

SPRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

THE TWENTY-THIRD STREET MURDER.

In the morning of Friday, when the streets were already asir with the early life of a summer's day, it was suddenly announced that a citizen of this city had been struck down by robbers in his own house, while his sons, who would have died for him, slept unconscious of the horror enacted below; that, overcom in the unequal strife, he had been left dying on the threshold of his own bed-chamber; while the assassins, passing quietly into the street, made their escape from his violated home as undisturbedly as they had achieved their entrance into it. And this took place, not in any remote, lonely, suburban quarter—not in any vile "back-alley," the haunt and hiding-place of shames and sins—but in the very heart of the most fashionable, the liveliest, the most thronged, and the most prosperous district of the metropolis, at but a few paces from the most famous and brilliant of our public avenues, and directly opposite one of our largest and most popular hotels. The town was startled with a sudden sense of insecurity when, some little time ago, two thieves had the audacity to appoint an interview with a diamond merchant in a room on one of the upper corridors of the St. Nicholas Hotel, and having got him there, to bind and plunder him as coolly as if they were perpetrating their crime in some far-away gulch of California or New Mexico. The murder of Mr. Nathan enormously transcends this act in both audacity and in atrocity. It is as if the thieves of the St. Nicholas had seduced their victim into a first-floor parlor and fallen upon him while the inmates of the house were thronging to their meals. And it is to this feature of the outrage that the intensity of public indignation which it arouses must be traced. The death in such a manner of such a citizen as Mr. Nathan, at any time and in any circumstances, would have deeply stirred the public feeling. It is not a private but a public wrong when the hand of midnight murder cuts short the life of a man honored and honorable among his fellows, just and kind and generous, as was Mr. Nathan—a man full of the domestic virtues which sweeten the life of society and of the public spirit which ennobles and dignifies its prosperity.

But when the life of such a citizen is taken at such a time and in such a place the public wound becomes the apocalyptic of a formidable disease and danger.

The revelation which shocked and angered the city so deeply for a season two years ago, when Mr. Rogers was slain at his own door, is thundered anew in our ears to-day. The doing of these deeds tells us, not only that we have a horde of criminals prowling at large among us, but that these criminals are growing fast, if they have not already lost, all that wholesome terror of the law and of the authorities which is our trust police and the ultimate reliance of public order.

It is in this most alarming particular that these outrages upon society in our own city resemble the Grecian murders. Men have been murdered on the highway in other communities than Greece, but the assassins who slew them skulked to the doing of their crime and skulked away from the doing of it. They did not assume to treat with the law as its equals, or to parade themselves openly in the face of its ministers. And so men have been murdered in their own houses in other cities than New York. But though the murderers went and came by hidden ways, the law, for all their hiding, traced, found, seized upon, and chastised them.

The effect of the impunity of the assassins of Mr. Rogers has been felt in the subsequent multiplication of similar attempts among us, till it now culminates in the horror which on Friday appalled the city. It must go no further. For the doing of justice upon the villanous murderers of Mr. Nathan we must necessarily await their capture, and the community will exact of the police for their discovery and seizure an unstinted, unflinching energy and activity. But there is a duty of prevention as well as of punishment expected of this force to-day. All things point to an extreme probability that the person or persons who slew Mr. Nathan were not of the class technically known as professional burglars, but rather burkers and loungers who creep into the home unobserved at some unfortunate moment, and, hiding, waited for the silence and the darkness to begin their work. Be this as it may, it is certain that the metropolis is now infested, and has for some time been infested, with numbers of this most obnoxious class of common enemies and depredators. All who move about our streets on their lawful occasions have observed them loitering at corners, lagging behind quiet passengers, peering into areas and doorways. They are of diverse grades, from the ragged tramp who "bums" in neglected hallways and alleys to the flashy scoundrels who roam about the passages and the portals of public-houses and hotels. These men are known to the police. It is a special function of the police to mark such persons in their patrolling of the city; and it should be, if it is not, their special duty to break up their habits and ease us of their presence. We hear a great deal ever and anon of the "raids" made by the police at night upon the lost women who perambulate our thoroughfares. Why do we hear nothing of "raids" by day and by night upon the still more dangerous lost men who equally with these unhappy creatures roam our pavements in search of prey? Here is an obvious work to be done; and to be done perceptively. If our police authorities rightly estimate their relations to the public service, they will lose no time in doing this work, and doing it thoroughly.

It seems that we are to have a man hanged among us for killing a policeman, though the killing was done, as the criminal alleges, in a moral desperation of self-defense. The execution of Real, if it take place, will afford a striking evidence of the protection which society desires to throw around its police. Let the latter rest assured that society, stirred to its depths by this last tragedy, will exact of its police protection as efficient for itself.

THE MAP OF EUROPE.

From the N. Y. Tribune. The map of Europe will probably undergo a number of important alterations before the present war is ended. It has been altered very frequently, and in several ways, and in many places, during the last ten or twelve years. The map of Europe was changed in 1809, when Napoleon, after breaking the power of Austria, tore from her Lombardy, and delivered the province over to Victor Emmanuel. It was still further altered at the same time, when Napoleon, in return for his

services to Italy, demanded from her Nice and Savoy, which immediately ceased to belong to the Italian kingdom, and became a part of the territory of France. It was altered soon afterwards, by the revolutionary movements through which the separate political existence of the duchies of Tuscany, Parma, and Modena, and of the States of the Church, was obliterated, and their allegiance transferred to the King of Italy. It was again altered by Garibaldi in 1860, when the kingdom of Naples was blotted out; and when, finally, Italy, which had previously been merely a "geographical expression," became almost entirely united under one government, the sovereignty of which was the former King of Sardinia. The map of Europe was again changed in another quarter in 1865, when the armies of Austria and Prussia made war upon Denmark, and tore from that ancient kingdom the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, which were finally annexed to the territory of Prussia. It suffered still another change in 1866, when, at the close of the Prusso-Austrian war, Prussia obliterated the kingdom of Hanover, seized the city of Frankfurt, and established the North-German Confederation in its present shape; while Italy acquired Venetia and the small portion of Lombardy which remained to Austria after the war of 1859.

By these extensive alterations in the map of Europe, two important kingdoms (Naples and Hanover), besides numerous minor States, have been blotted out. Italy has gained territory which Austria has lost, beside her other gains on the Italian Peninsula itself. France has gained territory which Italy has lost. Prussia has gained territory which Denmark has lost, beside her other gains in Germany itself. A map of Europe ten or twelve years old is quite worthless now; and it is not possible that the map of the present day may be altered so late as to be "out of date" before the close of the year. If, for example, France should overthrow Prussia—an event which seems extremely unlikely—the French Emperor will undoubtedly seize the Prussian territory west of the Rhine, and annex it to his own empire. It appears also by the "proposed treaty," lately published, that he would then also make an attempt to "acquire" the duchy of Luxembourg and "absorb" the kingdom of Belgium. We also suppose that, in order to cripple his prostrate Prussian adversary, he would permit Denmark to retake Schleswig-Holstein, and would re-establish the independence of Hanover.

But if, on the other hand, Prussia were triumphant over France, King William might seize and annex to his dominions the French provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, might take the province of Jutland from Denmark, and might consolidate the Confederations of North and South Germany into one great confederated empire. If Austria were to take part in the hostilities, it is probable that before their close we should see alterations in her map of very serious character. If France suffer defeat, we shall certainly see another alteration in the map of Italy that will render further changes of it unnecessary. We shall see the temporal sovereignty of the Pope abolished, and Rome become an integral part (doubtless the capital) of the united kingdom of Italy. It is useless, however, to indulge in further conjectures or speculations as to the probable alterations of the European map, which has been altered so frequently and extensively during the last few years.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN THE FALL CAMPAIGN.

From the N. Y. Times. We recognize in a recent speech of Senator Morton, in opening the Indiana campaign, evidence of a failure to appreciate some of the most important conditions of Republican success. The Indiana Senator is a man of mark in his party. His conspicuous services and his admitted abilities entitle him to respect and confidence; while the position he has assumed upon certain questions, and the general tendency of Western opinion, with which he may be supposed to be identified, have seemed to indicate him as a weighty adviser in the councils of his party. To be an effective leader, however, he must do more than echo the voices of the past. He must comprehend the opportunities of the present and the probabilities of the future; he must be prepared so to shape the course of the party that it shall derive strength from its adaptation to the wants of the day, instead of relying upon the traditions of a policy already practically closed. Mr. Morton had a great chance the other day, and allowed it to slip past him unimproved. He might have sketched the work before the Republican party, and its purposes as interpreted by one who would be a statesman, and be preferred to talk of the war and its issues, of reconstruction and its difficulties, of Republican loyalty and Democratic hardness of heart. The Senator is not alone in his mistake. But it is a mistake that must be rectified, by his party if it would vindicate its usefulness and perpetuate its power.

To a certain class of politicians, the rebellion will furnish a theme for stump speeches as long as they live. They will never cease to lavish encomiums upon the loyalty of their candidate, or to heap coals of fire upon the Copperheadism of his opponent. The old story will be told over and over again at each succeeding election. They will remind impatient audiences that the Republicans saved the Union which the Democrats would have destroyed. In what the Republican party did during the war, and what the same party has done since the war, their patriotic imaginations will discover reasons for keeping it in power at least to the end of the century. Thus, and thus only, will these small politicians talk. They have their uses, we suppose, in the party organization, but they are not its safest guides, nevertheless.

He knew quite as much of politics as of human nature who defined gratitude to be "a lively sense of favors to come." That is the kind of gratitude which is in most active exercise at election time. There are occasions, doubtless, when the records of the past may be advantageously opened, and when the contrasts they suggest may be employed to determine the relative standing of parties and their relative claims to historical reverence. Such occasions occurred continually during the war and during the settlement of questions arising out of the war. A comparison of Republicanism and Democracy then was always appropriate. It is quite proper still, whenever Democrats are crazy enough to propose the reopening of the issues of the conflict, and the reversal of what are now accepted as its results. But of all this the country is tired. If it must hear of these controversies, it will regard them as an affliction, to be borne resignedly, as becometh a meek and Christian nation—not to be rejoiced over as a grand stroke of party strategy. Mr. Morton may rest assured that he can evoke no active degree of enthusiasm by reviving remembrances which do not directly bear upon the circumstances of the hour. We realize as keenly as himself the glory of

his party's career. By preserving the unity of the nation, at the same time purging it of its foulest stain, the Republican party secured for itself an abiding-place in the popular heart. By healing the wounds of war and reducing the burdens it entailed, by securing beyond probable peradventure the constitutional guarantees which the emancipation of the slaves necessitated, and by restoring to the Southern States order, just government, and their rightful influence in the administration of national affairs, the party demonstrated its capacity to rule. So far Mr. Morton, and the orators and editors who share his views, are right. They put themselves in the wrong, however, when they insist that this record of the past ought to be regarded as all-sufficient in the canvass now begun.

It is not profitable to debate the partisan character of the war, or even the partiality of reconstruction. Impracticable Southern Democrats may refuse acquiescence in what has been accomplished, but among the people there is a strong and very natural aversion to "dead issues." The idea of keeping the reconstruction question everlastingly open—of menacing States with Congressional interference if they run counter to individual opinion—is repugnant to the national sense of justice and expediency. "Let the dead past bury its dead" is an injunction that is chosen with a capital of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

THE WAR AND AMERICAN SECURITIES.

From the N. Y. Herald. The fact that the American securities declined from the highest point just before the noise of war was heard to the lowest point since, about twelve per cent., shows how intimately connected the monetary affairs and the stocks of our great nation are with those of other nations. There has nothing occurred in the United States to cause a decline in securities. Indeed, the credit of the Government was rising every week and month with the increasing prosperity of the country and accumulating resources of the Treasury. The debt is being liquidated at the rate of one hundred millions a year, and people both at home and abroad see that it is but a bagatelle to this rich and powerful republic. Everything tended to raise the market value of our securities as far as the condition, means, and prospects of the country go. Yet they declined abroad twelve per cent., and relatively at home, in less than a month. The disturbance in Europe is the sole cause—a disturbance with which we have nothing to do, and which is not likely to have any damaging effect upon our prosperity. Anything, it will be seen, and increase the trade and commerce of the world. Government stocks, that are floating in large amounts, are like any other commodities. The market may be glutted by the desire to sell and realize money in such a crisis as the present one in Europe, and it is this tendency in the commencement, and uncertainty of the struggle, that has affected American stocks, as well as all others. So, too, our stocks may fluctuate for a time with the events of the war; but in the end they will recover and rise to their intrinsic value. They have already recovered over two per cent. in the markets of Europe at the lowest point they reached a few days ago, though the prospect and imminence of a terrific war have not in the least abated. Should the war spread and be prolonged even they must rise after the first perturbation is over. Whoever among the people of Europe may be able to hoard money in this crisis, or whoever may want a safe and well-paying investment, will certainly prefer to invest in United States bonds. They will cast their eyes across the Atlantic and see the stability of our Government, the boundless resources of our country, and the wonderful future that lies before us, and will place all their available means here and in our stocks. We conclude, therefore, that whatever may be the temporary effect of the war upon our securities, or however they may fluctuate for a time with the events of the war, they cannot remain long depressed, and must rise in the end higher than they have yet reached.

ADMIRAL PORTER'S SQUADRON OF YACHTS.

From the N. Y. Sun. The head of the double-headed Navy Department is in a simoom of lawlessness. Wholly insufficient in a single steam frigate for him to run to the Baltic, to see the pretty spectacle of the French iron-clads smashing in the northern side of Prussia. Porter must have a fleet, so grand a man is he! He snorts contempt at a single vessel, and jerks his bell for a fleet. Where will he get the money to pay for outfitting five men-of-war, and for the expenses of their cruise? The Associated Press informs us he is going to get it by robbing the naval appropriation fund.

ON HIS OWN MAKE-UP, AN ESTIMATE OF THE AMOUNT OF MONEY ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY TO CARRY ON THE NAVY DEPARTMENT FOR THE CURRENT YEAR WAS SENT IN TO CONGRESS, AND IN LARGE PART VOTED BY BOTH HOUSES. HE SAID THAT THE MONEY WAS REQUIRED; THAT IT WAS INDISPENSIBLE HIS DEPARTMENT SHOULD HAVE IT. IT IS THAT FUND THAT HE CONFESSES HE IS NOW GOING TO APPROPRIATE—OR RESCUE FROM WASTE. WHAT AN ADMISION! IN ANY COUNTRY ON THE GLOBE THAT HAS GOVERNMENT, EXCEPT THIS, HE WOULD LOSE HIS PLACE IN OFFICE AND HIS COMMISSION IN THE NAVY, ON THIS HIGHEST EVIDENCE THAT HIS NAVAL ESTIMATES WERE EXTRAVAGANT AND FALSE, OR THAT HE WAS GOING TO DIVERT CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATION FROM ITS SPECIFIC OBJECT, AND USE IT FOR A FROLIC FOR HIMSELF AND HIS PERSONAL FRIENDS AND PETS. ONE OF TWO THINGS IS DEAD sure: THE NAVY DEPARTMENT ESTIMATES FOR THIS YEAR WERE A FRAUD ON CONGRESS, OR THIS EXPEDITION TO THE BALTIC IS A FRAUD ON THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION FUND.

The excuse for this proposed misde meanor that the expedition is to protect American commerce in the Baltic is the shallowest pretense. We have no commerce there to protect. And if American commerce to North Germany shall spring up, as it were in a night, the French have promised to respect it, even to leaving without German property in American bottoms, excepting contraband of war. No! This proposed yachting with a squadron at the public expense, without authority of law and in breach of a positive statute, is one of the most audacious wrongs exhibited under General Grant's administration. If it is persisted in, we hope that there will be sufficient left of the instinct of self-preservation in the Republican party next December to run through Congress a joint resolution cashiering Admiral Porter out of the navy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable. D. T. GAGE, No. 117 MARKET ST., General Agent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESSNUT HILL SAVINGS AND LOAN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

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

TREGGS' TEABERRY TOOTH-PASTE. It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warded free from injurious ingredients. It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth; Invigorates and Soothes the Gums; Purifies and Perfumes the Breath; Prevents the formation of Tartar; Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth; Is a Superior Article for Children; Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

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

BATHOLOMEW'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENDID HAIR DYE is the best in the world, the only true and perfect one. Restores the color, restores the hair to its natural growth, and is entirely free from any dangerous or injurious ingredients. It does not contain Lead or any other Poison to injure the Hair or System. Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful. Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND STREET, NEW YORK. (147 N.Y.)

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

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING TEETH with fresh Nitrozo-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Philadelphia Dispensary, has removed to the corner of Chestnut and Locust Streets, No. 911 WALNUT STREET.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS. PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE. PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice. All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety. WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESSNUT STREET.

HAIR CURLERS. THE HYPERION HAIR CURLERS. AN INDISPENSIBLE ARTICLE FOR THE LADIES (Patented July 9, 1867). This Curler is the most perfect invention ever offered to the public. It is easily operated, needs no appearance and will not injure the hair in the least. It is made of a superior metal substance used to rust or break the hair. Manufactured only, and for sale wholesale and retail, by McMillan & Co., 429 No. 63 North FRONT Street, Philadelphia. Sold at all Dry Goods, Trimming and Notion Stores.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC. PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—MABLE, LEVY, PRATT, AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, AND FOUNDRIES, having for many years been in successful operation, and been extensively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectively offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick dispatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Compound Boilers for the West India Steam Navigation Company, and for all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business. Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed. The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can be in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc., etc., for raising heavy or light weights. JACOB C. NEALBY, JOHN B. LEVY, BEACH and PALMER STREETS.

CHARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO., JOHN H. MURPHY, President, PHILADELPHIA, PA. MANUFACTURE WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Sundries for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, WORKS, TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS. Office and Warehouse, No. 42, No. 51, FIFTH STREET.

FURNITURE, ETC. RICHMOND & CO., FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE WAREHOUSES. No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET, EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESSNUT, PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 32 CHESSNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

EVANS, STODDART & CO., No. 719 SOUTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

USE CHAMBERS' STAR INK. EVANS, STODDART & CO., No. 719 SOUTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

SUMMER RESORTS. ATLANTIC HOUSE. Newport, Rhode Island. BOARD REDUCED. This Hotel will be opened MAY 30, at \$10.00 per day for transient boarders. Families may make special arrangements by the week or season. WM. W. HAZARD, PROPRIETOR.

BELMONT HALL, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J., IS NOW OPEN. This favorite resort has been greatly improved and enlarged, and offers superior inducements to those seeking a healthy, quiet, and fashionable retreat for the summer at reduced prices. T. H. H. D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

LAKE GEORGE—LAKE HOUSE, CALDWELL, N. Y.—Best of accommodations for families and gentlemen. Board per day, \$5.00; from June 1 to July 1, \$14 per week; for the season, \$14 to \$17.50, according to room; for the months of July and August, \$17.50 August, \$18.00. Open from June 1 to October 31. H. J. ROCKWELL, Proprietor.

CHITTLENSANGO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Middlesex county, N. Y. First-class Hotel, with every requisite. Drawing room and billiard room from New York City, via Hudson River Railroad at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M., with car change. Send for circular. 6 1/2 mi. Cape May.

CONGRESS HALL, CAPE MAY, N. J. Opens June 1. Closes October 1. Mark and Simon, Hassler's Orchestra, and full Military Band, of 100 pieces. TERMS—\$2.00 per day June and September, \$1.00 per day July and August. The new wing is now completed. Applications for Rooms, address 415 1/2 J. F. OAKF, Proprietor.

THE PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, N. J. The house has been greatly enlarged and improved, and offers superior inducements to those seeking a quiet and pleasant home for the season at a moderate price. Address, E. GRADY, No. 107 CHESSNUT STREET, Cape May.

THE HOME HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J. This house is now open for the reception of guests. Rooms can be engaged at No. 108 MOUNT VERNON STREET, until July 1. MRS. E. PARKINSON JONES.

McMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL, CAPE MAY, N. J. The new Atlantic Hotel, on Cape May, N. J., is now open. Address, Mrs. E. PARKINSON JONES, No. 108 MOUNT VERNON STREET, until July 1.

S. W. CLOUD'S COTTAGE FOR BOARDERS, PHILADELPHIA, opposite Hughes street, Cape Island. 7 1/2 mi.

ATLANTIC CITY. UNITED STATES HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., IS NOW OPEN. Reduction of Twenty Per Cent. in the Price of Board. Music under the direction of Professor M. E. Alford. Terms, \$20 per week. Persons desiring to engage rooms will address BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors, No. 227 RICHMOND STREET, Philadelphia. 6 1/2 mi. 26 1/2 mi. 7 1/2 mi.

CURE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Is now open for the season. Besides the advantage of location this house enjoys, and the fine bathing contiguous to it, a central hall, been erected since last season to convey guests from the hotel to the beach. The house has been thoroughly refitted throughout, and no pains will be spared to make it, in every particular, a FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT. 6 1/2 mi. J. FRASER, Proprietor.

THE WILSON COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY. A new and well-furnished Boarding-house on NORTH CAROLINA AVENUE, near the Depot. Terms to suit. 7 1/2 mi. ROBERT L. FUREY, Proprietor.

NETPINE COTTAGE (LATE MANN'S COTTAGE), PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, near the depot, below the Massillon Hotel. It is now open for the season. All old friends heartily welcome, and new ones also. MRS. JOHN S. BERRY, Proprietress.

MACY HOUSE, MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, ATLANTIC CITY. Is open the entire year. Situated near the best bathing, has large airy rooms, with spring beds. Terms \$15 per week. 6 1/2 mi. GEORGE H. MACY, Proprietor.

ATLANTIC CITY.—ROSEDALE COTTAGE, A VIRGINIA, between Atlantic and Pacific avenues, MRS. E. LUNGREN, formerly of THIRTY-SEVENTH and ARCH STREETS. Board from \$10 to \$15 per week. 7 1/2 mi.

HEWITT HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. This favorite house has been removed two squares nearer the ocean, and is now on PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, next to the Massillon Hotel. It is now open for the season. 6 1/2 mi. A. T. HUTCHINSON, Proprietors.

COTTAGE RETREAT ATLANTIC CITY. MRS. M. GLENN, Proprietress. 6 1/2 mi. 26 1/2 mi. 7 1/2 mi.

PENN MANSION (FORMERLY ODD FELL HOUSE), ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Is now in the hands of its former proprietor, and is open for the season. WM. M. CARVER, Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. IS NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON. LAWLER & TRILBY, Proprietors.

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Is now open. Railroad from the beach to the hotel. ELISHA ROBERTS, Proprietor.

INSTRUCTION. EDDGELL, MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., WILL BE OPENED FOR SUMMER BOARDERS ON JULY 20, September 15, 1870. The House is new and pleasantly located, with plenty of shade, spacious large and airy, a number of them communicating, and with first-class board. A few families can be accommodated by applying early. For particulars call on or address REV. T. W. CATTBELL, Merchantville, N. J.

REVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, DOUGHERTY BISHOP, A. M., Principal and Proprietor. A wide-awake, thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for Business, for Army, Navy, or for West Point of the Naval Academy. 7 1/2 mi. CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Nos. 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE STREET, Philadelphia, will re-open on TUESDAY, September 10. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute. D. HERVILLY, Principal. 6 1/2 mi. H. Y. LAUBERBACH'S ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 308 S. TENTH STREET, and after August 15, Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 429 Chestnut street. 5 3/4 mi.

USE CHAMBERS' STAR INK. EVANS, STODDART & CO., No. 719 SOUTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. TRUSTEES SALE OF THE REAL ESTATE OF THE FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

The undersigned, Mortgagee and Trustees under the mortgage of the FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, which bears date February 1, 1867, and under and pursuant to a request and notice of creditors, given under the provisions of the said mortgage, for default of payment of interest, will sell at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of September, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock a.m., of

All the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real estate of whatsoever kind and wheresoever situated, and being of the said Freedom Iron and Steel Company, and all the buildings, machine shops, machinery, fixtures, forges, furnaces, grist mill, oil rights, stationary engines, saw mills, railroads and cars of every kind belonging to the said Company granted in mortgage by the said Company to us by the said mortgage, viz:—

About thirty-nine thousand (39,000) acres of land in Mifflin and Huntingdon counties, Pennsylvania, on which there are erected extensive steel works, four (4) charcoal blast furnaces, and numerous shops and buildings, to-wit:—

The property known as the Freedom Iron and Steel Works, in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, comprising two hundred and eighty-nine (289) acres of land. One (1) charcoal blast furnace, Bessemer steel converting house, hammer shop, rail and plate mill, steam forges, troy mill, water-power bloomery, cast-iron works, foundry and machine shops, oil forge, mill-shed, carpenter shop, with warehouses attached, mannan house, offices, 64 dwelling houses, saw-mill, lime-kiln, stables and other buildings, with stationary engines, machinery, and fixtures.

Also, the property known as the Greenwood Ore Bank, in Union township, Mifflin county, containing 91 acres of land, and 20 dwelling houses and stables. Also, the property known as the Week's saw Mill, in the same county, containing 200 acres of land, with mill and all the machinery and appurtenances thereof. With two small tracts of land in Derry township, Mifflin county, each containing about one acre, more or less, respectively known as the Cunningham and Ryan lots, and two small tracts of land, containing about one-half and one-fourth of an acre, respectively, known as the Hostetter lot, and the Stroup House and lot, in Union township, Mifflin county.

Also, about 17,400 acres of uninclosed lands, in Mifflin county. Also, the right to take ore on the Muffersburgh farm, in Decatur township, Mifflin county, at a royalty of 25 cents per ton. Together with about 907 acres of land, in Huntingdon county, known as the Greenwood Furnace tract, with two charcoal blast furnaces, known as the Greenwood Furnaces, with engines and fixtures, with mannan house, 27 stables, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, 22 dwelling houses, offices and store, one grist mill, with stable and buildings of every description, railroad and ore cars.

Also, the property known as the Moore Furnace, in Barre township, Huntingdon county, containing about 179 acres of land, with nine dwelling houses, stables, carpenter shop, smith shop, store and office building. Also, about 17,500 acres of land, in Huntingdon county (of which 67 acres are seated and partly improved). Together with all and singular the corporate rights, privileges, and franchises of the said Company.

The foregoing properties will be sold in the parcel or lot, in payment of the bonds of the said Freedom Iron and Steel Company, amounting to \$200,000, with interest from February 1, 1869, secured by the said mortgage to the Trustees, under the terms of which this sale is made, and the said mortgage being a first mortgage on the said property. The terms of sale of the property above described will be as follows:—

\$500 in cash, to be paid when the property is struck off. The balance to be paid in cash upon the execution of the deed to the purchaser. The Trustees will accept all the same time and place, and under the same request and notice of creditors, all the right, title, and interest of the Trustees, as mortgages in trust, of, in, and to the following described properties, viz:—

The property known as the Yoder Farm, in Brown township, Mifflin county, containing 178 acres, 124 perches, composed of two tracts as follows:—Beginning at the southeast corner of the tract of John D. Barr, north 25 degrees east, 102 1/2 perches to stone; thence by land of Joseph H. Zook, north 44 1/2 degrees west, 292 5/16 perches to stone; thence by land of John Hooley, south 40 1/2 degrees west 101 1/16 perches to stone; thence by land of John Hooley, south 40 1/2 degrees east, 102 1/16 perches to the place of beginning—containing one hundred and twenty-five acres and twelve perches net measure.

Also, all other certain tract of land adjoining above, beginning at stone in road, thence up said road, north 44 1/2 degrees, 67 5/16 perches to stone; thence by land of John Hooley, south 40 1/2 degrees west, 102 1/16 perches to stone; thence by land of David L. Yoder, north 42 1/2 degrees east, 66 5/16 perches to stone in road; thence along said road, east, 81 1/16 perches to Gibson Yoder, north 46 1/2 degrees east, 102 1/16 perches to the place of beginning—containing 127 1/2 acres and one hundred and twelve perches, net measure.

The same being subject to mortgage given to secure bonds, amounting to \$11,735.34, upon \$3500 of which interest is due from April 1, 1869, and on balance of said bonds interest is due from April 1, 1868. Also, the property known as the Williams farm, as follows:—

All that certain tract of land situate in Derry township, Mifflin county, Pa., bounded and described as follows:—Beginning at a chestnut corner of lands of Philip Marz, thence by lands of William Henney and Samuel McManis, north 27 degrees east, 100 1/2 perches to a birch; thence by lands of Samuel McManis, north 17 degrees west, 17 perches; thence by land of James M. Martin, south 75 degrees, 22 perches to a post; thence by land of Johnston Sigler, south 67 degrees west, 169 perches to a birch; thence by lands of Peter Townsend's heirs, south 47 degrees east, 91 perches to stone; thence by land of John Daniel, north 60 degrees east, 100 1/2 perches to stone; thence by land of Mrs. McManis, north 60 degrees east, 9 1/2 perches to a post; thence by land of Philip Marz, north 70 1/2 degrees east, 80 1/2 perches to the place of beginning—containing one hundred and seven acres and twenty-nine perches of land, and allowance.

This property is charged with a mortgage given to secure bonds for \$200, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum from November 8, 1868. Also, the property known as the Stroup Ore Bank, in Union township, Mifflin county, containing about nine acres and eighty-nine perches.

The last named property is subject to a mortgage given to secure a bond for \$100, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from July 15, 1868. The terms of sale of the last three described properties will be as follows:—

Twenty-five dollars in cash to be paid upon each when they are respectively struck off. The balance of the purchase money of each to be paid in cash upon the execution of the conveyance to the purchaser.

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