

SPRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

AMERICAN FRIENDLINESS.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

It is one of the greatest perplexities attending the chronic difference between England and the United States that, if any useful end is to be gained, the English and the Americans cannot be addressed in the same language. Nobody who has the least knowledge of the Americans will suppose that verbal menaces will have the smallest effect upon them. The arguments most likely to succeed with them must be couched in moderate language and directed less to their fears or sympathies than to their good sense and mental judgment. We ourselves have shown that we think them not incapable of being impressed by a candid statement of the liabilities which on a very strict construction of public law this country has incurred, of the concessions which it is prepared to make for the purpose of satisfying them, and of the advantages which both nations would gain by a prompt settlement of their most recent quarrel. Yet it cannot be denied that this very language, read in England, has a tendency to deepen serious misconceptions which are abroad here. The popular impression of our countrymen is that, though American demagogues may occasionally rage together and the Fenians imagine a vain thing, the American people has not forgotten the ties of common descent, and is at heart friendly to Great Britain. American travellers cannot in common decency adopt any other tone, and the English press rarely fails to explain away any indications destructive of the popular theory. Thus, while on the one hand nothing but reasonable arguments are likely to affect the Americans, such arguments may possibly encourage Englishmen in believing that there is nothing to overcome in the Americans except a wrong conclusion of the reason. Yet the friendly disposition of the Americans is entirely a figment of the English imagination. We even believe that an Englishman can hardly do a greater service to England than by trying to persuade Englishmen of the friendliness of the people of the United States to this country. The assertion thus made of the Americans is utterly false; it is extremely dangerous; and it has not even the excuse of indirectly promoting a useful object in spite of its falsehood and perilousness. Occasionally it may be possible to produce friendship between nations by the expedient which made a match between Benedict and Barbauld. But nothing is required to add to the friendly disposition of this country towards the United States. Friendliness in all that goes to constitute the friendship of States has existed on our side for half a century; nor have the Americans the smallest evidence of unfriendliness to rest upon except the alleged fact that, when a nation which had always been looked upon by foreigners as one and indivisible, and which would have bitterly resented any other view of its constitution, broke suddenly into two halves, the sympathies of Englishmen wavered for a time between the fragments, and were not exclusively given to one of them. On the other hand, a statement concerning the Americans which they know to be ridiculously false has no tendency whatever to diminish their hostility. They regard it simply as evidence of weakness and timidity, and, without adding a jot to their friendliness, it increases their contempt and encourages their presumption.

The mode of proving American friendliness which is now in fashion consists in pointing to the small proportion of the American army and the American navy. It is admitted that, from one end of the political scale to the other—from President Grant, who is their cedar of Lebanon, to Butler, who is the hyssop that grows on their wall—their public men never refer to this country except to find material for picking a quarrel with it. It is allowed that the conventional peroration of an American stump speech is an invective against Great Britain, and that the common forms of a President's message are the precise reverse of the common forms of a Queen's speech; since, instead of congratulating the country on its friendly relations with foreign powers, it contains, as of course, some demonstration of British misconduct. It is acknowledged that their leading politicians, without manifesting the faintest sense of arrogance or impropriety, publicly discuss the expediency of imposing on this country "such conditions as no great nation has ever submitted to except under a disaster like Sadowa." But all this is thought to be neutralized because the head of a department who wants money to spend upon it declares the American army hardly large enough for purposes of police, and the American navy insufficient even for revenue duties. But the facts asserted do not bear the construction put upon them, and, besides, they are not to the point. The feebleness of the army and navy of the United States has no analogy to the feebleness of the British army and navy. It is quite true that the American navy is but poor condition, less, however, through contraction of expenditure than through the foolish commercial policy which deprives the American dockyards of good iron and good workmen, and which limits the supply of good seamen to their ships. It is very possible that, if a war were to break out, the British navy could seal the American men of war in their ports. But the Americans do not rely upon their navy for the means of inflicting immediate injury upon this country. Through their refusal to adhere to the declaration of Paris they are at liberty to employ privateers; and it is through vessels of this sort that they hope, if not to destroy the great trade which their own commercial exclusiveness has thrown mainly into British hands, to compel it to be carried on at enormous cost. Nor have the petty numbers of the American army the same significance or importance as our own military weakness. For the American regular army is really what the British army is not, the nucleus of an immensely larger force. As was shown at the beginning of the Confederate war, it can be extended in a very short time to vast dimensions by partially-trained regiments from the militia of several States, recruited in the last resort by ballot. But the English army and militia, whatever be their numbers, constitute the whole force available for foreign operations and home defense. There is no further reserve, unless it is seriously proposed to count the volunteers.

Even, however, were it strictly true that both by land and sea the Americans are for the moment much worse prepared than we are for immediate hostilities, nothing would be done towards proving that American unfriendliness does not largely increase the risk of war. We do not mean to assert or to in-

sinuate that many American statesmen or even American demagogues have clearly before their minds a war with this country. The peculiarity of their proceedings is that the natural result is not expected to follow from them. They do not picture to themselves—and, it is just to add, we have never given them the means of picturing to themselves—the exact contingency in which Great Britain would turn against the foot which spurs it. So far as their experience reaches, there is no abstruse language of which this country may be brought to take notice—not even the raving of Senator Sumner when acting in an executive capacity as member of a body which shares the treaty-making power. There is no trivial pretext violently insisted upon which will not be civilly discussed. There is no concession, deliberately intended on one side to be humiliating, to which British statesmen may not fairly be expected to reconcile themselves in time. It is exactly here that the danger lies. Arrangements unrepresented in diplomacy has hitherto borne the natural fruit of arrogant diplomacy. Our habitual attitude towards the Americans, and their habitual attitude to us, have produced in them a singular misconception of our national character. Though they are bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh, they have come to think of us as if we had somehow lost that deep reserve of national pride and susceptibility which they are conscious of in themselves. The danger, therefore, is not that they will declare war against us; it is even improbable that they would do so under the supreme temptation of finding us engaged in a European struggle. What is far more likely is that some day—without looking for consequences more than usually serious—for the sake of satisfying some local cry or gaining some domestic political advantage—they will put upon us some intolerable insult which will call forth an eruption of indignation from John Groat's to the Land's End. Then will occur in England what Napoleon III. asserted to have happened in France at the beginning of the present war. The country will have escaped from the hand of its temporizing statesmen, and war will be all but inevitable. Such an event will perhaps surprise and disconcert the Americans; but the most tremendous struggle of modern times will not be the less on the point of beginning.

The sovereign security against this great danger does not consist in any sudden change of diplomatic policy. There is palpable foolishness in the postponement of any American ally who can be reasonably settled; but there is no reason for abandoning that consideration towards the United States which English statesmen have sometimes carried to the verge of subservience. The first step is to convince ourselves of the rooted unfriendliness of the American people towards this country so far as they are represented by their national organs; the next is to place ourselves in such a position that, however we may regret it, we may defy the worst possibilities with which it is pregnant. The true moral of the American lesson is not to come to the moral that European lesson which we are slowly learning. When the British navy, besides cumbersome ironclads, contains a sufficient number of heavily-armed but light-footed cruisers to make privateering hot work in every corner of the globe—when we are in a position to throw close upon 100,000 regular troops into Canada without danger to our own shores—we shall find that the Americans are neither so coward nor insulted; but we shall find that their statesmen, and even their demagogues, will think twice before they deal with this country in any different spirit from that which presides over their relations with Russia or with the North German Confederation.

EARLY MARRIAGES.

All England is stirred to its foundations just by the report which the directors of the London Union Bank have made for the prevention of too early, and therefore imprudent, marriages among their clerks. Any employee of the establishment venturing to treat himself to a wife upon a salary of less than £150 a year is to be summarily dismissed. The clerks seem willing to submit meekly enough; but the edict has roused the indignation of the British public from one end of the island to the other, and has dragged open the whole vexed question of marriage. The directors are warned by all kinds of remonstrances, sneers, and menaces, that their action is cruel and illegal; that the free-born Briton has a right to a wife and unlimited children, and a right to starve them too upon whatever salary, or lack of it, he sees fit. One of the gravest leading journals, in the froth and fury of its vehemence, ironically advises the "maternal directors" to take in charge still further the interest of their clerks, and take care that they marry only good cooks, and women whose tastes run in the direction of bombazine and dark ribbons. "No tradesman or factory hand," it tells us, "would submit for a day to such unparalleled tyranny." But the clerks of the Union Bank, being gentlemen and the sons of gentlemen, belong to that educated middle class which, we are surprised to learn, "is always ready, in England, to basely submit to any yoke for the sake of a salary." Marriage, it goes on to say, is a mystically sacred union, with which neither Bank Presidents nor Government have anything to do.

Now, all this is very independent, and worthy of the freest British hotspur. But the service of the Union Bank was certainly not compulsory, and the half-dozen respectable old gentlemen who have raised all this pother concern themselves, it is most likely, very little with either mystically sacred bonds or Malthusian schemes. Their object is, most probably, the business of their bank, and to provide themselves with the most efficient workmen to transact it. If experience has taught them that the unmarried clerk is less likely to be tempted by the pleasures open to young men to neglect his work and defraud his employers than one with a wife, the suspicion of blame falls, it appears to us, more upon the extravagant wife than the directors. This point would be stronger, we acknowledge, if the salary were a trifle higher. But, in New York at least, it would require no great extravagance in an educated young couple, with the two expensive drawbacks of tastes and babies, to live fully up to an income of \$750 a year; and common prudence would suggest to "the gentleman or son of a gentleman" that he should wait until he was competent to earn that sum, or else content himself with a wife not ashamed to cook, and dress in bombazine and no ribbons at all. Mystically sacred bonds will not, as the directors doubtless know, pay either butchers' or tailors' bills.

In New York, however, the trouble lies in the other direction. The clerk who would undertake to support a wife with the tastes which middle-class people boast here upon such a salary, would be regarded as insulting the common sense of the woman to whom he offered it. A fashionable marriage demands a wedding procession and general outburst of expenditure which rises before the marriage

yearly income which is to follow like a stupendous entrance to a miserable tenement-house; and fashionable marriages are now demanded, we must remember, by every grade of young people, from the heiress on Madison avenue to the grocer's daughter. When the bride of a millionaire trails yards of lace up the aisles of Grace Church, or furnishes her house with costly trumpery, she only sends back her surplus of wealth into the hands of workmen and mechanics. But when the daughter of Smith, the carpenter, fills her wardrobe with sleazy silks made strictly after Worth's patterns, and when the clerk whom she marries feels that hospitality demands from him for his friends game suppers and cheap and nasty champagne, they make of marriage the straightest path to ruin, and degrade the life which God gave them for some sound and practical end into as ludicrous and tawdry a sham as their gaudy furniture and paste jewels. Fashion debases men and women of any grade; but it is in the class that substitutes wax beads for pearls, velvet for velvet, that it has enroached among us most fatally upon the true relations of life.

With this class, unfortunately universal among people of small means in our cities, marriage on narrow incomes is held each year to be more impracticable. If the domestic affairs of our clerks and poor men's daughters could be put for a year or two into the hands of the keen and sagacious bank directors, the result might be wholesome. But who knows? If the "son of a gentleman" starving in New York were told that work and wages were waiting for him in a thousand Western towns; that \$750 per annum would command in many of them a comfortable house well furnished, a sure living and respectable foothold for his family—would he go or stay here to gamble for high stakes? Or if a young couple, with great love and few dollars between them, be challenged to marry, to strip life for a few years of all its pleasures and pleasures, to live cheaply, to work hard, finding their recompense in the higher faith in God and each other which would grow thereby, would it be of any use? Would love or fashion win the day? Doth not wisdom here cry daily in the streets? Yet what man regardeth?

THE UNSEEMLY QUARREL OF THREE BROTHERS.

From the Wilmington (Del.) Chronicle. "Birds in their little nests agree, And 'tis a shameful sight, When children of One Family Fly out, and chirp at night." Fancy, for a moment, what the world would say, were any of the larger States to fall so completely into the hands of a single family as Delaware has done. Suppose that in the choice of a United States Senator in Massachusetts, the only competitors had been three brothers named Wilson, and that their party associates had intrigued, labored, and quarrelled over the question as to which of the three should be chosen. Or apply it to New Jersey, and imagine that nobody was named for the high position but three brothers of the Frelinghuysen family. In either case, or in any like it, except in Delaware, would there not have been one universal chorus of ridicule at a people who should be so subservient as to yield to such narrow ownership, and of indignant rebuke to the men who thus so greedily monopolized power. Fancy New York absorbed by three Conkings, or Illinois by three Logans, and the spectacle is at once absurd and unreasonable.

In any other State than Delaware, such a condition of things has never existed, and certainly could not exist. In Delaware, alone, does it seem possible and natural. But even here, by analysis and comparison, we may perceive how scandalous the circumstances are. That three brothers, children of the same parents, natives of the same home, dwellers in the same State, but a few miles apart, voted the same party, and acknowledged a common platform of political principles; labored together, hitherto, in one combination, should become the sole competitors for a high office, and with equal desire strive to grasp it, is something new in American politics, as we trust it always may be. When the struggle for preferment is one against the other, and their intrigues are one against the other, when the one who succeeds does it to the bitter disappointment and mortification of his brothers who failed, it is an exhibition neither beautiful nor edifying.

But even more than this, here was one who had already been United States Senator twice years. Had his services been most faithful and acceptable, he might well have been satisfied with a term so long, and have yielded to his kinsman with ready grace and cordial heart. Under the circumstances, his exertion to reseat himself was most unkind and most unjustifiable. Speaking from a neutral standpoint, we unhesitatingly say that the plan devised by the Governor, Sausbury, Willard has not only been a disaster to twelve years, but he has been Senator in the face of all propriety, and in defiance of public protest. That he should be again elected was unreasonable and wrong. He had no right to think of another term. He should have forbidden his friends the use of his name. With his brother-in-law made Governor, and his county thus fully honored, he should have respected the well-understood basis upon which that honor was conferred, and have withdrawn himself with the brother whose hand bestowed it.

Governor Sausbury doubtless feels bitter and disappointed. In our opinion he has reason for it. That his brother Willard should thus have thwarted and injured him is just ground for misanthropy. The honor which he has lost, so unexpectedly and so unfairly, is a high one, rarely within reach. In six years more there may be no chance for him. The prize has probably been struck from his hands forever. That one brother struck it away, and another seized it, must add increased bitterness to his reflection upon the hand bestowed it. And yet, Governor Sausbury should remember that none have had a closer grasp on place than himself. None have monopolized honors and profits more greedily. If his own brothers have well acquired the arts of self-seeking, and personal aggrandizement, there is no teacher from whom they have more probably learned it than from himself.

THE IMPERIAL CROWN OF GERMANY.

From the N. Y. Herald. Now is Germany one; like the breath of the storm The glad tidings echo around. Now from the bomb again; The ravens are underground. We have published King William's proclamation, dated Versailles, and embodying a formal acceptance of the imperial crown of Germany. The proclamation is in every sense worthy of the great occasion. It is brief, yet exhaustive. It is full of gratitude, but it is also full of dignity. Yielding to the appeal of the German princes, and the free towns, the King considers it his duty to accept the responsibility of the imperial dignity and to restore the German empire, defunct since 1806. The new Emperor religiously recognizes a

Power higher than his own, prays for help, and, in the premises, makes fair promises. We know no man stupid enough not to be willing to join in the hope that Germany may reap in lasting peace the fruits of her bloody battles, and that King William and his successors may be able to protect the restored empire, not by warlike conquests, but by works of peace, freedom, and civilization.

The restoration of the German Empire is one of the grandest events in modern times—we had almost said in the history of the world. It is scarcely fair to call it a restoration, for the reason that Germany was never before, under any form or form of government, what she is to-day. There has been a German Empire, a Holy Roman Empire; but the German or Holy Roman Empire always was a heterogeneous or incoherent mass from the days of the First Otto to the days of the Second Francis. To-day, if we except the Austro-German States, Germany is one as she never was one before.

Up swells the Baltic Sea; And other grasps the glove; And Westward waves the hand; And Main does ever on! All old divisions is forgot— The German race is one.

What is the German's Fatherland? One need not ask a name. What Charlemagne and the Saxon Othos and the Franconian Caesars and the Hohenstauffens and the Hapsburgs vainly attempted, the Hohenzollerns, one of the youngest of the royal houses of Europe, have, in the person of King William, been able to accomplish. The German empire is not so much an old institution revived as a new institution which has been sprung upon the world. In one sense it is a giant awakened from his slumbers; for in the person of King William the simpler minds among the German people recognize the restorer of Frederick of the Red Beard. In another sense it is a new giant created afresh and flung upon the world with powers mightier than any the world has known before. The power is reflected from the Hall of Mirrors of the palace of the Kings of France.

The restoration cannot be properly understood without a reference to the past. The German empire some would date from the year 800, when Charlemagne received at the hands of Pope Leo the Third the imperial crown—a crown which in the estimation of the Holy See had not been worn since Constantine abandoned the ancient Rome of the West for the new Rome of the East. Others again, and as we think, with better reason, date it from the year 962, when Otto the First was crowned by Pope John the Twelfth. Certain it is that the empire of Charlemagne crumbled to pieces under his feeble descendants. The Bard, the Stammerer, the Fat, the Simple were unequal to the task imposed upon them, and the mighty fabric reared by the great Charles fell, and the fall was great. The restoration, or rather the re-establishment of the empire—which then unquestionably became German as well as Roman—under Otto proved more enduring; for, in spite of the change of dynasties and the social and political revolutions which marked the interval, the empire established under Otto virtually remained until the year of our Lord 1806. During all those years the German and Holy Roman empire was a grand, living fact, and a mighty power—the associate and companion of the Papacy. The history of the years of our Lord 1806 to 1871 is the history of the German or Holy Roman empire. In the year 1806 the successes of the First Napoleon, and his ruinous innovations in Germany—innovations which culminated in the act of the Confederation of the Rhine—Francis the Second bowed to fate, and by a declaration dated August the 5th resigned the imperial dignity and retired to the government of his hereditary dominions as Emperor of Austria. The crown then let fall was the empire of Constantine, of Charles of Otho, of Barbarossa, of Maximilian, eight hundred and seventy years after Pope John had crowned the first Saxon, one thousand and six years after Pope Leo had crowned the Frankish monarch, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight years after Caesar had conquered at Pharsalia, the German, or, as we must again call it, the Holy Roman empire perished. From that day Germany became less a unit than ever.

The German people, however, believed in and loved the same Fatherland, as they spoke the same language, and their desire of national unity was strengthened, not weakened, by the fall of the empire. Their politicians schemed and worked for this unity; their philosophers dreamed of it; their poets—Körner and Arndt and Ruckert and the rest—sang of it; their historians read and interpreted history in favor of it; their soldiers have ever been willing to fight for it. Hitherto dynastic jealousy has been too strong for popular sentiment and desire. The year 1848 seemed for a moment to have brought about a realization of German dreams; but the year 1848 in Germany, as elsewhere, proved a year of revolutionary failures. The year 1866 startled Germany herself. It tore her asunder, but it revealed to her her strength. The Hapsburgs were found to be weak, but the Hohenzollerns were found to be strong. The war which still wages has done more for German unity than all the dreams and schemes and projects of all the past. The war is not ended; but the French have been disengaged from the brow of the hill beneath which the Great Frederick so long has slept; the Emperor himself lives again; the resurrection is complete, and Germany is one. In this year of our Lord 1871, and just one hundred and seventy-nine years since the coronation of the first Prussian king, the head of the house of Hohenzollern becomes Emperor of Germany. After a lapse of sixty-five years the empire of Otto and of Charlemagne is revived; but the new empire is not and will not be in any sense Roman or Holy. King William has made a very sensible proclamation. Let us hope that the German empire will prove blissful to the German people; and let us also hope that the German people, united, will be powerfully instrumental in advancing the great cause of human civilization. They have yet an unfinished task on their hands. The result is not doubtful. Privilege and responsibility are both great with them. It will be well for them, and well for humanity, if, in the hour of their triumph, they remember mercy rather than judgment. A great people greatly favored can afford to be magnanimous.

ATTACKS UPON THE TREASURY.

From the N. Y. Times. The present session of Congress, unprofitable as it promises to be in respect of measures conceived in the public interest, furnishes rather more than its share of bills involving an expenditure of public money. The land-grant bills are numerous and bad enough, and it is already evident that there are members willing to swallow their pledges and defy public opinion by appropriating the choicest portions of the public domain for the benefit of railway schemers. Separately, these projects would have no chance

of success. But combined they represent so many sinister interests that there is no telling what power they may not acquire before the session ends. The promoters of subsidy schemes involving money and not land will, however, make the first attack. They are organized and not over scrupulous, and all the virtue of Congress will be needed to protect the National Treasury from their assaults.

Of steamship enterprises there is a formidable list, and the opening trial of strength in their behalf will come off this week. They are eight in number, and take in nearly all parts of the world. The Sandwich Islands' service is the most modest of the group, contenting itself with a request for \$75,000 annually; the American and European and the American Mail and Ocean Steam Transportation Company are the most rapacious, the money they ask for amounting yearly to \$1,200,000 for each. The aggregate of the subsidies covered by the eight projects exceeds four and a half millions yearly—a heavy demand in prosperous times, and a very serious one in times like these. The utmost that can be said in support of the principle is, that it is debatable as a method of fostering a steam marine. But there are two sides to the question, and one of them is strengthened by the popular demand for reduction of taxation, to which every fresh subsidy is more or less of an obstacle. The danger to be apprehended is the formation of a ring, with a popular lobby to help it—the associated influences boding no good to the Treasury or the tax-payers.

The gigantic scheme of the rail is that of which the economical Mr. Hamlin has made himself the sponsor. For the purpose of cheapening the cost of transportation from the West to the sea-board, a railroad is projected from Portland to Chicago; and to facilitate its construction the bill provides for a Government loan of fifty thousand dollars per mile for the whole extent of the road. As the distance cannot be less than a thousand miles, we have here a drain upon the national credit amounting to fifty millions of dollars. Mr. Hamlin is not addicted to practical jokes in the Senate Chamber, and we must therefore conclude that he introduces this monster scheme in sober earnestness. We adduce it as illustrative of the tendency to press extravagant demands upon the Government, with an inexorable indifference to the effect upon its credit and the business interests of the country.

Compared with an undertaking of this magnitude, the never-ending Sutrö Tunnel seems a model of disinterestedness. It comes, this time, neatly wrapped in a bill "to create a fund to be known as 'the mineral land fund,' and for other purposes." And Mr. Nye exerts his ingenuity in finding pretexts for its passage. We think he will not succeed. A loan of three millions to the Sutrö Tunnel Company is a bagatelle by the side of Mr. Hamlin's fifty millions; but it is three millions too much for the furtherance of private interests, which should be quite capable of caring for themselves. Expatriate Mr. Nye may upon the scientific value of the tunnel, the fact remains that the Sutrö Company is no more entitled to public aid than scores of other corporations, and that its legitimate reliance should be upon the Nevada mining companies, whose hidden riches, we are told, surpass description. Properties which, according to Mr. Nye, have yielded more silver than all Mexico, and are yet but at the gateway of their treasures, should surely not be afraid of a three million expenditure, which is alleged to be essential to their development. At any rate the country is under no obligation to redeem from loss mismanaged ventures on the Comstock Lode, or to swell the dividends of those that have been more fortunate.

If we are ever to bring back the days of hard money and light taxation, it is plain that Congress must resist attempts to fasten upon the Treasury plans involving the expenditure of its money, or an application of its credit; for the furtherance of corporate enterprises. We advise Senators and members to remember that the strain upon the nation's credit is severe enough already, and that there can be no restoration of confidence until the subsidizing system is firmly and consistently discouraged.

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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 of eighth day of April, 1868, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 6, page 425, 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 P. M., on TUESDAY, the fourteenth day of February, A. D. 1871, the property described in and conveyed by the said Mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at 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 at right angles with said street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground and 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 at right angles with said alley hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad 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 \$125 per annum.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front of it in length on the said Broad street eighty feet, and in length on the said Broad street along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Broad 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 \$125 per annum.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the southeast corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, crossing said alley at right angles with said street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning.

No. 4. The whole road, plank road and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their lands, tenements, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway, and all the profits and gains, and all the income issues and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and all the franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4), machinery, tools, implements and materials connected with the proper equipment, operation and conducting of said road, plank road and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, tenements, premises, and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the above mentioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereon, and all the estate, right, title, interest, power, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said company, and all the franchises, rights, and appurtenances of every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE. The properties hereinbefore described as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off—On No. 1, \$300; No. 2, \$200; No. 3, \$200; No. 4, \$100, unless the price be less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFER, Trustee. W. W. LONGSTREET, Auctioneer. Nos. 125 and 141 S. FOURTH STREET. 125 & 141

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY, ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT. The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company of PHILADELPHIA. IN THEIR New Marble Fire-proof Building, No. 229-331 CHESTNUT STREET. Capital subscribed, \$1,000,000; paid, \$500,000.

COTTON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEBTS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF WALLS, at prices varying from \$10 to \$10 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST at three per cent, payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent, payable by check, on ten days notice.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of Europe. INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and TRUSTEES, and execute all EXECUTIVE TRUSTS of every description, from Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

N. B. BROWN, President. C. H. CLARK, Vice-President. ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer. DIRECTORS: N. B. Brown, Alexander Henry, Clarence H. Clark, Stephen A. Caldwell, John W. F. Johnston, Charles Macalester, Henry C. Gibson, Edward W. Clark, J. Gilchrist Fox, Henry Pratt McKean. 15 1/2 fm

GROCERIES, ETC.

SHOTWELL, DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES. 117 CORNER ELEVENTH AND VINE STS.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC. GARSTAIRS & McCALL, No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite St. IMPORTERS OF Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PURE WYRE WHISKIES IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 23 1/2

CORDAGE, ETC. GORDAGE. Manila, Sisal and Tarrad Cordage. At Lowest New York Prices and Freight. EDWIN H. FITLER & CO., Station, 20TH ST. and GERMANTOWN AVENUE. Store, No. 25 N. WATER ST. and 25 N. DELAWARE AVENUE. PHILADELPHIA. 419 1/2

MILLINERY. MRS. R. DILLOM, Nos. 222 and 231 SOUTH STREET, FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAFTS, VEILS.

Ladies' and Misses' Caps, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, Lace Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Caps, Lace Skirts, Sashes, Ribbons, Sashes, Garters, and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 14