest that justice does not call for the sweeping denunciations of Mr. Bowen now dealt out by a portion of the press. Indeed, there seems to be good ground for his wife's demand—that the circumstances in his case which are at present surrounded in mystery should receive fuller investigation than they have yet done.

THE COMMONER ALMOST DEPARTED. From the Cincinnati Gazette.

There is a timidity in the Commoner about coming to the point of State rights, and a labor at diversion, which seem to indicate that the last defender of State rights is at the point of departure.

The Commoner started in to dispute our proposition that this Government, judged by its Constitution, is a national government; but it fell away into a labor to confuse terms. We defined what constitutes a Federal and what a national government. We then showed that our Constitution specifically confers those powers which make a national government. The Commoner's whole labor is to confuse the meaning of words. This is the invariable resort of those who cannot make an argument on the case.

In mentioning the powers conferred by the Constitution on the General Government, we said that "its laws are the supreme law of the land; that it is the sole judge of the extent of its constitutional powers."

How would any lawyer or competent writer on public affairs understand this? An act which is not in accordance with the Constitution is not law. And the judgment of a government of the extent of its constitutional power is, of course, by its constitutional tri-bunal. This is something that any one ought to understand; for there can be no rational discussion with one who does not understand

But the Commoner perverts our words and makes us to say that an act of Congress contrary to the Constitution is the supreme law; and that Congress is the sole judge of the extent of its own powers. And then it goes on to the length of a column to refute its own absurdities. This is puerile. We recommend to the Commoner a term in the common school, or more courage in meeting the point. But, after a column of this flummery, the Commoner at last, with many misgivings and much description of the enormity that would justify such a resort, answers our question, and timidly says it does hold that if a partisan Congress and a packed Supreme Court can make clean breaches over the Constitution, and if "Congress break down that instrument, and enact that each one of the majority members shall be a nobleman with the title of noble, both personal and hereditary, and the estate tail of a noble," and should do various other monstrous and impossible things, then a State may nullify these acts.

This is feeble. If a State may negative law of Congress it may do it for any cause, at its own sovereign discretion. Bugaboos do not belong to a rational argument.

If it be true that a State may negative a law of Congress, then we admit that ours is a federal government of a most loose sort. But inasmuch as the Commoner has to resort to a description of a case that would be a subversion of the Government, and would be a cause for revolution, and inasmuch as its remedy is extra constitutional, we have to remark that it has not yet touched our proposition that this Government, judged by the powers specifically conferred by its Constitution, is a national government.

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The subscriber begs to call the attention of dealers, connoisseurs, and consumers generally to his splendid stock of foreign goods now on hand, of his own importation, as well, also, to his extensive assortment of Domestic Wines, Ales, etc., among which have be enumerated: which may be enumerated:—
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Together with a full supply of Brandles, Whiskies,
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REAL ESTATE AT AUOTION.

TRUSTEES' PEREMPTORY SALE.—
Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Coal and Timber Lands, 4747 scres, Lycoming county, Pa., 10 Indies from Williamsport: mineral and mining privileges in 13,015 scres, 124 perches land in Lycoming county. By decree of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia County, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, on Tuesday, June 20, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described lands and mineral and mining privileges:—

o'cleek, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described lands and mineral and mining privileges:

Extract from the deed reserving these mineral rights:

"That is to say, the said parties of the dirst part hereto, do hereby reserve to themselves, their heirs, executors, administrators and assigns forever the full, entire, complete and exclusive ownership and right as though the present conveyance has not been made to all metals, orea, minerals, coal, nines, mine banks and deposits of ores, minerals, metals or co.l, which are or may be in or upon, or which may at any time be discovered in or upon, or which may at any time be discovered in or upon any part of the hereinbefore bargained and sold land and premises. And said parties of the first part hereto do hereby reserve forever the full, free, about his and exclusive right and authority for themselves, their heils, executors, administrators or assigns, personally or by their agents, workmen of servants, at all time or times, whenever it may said their or any of their convenience, to enter into and upon, and pass over any part or parts of the above-described premises, and to explain, search for and excavate any and every kind of ore, mineral, metal or coal, and to dig, excavate of benetrate any part of the said premises, and at all times to have free ingress and egress for themselves, or their workmen, or persons employed by them, or either of them, with or without horses, teams, executors, administrators or assigns or their workmen, or persons employed by them, or either of them, with or without horses, teams, executors, lands, carts, sieds or wagens, to ong, mine, raise and take, re move and carry away any and every kind of ore, mineral, metal or coal, which may be found or discovered in or upon any part or parts of the hereby bargained and sold land; provided, always, that such digging, explorations or searches shall be conducted with as little injury or damsge to the said anns us shall be practicable consistently with the success of with as little injury or damage to the said mands as shall be practicable consistently with the success of the same." CLASS FIRST-LANDS,

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do..... 1758) themselves the right to put up the property for sale again, without notice to the purchaser, and at his

Information may be obtained and lithographic plans seen at the auction rooms of M Thomas & Sons, Nos. 139 and 141 S Fourth street, or G. F. Bispham, No. 209 S. Sixth street, or B. S. Bentley & Son, Williamsport. Pa. GEONGE CADWALADER,)

WM. HENRY RAWLE,
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M. PHOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers 5 27 J10 17 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

MASTER'S PEREMPTORY SALE .-Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers,—Two three-story brick stores, No. 1128 and 1130 Passyunk road, northwest corner of Ellsworth street, with two three-story brick dwellings in the rear, fronting on Ellsworth istreet. In pursuance of a Decree of the Court of Common Pleas, sitting in Equity, December Term, 1870, No. 9, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, on Tuesday, June 27, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz :—

described property, viz:

No. 1. All those two three-story brick dwellings and lots of ground, north side of Ellsworth street, Nos. 865 and 807; each about 12 feet 6 inches front, and 23 feet 8½ inches deep. They will be sold separately. separately.

No. 2. All that three-story brick dwelling and lot of ground, weat side of Passyunk road, above Ellsworth street, being No. 1128; about 12 feet front, and

No. 3. All that three-story brick store and lot of ground, situate at the northwest corner of Passyunk road and Elisworth street; containing in front on Passyunk road about 14 feet 4 inches, and extending By order of W. W. Wiltbank, Master, No. 627 Walnut street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 671724 Nos, 129 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS'SALE.

—Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 2026 Winter street, between Race and Vine streets. On Tuesday, June 20, 1871, at 19 o'clock, noog, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage, with one-story kitchen and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Winter street, 232 feet 1½ inches west of Twentieth street, No. 2026; containing in front on Winter street 15 feet 4½ inches, and extending in depth 55 feet 6 inches. House has gas, etc. Terms—Cash. Clear of all incumbrance. Immediate possession. Keys at No. 1523 Vine street.

Keys at No. 1523 Vine street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 3s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESPATE _THOMAS & SONS SALE. Genteel Three-story Brick Dweiling, No. 2016 Ogden street. On Tuesday, June 20, 1871, at 12 O'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Phi-ladelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick dwell-ing, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Ogden street, No. 2016; situate on the south side of Ogden street, No. 2916; containing in front on Ogden street 16 feet, and extending in depth 97 feet, to a three feet wide alley. The house contains eight rooms, gas, bath, hot and cold water, furnace, cooking range, etc. Terms—\$2500 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession. Keys at the Auction rooms.

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REAL ESTATE .- THOMAS & SONS' SALE, REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—
Three-story brick Dwelling, No. 810 Fitzwater
street, west of Ninto street. On Tuesday, June 27,
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, signate on the
south side of Fitzwater street, corner of Montcalm
street, No 910: containing in front on sitzwater
street 15 feet, and extending in depth 45 feet to a 3
feet wide aley, leading into and fron Montcalm
street. Torms—\$1500 may remain an martgage.

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No. 189 and 141 S. FOILITH Street.

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Genteel two-story brick dwelling. No. 1928
Amber street. On Tuesday, June 27th, 1571, at 12
o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the
Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-story brick
dwelling and back building and lot of ground, situate
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23 forwi

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF C. MMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILAD SLPRIA.
City of Philadelphia vs. ROBERT L. CURRY, owner, etc. Lev fa.; ser claim. D. 70, No. 150.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to report distribution of the lunds arising from the Sherin's sale under the above writ of all that certain two-story basement, and stone dwelling-house and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Endline, formerly Blm street, in the Twenty fourth ward of the city of Philadelphia, 25 feet eastward from Poplar street, containing in front on Endline street 26 feet 6 inches, and in depth 165 feet to Grape street, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of June, 1871, at 4 O'clock P. M., at his office, southeast corner of WALNUT and SIXTH Streets, Philadelphia, when and where all persons are required to make their claims, or to be debarred from coming upon said fund.

HENRY S. HAGERT,
Anditor.

WIDOW'S NOTICE AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of MICHAEL CONWAY, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that JULIA CONWAY,
widow of said decedent, has flied her patition, with
inventory and appraisement of the personal property
she elects to retain under the act of Assembly of

April 14, 1851, and its supplement, and that the same will be approved by the Court on SATURDAY, June 24, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., unless exceptions be filed thereto. Attorney for Petitioner. 6 15 thf4t*

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of JOHN WILKINSON, deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to sudit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of MAT'I'HEW ROBINSON, executor and trustee of the estate of JOHN WILKINSON, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, June 26, 1871, at 41 o'clock A.M., at his office, No. 514 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. JAMES W. M. NEWLIN,

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that the "BUTCHERS" AND DROVERS' BANK" has fled an application for a change of name to that of the "KEYSTONE BANK;" and that the Honorable the Judges of the said Court have appointed SATURDAY, the first day of July, 1871, at 11 A. M., for hearing said application, and unless except be filed thereto, the change will be allowed. M. ARNOLD, Jr.,

6 18 tuthf 5t'

6 16 22 26" Attorney for the Bank. ESTATE OF JAMES R. GARRIGUES, DECEASED. — Letters Testamentary upon the
above estate having been granted to the undersigned all persons indebted thereto are requested to
make payment, and those baving claims to present
them to FREDEFICK SCRANTON,
HENRY H. GARRIGUES,

5 26 f6t* Residence, No. 2015 OGDEN Street.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE - SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED "Proposals for furnishing the Public Schools with Lehigh or Schuylkill Coal," will be received by the undersigned at the office of the Board of Public Education, S. E. corner SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, from shippers and miners only (pursuant to an ordinance of Councils), until SATURDAY, June 24, 1871, till 12 o'clock M.

The proposals, which will include the storage of the coal, must be for separate districts, as fol-

First dist., comprising 1, 2, 3, 4, and 26th wards, 6, 7, 8, and 9th 6, 11, 12, and 18th 10, 14, 15, 20, and 29th 16, 17, 18, 19, and 28th Fourth Sixth 24 and 27th There will be two sizes required, egg and stove,

and the ton 200 pounds. Each and every ton of said coal shall be weighed at the place of delivery. and coal shall be weighted at the place of delivery, in the presence of a proper person to be deputed by each sectional board as weigher (snoject to the approval of the Committee en Supplies), who shall keep an accurate account of each load of coal delivered, its exact weight as ascertained by correct scales; and no bill shall be approved for such coal onless an affidavit of the weighter shall accompany and hall section force or weight as a scale of the second scales. such bill, setting forth by what contractor the coal was delivered, the date of delivery of each load, the number of tons and the quality of coal delivered, and whether weighed at the place of delivery.

Proposals will be received at the same time for Kindling Wood and Charcoal that may

By order Committee on Supplies.
H. W. HALLIWELL,

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 25, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, June 26, 1871, for bulleting a brick or stone wall, with one double and one single from gate, at the following named NATIONAL CEMETERIES, viz.:

viz.;—
Culpeper C. H., Va., Port Harrison, near Richmond, Va., and Beverly, N. J.

The rubbish resulting from the excavation for the walls to be removed from the grounds of each cometery at the expense of the successful bidder.

Bidders will be required to apscify the price per linear foot, and ne bid will be entertained that does not conform to this requirement.

Plans, specifications, and blank forms for bids furnished by the undersigned.

BENRY J. HORGES,

BEG. Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army. Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY YARDS UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6, 1871.
Sealed proposals to furnish Timber and other
materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock M. of the 30th of June
instant, at which time the bids will be

The proposals must be addressed to the Chlef of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington, and must be endorsed "Proposals for Timber, etc., for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from ordinary business letters.

To prevent confusion, and facilitate the opening of the bids, parties bidding for supplies at several yards will enclose their bids in separate envelopes, each indorsed with the name of the yard for which the bid is made.

Printed schedules for such classes as parties

Printed schedules for such classes as parties deal in and intend to bid for, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of pro-posal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guaran-tors, with printed forms of offer, will be furhished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the Commandants of the respective

Navy Yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each Navy Yard, and the purchasing Paymaster for each station, will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

those yards. The proposals must be for the whole of a class, but the Department reserves the right to reduce the whole class, should the interest of the Government require it, before the execution of the contract. All applications for informa-tion, or for the examination of samples, must be made to the Commandants of the respective

The proposal must be accompanied by a cer-tificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that to the district in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes; and, by direction of the Department, bids or offers will be received only from parties who are bona fide dealers in, or manufacturers of, the articles they offer to furnish. The guarantors must becartified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

they reside. The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department.

partment. As additional security twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until

the contracts shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract, or, if none is specified, by the Paymaster of the station nearest the yard where the goods are delivered within ten days after the warrant for delivered, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary

of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:—
No. 1, White Oak Logs; No. 2, White Oak Keel Pieces; No. 3, White Oak Curved Timber; No. 7, Yellow Pine Logs; No. 8, Yellow Pine Beams—Oregon Pine Beams at Mare Island Yard; No. 9, Yellow Pine Mast Timber—Oregon Pine Mast Timber at Mare Island Yard; No. 11, White Pine Logs; No. 12, White Pine Mast Timber: No. 13, White Pine Piank Boards—Sugar Pine Boards at Mare Island Yard; No. 15, White Pine Boards at Mare Island Yard; No. 15, White Pine Boards Ash Firm Beach, White Pine Ash Timber; No. 13, White Pine Piank Boards—Sugar Pine Boards at Mare Island Yard; No. 15, White Ash, Etm., Beech—White Ash, Redwood at Mare Island Yard; No. 16, White Ash, Oars; No. 18, Black Walnut, Mahogany, Maple, Cherry; No. 22, Cypress, Cedar; No. 23, Black Spruce; No. 24, White Oak Staves and Headings; No. 25, Lignumvitæ; No. 30, Ingot Copper; No. 32, Wrought Iron, round and square, No. 33, Wrought Iron, flat; No. 34, Iron, plate; No. 35, Steel; No. 37, Iron Spikes; No. 33, Iron Wrought Nalls; No. 39, Iron Cut Nails; No. 42, Lead, pipe, sheet; No. 43, Zinc; No. 44, Tin; No. 45, Solder; No. 49, Screws, of brass and iron; No. 49, Screws, of brass and iron; No. 49, Screws, of brass and iron; No. 51, Augers; No. 52, Tools for ship stores; No. 53, Tools for use in yard and shops; No. 54, Hardware; No. 56, White Lead; No. 57, Zinc Paints; No. 58, Colored Paints, Dryers; No. 59, Lipseed Oll; No. 60, Varnish, Spirits Turpentine; No. 63, Sperm and Lard Oll; No. 64, Tallow, Soap; No. 65, Fish Oll; No. 68, Glass; No. 69, Brushes; No. 70, Dry Goods for upholstering; No. 71, Stationery; No. 72, Crucioles; No. 73, Ship.Chandlery; No. 74, Acids; No. 75, Resin, Pitch. Crude Turpentine; No. 77, Belting, Packing; No. 78, Leather, pump rigging, lacing; No. 80, Junk; No. 85, Anthracite Coal; No. 86, Semibituminous Coal; No. 87, Bituminous Coal; No. 89, Wood.

The following are the classes, by the numbers, required at the respective navy yards:—

KITTERY.

Nos. 13, 15, 18, 22, 32, 33, 39, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51,

Nos. 13, 15, 18, 22, 32, 33, 39, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 58, 59, 60, 63, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 78, 85, 87, 88.

CHARLESTOWN. Nos. 1, 7, 18, 15, 16, 18, 29, 24, 25, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 88, 39, 42, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 58, 60, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 77, 78, 84, 85, 87, 88.

BROOKLYN. Nos. 1, 7, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18, 22, 23, 24, 25, 32, 38, 37, 42, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 50, 60, 63, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 80, 85, 86, 88.

PHILADELPHIA.

Nos. 1, 7, 9, 32, 33, 63, 71, 85, 87. WASHINGTON. Nos. 1, 3, 7, 11, 12, 13, 15, 18, 23, 30, 33, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 58, 54, 56, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 85, 87, 88, 89.

NORFOLK.

Nos. 1, 7, 9, 13, 15, 18, 22, 23, 24, 32, 39, 48, 50, 53, 58, 59, 60, 63, 70, 71, 73, 77, 85, 87, MARE ISLAND. Noe. 2. 8, 9, 13, 15, 18, 23, 33, 38, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 77, 87, 88, 89.

QUARTEL MASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. ARMY.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa, June 14, 1871.

FEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 O'clock noon, SATTIK.

DAY, July 15 1871, for building a One and One Half
(1½) Story Stone Lodge, at the Gulpsper Court
House (Va.) National Cemetery.

Feparate bids for building this Lodge of brick are
also invited.

Scaled Proposals will also

sealed Proposa's will also be received at this office at the same time, for building a Stone or Brick Wall and Iron Railings, with one double and one single iron gate, around the Fredericksburg (Va.) National Cemetery.

Bidders for the Stone or Brick Wall, and Iron Railings, will be required to specify the price per linear foct, and no bid will be received that does not conform to this requirement.

The rubbish resulting from the excavation for the walls and foundation for the lodge to be removed from the ground of each cemetery at the expense of the successful bidder.

Plans, specifications, and blank forms for bids will be furnished upon application to the underaigned.

HENRY C. HODGES

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Luck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Feits, from thirty to seventy-elements, with Faulins, Beiling, Sail Twing, 5th.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,

Ed. 16 CHURCH Street Clay Element.

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 16 NORTH WHARVES

No. W NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA. ALBEANDER G. GATTERS