

RUSSIA AND THE EAST.

From the London Saturday Review. Although M. Thiers will not procure a Russian alliance for France, it is not unlikely that his mission may suggest or facilitate a revival of Russian enterprises in the East. It has been plausibly conjectured that he is instructed to offer, in return for diplomatic or military aid, a modification of the treaty of 1856 to which France was a principal party. It is scarcely probable that the Government of St. Petersburg will enter into an onerous contract when it has already secured the only consideration which the French agent can propose. For the moment France is unable to exercise any foreign interference; and if Russia infringed the conditions of the Treaty of Paris, she would only have to reckon with England, with Austria, and perhaps with North Germany. The combination of the co-operation of France in the aggrandizement of Russia might have been obtained on several occasions since the close of the Crimean war. Almost immediately after the conclusion of peace the Emperor Napoleon began to intrigue against English policy by encouraging the union of the Danubian Principalities, which under the arrangement of 1856 was to be kept apart. In 1860 Lord Palmerston with difficulty halted a French project of occupying Syria; and three or four years ago the French Government favored at intervals the Cretan insurrection, which was openly countenanced, and perhaps promoted, by Russia. It is not known whether there were any secret negotiations which would have explained the apparent caprice of the Emperor Napoleon's policy. His projects of approximation to Russia were interrupted by the Polish controversy of 1863, and he was probably at the time hampered by his desire to cultivate friendly relations with Austria and England; yet in 1866 he was prepared to make war on Austria without provocation, and when he composed the secret Project of Treaty for the seizure of Belgium he must have anticipated a rupture with England. The Russian Government seems for the most part to have received his fiftieth advances with prudent reserve. For several years after the war the energies of the Empire were employed in repairing its resources, and in great organic changes of the social system. After an interval the Government seemed to devote itself to the successful prosecution of conquest in Central Asia, and to the extension of the railway system. It has been generally believed that the prosperity and industry of Russia have been temporarily checked by the abolition of serfage. There have also been rumors of financial embarrassment, and of imperfections of military equipment; but early in 1869, 40,000 men were armed with breech-loaders, and the field artillery, all with rifled guns, was very powerful. In the same year the execution of an elaborate system of military railways traversing the southern and western provinces suggested the inference that schemes of aggrandizement would be postponed until the works were completed; but the great catastrophe which has since occurred could not then have been foreseen, and it is not improbable that the collapse of France may have affected the policy of Russia.

The official secrecy which was rigidly enforced in the days of Nicholas I has been imperfectly dispelled by the partial freedom now accorded to the newspaper press. A careful student may learn from the journals of St. Petersburg and Moscow the opinions of the different political sections, and the real or professed inclination of the Government. It appears that public opinion, as far as it exists in Russia, is on the side of France against Germany; while, on the other hand, the Emperor Alexander openly sympathizes with the military triumphs of the German Princes. Cautious Russian statesmen foresee a possible collision with the formidable power of Germany, arising from the same causes in the Baltic provinces which led to the forcible annexation of Schleswig and Holstein to Denmark. Some Russian journals have even recommended the conciliation of Poland as the first step to a league of the Slavonic races against German aggression; but the Poles themselves, even in Posen, appear to sympathize with France, and it will be difficult to disturb the understanding between Prussia and Russia which has subsisted since the partitions of Poland in the last century. It may be considered certain that the Russian Government will, in accordance with its published declaration, continue to be absolutely neutral between the actual belligerents. In some versions the neutrality was made contingent on the policy of Austria; but as Austrian intervention is wholly out of the question, the result will be the same as if the policy of Russia were wholly unconditional. General Steinmetz, who was lately transferred from a command in France to the Governor-Generalship of Posen, will not find himself engaged in active service against his Russian neighbors. Hereafter the German Government will probably find it necessary to protect the independence of the valley of the Danube in concert with Austria; but for the present a quarrel with Russia would be highly inconvenient to the Emperor. The German population of the Baltic provinces will not excite active sympathy as long as all the forces of the nation are required to complete the series of victories in France. The two belligerents are likely to be equally passive if Russia should determine on any disturbance of the arrangements of 1856.

There is probably no foundation for the rumor of movements of troops from the neighborhood of Moscow to the Southern provinces; and it is said that General Ignatieff, Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, has, like Menschikoff in 1853, lately used menacing language. It is possible that the Russian Government may wish to create uneasiness and alarm, as a preparation for reopening the arrangements of 1856; but there is at present no reason to apprehend a repetition of the violent proceedings of the Emperor Nicholas. The ill-omened experiment of crossing the Pruth would not even be a violation of territory actually belonging to Turkey, although it would be technically an act of war against the Porte. The Prussian Prince who occupies the anomalous and precarious throne of the Danubian Provinces may be supposed to prefer the nominal supremacy of Constantinople to the uninvited presence of a potentate who would reduce him to real vassalage. Even with the Sultan it is necessary to find a pretext for a rupture before a declaration of war; and, as far as is known, nothing has lately happened even to the keys of the Holy Sepulchre. A more serious obstacle to aggressive enterprises consists in the vicinity of Austria. Notwithstanding financial difficulties and constitutional struggles, the Austro-Hungarian monarchy is a match for Russia in the field, and it can never tolerate the extension of the Russian dominions to the South. The Pan-Slavonic agitation which was encouraged by Russia three or four years ago revealed or created a community of interests between Austria and Turkey. The King of Bohemia could not afford to be neutral when

Turkish territory was invaded on the pretense of national and religious sympathy. It is of course possible that the rumors of Russian armaments may have a foundation in fact; but there is always a balance of probability against the perpetration of an imprudent act. A semi-official Russian journal probably represents the policy of the Government when it declares that all the recent rumors are unauthorized and for the present false, but that they correctly indicate public opinion and the probabilities of the future. The veteran of the Foreign Office who at the beginning of last July assured Lord Granville that tranquillity prevailed throughout the world expressed a not unreasonable judgment. It was impossible to anticipate the wanton blunder which has for the time prostrated France; and the result of the surprise which was effected by Napoleon III is not encouraging to wanton disturbers of the peace. There probably never was a time when a more universal impression prevailed of the serious character and fearful consequences of war. In this, if in no other way, improvements in armament and in military organization may perhaps tend eventually to the benefit of mankind. Russia would derive no real advantage from territorial extension which could compensate the sufferings and losses of one or two campaigns.

The extinction of English influence on the continent has removed one of the chief securities of peace. Even the blunders of English diplomacy were formerly prompted by a sincere desire to avert the evils of war. Any ambitious designs which might be cherished by Russia would now be encouraged by recalcitrant Austria. Gladstone's wariness on his sympathies with the Orthodox Eastern Church. It is possible that some of his colleagues may see the necessity of firmness, if the Russian Government proposes a revision of the Treaty of 1856. It happens that the restrictions which are most obnoxious to Russia refer to her naval forces in the Black Sea; and notwithstanding the helpless condition of the army, the maritime power of England is still unbroken. The object of the stipulations of 1856 was to protect Turkey, and especially Constantinople, against a naval attack. Sebastopol, and the fleet which was ultimately sunk in its harbor, formed a standing menace to the Porte; and it seemed to the Congress of Paris that it was prudent to prohibit the possession of a weapon which could only be used for mischievous purposes. While France is for the time incapable of taking a part in European councils, the concert of England with Austria would suffice to deter Russian aggression. There is no immediate reason to apprehend an invasion by land, for an intended war would have been preceded by results in the Northern provinces, which might have served as a pretext for intervention. The Bulgarian insurrection has long since come to an end, and Servia and Montenegro have lately been quiet. Greece, having sunk into the lowest disrepute, would not be a useful ally, even if the Greeks still wish to promote Russian aggrandizement, which would involve the disappointment of their own ambitious hopes. If Russia meditates a restless and troublesome policy, it will at least be easy to the English Government to indicate disapproval. Russian statements must have learned from the rupture which preceded the Crimean war, that it is not safe to rely on the inexhaustible patience of English Ministers until it is known that their indifference is shared by the nation. Firmness is in public and private affairs often cheaper and safer than anxious timidity.

EXPLORATION IN YARKAND.

Report from the British Expedition. From the Lahore (India) Times, Aug. 20. We have again received tidings from the Yarkand expedition. They were, on the 20th of last month, on the banks of the Kara-Kash river, within four days' march from the Yarkand frontier. Since passing the Chang-Chen mountains they had met with "frightful inconvenience," being in many places unable to get water, fodder, or fuel. The Yarkandis who accompany them did not suffer in convenience from want of fuel, which they are accustomed to provide against in the following way:—When there was fuel they roasted a quantity of barley and ground it into meal, which they carried with them. At a halt where there was no fuel they made up their roasted meal into a paste, and then rolled the paste into balls or small cakes, which they managed in good health at the date of last despatches, and all were pulling well together, native and European.

The kind of country through which they have made their way is best described in the words of one of the party:—"For the last fortnight we have been marching through the most infernal and desolate region of imagination could picture. This is the most favorable season, too, and I shudder to think of the return journey in October or November. There is a scarcity of water and fuel at most camps, and of grass at all, and at some camps none of these exist. To give you an idea of what an extraordinary country it is, I may tell you that the day before yesterday we travelled for fourteen miles over a plain covered to many feet in depth with pure sulphate of soda, on the surface an impalpable powder, through which the feet sink many inches at every step, and the wind raises it in clouds so as almost to blind and suffocate us, and the glare of the pure white salt almost blinded those who were not provided with dark spectacles." Although all the party were in good health and spirits on arriving at the banks of the Kara Kash, Mr. Forsyth had suffered considerably at the higher elevations. The conduct of the Wazir of Ladakh had caused the party deep annoyance. It is only what every explorer experiences. In the heart of Africa, the wilds of Burma, the marts of China, the table lands of Tibet—say, truth to tell, even in our own compounds at Lahore—the cunning, deceitful, obstructive barbarian is the same everywhere. In the case of Mr. Forsyth's party the Wazir of Ladakh, a creature of the Cashmere Government, overwhelmed them with offers of assistance, obtained at last the acceptance of a certain quantity of fuel, upon which they were to depend, and, in fact, only sent forward about a third of what was required. Did he hope to delay them, so that they should be forced to return without crossing these bare table lands, and so be unable to procure fuel next year? It is believed also that Cashmere agents had preceded the party, placing the Yarkandis with the intelligence that some English, with 200 Sepoys, were about to enter Yarkand territory. This may be a foretaste of the intriguing they may suffer from in Yarkand itself. Mr. Shaw is doing the geography of the route, and Dr. Henderson is busy with the scientific part. His first collection of plants and birds has just reached Lahore.

A drunken husband at Chicago choked his wife to death, the other night, while in delirium tremens.

INSURANCE. ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO. NEW YORK. LEMUEL BANGS, President. GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secy. EMORY MCCLINTOCK, Actuary. PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGENCY, JAMES M. LONGCORE, Manager. H. C. WOOD, JR., M. D., Medical Examiner. Office, 302 Walnut St., Philadelphia. REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent. JAMES M. LONGCORE, General Agent, 532 north No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. INCORPORATED by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1856. Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT STS. MARINE INSURANCES. On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the WORLD.

Table with columns for Assets of the Company, including United States Five Per Cent. Bonds, United States Six Per Cent. Bonds, and various stocks and mortgages. Total Assets: \$3,009,888.24.

1829. FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESTNUT ST. Assets Aug. 1, '70 \$3,009,888.24. Losses paid since 1839 over \$5,500,000.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. INCORPORATED 1825—CHARTER PERPETUAL. No. 210 WALNUT STREET, opposite Independence Square. This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, insures against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA. Office S. W. corner FOURTH and WALNUT STREETS. FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY. PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED. CASH Capital paid up to date, \$200,000.00. CASH Assets, October, 1870, \$81,139.13.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1803. Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds, \$5,000,000 IN GOLD. PREVOYT & HERRING, Agents, No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia. CHAS. M. PREVOYT, CHAS. F. HERRING.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA. INCORPORATED 1794. Charter Perpetual. CAPITAL \$500,000. ASSETS \$758,981. Losses paid since organization \$25,000,000. Receipts from Premiums, 1869, \$1,991,887.45. Interest from Investments, 1869, \$114,496.74. Losses paid, 1869, \$2,106,834.19.

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS. First Mortgages on City Property, \$166,450. United States Government and Other Bonds, \$1,123,940. Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks, \$55,709. Cash in Bank and Office, \$247,520. Loans on Collateral Security, \$8,565. Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums, \$21,944. Accrued Interest on Bonds, \$20,857. Premiums in course of Collection, \$85,183. Unsettled Marine Premiums, \$100,900. Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia, \$20,000. Total, \$758,981.

1870. SEASONED CLEAR PINE, SEASONED OAK PINE, CHOICE PATTERN PINE, SPANISH CEDAR, FUR PATTERNS, VIRGINIA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, DELAWARE FLOORING, ASH FLOORING, WALNUT FLOORING, FLOORING BOARDS, RAIL PLANK.

1870. UNDECKED LUMBER, UNDECKED LUMBER, WALNUT AND PINE, SEASONED POPLAR, SEASONED CHERRY, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY, CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW, CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 200 South Street.

1870. PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES, COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES, 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS, WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS, YELLOW PINE FLOORING BOARDS, 3/4 SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES, HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES, PASTERLING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a large stock of Building Lumber for sale at 27 1/2 Cts. per M. W. SMALTZ, 531 No. 1116 Ridge Avenue, North of Poplar St.

United States Builders' Mill, FIFTEENTH Street, Below Market. ESLER & BROTHER, PROPRIETORS. Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Band-saw Balusters and Newel Posts. 19 1/2 Cts. A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND. ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS. NEALE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS and FOUNDRIES, having for many years been in successful operation, and being 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 despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of 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 at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD. CHANGING OF HOURS. On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:— LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P. W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad Street and Washington Avenue.— For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. For OXFORD at 8:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. For CHADDS FORD and CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 9:30 A. M., 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore, and at 4:30 P. M. leaving Oxford at 6:30 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9:30 A. M., connects at Chadds Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE RIGHTS of a valuable invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE "FIFTH'S POINT," N. MUNDY & HOFFMAN, 15th.

RAILROAD LINES. READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE. Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:— MORNING ACCOMMODATION. At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M. MORNING EXPRESS. At 9:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinesburg, Tamarcus, Sunbury, W. Hampor, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

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WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD. CHANGING OF HOURS. On and after MONDAY, October 11, 1870, Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESTNUT STREETS, as follows:— For West Chester at 7:30 and 11:20 A. M., 2:30, 6:15, and 10:30 P. M. Stops at all stations. For West Chester at 4:30 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted). For B. C. Junction at 4:10 P. M. Stops at all stations. FOR PHILADELPHIA From West Chester at 6:30 and 10:45 A. M., 1:35, 4:25, and 8:45 P. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted). From B. C. Junction at 8:40 A. M. Stops at all stations. ON SUNDAY.—Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7:35 A. M. and 4 P. M. W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

AGRICULTURAL SALES. M. THOMAS & SONS, Nos. 123 AND 124, N. E. FOURTH STREET. Peremptory Sale of Oil Paintings. Mr. Charles F. Haseltine. Will sell his magnificent and new collection of Oil Paintings at Public Sale, ON THE EVENINGS OF THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, October 27 and 28, at 8 o'clock. The Sale will take place at his Galleries, No. 1125 CHESTNUT STREET, Where the Paintings are now on FREE EXHIBITION. The sale will include Tussot's great Painting of "THE DANCE OF DEATH," and Hue's beautiful Picture of a LADIES' RESTAURANT IN PARIS, and specimens by Schroeyer, Favelet, Kraus, Brendell, Hamon, Schaeffer, A. Weber, P. Weber, Dargelas, Baron, Lafont de Metz, Schaeffer, Sharpe, Meyerheim, Calle, Lasalle, W. T. Richards, E. L. Henry, Aulroy, Veit, Ruche, etc., etc. Also, eleven Paintings, sold by order of the Assignees of Joseph B. Hildebrand. 10 19 91

SALE No. 282 S. Third Street. ELEGANT FURNITURE, MEYER PIANO-FORTE, 4 FRENCH PIER MANTEL, MIRRORS, 2 PERRY, ELEGANT CHANDELIERS, HANDSOME BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC. On Tuesday Morning, October 25, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, the entire elegant furniture. See catalogues. 10 22 91

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS, October 25, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, will include:— CATHARINE No. 132—Gentle Dwelling. READING TURNPIKE, Chestnut Hill—Stone Dwelling, Blacksmith and Wheelwright Shops, Stable, and a Greenhouse. MOUNT AIRY, Twenty-second Ward—"Titlow Farm," 39 acres, 30 acres, and 22 acres. See plan. MONROE AVENUE, No. 15, Delcrae—Lot. RACE No. 2822—Modern Residence. TWENTY-NINTH (North), No. 238—Large Buildings, Lots, etc. WASHINGTON (North), No. 714—Modern Residence. CORNHILL AVENUE, No. 731—Modern Residence. FRANKFORD ROAD, No. 2595—Elegant Residence. 7th Street, No. 2628—Elegant Residence. SPRUCE, No. 208—Valuable Residence. SECOND (North), No. 441—Store and Dwelling. WASHINGTON AVENUE, east of Ninth—Desirable Lot. MAIDEN and FRANKFORD ROAD, N. W. corner—Tavern and Dwelling. FRONT STREET, Nos. 958 and 962—Large Lot. CHESTNUT, No. 1223—Valuable Building. MARKET, No. 3424—Tavern and Dwelling. LOVELL, No. 2622—Modern Residence. WEST DELAWARE PLACE, No. 2113—Modern Residence. REDWOOD, No. 457—Modern Dwelling. GROUND-RENTS, \$50, \$45, \$45 a year. For account Walnut Lane Company, 61 shares Central Transportation Co. 100 shares Old Towship and Ferry Co. 32 shares Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Co. 5 shares Kensington and New Jersey Ferry Co. 5 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. 5 shares Academy of Music, with ticket. 150 shares Pennsylvania Canal Co. 24 shares Pennsylvania Steel Co. Catalogues now ready. 10 21 91

NEAT WALNUT AND OTHER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Fine English Brussels and Other Carpets, Canton and French China, Etc. On Wednesday Morning, October 26, at 10 o'clock, at No. 421 Marshall street, by catalogue, the neat walnut parlor and mahogany chamber furniture, made to order by Moore & Gordon. THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESTNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 South Street. MESSRS. LEJAMBRE'S SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE. The stock of elegant cabinet furniture, manufactured by Messrs. A. and H. LEJAMBRE, now being arranged for sale at No. 1117 Chestnut street, will be open for exhibition, on Wednesday Morning, OCTOBER 27, when the public are invited to call and examine it. The sale will take place on THURSDAY MORNING. 11

SALE No. 1110 Chestnut street. FINE GOLD LEVER WATCHES, GOLD CHAINS, DIAMOND JEWELRY, ETC. On Wednesday Morning, October 26, at 11 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chestnut street, will be sold, an invoice of Fine WATCHES, comprising—1000 watches, made by Jules Jurgensen, Huganin, Perret & Co., and others. LADIES' WATCHES.—Also, 18-karat American silver-plated diamond set, enamelled and plain watches for ladies. SILVER WATCHES of English, Swiss, and American manufacture. DIAMOND JEWELRY.—Crosses, rings and plain CHAINS, ETC.—Ladies' and gents' gold chains, sets of solid gold jewelry. The goods can be examined early on the morning of sale. 10 24 91

SALE No. 1117 Chestnut street. STOCK OF FINE ENGLISH BRUSSELS, FURNITURE AND CHINA, BY MESSRS. A. & H. LEJAMBRE, ON THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 27, at 11 o'clock, at No. 1117 Chestnut street (Giant Row), will be sold a portion of the stock of splendid first-class Cabinet Furniture of Messrs. A. & H. Lejambre. PLUNTING, DURBOROW & CO. AUCTIONEERS. B No. 222 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. SUCCESSORS to John B. Myers & Co. SALE OF 2,000 CANS BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVEL LING BAGS, HATS, ETC. On Tuesday Morning, October 25, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN FURNITURE. On Thursday Morning, Oct. 27, on four months' credit. 10 21 91

IMPORTANT SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC. On Friday Morning, October 25, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces Ingrain, Venetian, light hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings; oil cloths, rugs, etc. 10 22 91

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—1014 Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons. No. 734 Chestnut st., rear entrance from Market. CHANGE OF DAY. Our Regular Week Sales at the Auction Rooms will hereafter be held EVERY MONDAY. BY BARRITT & CO. AUCTIONEERS. CASH AUCTION ROOMS. No. 326 MARKET Street, corner of Bank Street. Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24 91

LARGE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS, UMBRELLAS, HATS, CAPS, ETC. On Oct. 27, 1870, commencing at 10 o'clock, on two months' credit. 10 24 91

FURS, FURS, FURS. FUR large trade sale of American and imported furs, etc. On Friday Morning, Oct. 25, at 10 o'clock. ROBES, ROBES. Also, 100 wolf, fox, bear, Angora, buffalo and other robes. 10 22 91

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1213 CHESTNUT Street. T. B. McLELLAN, AUCTIONEER. Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings. Public sales of household furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1213 Chestnut street, every Monday and Thursday. For particulars see "Public Ledger." J. O. SEFFNER, AUCTIONEER. No. 1307 CHESTNUT STREET. 10 20 91