

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

GENERAL GRANT'S ADMINISTRATION.

From the N. Y. Times.

The hostile clamor against General Grant's administration has in good part died away. Democratic partisans continue to denounce it as a failure, but this is partly from the force of habit and partly in the hope of party profit. But the disposition, which at one time seemed quite general among Republicans, to disparage and decry it, has given place to a temper at once more hopeful and more just. It seems at last to be felt that the administration has had as yet nothing like a trial; that three months, under any circumstances, is not time enough to test either the justice or the wisdom of any administration; and that the circumstances which have surrounded the beginning of General Grant's term have been especially unfavorable to the formation of a just and dispassionate judgment.

The expectations of the public, in the first place, were extravagant and unreasonable. General Grant's great military renown, and the reputation his services in suppressing the Rebellion had given him, inspired an undue estimate of what he could do as President, and led the people at large to expect from him whatever the country might need from any department of the Government and in any branch of public affairs. It was forgotten that the department he had been called to fill was at best one of limited power, restricted by the Constitution to the execution of the laws of Congress, and greatly curtailed even in that, by recent legislation and by constant encroachments of the other departments of the Government. At the outset of his administration, moreover, he encountered what must always be, so long as our present system exists, an enormous difficulty to every new administration, the redistribution of official patronage. This has probably been a greater embarrassment to him than to any of his predecessors since the beginning of the Government. The war had multiplied enormously the number of offices to be filled, and had, at the same time, increased enormously the number of applicants for them. Party spirit has grown more and more exacting, more and more selfish and less disposed than ever to give paramount consideration, in judging the motives of public men, to the welfare of the country. The Republican party had become largely venal and less patriotic than ever before. The great for office had become more universal, more clamorous, more intolerant, and more unreasonable.

Under these circumstances it was scarcely possible that General Grant should not fail to meet the expectations of the country. Unquestionably he did fail, and it is quite certain that any other man in his place would have failed quite as badly, and probably much worse, than he did. But the country has come to understand that the appointments to office of the first quarter of a new administration afford no just test of its capacity or character. General Grant disappointed the country, we think, in abandoning so hastily the policy with which he set out on making honesty and fidelity in the performance of duty the sole tenure of office, and by surrendering so soon and so absolutely as he did to political cliques and factions the power of dictating removals and appointments. But it may be doubted whether he could have done otherwise. Political parties were too strong for him. He could only resist their domination with the certainty of a prolonged contest, in which he was by no means sure of winning, and which would have added greatly to the difficulties and embarrassments of his position.

That matter, at all events, is disposed of, and the administration is now free to give its attention to the graver matters which involve the public welfare, and upon which the question of its success or failure must really turn. While no effective action can be taken on these matters until the meeting of Congress, and while Congress will then be more directly responsible for them than the President, it will be for him to recommend such measures as he may deem best adapted to meet the public necessities and to promote the public interests. He has assured the country that he shall have a policy on all public questions; and although it will not be forced or urged in defiance of the convictions or wishes of the people, the character and scope of his recommendations will afford the true criterion by which his administration will be judged.

So far as we can judge by past indications, there is no reason to fear that the action of the new administration will not be adequate to the public wants, and fully meet the expectations of the country. It has done much already to give effect to the policy of reconstruction adopted by Congress, and to adapt its execution to the wants and necessities of the Southern States; and there is every reason to believe that before the first term of President Grant shall have half expired, harmony of feeling and action will have been restored to the sections so recently arrayed in hostility against each other, and all injurious traces of the recent conflict will have been removed. Very gratifying progress is made towards paying the public debt, and in relieving the industry of the country from the burdens that it must impose. The Indian questions which have hitherto given the Government so much trouble are in a fair way of adjustment. The collection of the public revenues of the country has been greatly improved, and greater efficiency and integrity secured for this branch of the public service. The War and Navy Departments, in spite of clamor against the men placed at their heads, have never been administered with greater vigor or success. And in every department of the Government there is a very decided improvement in the mode of carrying on its affairs.

Persons who have been disappointed in getting office, and politicians who have failed in securing for themselves as much of influence in the distribution of offices as they think they ought to have, are, of course, under the first impulse of their chagrin, disposed to pronounce the administration a failure. But the sharpness of their disappointment will soon wear away, and their temper, like that of the country at large, will grow less impatient and more just. General Grant has by no means yet lost that wonderful public confidence which brought him into office, though it is doubtless true, as it is not strange, that in the difficulties and embarrassments of a new administration, it should have become somewhat impaired. And now that his initial troubles have been surmounted, we believe it will be strengthened very greatly and very fully from this time forward.

RESIDENTS AND PARDONS.

N. Y. World.

A very able and loyal old commentator of England, Sir William Blackstone, in his observations upon

the attributes of royalty, to protect that pardoning power, in its beautiful resemblance to the Divine mercy, belongs and can belong to the head of the State only under a monarchical form of government. He girls, in language more glowing than logical, "democracies," as being by their constitution incapable of this wise and gracious element of authority. If the decision of Judge Blatchford, of the District Court of the United States for this district, in the matter of the petition of one Moses Dupuy, heard before him on Saturday, is to be the definite interpretation and final settlement of the law of the land, we should be inclined to think that Sir William Blackstone understood the nature of democracies wherein he had never lived quite as well as he understood the nature of the monarchy wherein he had lived.

The case of Moses Dupuy should be as familiar to most of our readers as anything of recent occurrence not directly affecting their own interest can well be expected to be. Moses Dupuy, convicted (improbable as it may appear) of illegal conduct in connection with certain "whisky operations," was sentenced, some time in last January, to pay a fine of \$200 and to be imprisoned for a year. President Johnson, just before his term expired, saw fit, for reasons not here necessary to be inquired into, to issue a pardon to Dupuy, the fine imposed upon him having been already paid. This pardon passed under the great seal of the United States, and was remitted in due course of the mails to the Marshal of the United States. This officer had placed Dupuy in the custody of the warden of the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, and it was obviously his duty, as soon as he received the pardon of his prisoner, to cause him to be released from that custody. Before the Marshal had discharged this duty, however, a telegram reached him from President Grant ordering the pardon of Dupuy to be sent back to Washington. Similar action had been taken at the same time by the new President in regard to certain other pardons granted by his predecessor, and a good deal of amazement was, naturally enough, expressed throughout the country at this promptitude in attempting to annul the mercy of the Government shown by a President who exhibited no such alacrity in making up his mind either as to the policy which his administration should pursue or as to the counsellors who should assist him in framing and carrying out a policy. One of the persons struck at by this attempted revocation of the pardons of President Johnson happened to be a Bostonian. Mr. Attorney-General Hoar pronounced against the action of the new President in the case of this Bostonian, and the latter is now, we believe, at liberty. Quite otherwise has it fared with the unlucky Dupuy. By a remarkable combination of circumstances, Dupuy's case came into the hands of Mr. Clarence Seward, formerly the law partner of Judge Blatchford, and now the law partner of Judge Blatchford's father, that venerable gentleman, though well advanced in years, and long retired from the bar, having come forward in a truly beautiful spirit of paternal devotion to supply, in the name of the firm of Blatchford, Seward, and Griswold, the place left vacant by the elevation of his son to the bench. With Mr. Seward Mr. Stoughton, another eminent barrister, associated himself in the attempt to secure the Presidential prerogative of mercy against the innovations of President Grant. Both of these gentlemen, it is understood, pressed their services in the most chivalric manner upon the prisoner, asking, like the *Armen-Adocout*, or "poor man's pleader," of the German courts, and like the *gig-philanthropist* of Boston, Mr. John Augustus, no other fee or reward save the approbation of their own consciences, which, as we all know, bears no exchangeable value in Wall street, and goes but a little way towards favorable discounts at the bank. On the other side appeared for the Government Mr. Edwards Pierpont, the newly-appointed District Attorney. We are both, being laymen, to raise questions as to the relative legal ability of Mr. Pierpont and his adversaries. But holding, as we do, very clear and decisive views as to the original nature and intended scope of the great Presidential act of grace, we are forced to infer from Judge Blatchford's decision that the merits of the case can hardly have been presented to him by his friend, Mr. Stoughton, and by his former partner at the bar, Mr. Seward, as strongly as its demerits must have been by his friend who is not his partner, Mr. Pierpont.

The vital question of the case, covered, as we showed a week ago, by Chief Justice Marshall's reasoning in the case of *Marbury vs. Madison* as to the scope of his recommendations will afford the true criterion by which his administration will be judged.

The vital question of the case, covered, as we showed a week ago, by Chief Justice Marshall's reasoning in the case of *Marbury vs. Madison* as to the scope of his recommendations will afford the true criterion by which his administration will be judged.

MR. MOTLEY'S RECEPTION.

Our new Minister to England has been received and installed, and the prologue to another diplomatic drama of Albanian claims has been read with all the pomp of an English official greeting. The mail brings us an account of Mr. Motley's arrival in Liverpool, done by a friendly Jenkins, in his moment of highest inspiration. Mr. Motley's steamer made a voyage so slow that the Cunard people feared it might provoke the criticism of his friends; and so, to mend matters, they sent out not less than three steam-tugs in search of her. It is duly recorded that the Minister, his family, his suite, his attendants, his luggage, were transferred to one of the tugs and hurried up to the wharf. How many maid-servants were of the party, and how many trunks Mr. Motley had, and how big they were, Jenkins sets down with the enthusiasm of a man-servant and the delight of a trunk-maker. He tells us how the

steamer Cuba was discovered, how the tugs got astern of her, how she came along toward the northwest lightship, how she slowed at once, how the gangway was lowered, how the Consul visited the Minister, and how a mysterious conversation took place, during which time the thirty-one enormous trunks of Mr. Motley loomed up like a portent.

Arrived at the dock, the Minister was just by "His Worship the Mayor, Mr. Doves, the town clerk, and Major Greig, the head constable." This was polite and proper, albeit old-fashioned, and in Dogberry's order of precedence. The Mayor had his gilt coach in waiting, along with a great force of policemen, a little as if Mr. Motley were the advanced guard of the expected invasion. There were no hostilities, however. The Mayor offered Mr. Motley his gilt coach, and we dare say would have thrown in the town clerk if wanted; but our modest Minister, says the reporter, reflected that he had not yet been presented to the Queen, and doubted whether the gilt coach was not, in the circumstances, too grand for him. At any rate, he preferred—sensible man—to drive up to the Adelphi with Mr. Dudley, our Consul, who also had his carriage waiting for the Minister, and had, moreover, himself gone down in a tug to get him safely off the lagging steamer.

They flew at him with addresses instantly Two Chambers of Commerce struggled with each other for the first shy at the new Minister. What they had said, or meant to say, to him who has now departed would be equally good for him who has just reached the shore. Mr. Motley proved good-natured, and agreed to take the two other at 10 on Monday morning. How much we all love each other—as if we had not been on the brink of war lately—how we speak the same language, and other ingenious sentences, including the now familiar impertinence of lecturing a foreign minister on the domestic legislation of his own country—these protestations we had, as we have had before. They have been served up months from this day, perhaps a little of the flavor of *rechauffe*, or of hashed nutmeg; but then one must not be particular when a town notoriously so friendly to us condescends to be civil to our Minister. Mr. Motley replied with general assurances of good will, adding a hint that what the Chamber of Commerce had to say about free trade they might as well address to the Congress at Washington. Then, spurred by a telegram from Lord Clarendon, he said good-by to the pestering delegations and went up to London, where he has doubtless been beset by every sort of intiction which such a functionary can be called on to endure.

We suppose that, after this chapter of microscopic history, the English journals will do us the favor of suspending criticism on their American cotemporaries for, perhaps, a day. On the whole, however, we cannot feel displeased. This journal, in its back way, has touched an international chord which vibrates through the whole length of the cable, and on both sides of the water. Notwithstanding the rejected honors, the repudiated dinners, given through Mr. Johnson to the devoting American principle, the good-natured public of England are intent upon showing us that, whatever indignation they may have nursed against us, they know their ceremonial duty to an ambassador. If there is anything else they desire further, it is to make manifest what every diplomatist will aver from this day till doomsday, that it is good for nations to be friendly and bad for them to go to war. Yet we see no vestige of a want of respectability in the British attitude of welcome. The response of Mr. Motley is not less frank and friendly than that of his predecessor, and promises for a lease of that moral statesmanship which we so much need in Europe, and which is as good for us in a question of money as in a question of principle. Now that trumpets have been blown strenuously on both sides, the diplomatists may, we trust, quietly sit down to the consideration of the modest principle that two and two make four.

IMMIGRATION ON BOTH SIDES OF THE CONTINENT.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The tide of immigration on our shores is rapidly increasing. With the opening of spring it has set in in a surprising manner. During the month of May there arrived at this port from Europe over fifty thousand; in the preceding month of April there were over twenty-seven thousand, and for the five months from January to May 31 the number was upwards of one hundred and two thousand. But the arrivals for the first seven days of the present month are more astonishing still. In that week there arrived ten thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight. The greatest number of these immigrants sailed from Liverpool and are nearly all Irish—that is, out of the hundred and two thousand since January nearly fifty-four thousand were from Liverpool and Ireland. But the Germans, too, come in great numbers, for during the same period there arrived from the two ports of Bremen and Hamburg over thirty-two thousand. The rest are from Glasgow, London, Copenhagen, and Antwerp. The increase is large over the immigration of last year, and seems to have set in with a perfect flood. On the other side of the continent every steamship arriving at San Francisco from China and Japan brings a load of Asiatics. We have no doubt the time is near at hand when the immigration of Chinese and Japanese, and of Chinese particularly, will equal or exceed that from Europe. The completion of the Pacific Railroad and the constantly enlarging commerce and intercourse with Asia will bring hundreds of thousands of these industrious and cheap laborers to all the mining regions, and across the mountains to the mighty and prolific valley of the Mississippi. It has been said that the Chinese are not a desirable population, and that they come here to make money for the purpose of taking it back to China. They are very industrious, and have been most useful in building the Pacific Railroad. If they return to China this country is improved and benefited by their labor. But we are convinced that few comparatively would return if treated properly here. Thousands of them are coming from Singapore, the Sandwich Islands, and other foreign parts, and they would settle in America if not persecuted and placed under disabilities. With such a stream of population coming in on each side, we can hardly imagine what will be the future of this great country. Doubtless it will have some influence upon our social and political life, though we hope the original stock—the pure Caucasian race—will continue to control the destinies of the republic; but whatever may be the effect in this respect, the wealth, population, commerce, and power of the country will be vastly augmented.

REDUCTION OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.

From the N. Y. Herald.

We hope it may be so. He ought not to abandon the policy he laid down and acted upon. On the contrary, he could not do better than increase the purchase and cancellation of the debt bearing gold interest. He has an enormous sum in the Treasury lying idle and unproductive. According to the official statement of the public debt published on the third of this month, there was in the Treasury over a hundred and five millions in coin and over twenty-three millions in currency. If all this be reckoned in currency at the present price of gold, we find there was about one hundred and seventy millions of dollars. This would purchase one hundred and forty-four millions, at the present market quotations, of five-twenty's, bearing six per cent. interest in gold, which would make a saving in yearly interest of little less than nine millions in gold, or twelve and a half millions in currency. This, too, would be a perpetual saving, a cancellation, in fact, of so much of the public debt, and a great relief to the burdens of the people. True, there is the interest on the July coupons, payable in three weeks, to be provided for, but this will amount only to about thirty millions. But the income of the Government is coming in all the time—a perpetual stream into the Treasury—and the prospect is that by the first of July the amount on hand will be much larger than on the first of June. There is every reason why Mr. Boutwell should increase his purchases of the debt. The reserve of coin in the vaults of the Treasury has no effect in bringing down the premium on gold, and it is more likely the sale and diffusion of it among business men and the community will have that effect. Certainly it would in the end break down the gold gambling combinations here and elsewhere, and make the Secretary master of the financial situation. There is no fear of the Government needing the reserve on hand, and the use of it in the way we advise would tend to make Congress and the departments less extravagant. Now it is an immense corruption fund, into which all want to thrust their hands. Let Mr. Boutwell pay no attention to the gold and stock speculators, who have already exhibited their weakness, but act upon this broad policy boldly and unceasingly.

GAS LIGHT FOR THE COUNTRY.



SAFE, RELIABLE, AND ECONOMICAL. PLACED OUTSIDE OF BUILDINGS!! FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES. Have been in successful operation for eleven years, and in all cases given perfect satisfaction. The light is much superior to that of city gas, at much less cost. The many accidents arising from the use of KEROSENE and COAL OIL LAMPS and worthless gas machines should induce persons to adopt a safe, economical, and satisfactory light. The simplicity of our machine, its slow motion, its superiority over all others on account of its REVOLVING evaporator, which takes up all the carbon from the material, and the fact that it will run for years without need for repairs, recommends it above all others in the market. The machine can be seen in operation at our Office, where explanations and references will be given. FERRIS & CO., 411 North Second St., No. 37 CHESTNUT STREET, Phila. Best quality of GASOLINE always on hand.

WINE.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE. DUNTON & LUSSON, 215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS SOLICITED TO THE FOLLOWING VERY CHOICE WINES, etc., for sale by DUNTON & LUSSON, 215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES—Agents for Her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Blanche, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kloeber & Co., of Meyence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES. MADEIRAS—Old Island, South Side Reserve, SHERRIES—F. Redford, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc. PORTS—Vinho Velho, Red, White, and Crown. CLARETS—Promis Aine & Cie., Montefrand and Bordeaux, Charets and Sauterne Wines. GIN—"Meadow Swan." BRANDIES—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL.

No. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets. Importers of BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC., and COMMISSION MERCHANTS. For the sale of PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT and BOURBON WHISKIES.

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE.

of the above for sale by CARSTAIRS & McCALL, 528 2d St. No. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

BLANK BOOKS.

BLANK BOOKS.

The Largest Stock and Greatest Variety of FULL AND HALF-BOUND BLANK BOOKS.

MEMORANDUM, PASS, COPY-BOOKS, ETC. ETC.

To be found in this city, is at the OLD ESTABLISHED

Blank Book Manufactory

OF

JAS. B. SMITH & CO.,

No. 27 South SEVENTH St., PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE AND SALESROOM, FIRST FLOOR; WARE ROOMS, UP STAIRS.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts. PHILADELPHIA.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Importers and Manufacturers of White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS,

Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash.

FINANCIAL. BANKING HOUSE

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in all Government Securities. Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New. A Liberal Difference Allowed. Compound Interest Notes Wanted. Interest Allowed on Deposits. COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission. Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 4 1/2m

UNITED STATES COUPONS

DUE JULY 1, WANTED.

COUPONS OF UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

DUE JULY 1, Taken Same as Government Coupons.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS, NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET, 6 1/2m PHILADELPHIA.

LEDYARD & BARLOW

HAVE REMOVED THEIR LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE

No. 19 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA.

And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe. Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers' Rates. 1 28 6m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS, Philadelphia and New York.

DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE, Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms. ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London, B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfurt, JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris. And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit 1 2/4 Available Throughout Europe.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO P. F. KELLY & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds, AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES, N. W. Corner THIRD and CHESTNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. 6 5 1/2 31

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.

No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,

No. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12 2/4

REMOVABLE ELLIOTT & DUNN

HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDING No. 109 S. THIRD STREET, Are now prepared to transact GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, and DEAL IN GOVERNMENT and other Securities, GOLD, BILLS, Etc. Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest. NEGOTIATE LOANS, giving special attention to MERCHANTILE PAPER. Will execute orders for Stocks, Bonds, etc., ON COMMISSION, at the Stock Exchanges of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 28

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

Stock and Exchange Brokers No. 39 South THIRD Street, Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards. STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 1 28

SAMUEL WORK & MILNE,

BANKERS, STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, No. 121 S. THIRD St., PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL. E. W. CLARK & CO.,

BANKERS, No. 35 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA.

DEALERS IN Government Securities, Stock, Gold and Note Brokers.

Accounts of Banks, Firms, and Individuals received, subject to check at sight. INTEREST ALLOWED ON BALANCES. GENERAL AGENTS FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation chartered by special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1838, with a CASH CAPITAL OF \$1,000,000, FULL PAID. Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office. Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets fully describing the advantages offered by the Company, may be had.

E. W. CLARK & CO., 8 1/2m No. 35 South THIRD Street.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE Wilmington and Reading Railroad, BEARING INTEREST AT SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency, Payable April and October, free of STATE and UNITED STATES TAXES. This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district. For the present, we are offering a limited amount of the above Bonds at 85 Cents and Interest.

The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first-class investment in the market.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS, NO. 36 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

UNION AND CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS

BOUGHT AND SOLD. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., BANKERS, NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET, 6 1/2m PHILADELPHIA.

CITY WARRANTS

BOUGHT AND SOLD. C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO., No. 20 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, ON EASY TERMS, A NINE ROOM HOUSE, No. 116 CARPENTER Street, with bath and gas, hot and cold water. Apply on the Premises. 6 1/2 2/4

PUBLIC SALE OF DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE.

Real Estate at Beverly, New Jersey, on SATURDAY, June 19, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely, on the premises, Lot 1. An elegant new Gothic Cottage Residence, in Church street, close to railroad. Home is 22 feet front; has front and rear verandahs; is brick-lined and well built. Enclosure is 50 feet by 150, with young fruit trees, 5000 square feet. Lot 2 consists of a similar delightful home next west of lot 1. Apply to Real Estate Agent, Beverly, N. J. 6 1/4 6/4

FOR SALE—THREE STORY FRONT.

Two-story brick front and side Gardens; Lot 30 of House 15 and has all conveniences; was arranged for convenience of small family, and many improvements added which appearance does not indicate. May be examined by appointment. Inquire on premises, No. 118 N. THIRTY-SEVENTH Street, first floor below Baring, or apply to Mr. JAMES E. BELL, No. 129 CHESNUT Street. 6 1/2 2/4

FOR SALE—HANDSOME THREE STORY BRICK DWELLING.

Three-story brick dwelling, three-story double back building, No. 654 3/4 S. H Street, above Green; modern improvements, and in excellent order. Was owned and built by the late Henry Derringer, deceased, of the very best materials and workmanship. Immediate possession. Agent at home from 12 to 2 o'clock daily. 6 7 1/4

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE.

House, with back building, in complete order. Will be sold cheap for cash; \$2300 net remains in the purchase. Apply on the premises, at No. 116 CARPENTER Street, or to O'NEILL & LESLIE'S, No. 718 S. FOURTH Street. 6 1/2 2/4

FOR SALE—AT MOUNT HOLLY, N. J.

A fine and commodious House, with ornamental grounds. Address: TEN EVCK, MOUNT HOLLY, or 52 South 12th St. K. C. THORNTON, No. 5 N. WATER St. 6 1/2 2/4

TO RENT.

TO LET UNTIL END OF APRIL, 1870, a Country Cottage; eight rooms, 6 1/2 acres, bath, stable, spring-house, etc.; large garden, fully planted, and garden, with 200 fruit trees. Apply to Dr. H. H. HARRIS, No. 117 GOTHIC Street. 6 1/2 2/4

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.

A large, modern-built house, tenant-house, coach house, and all the latest improvements, with 2 1/2 acres of land, well stocked with fruit and vegetables. Apply to Dr. H. H. HARRIS, No. 117 GOTHIC Street. 6 1/2 2/4

TO RENT—FOR THE YEAR OR FOR SEASON.

A fine Country Place in Germantown, 2 1/2 acres is a large mansion, 15 rooms, stable, etc., with 2 acres of land, well stocked with fruit and vegetables. Apply to Dr. H. H. HARRIS, No. 117 GOTHIC Street. 6 1/2 2/4

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR

A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at 117 G. GIRARD Street. 6 1/2 2/4

DANIEL M. FOX & SON,

Conveyancers and Real Estate Agents, OFFICE, No. 540 NORTH FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. DANIEL M. FOX. 6 1/2m HENRY E. FOX.