

SPHIT OF THE PRESS.

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

WENDELL PHILLIPS AS A LABOR REFORMER.

From the N. Y. Times.

Capital and labor are partners, not enemies, says Mr. Wendell Phillips. This illustration of the affinity cannot be called felicitous. "It is a shame to our Christianity and civilization for our social system to provide an aspect that one man at seventy years of age should be lord of many thousands of dollars, while hundreds of other men, who have made as good use of their talents and opportunities, lean on charity for their daily bread."

The fact does not imply antagonism between wealth and poverty, but it does imply some fundamental injustice in the distribution of the rewards of labor, the statement of which in this invidious way is not favorable to the idea of partnership. "Of course there must be irregularities," innocently admits Mr. Phillips himself, in the position of the fortunate mortal he describes, but he desires to see a nearer approach to equality of conditions and would have those who share his views organize a political party, and so acquire an influence in legislation. "I am fully convinced that hitherto legislation has leaned too much—leaned most unfairly—to the side of capital," is Mr. Phillips' presentation of an evil which he would have working-men remedy by the exercise of the ballot.

We obtain this glimpse of Mr. Phillips' philosophy from his letter to the Massachusetts labor reformers, whose candidate for the Governorship he has consented to be. It is quite clear that there is nothing forced or unnatural in the relationship. The time may come when labor introduced beneath the ballot-box, will exact an adjustment of little social "irregularities" somewhat inimical to Mr. Phillips' riches; but, in the meantime, his opinions and the opinions of the so-called labor reformers are identical. The State Convention which nominated him simply carried out the programme of the National Convention which recently assembled at Cincinnati. Two ideas underlie the whole movement. One, that labor suffers wrongfully from the action of capital; the other, that this wrong is aggravated by legislation, and may be rectified by the use of party agencies. There is more demagogism than truth at the bottom of both notions.

The condition of labor is not, in all respects, what it should be. It is weak, compared with capital, and, in the distribution of rewards, it too often receives less than its rightful share. The economy which would secure to industry a larger proportion of its products has received comparatively little attention. Mill touches it timidly; Ruskin, who grasps it dogmatically, merges a grave problem into the ridiculous. Socialism of the Democratic type has made war upon capital, instead of endeavoring to utilize it; and trades unions, still less scientific, have squandered resources that should have made some forms of labor prosperous, in irritating and profitless strikes. The Rochdale Corporationists alone have led the way in ameliorating, practically, some of the evils from which working men suffer; and the quiet arrangements which have here and there made capital and labor really partners by adding to the wages of labor a percentage of the profits realized by capital, indicate the most feasible method of reconciling interests that are too often in seeming antagonism. Two or three establishments in this city have done on a small scale what Yorkshire colliery proprietors have tried with so much satisfaction; but the main body of employers pursue the old path, and the main body of workmen still rely upon occasional suspension of work as a means of securing better pay. So in regard to co-operation. We hear of co-operation on a very small scale as applied to certain branches of business, but little or nothing of it is seen in those relations to trade which augment the purchasing power of the money earned by labor.

Of these practical agencies for bettering the condition of industry, the professed labor reformers say not a word. The Cincinnati Convention spent days in discussing crazy political theories, but not a single hour in maturing plans of co-operation, or in devising means for promoting the percentage arrangement between employers and employed. And the Massachusetts Convention, instead of considering what forms of amelioration are best suited to the circumstances of this country, and how best to profit by them, carried out the Cincinnati precepts by organizing a new political party, under the leadership of Wendell Phillips.

The leadership is characteristic of the party. We credit Mr. Phillips with sincerity and earnestness in his opinions on the labor question; but his letter of acceptance proves conclusively how utterly he fails to comprehend the needs of labor, or the measures adapted to its condition. What might not such an orator effect, if he employed his power and opportunities in demonstrating to capital the dangers which attend the supposition of its hostility to labor, and the mutual advantages of generous consideration in the distribution of profits! What a stimulus might he not impart to self-helping movements among working men by presenting the benefits of organized colonization in the West, and of practical co-operation in the East! In these directions there is a field for exertion which might call into activity his gifts of speech, and kindle as with fire his philanthropic impulses. But Mr. Phillips is not practical—and, therefore, like other visionaries, he is mischievous. Ruskin's vagaries are harmless—the man who would limit the power of accumulation and define the boundaries of expenditure is laughed at for his pains. Mr. Phillips' crotchets are of a different nature. He has an inkling of what Christianity and civilization should achieve, but has far more faith in the potency of legislation. He is a labor reformer after the model constructed at Cincinnati. The power of capital he would not down, and the power and prosperity of labor he would enlarge—all by act of Congress. He is a reformer of the Wat Tyler sort.

But why is he not more explicit? How he proposed to reform the condition of the freedmen, we already know. He insisted that Congress should give every man fifty acres of land, and a mule and implements to work it, and subsistence until the crops were garnered. Is he not bound to tell Massachusetts what he will do if chosen Governor? By what legislation does he propose to check the insolence of capital and enlarge the recompense of labor? Will he order the execution of murders, and fix the price of bread by proclamation? As the candidate of the prohibitionists, he will of course undertake the regulation of men's appetites, and as the representative of labor reform he will not rest contented until he has made the employed as

well off as the employer. The task is a difficult one, we must admit. But who can limit the scope of legislation if Wendell Phillips be allowed to shape the enactments?

THE BASES OF A TRUE PEACE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

It is natural that our people should warmly sympathize with the French in their sudden and overwhelming calamities, since they have shaken off the rule of the usurping despot who so recklessly dragged them into an unjust and desolating war. We ardently wish them a good deliverance from the grave perils that environ them; but this must not be at the expense of justice. We demand that she shall surrender the conquests that have cost her so dearly, and retire from France without indemnity for the past or security for the future. Should we be likely to do that if we stood in her shoes?

Leaving the question of a pecuniary indemnity wholly out of sight, let us give due consideration to the German claim of territorial protection against another such assault as has just been so overwhelmingly repelled. The natural physical boundary between France and Germany is the crest of the Vosges Mountains, and not the river Rhine. These mountains, which are great natural barriers, formed the actual boundary, until France, under Louis XIV, about 180 years ago, by conquest, annexed the German provinces of Alsace and Lorraine (or, as they were then called, Elsass and Lotharingen), in a war which had no other excuse than the French monarch's ambition. Napoleon I followed this up by conquering and annexing the present Rhenish provinces of Prussia, which were restored to her when that disturber of the peace of Europe was overthrown. Of these provinces, France had possession only for thirteen years; yet, ever since she was compelled to give them up, by the settlement of her boundary by the other nations of Europe, she has been constantly reiterating her claim, as if she had a natural and inherent right to them. This preposterous claim, which has no foundation except in national vanity and ambition, has been stimulated in every conceivable way by Napoleon III during the whole period of his reign, until the French people have been brought to believe that they have really a right to this territory and to the Rhine as a boundary; and the last card played by the now fallen Emperor for the preservation of his dynasty was the inauguration of a popular war for the acquisition of it. That he was right in supposing that such a war would be popular among his people, appears from the fact that all classes in France have united in giving it support. There has rarely been an instance of more marked unanimity in any scheme of conquest on the part of any people than was exhibited in this instance from the very outset, if we may judge from the fact that no voice in France was raised against it, and the statement of the Emperor himself, recently, that he was driven into the war by the popular sentiment of France. Germany, and especially Prussia, has had reason to know and appreciate the danger of this insatiable desire of the French to augment their power by the conquest and annexation of territory. It is not the Great Wall of today—it is two centuries old. In 1714 Prince Eugene of Savoy, the distinguished general and statesman, expressed his views in language which has since become prophetic. "I know," he said, "only too well, that henceforth the political peace of Europe will be constantly endangered; that a peace with France will never be sure; for it may easily be supposed that hereafter France will go still further, and claim the Rhine as a boundary." No one felt the danger of this aggressive spirit on the part of the French more keenly than Frederick the Great, and his political and strategical views as a statesman and a general was that the Vosges range, and not the Rhine, was the natural boundary of Germany. "The heights of Wasgan" (in the Vosges chain), he said, "are the Thermopylae of Germany; and how important this natural boundary of Germany is for her preservation and security may be inferred from the remarkable words of the Emperor Charles V:—"If Vienna and Strasburg were at the same time in danger from an enemy, and I could save but one of them, I would sacrifice Vienna to secure Strasburg."

Of all the countries of Germany, Prussia has been the one the most exposed to a war on the part of France as sudden and unexpected as this one has been, and has consequently been compelled, especially since the downfall of Napoleon I, to keep herself in a state of armed preparation. She has been compelled to convert her whole male population into an army, and for half a century to maintain a system by which every man might be disciplined and ready, in her defense, to act as a soldier at a moment's warning.

That she was wise in so doing, the commencement of this senseless war has shown. True, it has proved disastrous to the people who began it. They have not realized what they anticipated—the certain conquest and annexation of a part of Prussia. They have been met, not by Prussia alone, but by the uprising against them of all Germany; and now, when their armies, instead of crossing the German frontier, are hurled back upon their own soil, their leading captains out-generaled, the Emperor a prisoner, and a victorious army en route for Paris, they depose the Emperor, to whose audacious and autocratic rule they had submitted for eighteen years, and establish a republic. Is it to be expected that the Confederated German States, having forty millions of people, after the enormous sacrifices which they have made to counteract and defeat the ambitious designs of France, will withdraw their armies and return to Germany without any security for the future, because Napoleon has taken the initiatory steps to establish a republic? The Germans know, by a bitter experience of two centuries, that France—republican or monarchical—will again repeat, if she can, what she has done three times already; and every man in the German ranks feels that now that they have conquered the armies of this incessant disturber of the peace of Europe, by a united effort and with a vigor and celerity almost without a parallel in the history of the world—their work will be unfinished and their enormous outlay and sacrifice of life will be attended by no positive results until they have restored to Germany that natural physical boundary of which she was originally deprived by the aggressions of the French. When Germany was distracted and divided by religious wars two centuries ago, France seized that opportunity to invade Germany and possess herself of that portion of it which constitutes the natural physical barrier between the two nations. By this acquisition she secured the means of perpetual annoying Germany, and of disturbing and dividing it with a view to the ultimate subjugation of the Germans, and of making herself the mistress of Europe. She has attempted this under Louis XIV, Napoleon I, and Napoleon III, and has been successful in part when Germany was weakened

by its division into separate, jealous, and often hostile States; but now that the German people, from a sense of their common danger, have become united into a confederated and compact nation, it is no longer possible for France to carry out this long-cherished scheme of conquest; and, now that Germany has it in her power, she would be unmindful of her own interest and insolent to the advantage of her present position if she did not restore the former physical boundary between herself and France, which is the best security for the national integrity of each country. With what show of justice, we may ask, can the United States or its people say to the people of Germany, "You should not do this?" With about as much justice as the people of England declared that she should let the Confederate States form a separate government; because they—that is, their governing class—desired it.

THE REVENGE OF A REPUBLIC.

From the N. Y. World.

All accounts agree in representing the people of Paris as filled with a deep and genuine sense of gratitude by the cordial and courageous way in which the republic of the United States has held out the hand of sisterly recognition and of frank goodwill to the new-born republic of France. It cannot be doubted that this action of the American people—an action forced upon even so sluggish and unsympathetic a soul as that of President Grant by the vigorous and vehement instinct of freedom in a free nation's very life-blood—will greatly advance our reputation, and elevate the nature as well as extend the scope of American influence throughout the world. For, while it must command for us even from the most bigoted enemies of democracy that respect which is always yielded to nations as to men who have what the French call "the courage of their opinions," it must also stir the hearts of the millions in every country by its obvious disinterestedness and magnanimity. It is not a homage paid to a powerful and prosperous, but a helpful God-given to an overmatched and imperilled cause. The Germans themselves can find no fault with it; for the same attitude of power and of independence which makes their recognition by the United States a source of hope and joy to the French republicans in their distress and danger, made the flag of the United States a symbol of safety and shelter to the German subjects deserted by their diplomatic representatives in Paris on the outbreak of the war. And to recognize the republic in any country of Europe is to strengthen the faith and hope of republicans in every country of Europe. No intelligent German who understands the secret of that marvelous national progress and prosperity by which, as by a brilliant beacon-fire, so many thousands of his countrymen are yearly encouraged to escape from the limitations of European to the opportunities of American life, can possibly hope for any permanent good to accrue to Germany from this terrible conflict, unless it shall secure for German liberty in the future as firm a basis as for German unity in the present. Were the German armies to withdraw from conquered France armies of occupation, it is not the German conceptions of duty but only with a mere arrogant sense of power, their victories in the field would be their country's undoing, not its deliverance. It is to Germany, then, as well as to France, a matter of genuine thankfulness that there exists in the world one great and powerful government of the people which fears not to speak its mind to friend or foe, and in which the laughtiest nations of the Old World are compelled to recognize a state inspired by other hopes and ruled by other principles than theirs.

The moral duty of the attitude taken up by the United States in the existing European war may be regarded, indeed, as a great lesson to mankind in this, that it is the republic's revenge upon the Old World for all the attempts of European Governments, both overt and covert, to break down its power and blast its hopes during the great ordeal of the civil war. Upon the Imperial Government of France in particular, how completely and yet how nobly has this revenge of the republic been taken! Five short years ago the Imperial Government had engaged France and the honor of France—not indeed with the assent of the people of France, but none the less, and to the roughly, and an expedition on the inevitable result of which, had it succeeded, must have been to hamper and limit the movements of the United States, to diminish our freedom of national greatness and glory. Had that expedition succeeded, the sympathy which America to-day extends to France would have been of infinitely less worth than now it is. It failed; and now that France, in her turn, is in the throes of a struggle for her very life, the people whose power the arms of France were so foolishly and so shortsightedly employed to curb gives France the only kindly, just, and generous words which fall upon her ears from any of the mightier nations of the world. Our nation's revenge upon England is not less complete, for, if England holds to-day but an abject and contemptible position in those affairs of Europe through which she once moved with the step of an Amazonian queen, it is mainly because she trembles at the most distant risk of bringing down upon herself in the season of our power and success the wrath which she earned in the season of our difficulty and our danger. Without a blow struck in anger—nay, without the prospect of striking such a blow, which it would be mere madness on the part of any state in Europe to invite from us—the United States to-day recedes, in the recognition which every State in Europe yields of our national dignity, justice, and superiority, the fullest amends which a nation can ask or history can accord for all the carping, capriciousness, hostility, and distrust of the past. Whatever the traditional sympathies of our foreign population may be with one or another of the now contending European States, they will prove themselves but little worthy of the great privileges which they here enjoy if they allow those sympathies for a moment to rise into comparison even in their minds with their obligations and their love to the mighty nation which has adopted them and set them free.

CLOSE OF THE NATHAN MYSTERY. From the N. Y. Herald. The coroner's jury charged with investigating the Nathan murder were called together on Wednesday, and formally rendered a verdict of death from wounds inflicted by an instrument known as a "dog," in the hands of some persons to them unknown. The jury also recommend among other things that the reward for the arrest of the murderer be modified so as to include immunity from prosecution for an accomplice or accessory, if there should be such, provided he gives all the knowledge relative to the crime in his possession. This recommendation is a very sensible one, and it is not creditable to the shrewdness or zeal of our authorities that such action has not been taken long ago.

The terrible struggle that must have ensued at the murder of Mr. Nathan, the blood splashed high up on the wall, the broken fingers of the murdered man, the disordered condition of the room, and the fact that Mr. Nathan himself was a strong old man determined to sell his life dearly, all indicate that more than one person was engaged in the terrible strife. One man could not have battered the old man's head and body so cruelly while that old man's fingers were at his throat and come off so free. The immense reward that has been so long unclaimed will certainly not induce the murderer, if there was only one, to give himself up—to lay down his life, in fact, for the money—nor will it induce an accomplice, if there were more than one, to surrender up himself with his comrade, unless there is full immunity guaranteed for himself. The two are bound together now by the closest ties of mutual interest. Their lives depend on their secrecy and they are faithful to one another. But the proposed compromise with the least guilty will demoralize both of them. They will each dread and doubt the other. If there was but the one murderer the proffered immunity will not make him keep his secret more closely than he keeps it now. If there were two, the assured safety from punishment, the terrible dread of his companion's treachery, the pang of conscience, and the forty-seven thousand dollars reward, will drive the less guilty one, sooner or later, to a confession. As it stands now, the inquest ended, the Nathan case remains an example of the utter inefficiency of our detective police. Like the Burdell and Rogers murders it will always loom up as a black horror, the mystery of which nothing but the terrors of a deathbed may unravel.

SPECIAL NOTICES. THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable. D. T. GAGG, 530 1/2 No. 115 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 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.

JAMES M. SCOVERL, LAWYER, No. 113 PLUM STREET, CAMDEN, N. J. Collections made anywhere inside of New Jersey. 816200.

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.

POLITICAL. FOR SHERIFF, WILLIAM R. LEEDS, TENTH WARD, (7 11 1/2)

FOR REGISTER OF WILLS, WILLIAM M. BUNN, SIXTEENTH WARD, (7 11 1/2)

JUDICIARY. JUDGES OF THE COURT OF OVER AND TERMINER AND QUARTER SESSIONS: EDWARD M. FAXSON, THOMAS K. FINLETTER.

JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT: JAMES LYND.

COUNTY. SHERIFF: WILLIAM R. LEEDS. REGISTER OF WILLS: WILLIAM M. BUNN, Late private 72d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

CLERK OF THE ORPHANS' COURT: SERGEANT JOSEPH C. TITTMERAY.

CITY. RECEIVER OF TAXES: ROBERT H. BEATTY. CITY COMMISSIONER: CAPTAIN JAMES H. BAIN.

CONGRESSIONAL. 1st District—BENJAMIN F. HUCKEL, 2d " HON. CHARLES O'NEILL, 3d " HON. LEONARD MYERS, 4th " HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY, 5th " ALFRED C. HARMER.

SENATOR THIRD DISTRICT: BENJAMIN F. THOMAS.

ASSEMBLY. 1st District—SAMUEL P. THOMSON, 2d " WILLIAM H. STEVENSON, 3d " WILLIAM KELLEY, 4th " WILLIAM ELLIOTT, 5th " WILLIAM DUFFY, 6th " COL. CHARLES KLECKNER, 7th " ROBERT JOHNSON, 8th " WILLIAM L. MARSHALL, 9th " WILLIAM H. PORTER, 10th " JOHN E. REYBURN, 11th " SAMUEL M. HAGER, 12th " JOHN LAMON, 13th " JOHN DUMBELL, 14th " JOHN CLOUD, 15th " ADAM ALBRIGHT, 16th " WILLIAM F. SMITH, 17th " WATSON COMLY, 18th " JAMES MILLER.

By order of the City Executive Committee. JOHN L. HILL, President. J. McCULLOUGH, Secretaries. M. C. HONG, 9 14 Wm. Street.

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 CHESNUT STREET 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.

RATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENDID Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Hair Dressing—Reliable—Instantaneous—No disappointment—No ridiculous tints—Does not contain Lead nor any Vitale Poison to injure the Hair or System. It beautifies the Hair and leaves it soft and lustrous; Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. (4 21 mwf)

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.

TREGO'S TOOTHBRUSH. It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients. It preserves and whitens the Teeth! It soothes and softens the Gums! It Purifies and Perfumes the Breath! Prevents Accumulation of Tartar! Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth! Is a Superior Article for Children! Sold by all druggists and dentists. A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor, 82 1/2 No. NINTH and FIFTH STS., Philadelphia.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, £2,000,000. SABINE, HAYES & D'ARRES, Agents, No. 5 FIFTH and WALNUT STREETS.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with Fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the College Dental Hospital, has his entire practice in the building situated on Locust Street, No. 114 1/2 W. 11th Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made to the Treasurer of the City of Philadelphia for the issue of a new certificate of City Loan in the place of one which has been lost or mislaid, viz., No. 15,189 (Hobby Loan, No. 5) for Five Hundred Dollars, in the name of Susanna Orr, Executrix. JAMES W. PAUL, 8 54 6W, Attorney of Susanna Orr.

T. W. BAILY'S Old-established WATCH AND JEWELRY Store, No. 622 MARKET Street, six doors below Seventh Street. American and Imported Watches, Diamonds, and fine Gold Jewelry and Silver Ware, in every variety, at reasonable prices, and warranted. N. B.—Please call and examine our stock. No trouble to show goods.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable. D. T. GAGG, 530 1/2 No. 115 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 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.

JAMES M. SCOVERL, LAWYER, No. 113 PLUM STREET, CAMDEN, N. J. Collections made anywhere inside of New Jersey. 816200.

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.

POLITICAL. FOR SHERIFF, WILLIAM R. LEEDS, TENTH WARD, (7 11 1/2)

FOR REGISTER OF WILLS, WILLIAM M. BUNN, SIXTEENTH WARD, (7 11 1/2)

JUDICIARY. JUDGES OF THE COURT OF OVER AND TERMINER AND QUARTER SESSIONS: EDWARD M. FAXSON, THOMAS K. FINLETTER.

JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT: JAMES LYND.

COUNTY. SHERIFF: WILLIAM R. LEEDS. REGISTER OF WILLS: WILLIAM M. BUNN, Late private 72d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

CLERK OF THE ORPHANS' COURT: SERGEANT JOSEPH C. TITTMERAY.

CITY. RECEIVER OF TAXES: ROBERT H. BEATTY. CITY COMMISSIONER: CAPTAIN JAMES H. BAIN.

CONGRESSIONAL. 1st District—BENJAMIN F. HUCKEL, 2d " HON. CHARLES O'NEILL, 3d " HON. LEONARD MYERS, 4th " HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY, 5th " ALFRED C. HARMER.

SENATOR THIRD DISTRICT: BENJAMIN F. THOMAS.

ASSEMBLY. 1st District—SAMUEL P. THOMSON, 2d " WILLIAM H. STEVENSON, 3d " WILLIAM KELLEY, 4th " WILLIAM ELLIOTT, 5th " WILLIAM DUFFY, 6th " COL. CHARLES KLECKNER, 7th " ROBERT JOHNSON, 8th " WILLIAM L. MARSHALL, 9th " WILLIAM H. PORTER, 10th " JOHN E. REYBURN, 11th " SAMUEL M. HAGER, 12th " JOHN LAMON, 13th " JOHN DUMBELL, 14th " JOHN CLOUD, 15th " ADAM ALBRIGHT, 16th " WILLIAM F. SMITH, 17th " WATSON COMLY, 18th " JAMES MILLER.

By order of the City Executive Committee. JOHN L. HILL, President. J. McCULLOUGH, Secretaries. M. C. HONG, 9 14 Wm. Street.

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 CHESNUT STREET 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.

RATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENDID Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Hair Dressing—Reliable—Instantaneous—No disappointment—No ridiculous tints—Does not contain Lead nor any Vitale Poison to injure the Hair or System. It beautifies the Hair and leaves it soft and lustrous; Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. (4 21 mwf)

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.

TREGO'S TOOTHBRUSH. It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients. It preserves and whitens the Teeth! It soothes and softens the Gums! It Purifies and Perfumes the Breath! Prevents Accumulation of Tartar! Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth! Is a Superior Article for Children! Sold by all druggists and dentists. A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor, 82 1/2 No. NINTH and FIFTH STS., Philadelphia.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, £2,000,000. SABINE, HAYES & D'ARRES, Agents, No. 5 FIFTH and WALNUT STREETS.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with Fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the College Dental Hospital, has his entire practice in the building situated on Locust Street, No. 114 1/2 W. 11th Street.

SHIPPING.

FOR TEXAS PORTS.

The Steamship Hercules WILL SAIL FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT ON SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, AT 8 A. M. Through bills of lading given in connection with Morgan's lines from New Orleans to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS at as low rates as by any other route. Through bills of lading also given to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis in connection with the St. Louis and New Orleans Packet Company. For further information apply to WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent, 9 10 61 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

FOR NEW YORK.

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, are now receiving freight at FIVE CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, TWO CENTS PER FOOT, OR HALF CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION. Extra rates on small packages, tin, metals, etc. No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents. NOTICE.—On and after September 15 rates by this Company will be 10 cents per 100 pounds or 4 cents per foot, ship's option; and regular shippers by this line will only be charged the above rate all winter. Winter rates commencing December 15. For further particulars apply to JOHN F. OHL, 28 1/2 PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENS. TOWN.—Imperial Line of Royal Mail Steamers sailing from Philadelphia, September 22, at 2 P. M. City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Sept. 17, at 10 A. M. Etta (via Halifax), Tuesday, Sept. 20, at 1 P. M. City of Brooklyn, Saturday, September 24, at 2 P. M. City of Washington, Saturday, Oct. 1, at 10 A. M. and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45, North Wharves. RATES OF PASSENGE. Payable in gold. Payable in currency. First Cabin, \$10 Steerage, \$30 To London, \$30 To Liverpool, \$35 To Paris, \$30 To Havre, \$35 To Halifax, \$20 To Philadelphia, \$10 Passengers and baggage reduced 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 information apply at the company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.; Or OGDONNELL & FAULKNER, Agents, No. 409 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to and from Philadelphia and New York in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company. ALFRED L. TYLER, Vice-President and C. R. R. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE. This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 5, above Arch Street, on FRIDAY of each week at 3 A. M.: ARHLAND, 500 tons, Captain Crowell. 2, W. EVERMAN, 500 tons, Captain H. Hinkley. BALVOR, 600 tons, Captain Ashcroft. SEPTEMBER, 1870. J. W. Everman, Friday, Sept. 2. Salvor, Friday, Sept. 2. J. W. Everman, Friday, Sept. 16. Salvor, Friday, Sept. 16. J. W. Everman, Friday, Sept. 30. Salvor, Friday, Sept. 30.

Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C. the interior of Georgia, and all points, South and Southwest. Freight 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, at the option of shippers. No freight received nor bills of lading signed on day of sailing. SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents, No. 3 D. Street, Or WILLIAM F. CLYDE & CO., No. 12 S. WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN RAILROAD MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS. THE HERCULES will sail for New Orleans direct, on Saturday, September 18, at 8 A. M. The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Friday, September 24, at 10 A. M. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, 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 Friday, September 17, at 8 A. M. The WILMINGTON will leave Wilmington on Friday, September 24, at 10 A. M. Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to intermediate points. Freight forwarded with promptness and despatch. Bills of lading signed at Queen Street wharf on or before day of sailing. WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent, No. 130 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST. IMPROVED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870. Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 10 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET STREET. Freight forwarded with promptness and despatch. Bills of lading signed at Queen Street wharf on or before day of sailing. WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent, No. 130 South THIRD Street.

THE PIONEER will sail for Savannah on Saturday, September 17, at 8 A. M. The JONAH WANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, September 24, at 10 A. M. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, 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 Friday, September 17, at 8 A. M. The WILMINGTON will leave Wilmington on Friday, September 24, at 10 A. M. Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to intermediate points. Freight forwarded with promptness and despatch. Bills of lading signed at Queen Street wharf on or before day of sailing. WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent, No. 130 South THIRD Street.

THE PIONEER will sail for Savannah on Saturday, September 17, at 8 A. M. The JONAH WANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, September 24, at 10 A. M. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, 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 Friday, September 17, at 8 A. M. The WILMINGTON will leave Wilmington on Friday, September 24, at 10 A. M. Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to intermediate points. Freight forwarded with promptness and despatch. Bills of lading signed at Queen Street wharf on or before day of sailing. WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent, No. 130 South THIRD Street.

THE PIONEER will sail for Savannah on Saturday, September 17, at 8 A. M. The JONAH WANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, September 24, at 10 A. M. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.