

SPINNING THE PRESS.

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

THE "CASTLE" TRIAL

From the Richmond Dispatch. Under this caption the New York Times publishes a report of the proceedings of a public meeting of colored people held in that city on the 10th instant. The object of the meeting "appeared to be to set before the public the present social condition of the colored people of New York city. The resolutions which were adopted denounce the Democratic party as "wholly undeserving the outrage of colored voters either North or South," and call upon the Republican party to "go forward," and by the "necessary legislation protect the colored people from the injustice they still suffer at the hands of licentious hotel proprietors and chartered corporations. They also "deplore the continued existence of the spirit of caste which still frequently excludes colored people from hotels, the saloons and state-rooms of steamboats, sleeping cars, workshops, places of amusement, equal educational advantages, and from social recognition."

A letter was read from Wendell Phillips, in which he calls upon the negroes "never to forget or forgive at the ballot-box any man who has even once, through ignorance even, shown by word or deed since 1865 this cruel and ungodly spirit of caste." Douglass also wrote a letter to the meeting.

If the colored people wish to be respected by the whites, they must first learn to respect themselves. We can imagine no better proof of their inferiority, and no course of proceeding better calculated to call down upon them general contempt than their inglorious complaint that the whites do not want to associate with them. If they are as good as the whites, why do they not show it by their acts? Let them open their own hotels, theatres, churches, and what not, and refuse to admit the whites. They have the right to do so. We should not wonder if the whites who would complain of this exclusion.

The whites claim to be better than the blacks, and they prove that they assert the claim in good faith by segregating themselves from the company of the blacks, and never asking to be allowed to associate with them. They frequent their own theatres and hotels, and associate only with persons of their own race. The blacks profess to consider themselves as in every way the equals of the whites, and yet they are eternally whining out the complaint that they are not permitted to associate with people who, so they declare, are not a whit better than themselves. If the blacks are the equals of the whites, why cannot they associate themselves with their own excellent company? Why should they shame their manhood and belie all their fine speeches by efforts to force themselves into the company of people who look upon them as inferiors? The unavoidable inference from such conduct is that the blacks are so conscious of their inferiority that they cannot hide their consciousness even when they most affect an arrogant carriage. They confess to this consciousness whenever they complain of their ostracism from the company of the whites. If they really believe themselves to be the equals of the whites, they would scorn the idea of asking for social recognition at their hands, just as the humblest white man in the land would scorn to ask of any other white man the privilege of associating with him.

We utter these unpleasant truths—truths as they seem to us—in a spirit of unkindness. We would like to see them too proud to ask for social recognition from our race. We are pleased that in this city they have their own hotels and churches (and the ones, too), and we would like to see them carry the same spirit of independence into other places. They cannot build railroads for themselves, but they can be proud enough to ride in the cars assigned to colored people, and not base enough to crave the company of men who do not wish to associate with them. They should have for the same price as comfortable seats as the whites have, and should not be compelled to ride in smoking-cars.

The Tribune having announced that Marshal Sharpe will have no more hesitation in "calling for bayonets" to enforce what the Tribune calls "a fair election" than Marshal Gregory had in Philadelphia, we have looked into the action of the latter as avowed in his answer to Mayor Fox, and have with equal care examined and collected the late acts of Congress in the official and authorized edition, in order to see what warrant of law Marshal Gregory had for marching a company of marines to the polls. Let it be understood that we take Mr. Gregory's own statement of the facts and citation of the law. If, as the Tribune threatens, this proceeding is to be repeated in New York, it is important to our citizens and to all official persons, State or Federal, to know by what authority of law, and on what occasions, if any, the marshal or any other Federal officer can "call for bayonets."

It appears from Marshal Gregory's statement that under the sixth section of the act of July 14, 1870, he had appointed a number of deputies to attend the polls; that the law defines the duties of such deputies to be "to preserve order at such elections and to arrest for any offense or breach of the peace committed in their view;" that he was informed that colored voters were being excluded from the polls; that some of his deputies had been arrested by the police; and thereupon, for the purpose of protecting the polls, he ordered up a company of marines "for the preservation of the peace and as a matter of absolute necessity." He further claims that under one of the provisions of the same act it was his "duty to take cognizance of the offense of obstructing negro voters, we presume" and to see to the enforcement of the law. He does not say that he held any judicial process.

Two laws were passed at the late session of Congress, of which we shall give a careful analysis, so far as their provisions relate to the powers or duties of marshals. The first is the act of May 31, entitled "An act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union, and for other purposes." The offenses which it denounces are, obstructing any person from qualifying himself to vote, or from voting who has a right to qualify or to vote, intimidating or attempting to intimidate voters, and conspiring or going in disguise upon the highway to injure or prevent any person from exercising any right secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States. For the purpose of punishing these offenses, United States commissioners are authorized to issue warrants of arrest, and it is made the duty of marshals to serve them. The commissioners are also empowered to appoint persons specially to serve their warrants, and

of the continent. This attempt was more successful, the balloon passing over more than a thousand miles—the greatest distance, we believe, ever traversed at a single passage by a human voyager in the atmosphere. Prof. Lowe's next conspicuous aerial undertaking consisted, if we mistake not, in the exhibition of a captive balloon at the Central Park, in which people who desired it were taken up and married off, hand for ten dollars, including the clergyman's fee.

Such are a few of the adventures, real and imaginary, which have occurred in mid-air. They are curious and interesting, but they are surpassed by those which are occurring at and around Paris. Balloons, it seems, are leaving the benighted city quite as often, to say the least, as ocean steamers leave New York for Europe. Intelligence has, indeed, reached us by this means which we might have failed to get by any other. Last Friday week M. Gambetta, the French Minister of War, went up in a balloon with the intention, if possible, of communicating in person with his colleagues at Tours. Actuated apparently by a desire to see what would happen to M. Gambetta, and possibly not unwilling to get out of Paris, two American gentlemen ascended in another balloon at the same time. The two balloons were in this first place delayed for two days by lack of wind, and they seem to have had too little for their purpose when they finally went up. For, at the convenient height of eight hundred yards, they found themselves stationary while directly over the Prussian camp. The Prussians naturally began to fire at them, using first musketry and then cannon. The effect of this on the nerves of the adventurers must have been more novel than agreeable. However, no damage was done, although the Prussians used fuses and other scattering missiles, hoping to set fire to the balloons. At 3 o'clock, on Friday, the two sets of voyagers parted company, both landed in safety, the conveyance of M. Gambetta at Mont Didier, and that of the Americans at Roze, in the Department of the Somme. Both parties met at Amiens and journeyed together by special train to Tours.

The adventures of M. Gambetta were more thrilling than those of the Americans. His balloon began to fall almost instantly after clearing the walls of Paris. Much ballast was discharged, and the machine rose and passed slowly over the Prussian lines. Again the machine descended near Creil, where Prussians were seen close by. Closer to the earth it came, and a capture was imminent. In hot haste the party threw out more ballast, overcoats, shawls, opera-glasses, and even their pistols. It was almost too late. The enemy were upon them with a rush, but at the critical instant the balloon rose again majestically into the air. A volley of musketry flew hurling after it, and a bullet passed through M. Gambetta's hair, and another, it is said, through his hand. No further harm was done, and the machine sped on. Near Mont Didier it dropped again, got entangled among the trees, and was torn. The travellers contrived to extricate themselves, to secure a vehicle with swift horses, and to dash forward for Amiens. But on the skirts of the wood where they landed, and within a half a mile of where the balloon struck the trees, were the Prussians.

All this is impressive as well as entertaining. It is not every nation which has a Minister of War willing to take such risks for his country. There is a dash and romance about M. Gambetta's achievement well calculated to please the French temperament, and to inspire among his countrymen new hope and energy. If messengers can come safely and indefinitely out of Paris with encouraging news, the gloomy isolation of a siege will be diversified to no considerable part of its terrors. We have not, to be sure, yet heard of anybody's returning to Paris who had managed to get out of it in this way; but such a return, for obvious reasons, is less important. There is another lesson taught by M. Gambetta's enterprise, and that is the lesson of example. If only Messrs. Tweed, Connolly, Barnard, and a few more of their kindred would go up like M. Gambetta in a balloon, we can assure them that they would win universal gratitude by their enterprise, and that they would be heartily forgiven if they never came down again.

A SHORT READING OF CERTAIN ELECTION LAWS.

From the N. Y. World. The Tribune having announced that Marshal Sharpe will have no more hesitation in "calling for bayonets" to enforce what the Tribune calls "a fair election" than Marshal Gregory had in Philadelphia, we have looked into the action of the latter as avowed in his answer to Mayor Fox, and have with equal care examined and collected the late acts of Congress in the official and authorized edition, in order to see what warrant of law Marshal Gregory had for marching a company of marines to the polls. Let it be understood that we take Mr. Gregory's own statement of the facts and citation of the law. If, as the Tribune threatens, this proceeding is to be repeated in New York, it is important to our citizens and to all official persons, State or Federal, to know by what authority of law, and on what occasions, if any, the marshal or any other Federal officer can "call for bayonets."

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Under the cover of a distracting fire from all these persons, so specially appointed, are authorized to suppress the power of the United States, or the militia, to aid in the service of the warrants. There is also a special provision which authorizes the President to "employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as shall be necessary to aid in the execution of judicial process under this act." But from the beginning to the end of this law there is not a single provision which places the marshal, either as such or as special appointee of the commissioners, in any other relation to the execution or enforcement of the law than that of an executive officer to serve a warrant; nor can he be of his own authority, or under any deputed authority, to use a military force for any purpose but to aid in the execution of judicial process. Neither can the President himself use a military force to secure an observance of the law or to prevent offenses under it; but he can use such force only "in the execution of judicial process under this act." When, therefore, Marshal Gregory assumed that it was his "duty to take cognizance of the offense of obstructing voters" and see to the enforcement of the law," and in the discharge of that duty, although he held no judicial process, to march a company of United States marines to the polls, he assumed a function not conferred upon him by the act of May 31, and one totally without any warrant of law unless he could derive it from the act of July 14.

This last statute is the Naturalization law. The only provision in it relating to marshals is the sixth section, which reads as follows:—"Section 6. And be it further enacted, That in any election for the office of marshal of the United States for the district wherein said city shall be so appointed as many special deputies as may be necessary to preserve order at such elections, and to arrest for any offense or breach of the peace committed in their view." Now, whether these "special deputies" are or are not authorized, under the language "to preserve order at such elections and to arrest for any breach of the peace committed in their view," to arrest without process for offenses created by the act of May 31, is a good deal more than doubtful. Under the ordinary rule for construing and applying different statutes on the same subject, especially those passed at the same session, there would be a presumption which would exclude the necessity for process, especially when it is considered that the marshal himself is strictly confined by the earlier law to the duty of executing process. But if we suppose that it was the intention of Congress to create a strange kind of special election police, authorized to arrest without warrant for any offense or breach of the peace committed in their view, leaving them to judge what is an offense or breach of the peace, and not referring at all to the offenses denounced by the act of May 31, how did Marshal Gregory get the authority to employ a military force in aid of the deputies? In the first place, after he has appointed the "special deputies," his relation to them is terminated. He himself has no authority to do anything but to serve a process, under the act of May 31; and even for that he cannot employ a military force, unless specially authorized to do so by the commissioner issuing the warrant or by the President. The "special deputies," who are to look after the peace at the polls and to arrest for offenses committed in their view, cannot call for a military force, for the law of July 14 does not provide them with one, nor does it provide one for the marshal in the matter of keeping the peace or of making summary arrests. There can be no presumption that special constables are authorized to call out a military force, and every presumption and every rule of construction must be against it. We hold it, therefore, to be clear that in employing a military force, either to enforce the act of May 31 or to execute the act of July 14, Mr. Gregory acted without a shadow of statute authority; and there is, therefore, nothing to shield him from an indictment under the Pennsylvania law which prohibits the placing of United States troops at the polls, if the Grand Jury of Philadelphia can be so induced to indict him. We also hold it to have been a self-evident absurdity on the part of this marshal when he assumed that it was his duty to see to the enforcement of the law of May 31 in removing any obstruction that existed to any one's voting; for neither statute has clothed him with any such authority. Under the act of July 14 he has no function but to appoint certain "special deputies," whose duties are those of special constables; but he himself is not charged with their direction, or even their protection.

We suppose that Marshal Sharpe has good legal advisers; at any rate, he ought to have. We recommed him, before he "calls for bayonets" to be used at an election in New York to take care that he has the responsible opinions of able counsel who will be too wise and disinterested to lead him into error.

THE GRAND SORTIE AT PARIS.

From the N. Y. Herald. It was cheering news for France that we published on Saturday. While the confident Germans at Berlin are getting ready for a grand celebration on the entry of the Prussian army into Paris, the beleaguered city has suddenly dismissed the besiegers to such an extent that it is rendered extremely doubtful if they ever enter Paris as a conquering army. All the forts about Paris opened on the Prussian works on Wednesday with a terrible rain of iron that demolished all the defensive works or batteries in reach. The guns that were to have opened upon Paris found Paris open upon them. All around the entire investing line a most destructive bombardment told with deadly effect, and at the last word that we have received from the siege the Prussian line had been driven back so far back that it must be drawn out to a fine wire to complete the circumvallation. The batteries that were at Gennevilliers, and thence commanded the northern part of the city of Paris, and could with guns of long range have dropped shell into the Parc Monceaux, or even within a block of the Tuileries, have been compelled to take refuge from the shot of the hostile guns of Aubervilliers and Chignancourt, away back as far to the rear as Deuil, three miles farther from Paris; on the eastern side the positions at Bondy, Champsigny and Cretiel, and the heights of Avron, have been captured and occupied by the Prussians being driven far back as the forest of Bondy; on the south, Villejuif, Cachan, Clamart and Meudon, whence the shells of the besiegers were to have pierced the walls of the Luxembourg Palace, have been reclaimed, and on the west the works at St. Cloud and for four miles in every direction have been demolished by the dreadful fire from Fort Mont Valerien, and the investing troops have been driven back to Versailles. The sweeping bombardment from this immense fort—the fort, too, which Bismarck is reported to have demanded as a condition for the evacuation of the city—has driven the Prussians under the cover of a distracting fire from all

the defensive works of Paris General Trochu made the point. From the magazine outlines that our despatches furnish us we cannot say what his numbers or his exact manoeuvres were. It is evident, however, that the most desperate and heroic charge of the war was made, and that the French bayonet won such honor as it has not won since the days of the Old Guard. We will receive the details probably at an early day, and when they come they will probably tell a tale of heroism, of prompt action, and what is of more importance now to France—of sound generalship, that will show the heart of the republic and make King William quake in his boots.

The consequences of this gallant victory can hardly be overrated. It thrusts the investing line so far back that the circumference over which it must spread itself now to invest Paris is expanded by nearly eighteen miles, and its lines must necessarily be drawn out almost to the thinness of a thread to cut off all communication. It deprives the Prussian army of those breastworks and defenses which it had so carefully erected, and it must erect new ones, with the old ones or remain exposed to a fortified foe. It defeats entirely, or at least postpones for a long time to come, the proposed bombardment of Paris, on which the besiegers had depended for an early capitulation. It gives the French possession of the heights at Clamart, Villejuif, St. Cloud, and Avron, which were taken by the Prussians originally only after a hard struggle. It will cheer and inspire the garrison in Paris to renewed hope and still more desperate efforts, and it will enthrall the masses in the provinces to a hearty answer to the call for volunteers. It may not demoralize the Prussian troops, except for the moment. They are too well disciplined and experienced in war to suffer demoralization from one disaster; but it will encourage the disaffected masses at home in Germany, already sick and tired of the war, to renewed demands for peace—demands that Bismarck has as great reason to dread as the persistent resistance of his enemy.

General Trochu by this brilliant sortie has shown himself to be the general that the republic needs. He timed his movement well, in order to aid the efforts of the Army of the Loire at Orleans. He had not probably heard of the defeat of that army, but he knew that it was on the way to strike a blow for him, and that the forces confronting him had been weakened in order to protect their rear. It may have been this weakening of the line that enabled him to achieve the success of Wednesday. He has shown such generalship that we may trust him to follow up his success. He will strike another blow and another. He will not let victory grow cold in his hands.

We may expect at once to hear of a general recall of the Prussian troops who have been frittering away their strength against the detached fortresses of the north and northeast. The Prussians, if they are to be kept in the field, must be kept in the field by forces that have been threatening Rouen, Metz, and even the army that has been moving southward on Lyons may be called upon to assist directly in the reduction of Paris. On the other hand, the grand sortie of Wednesday will at last fire the French heart. We may expect to hear of renewed energy among the armies forming in the south, the north, and the west. Gambetta, in a stirring proclamation, has already published the news of the victory broadcast over the country, and French enthusiasm excels itself. That which all the stirring proclamations in the world could not have accomplished with France—dejected, hopeless, and shorn of her military prestige—will spring into existence at the first revival of hope and military success and glory.

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 AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 224 S. DELAWARE AVENUE.

PHILADELPHIA, October 8, 1870. A special meeting of the stockholders of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company will be held at the office of the said Company, in the city of Philadelphia, at 12 o'clock noon on TUESDAY, October 25, 1870, to take into consideration an acceptance of an act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An Act to Entitle the Stockholders of any Railroad Company incorporated by this Commonwealth, accepting this act, to one vote for each share of stock approved May 29, 1865; and also to take into consideration an acceptance of an act of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act authorizing corporations to increase their bonded obligations and capital stock," approved December 29, 1869.

By order of the Board of Directors of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company.

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 NATIONAL BANK, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 157 N. 2ND ST., PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3, 1870. At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, it was resolved to pay a dividend of TEN PER CENT, and an extra dividend of THREE PER CENT, were declared upon the capital stock, payable to the stockholders on or before the 15th inst., clear of taxes.

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 BRIDGESBURG 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. 530 N. No. 115 MARKET ST., General Agent.

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HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with Pain Killers, Ointment, &c. Absolutely no pain. Dr. J. H. BROWN, formerly of Philadelphia, is now located at the Corner of Chestnut and Arch Streets, No. 111 WALNUT STREET.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. NOTICE. By virtue and in execution of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.

of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date the eighth day of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Book No. 10, A. C. H. No. 26, page 468, etc., the undersigned Trustee named in said mortgage.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1870, the property described in and conveyed by the said mortgage, to-wit:—

No. 1. A certain lot of ground, with a building thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street in the City of Philadelphia, and bounded on the east line by the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets, thence extending eastward in a length of thirty-six feet eight-eighths one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said Coates street, at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward crossing said alley, and along the lot of ground hereinafter described, and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Coates street, and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a Ground Rent of \$800 silver money.

No. 2. A certain lot of ground situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street, thirty feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with the said Broad street, twenty-six feet and three-fourths of an inch, and said lot two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of \$75 silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the S. E. corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street, in a length of twenty feet, and thence eastward eight feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of the Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 4. Four certain lots, twenty feet long by nine feet two inches wide, and all the necessary steam machinery, seven-inch cylinder, with ten-inch stroke of piston, with heating pipes, &c. Each will bear thirty passengers and has apparatus sufficient to draw two extra cars.

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TREGO'S TOOTH PASTE. It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. It is warranted free from injurious ingredients. It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth; Invigorates and Soothes the Gums; Cleanses and Purifies the Mouth; Prevents Accumulation of Tartar; Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth; Is a Superior Article for Children. Sold by all Druggists and Dentists.

W. A. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor, 221 N. 2ND ST. W. A. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor, 221 N. 2ND ST.

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WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1870, the property described in and conveyed by the said mortgage, to-wit:—

No. 1. A certain lot of ground, with a building thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street in the City of Philadelphia, and bounded on the east line by the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets, thence extending eastward in a length of thirty-six feet eight-eighths one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said Coates street, at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward crossing said alley, and along the lot of ground hereinafter described, and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Coates street, and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a Ground Rent of \$800 silver money.

No. 2. A certain lot of ground situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street, thirty feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with the said Broad street, twenty-six feet and three-fourths of an inch, and said lot two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of \$75 silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the S. E. corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street, in a length of twenty feet, and thence eastward eight feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of the Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 4. Four certain lots, twenty feet long by nine feet two inches wide, and all the necessary steam machinery, seven-inch cylinder, with ten-inch stroke of piston, with heating pipes, &c. Each will bear thirty passengers and has apparatus sufficient to draw two extra cars.

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 NATIONAL BANK, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 224 S. DELAWARE AVENUE.

PHILADELPHIA, October 8, 1870. A special meeting of the stockholders of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company will be held at the office of the said Company, in the city of Philadelphia, at 12 o'clock noon on TUESDAY, October 25, 1870, to take into consideration an acceptance of an act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An Act to Entitle the Stockholders of any Railroad Company incorporated by this Commonwealth, accepting this act, to one vote for each share of stock approved May 29, 1865; and also to take into consideration an acceptance of an act of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act authorizing corporations to increase their bonded obligations and capital stock," approved December 29, 1869.

By order of the Board of Directors of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company.

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 BRIDGESBURG 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.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 157 N. 2ND ST., PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3, 1870. At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, it was resolved to pay a dividend of TEN PER CENT, and an extra dividend of THREE PER CENT, were declared upon the capital stock, payable to the stockholders on or before the 15th inst., clear of taxes.

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 BRIDGESBURG 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 TOOTH PASTE. It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. It is warranted free from injurious ingredients. It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth; Invigorates and Soothes the Gums; Cleanses and Purifies the Mouth; Prevents Accumulation of Tartar; Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth; Is a Superior Article for Children. Sold by all Druggists and Dentists.

W. A. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor, 221 N. 2ND ST. W. A. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor, 221 N. 2ND ST.

SHIPPING. SPECIAL NOTICE TO SHIPPERS. VIA SAVANNAH, GA. FRIGHT WILL BE FORWARDED with our usual despatch to all points on the WESTERN AND ATLANTA, MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON, ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA, ROME, SELMA, ROME AND DALTON, SELMA AND MERIDIAN, VICKSBURG AND MEMPHIS, MOBILE AND OHLETT, ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROADS, all Landings on the COOSA RIVER. Through Bills of Lading given, and rates guaranteed to all points in the South and Southwest.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will not receive freight for Texas ports. WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent, 100 N. 3RD ST.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are AUTHORIZED to issue through bills of lading to meet ports South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company. ALFRED L. TYLER, Vice-President So. C. R. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE. LEANS, 1870 will sail for New Orleans direct, on Saturday October 23, at 8 A. M. The JUMANA will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Monday, October 25, at 10 A. M.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA. THE TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, October 23, at 10 A. M. The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, October 23, at 10 A. M.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C. THE PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, October 23, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington on Saturday, October 23, at 6 A. M.

FOR NEW YORK. SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY. RATES TEN CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, FOUR CENTS PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION. INSURANCE BY THIS LINE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

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