SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

THE DEMOCRATS AND THE NATIONAL BONDS.

From the N. Y. Times.

The "hardheadedness" of the Democracy was strikingly illustrated in the platform they adopted in the State Convention in Ohio the other day. The party has, if not really, at all events ostensibly, abandoned those peculiar views about greenbacks which were its boast and glory two years ago, and which furnished so striking an illustration of the way it adapts itself to circumstances. During the war, for instance, no firmer opponents of Government paper currency could be found than Messrs. Pendleton, Vallandigham & Co. They stood, with legs far apart, upon the constitutional prohibition of the issue of any legal tender but gold and silver, and raved over the Chase shinplasters like so many howling dervishes. One might reasonably have expected that they never would have accepted them; that they would never have given up denouncing them; and that, the war over, they would have called night and day for their redemption as a matter of constitutional obligation no less than of national honor.

But the war was hardly over when all opposition to the greenbacks was abandoned. One heard no more of "hard money" and constitutional prohibitions. The Democratic leaders were not only satisfied with the irredeemable paper, but while some of them wanted more of it issued, the rest, so far from wanting to see it redeemed, demanded that it should be used in payment of all the Government obligations, including those which were contracted on the express understanding that they were to be paid in gold. In fact, their performances at this period showed that their opposition to the legal tenders during the war was purely factious; that it had no foundation whatever in principle, and was begun and carried on solely for the purpose of making an uproar and embarrassing the administration.

The plan of paying off the public debt in paper has completely failed; and the attention of the party now seems to be devoted to the task of finding out whether there is not some other way in which the people, who trusted the Government in the hour of its difficulties, can be got at, and outmanœuvred and disgusted, so that the nation shall never be able to borrow at low rates of interest. The Ohio State platform seems to show that the party has found something that will answer the purpose, but it does not seem to have had brains enough to devise anything original, for this last contrivance is one of General Butler's, and was produced in the House by that eminent financier two years ago, for Republican use—but it met with no favor. It consists in subjecting the interest on the bonds to a special tax, over and above the income tax, to which, in common with all other sources of income, it is now exposed. This new tax ought, according to the Ohio Democrats, to equal in amount "the fair average rate of taxation levied in each State"—we presume for State purposes. An effort has been made already to accomplish this through the State Legistatures, which, if successful, would of course have forever put an end to all borrowing on the part of the United States, as it would have left it in the power of any State to prevent any of its citizens deriving benefit from any loan made to the General Government by simply taxing away all the interest. The new plan proposes to have the General Government do the work of killing its own credit by arbitrarily reducing the interest on its own bonds, by retaining a portion of the money under the name of "a tax;" and it really appears as if some of the Democratic politicians believed giving it this name would deceive people as to the nature of the operation. Nobody, however, would be deceived by it. To pay a man the stipulated interest on his loan, and then have a revenue collector stationed at the door to take five or ten per cent. of it from him as he went out, would be simply cheating, and the simplest and most ignorant would know it. It would be neither more nor less than a roundabout and somewhat impudent way of repudiating our lawful obligations.

What is most remarkable about all this, however, is not the moral obliquity on the part of the Democrats which it reveals, so much as its gross stupidity. What does more than anything else to keep the party out of power is the total want of popular confidence in its honesty. The majority does not believe what it says, questions the sincerity of its indignation, and doubts whether it advocates anything from conviction, or has any settled principles, or has any other aim than "to make trouble." Instead of trying to get rid of this bad reputation, by steady adherence through good and evil report to some plan or other, the party hardly ever opens its mouth without confirming it. If it had stuck firmly to its hostility to greenbacks, it would now have the benefit of whatever opposition has recently shown itself in the Republican ranks to the legal-tender policy. If it had stuck firmly to the hard money and good faith doctrine, it would have had the benefit of the aberrations on these subjects which were witnessed among Republican politicians in 1867–8; and if it were now to take up financial reform, pure and simple, it would make no small impression on the minds of a large portion of the public. But nothing seems to attract it which has net a grain or two of what Irishmen call "divilmint" in it. It rarely takes up anything nowadays which cannot be used as a missile. Indeed, the whole party has almost dissolved into a band of "bummers," without order, organization, leaders, or any fixed object beyond the general one of frightening the country, and picking up whatever happens to be lying about, which somebody else is likely to want.

THE FUNDING BILL.

From the N. Y. World.

The new bill for refunding the public debt presented in the House on Monday, has some novel and peculiar features which will be apt to strike the public mind as a financial curiosity, whatever be thought of the merits or practicability of the scheme as a whole.

In our opinion, this ingeniously contrived project is futile, and can serve no other purpose than to amuse the imagination of the country and confirm its low estimate of the financial sagacity of Congress. We should be only too glad to have it succeed; but we know no good reason for supposing that our Government can at present, or for many years to come, borrow money at so low a rate as four per cent. We are perpetually told, indeed, that the English Government borrows at three per cent., which is approximately though not quite strictly true, as the three per cent. consols sell at nine or ten per cent. below par. But the British rate was also three per cent. before our civil war, and nobody then thought of using it as an argument to prove that our Government could borrow at a rate nearly as low. For aught we can see, it would have been just as valid an argument ten years ago as it is now. It certainly would have been, unless it can be shown that the credit of our Government has improved during these ten years of depreciated currency, financial disorder, and accumulated debt. The lowest rate at which our Government was able to secure loans previous to the war was five per cent. It never issued five per cent. bonds, six having been the settled rate; but its six per cent. bonds rose, in 1860, to 121, and some of them were bought up at that price by Mr. Buchanan's Secretary of the Treasury. Federal bonds were never taxed by State or municipal authority nor by the Federal Government itself, so that in that respect the ante-war bonds had the same advantage as those now proposed to be issued. Their only point of inferiority was in having a somewhat shorter period to run. In all other points of comparison the advantage was on the side of the ante-war loans. Our currency was then sound, resting on a specie basis; all the transactions of the Government were in gold: no great strain had been put upon our resources; there had been no talk of repudiation; and the public expenses were less than one-fourth of what they are at present. If the authors of the Funding bill can explain to us why the credit of the Government should be better now than it was ten or twelve years ago, we are very willing to be shown what we cannot discover.

The rate at which a Government in good credit can borrow must bear some proportion to the ordinary commercial rate in the same country. In England, the usual commercial rate is five per cent.; in this country it is seven. The lapse of ten years has made no difference in this respect in either country. Previous to our civil war the rate on Government loans in each country was about two per cent. less than its commercial rate, due allowance being made for the appreciation of the United States six per cent. bonds. It seems absurd to expect that our Government can borrow now at three per cent. less than the ordinary commercial rate. The new Funding bill therefore looks like a piece of Quixotic Congressional buncombe.

The theory on which this bill has been framed is very obvious on its face, namely, that the holders of the five-twenties would prefer exchanging them four for long per cent. bonds rather than have them paid and be at the trouble of reinvesting the money. The scheme therefore proceeds upon the idea that its success depends upon the Government beginning to pay, or at least making the offer to pay, the matured five-twenty bonds at par in gold. To make this beginning, and thus excite the uneasiness of the holders, it was necessary to provide, or make a show of providing funds for this purpose from other resources than the sale of the new bonds. Whatever ingenuity is exhibited in the bill is in its kite-flying provision to scare the bondholders into a belief that the Government will presently be ready to pay them. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, in his discretion, to use the surplus gold in his custody in redeeming six per cent. bonds at par; but it would be preposterous for him to do so while their depreciated market value enables him to buy them at a lower rate. The amount of gold which the Secretary has at his disposal is always easily ascertained, and it bears so small a proportion to the whole debt that the bondholders would not feel much apprehension if he should announce a purpose to pay them. A few of them would get something better than the market price of their bonds, and the amount of gold they would receive would be too small to embarrass them much in reinvesting it. The addition of the gold interest on the sinking fund, which the bill also permits to be applied to this purpose, is a bagatelle too insignificant to be considered as part of a grand funding scheme.

But the last section of the bill attempts to help out these lame resources. It makes the Treasury a sort of bank of deposit, to receive and pay out gold; and on the same principle that an ordinary bank can use a large part of its deposits, it is proposed that the Secretary of the Treasury may employ seventy-five per cent. of the gold deposits for the payment of bonds, retaining the remaining twenty-five cent. as a reserve for the redemption of the certificates. This hopeful fetch is the novel feature of the bill. But its ingenious framers are a little sanguine if they expect that the owners of gold will be eager to deposit it with the Government on terms that would preclude their recovery of it if a turn of the exchanges should create a brisk demand for its use. Gold is freely deposited with the Government now, because it all lies safe in the Treasury subject to call. But when the Government uses the greater part of such deposits to pay its own debts, the feeling of security will have vanished, and its owners will be likely to prefer the custody of the banks. If this bill passes in its present shape it will be of no more practical account than a piece of blank paper.

A SHOCKING AFFAIR IN CHICAGO.

Form the N. Y. Herald.

We are not unaccustomed to hear tales of horror from Chicago. They are, in the ordinary language used in newspaper paragraphs, "too numerous to mention." Violations of the marital relations, elopements, stories of bigamy sometimes thrice multiplied, poisonings in the domestic circle—all these things are made familiar to us from the columns of the Chicago papers as the prevailing condition of that Western emporium of immorality, grain crops and vice. The latest piece of news from there, however, which strikes every one with horror and disgust, is the discovery that the students and officials of a medical college have been accustomed to pile up on the roof of their building, as the despatch says, "a vast collection of human remains in a condition of disgusting putrefaction, including bones and flesh of grown persons and infants." The Health Department was appealed to by numerous residents in the vicinity of the medical college, who complained that an intolerable odor pervaded the neighborhood, dangerous to health, and of course destructive of all comfort. When a sanitary officer visited the premises he was assured that the nuisance did not arise from that quarter, but when he insisted upon making an examination the horrible result as above stated was found.

Chicago medical colleges and medical students possibly may not be worse than those in other cities, although this fact tells hard against them, and presents a case of gross outrage upon public health without a parallel in this country. Apart from the shocking indecency of treating human remains in this way, after they had been used for purposes of science, in a sanitary point of view the disposition made of them by the students of this Chicago college were atrocious. It is only another evidence, however—and we say it with regret—that there is great carelessness noticeable in this particular in many of our medical colleges, from which an intelligent consideration for the public health should be supposed to come. The exposure of human remains in public places is not an uncommon complaint with the police. The transportation of the same from dissecting-rooms to distant points by railway and steamboat, packed in boxes and barrels, is an occurrence of which we frequently hear. This is a practice which should be put a stop to. The disposition of these human *debris* in Chicago suggests one of the various but dangerous and most disgusting ways of getting rid of them. The violation of law in robbing graveyards of the dead has long been winked at, because it was done in the interest of medical science, and therefore in the interest of humanity. The rule which permits the unclaimed dead in public hospitals and in the Morgue to be delivered to the medical colleges and schools cannot be objected to; but the public have a right to demand that when the bodies are used for the legitimate purposes designed the remains shall be so disposed of as not to endanger public health or shock public decency. If the discovery of this Chicago outrage shall have the effect of correcting the prevailing evil in this respect, it may be regarded as a public benefit.

THE PROPERTY RIGHTS OF CONNECTICUT WOMEN.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

In New York the property rights of married women are most sedulously guarded, and so is the sanctity of the marriage tie. In Connecticut married women are too often treated as if they had no property rights which their husbands are bound to respect, and divorces are easy and frequent. We do not think the arrangement a good one, and hope, right earnestly, that the present Connecticut Legislature may be trusted to better it.

We do not ask that the laws of New York should be slavishly copied. As we lately had occasion to show, it might be urged by people of a dissatisfied turn of mind that there is some need here for a movement in behalf of men's rights. Certainly, on the theories of equality now so popular, it must be admitted that the laws of New York, in some most important particulars, display a favoritism towards the fair sex far removed from the equal and exact justice of which we hear so much. For ourselves, we are entirely satisfied, however, with the advantages given women over men by the laws of our State; we prefer that they should continue to enjoy them; and we can assure our neighbors that, thus far, they work well.

Connecticut still maintains the old-time property discriminations against women, and denies them the legitimate control of what they may be able to acquire, as well as of what they may become nominal owners of in other ways. While they are charged with the responsibilities pertaining to other property, they are deprived of the corresponding franchises. In recent years, however, there have been frequent efforts—all of which have failed—to obtain such legislation on the subject as would bring the laws of Connecticut into accord, more or less, with the liberal laws of other States, or rather with the even-handed justice now accorded to women elsewhere. But at last there is a prospect that the Legislature will take favorable action upon a bill which will be brought under consideration this week, "for securing the protection of married women in the enjoyment of their property." In its main principle the bill resembles the existing law of this State, though differing from the latter upon several points of detail. The fundamental provision is that the real and personal estate, and all property of any description, belonging to married women, whether acquired by gift, bequest, devise, purchase, or in any other way, shall be her sole and separate estate, notwithstanding her marriage; and that all rents, interest, and income accruing from it or its use, shall belong to her in her own right, exactly as if she were *sole* and unmarried; no part of this property being liable to be taken for the husband's debts or liabilities. The subordinate features of the bill are in reference (1) to a wife's special right to lease or sell her property; and (2) to the life-estate of husband or wife in case of the death of either. If a married woman possessed of real estate desire to lease or sell it, and her husband refuse to unite with her in its conveyance, she may bring the matter before a county court, which is empowered to authorize her to execute the deed in her own name. In case of the death of a husband or wife the survivor is entitled to a life estate in one-third of the property of the deceased—this provision, however, not being allowed to affect ante-nuptial agreements.

In regard to these points of legal detail, and to the authority of courts in the alienation and entail of property, we offer no opinion here. But we earnestly hope there may be no doubt of the enactment at the present session of the Legislature of the leading principle of the bill, by which married women are entitled to the legitimate ownership and control of their own property, and guaranteed those rights which are necessarily associated therewith. As to the intrinsic justice of the principle, there cannot be any doubt. Why should the marriage of a woman deprive her of her rights of property, or the control of her own earnings? Why should a husband be allowed to squander his wife's estate without her consent? Why should he have the power to seize her income against her will? Why should she be held responsible for his liabilities, in the accidents of his life or folly? Why should she not legally own what she properly possesses, and why should she not control what she owns? Let the Legislature of Connecticut do justice to the women of the State!

REPUDIATION AND THE INCOME TAX.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The Republican National Convention, held at Chicago in May, 1868, laid down in its platform the fundamental law of that party. Among the principles thus set forth is a solemn denunciation of every proposition to repudiate the obligations of the Government. "We denounce all forms of repudiation as a national crime," said the convention; and as next to this in importance the platform declares that "it is due to the labor of the nation that taxation should be equalized."

By way of commentary on this platform, the bill to reduce taxation which was debated in the House of Representatives last week, and finally passed on Monday, receiving the votes of the great majority of the Republican members, begins with repudiation. It repudiates the solemn pledge of Congress and of the Republican party that the income tax should not be continued after the year 1870; and it proposes, in violation of that pledge, to impose that odious, unconstitutional, and unjust tax upon the country for an indefinite period.

Having thus thrown to the winds the pledge of the Government made when the internal revenue system was first devised, and having also trampled under foot that article of the Chicago platform which denounces every form of repudiation as a national crime, the Republicans in Congress proceed by a sort of natural logic to violate that other fundamental principle of their platform which affirms that taxation ought to be equalized. The income tax provided for in the bill is the most unequal that could possibly be contrived. Indeed, it sets out with flouting equality in taxation as unworthy of the least regard. It exempts from taxation all incomes up to $2000 a year, and levies its imposts upon incomes above that sum; while, if the principle of equality, which the Chicago platform affirms, were to be followed, there could be no exemption at all.

It is evident that none of the Republican Representatives who voted for this bill can any longer be considered members of the Republican party. They have set at naught and pitched overboard two of its most important principles; they have made themselves repudiators, and they have voted against equality in taxation.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1870.
Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third street.
The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M. from May 30 to June 3, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.
5 4 60t

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY will be held in Room No. 24, PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE on THURSDAY, the 9th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the consideration of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to authorize the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company to increase its Capital Stock," approved the 29th day of March, 1870.
By order of the Board of Managers.
5 2 t 6 9 A. E. DOUGHERTY, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN accordance with the provisions of the existing acts of Assembly, that a meeting of the commissioners named in an act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the PROTECTION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, to be located in the city of Philadelphia," approved the 13th day of April, A. D. 1869, and the supplement thereto, approved the 26th day of April, A. D. 1870, will be held at 1 o'clock P. M. on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1870, at No. 132 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, when the books for subscription to the capital stock will be opened and the other action taken requisite to complete the organization. 5 13 1m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN accordance with the provisions of the existing acts of Assembly, that a meeting of the commissioners named in an act entitled "An Act to incorporate the MOYAMENSING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, to be located in the city of Philadelphia," approved the 13th day of April, A. D. 1859, and the supplement thereto, approved the 26th day of April, A. D. 1870, will be held at 12 o'clock M. on the 15th day of June, 1870, at No. 132 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, when the books for subscription to the capital stock will be opened and the other action taken requisite to complete the organization. 5 13 1m

OFFICE CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL COMPANY.
At a General Meeting of the Company, held June 6, 1870, the following named persons were elected a Board of President and Directors to serve for the ensuing year and until others be chosen, viz.:—
President—ANDREW C. GRAY.
DIRECTORS.
Samuel W. Jones, J. F. Gilpin,
George Cadwalader, T. A. Biddle,
Joseph Jones, I. V. Williamson,
J. E. Fisher, Isaac Ford,
John Bohlen, Charles B. Hutchinson,
William Harmar, Edwin Swift,
H. Pratt McKean, David Scull.
6 6 3t HENRY V. LESLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY, No. 417 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, May 25, 1870.
Notice is hereby given that a Special General Meeting of the Stockholders and Loanholders of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 20th day of June, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of considering a proposition to lease the works, franchises, and property of the Schuylkill Navigation Company to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.
By order of the Managers,
6 6 12t F. FRALEY, President.

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It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
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A TOILET NECESSITY.—AFTER nearly thirty years' experience, it is now generally admitted that MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is the most refreshing and agreeable of all toilet perfumes. It is entirely different from Cologne Water, and should never be confounded with it: the perfume of the Cologne disappearing in a few moments after its application, whilst that of the Florida Water lasts for many days. 3 14

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Having been appointed Sole Agent in Philadelphia for the sale of the products of the
FRENCH PLATE GLASS COMPANIES,
I would draw the attention of purchasers to the very superior quality of Glass made by them. It is whiter and more highly polished than any other glass in the world, and worth twenty per cent. more for building purposes.
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POLITICAL.

HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, No. 1106 CHESNUT Street.
Under the provisions of Rule 6, for the government of the Union Republican Party, "the registering officers will meet at the regular places of holding elections, on TUESDAY, June 7, from 4 to 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of adding the names of all persons claiming the right to vote at the ensuing Delegate election."
"The annual primary election for Delegates to the various Nominating Conventions, will be held on TUESDAY, June 14, between 4 and 8 o'clock P. M., at the usual places of holding elections, unless some other place shall be fixed by the election officers, and the members of the Ward Committee of the proper divisions," as required by Rule 7.
The Republican Judges and Inspectors who served at the general election in October last, shall conduct the ensuing Delegate election; and where vacancies occu such vacancies shall be filled by the remaining electio officers in conjunction with the three members of e Division Executive Committee.
The Convention will meet on the day succeeding Delegate elections, at 10 o'clock A. M., except the Ward Conventions, which meet at 8 o'clock P. M.
The City Conventions as follows:—
Sheriff.—At National Hall, Market street, above Twelfth.
Receiver of Taxes.—At Concert Hall, Chesnut street, above Twelfth.
Register of Wills.—At Washington Hall, southwest corner of Eighth and Spring Garden streets.
Clerk of Orphans' Court.—At Broadway Hall, Broad and Spring Garden streets.
City Commissioner.—At Musical Fund Hall, Locust street, above Eighth.
Judicial.—At the new Court-house, Sixth street, below Chesnut.
The Congressional Conventions as follows:—
1st District—County Court-house, Sixth and Chesnut streets.
2d " Assembly Buildings, Tenth and Chesnut streets.
3d " American Mechanics' Hall, Fourth and George streets.
4th " Spring Garden Hall, Thirteenth and Spring Garden streets.
Third Senatorial District Convention—At Ton Halle, Third street, above Willow.
The Representative Conventions as follows:—
1st District—S. W. corner Sixth and Dickinson.
2d " Andrews', Jefferson avenue and Prime street.
3d " Odd-Fellows' Hall, Tenth and South streets.
4th " O'Neill's Hall, Broad and Lombard.
5th " No. 903 Sansom street.
6th " N. W. corner Merrick and Market.
7th " N. W. corner of Franklin and Buttonwood streets.
8th " N. E. corner Broad and Race streets.
9th " N. W. corner of St. John and Buttonwood streets.
10th " N. E. corner of West and Coates streets.
11th " Siner's, Fourth and George streets.
12th " S. E. corner Frankford road and Belgrade street.
13th " S. E. corner of Fifth and Thompson streets.
14th " S. E. corner of Eleventh street and Girard avenue.
15th " Amber and Ella streets.
16th " Town Hall, Germantown.
17th " S. W. corner of Frankford and Unity.
18th " S. E. corner of Lancaster and Haverford avenues.
The Ward Conventions as follows:—
1st Ward—Northeast corner of Third and Greenwich streets.
2d " Washington, above Fifth street, over Post Office.
3d " House of Industry, No. 714 Catharine street.
4th " Fitzwater street, above Eighth.
5th " Market Hall, Second and Pine streets.
6th " Leech's Hotel, Cherry street, below Fourth.
7th " O'Neill's Hall, Broad and Lombard streets.
8th " Locust street, above Twelfth, Schuylkill Hose House.
9th " Northwest corner of Merrick and Market streets.
10th " Northeast corner of Broad and Race streets.
11th " Northwest corner of St. John and Button wood streets.
12th " Fifth street, above Green.
13th " Franklin and Buttonwood streets.
14th " Spring Garden Hall.
15th " Corner of West and Coates streets.
16th " Siner's, Fourth and George streets.
17th " Northwest corner Front and Master streets.
18th " Southeast corner of Frankford road and Belgrade street.
19th " Ella and Amber streets.
20th " N. E. corner of Alder street and Girard avenue.
21st " Temperance Hall, Manayunk.
22d " Town Hall, Germantown.
23d " S. W. corner Frankford and Unity streets.
24th " Jones' Hall, Lancaster avenue, below Fortieth.
25th " Frankford road and Clearfield street.
26th " Passyunk road and Wharton street.
27th " Odd Fellows' Hall, Thirty-seventh and Market streets.
28th " Lamb Tavern.
By order of Union Republican City Executive Committee.
JOHN L. HILL, President.
Attest: ROBERT T. GILL,
JOHN McCOLLOUGH, Secretaries. 5 6 3t

FOR SHERIFF, 1870,
F. T. WALTON,
SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

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VENETIAN CARPETS.
ALSO,
Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Etc.,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
ALL THE ABOVE GOODS WILL BE SOLD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT THE
Lowest Market Rates.
E. J. LESTER & CO.,
Opposite Christ Church
No. 29 North SECOND Street,
4 2 smw3m PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, FURNITURE, ETC.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, FURNITURE, ETC.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, FURNITURE, ETC.
BY
WEEKLY INSTALMENTS,
WEEKLY INSTALMENTS,
WEEKLY INSTALMENTS,
AT
KELLY'S,
KELLY'S,
KELLY'S,
621 *SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET,*
905 *SOUTH STREET,*
1201 *MARKET STREET,*
528 *GIRARD AVENUE.*
FURNITURE DEPARTMENT,
Northwest Corner of TWELFTH and MARKET STREETS,
[UP STAIRS.]
NOTICE.—Persons wanting any of the above-mentioned articles of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Furniture, etc., can be accommodated on the most liberal terms, at the lowest prices, payable by the week or month, if desired.
Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. [6 4 smwlm

CARPETS CLEANED AND FREED FROM MOTH by a process entirely new, by
HOPE, LAUBACH & CO., AT
5 14 1m No. 250 N. BROAD Street.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

EDGAR L. THOMSON,
Successor to Sharpe & Thomson,
IRON FOUNDER.
STOVES, TINNED, ENAMELLED, and HEAVY HOLLOW WARE.
OFFICE, No. 209 N. SECOND Street.
FOUNDRY, South SECOND and MIFFLIN Streets,
Philadelphia. 1 27 wfm3t

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Genestone Ticking, etc. No. 232 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 1 wfm3t

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,
ROPE MANUFACTURERS
AND
SHIP CHANDLERS,
No. 29 North WATER Street and
No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia
ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR
NEW YORK
are now receiving freight at
5 cents per 100 pounds,
2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option.
INSURANCE ¼ OF 1 PER CENT.
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.
The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.
For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
2 28 5 PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.
The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans direct, on Thursday, June 16, at 8 A. M.
The ACHILLES will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on June
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.
WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, June 11, at 8 A. M.
The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, June 11.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.
SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, June 18th. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, June 25th.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 1 5 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.
This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street on FRIDAY of each week at 8 A. M.:—
ASHLAND, 800 tons, Capt. Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 682 tons, Capt. Hinckley.
PROMETHEUS, 690 tons, Capt. Gray.
JUNE, 1870.
Prometheus, Friday, June 3.
J. W. Everman, Friday, June 10.
Prometheus, Friday, June 17.
J. W. Everman, Friday, June 24.
Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.
Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.
Rates as low as by any other route.
Insurance one half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.
No freight received nor bills of lading signed after 3 P M. on day of sailing.
SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 2 DOCK Street,
Or to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 13 S. WHARVES.
WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 5 2 tf

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Brussels, Saturday, June 11, at 1 P. M.
City of Antwerp, via Halifax, Tuesday, June 14, 1 P. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, June 18, 9 A. M.
City of London, Saturday, June 25, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F.	45	St. John's, N. F.	30
by Branch Steamer		by Branch Steamer	

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1 5

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & Co., Agents,
No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 112 WALL Street, New York. 3 45

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND