EVENING TELEGRAFII-PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1870. THE DAILY

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals **Coon Corrent Topics**-Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

DISCORD IN CONCORD.

From the N. Y. World.

The serene and scholarly atmosphere of Concord, New Hampshire, has recently been agitated by a concourse of strong-minded women and feeble-minded divines, who assembled there in order to make some speeches about woman's rights. The novelty of the subject which they came together to discuss impels us to rescue the proceedings from the oblivion which would otherwise await them. A good deal of darkness was cast upon the subject at large by the speakers, and the proceedings were much too harmonious for those of a meeting summoned in the interest of reof a meeting summoner in the pest and moral re-form. An element of tempest and moral re-calcitration should pervade the gathering together of the apostles of change. But Miss Anthony, who usually supplies that disturbing magnetism, was not present; and the absence of her waterfall, towering dark and huge above the platform, was lamented as much as the absence of the helm of Ajax would have been in an assemblage of the Homeric warriors. There were present, however, female divines, physicians, and reporters-visible and valuable exemplars of the capacity of woman to accomplish other work than that of the household or the school-room. What sort of gospel the lady divines "dispensed with," what sort of physic the hippocratic females prescribed, or what sort of nonpareil the petticoated reporters reported, we know not; but there is nothing unreasonable in assuming them to have been, as theology, physic, and literature go, good average speci-mens of their kind, and such as to fully entitle their respective professors to the honors and immunities which appertain to those vocations. There was a good deal of murky verbiage, and the tediousness of some murky verbiage, and the tediousness of some of the speakers was evidently the fruit of good health and long practice. But the fact was manifest that the reformers were very much in earnest. They have a tolerably clear purpose, and they are evidently going to toil towards it till they achieve it. They are not always coherent or precise in setting forth their creed or the reforms which they propose to effect. But they make up for that lack by an amount of enthusiasm and talking power which would be incredible if it were not so continually evinced. Incessant dronping weareth away a stone; so incessant meetings and speechifyings and resolutions will doubtless in time procure for them the privi-lege of the ballot. The supplicant at the judgment seat who bored the judge so that he decided in her favor, irrespective of the law or the equity of the case, was a female of prodigious sapience, and her "agitating" sisterhood have well learned the lesson which her experience inculcates. They have discovered the potency of prolixity; and this is the terrible weapon with which they fight their crusade.

And the crusade really waxes formidable. The blare of its bugles and the glitter of its standards have summoned to its ranks warriors of other sort than those which followed its initial forays. It numbers among its advocates statesmen, philosophers, and scholars; men of robust texture of mind, not given to irregular enthusiasms, but the intellectual pioneers who stand in the fore-front of progress. It looks as if daylight would really dawn upon the the oppressed female one of these days, and illumine her road to all sorts of civic and other distinctions; and we never read the proceedings of an official assemstrong-minded without being blage of th impressed with the conviction that she ought diligently to set about preparing for enfranchisement. Notwithstanding the enormous number of women's right meetings held throughout the country during the last ten years, there is said to be no woman in America competent to preside over a convention or meeting with du servance of parliamentary with due obrules. Notwithstanding the immense number of speeches made by women during the same period, the number of those who are capable of rendering a reason is portentously limited. They can talk, but they cannot argue; they can agitate, but they cannot reason. All their sound thinking is done for them by their enemies, the men. All the arguments calculated to make an impression upon a diseiplined understanding have been formulated and put in effective shape by men. They have championed their own cause for the most part with a kind of petulant vehemence which rejected all logical laws and limitations, and it is really time that they set about acquiring some of the rudiments of that knowledge which they will find so useful and necessary in the new and responsible career which awaits them. Mrs. Howe-by far the ablest and most learned of the strong-minded sisters, a lady of much Latin and more Greek, to whom Terence is not too heavy nor Plautns too light, to whom Justin Martyr and Tertullian and Hypatia are as familiar as Dr. Channing and Schleirmacher, or Theodore Parker and Gervinus-showed herself not superior to the besetting sin of her sex. She lost the scent, like a badly trained pointer, and ran wild after hedgehogs when she should steadfastly have kept the trail of the deer. The time and place rendered it appropriate for her to talk about the rights and wrongs of women, and either rehearse the old or advance new arguments in favor of admitting them to political equality with men. But she fled wildly from the theme, and, like swift Camilla scouring the plain, did not fold her pinions till she got to Cuba, and over that sultry and unhappy isle she poured her melancholy wail. It is not possible for a lady of her talents and learning to be other than in-teresting, whether she sticks to the subject in hand or abandons it: but her intellectual discipline must make her aware that the departure of the Spanish gunboats had nothing to do with the subject which they had come together to discuss. She might as well have interposed a dissertation on the Greek particle, or the Demiurgus of the Gnostics. Her phrase, that the ghost of Captain Kidd must have laughed and the timbers of the Mayflower groaned at that naval exodus, might answer very well in a legal document, where cold precision and exactitude of statement are required; but it had no bearing upon the subject which she undertook to uufold and illuminate. If the wisest and ablest champion among the female crusaders evinces this incurable montal fu gacity, this aptitude for flying off the handle, it may be that all effort to impart to the enchanting but illogical sex clear, simple, and coherent methods of thought will be labor thrown away; but we hope not. Let the elders assign to the most promising of the younger sisters severe and determined courses of Aristotle and Whateley. Let them learn their croquet and their crochet, their "Guy Livingstone" and their Owen Mcredith, and take a plunge into Locke or Cudworth. It isn't a lively business. Tough masculine faculties sometimes falter on the brink of the abyss, and, even

about among postulates and conclusions, like camels in a quagmire or Christian in the Slough of Despond. But the Delectable mountains lie beyond, and if any of the strong-minded maidens choose to strive for these commanding altitudes (it is too late for the matrons to think of such a journey), we shall greet their attainment of them with sincere pride and exultation. We carnestly hope that the strong-minded female of the future, through assiduous discipline and labor, will be able to preside over a meeting with the ability of a Colfax and state a case with the clearness of a niss prives lawyer.

ABUSE OF EDWIN M. STANTON. From the Toledo Blade.

The Cincinnati Enquirer, with true Copperhead malignity, continues to pour abuse on the name of Edwin M. Stanton. In a recent issue it gives an "Anecdote" of the departed War Secretary, which is little better than a baseless fabrication, what little truth there is in it being so artfully interwoven with falsehood that the whole may be fitly characterized as a wanton calumny. The Enquirer starts out by saying:--

Enquirer starts out by saying:— "The press is teeming with anecdotes of the late Mr. Stanton. We have one to narrate, which illus-trates the cold severity and crueity of his character. A man by the name of Davis—living in Maryland, who had never been in the Southern army, or in any way in their service, but who resided in their lines— had occasion to visit the North during the was. He foolishly and innocently consented to be the bearer of a number of private letters from parties in the Confederacy to others in the North. He was arrested as a spy, and, with these letters upon him, brought before a military commission, which, upon the technicality of the case, convicted him and sen-tenced him to death by hanging. He was a gentle-man of character and position, and was related to some of the best families of Maryland, who made great efforts to prevent the execution of his cruel sentence." sentence.

The "man by the name of Davis" was a lieutenant in the Confederate service; was related to some of the most bitter and malignant Rebel families at the South; was the adjutant of General Winder, the officer in charge of the war prisons of the Confederates. In this capacity Davis for a time superintended the Andersonville prison, and, if we remember rightly, one other pri-son, perhaps Salisbury, and was dreaded and hated by our soldiers who were there starved, tortured, and sometimes shot down like dogs for no provocation whatever. Davis was a coadjutor and coworker with the infamous Wirz, who expirated his crimes upon the scaffold. This Davis, then, turns out to be something else than a quiet "citizen of Maryland, who had never been in the Southern army, or in any way in their service." We speak from a personal knowledge of Davis when we say that the Confederate service contained no more zealous, resolute, and serviceable Rebel against our flag than he was. In his management of the Rebel prisons he was considered crucl and despotic, especially to private soldiers. To officers he seems to have shown some courtesy and favor, as in the time of his peril some of them felt called on to use influence in his favor.

So far from Davis being an "innocent" civilian, "foolishly and innocently consenting" to carry a "number of private letters" to parties in the North, he was in fact the bearer of most important despatches to and fro between Jeff. Davis at Richmond, and the Rebel gang who operated in Canada for the Confederacy. The Rebel pirates Burleigh and Beall were under arrest for piracy on Lake Erie. To save Burleigh, who was demanded by our Government of the Canadian authorities, Jeff. Davis forwarded a naval commission by the hand of this young Davis. He had accomplished his mission successfully, and was on his way back to Richmond, with his coat wadded with patches for Jeff. Davis, when on the Sandusky, Mansfield, and Newark Railroad, near Lexington, Ohio, he was recognized by a young soldier by the name of Beverstock Davis had dyed his hair, changed the style of his beard, and otherwise disguised himself. but Beverstock and a comrade who happened to be in the car, had marked the features of their old tormentor too well to be deceived by any disguise he could assume. He was arrested at Newark and put in jail. Here, before he could be searched, he tore his despatches from his coat, and threw them into the stove of the jail at Newark. He was tried by a commission at Cincinnati, and sent by General Hooker to General Charles W. Hill, in command at Johnson's Island, with orders for his execution on a certain day. But if Mr. Stanton did favor the hanging of this man Davis, and oppose Mr. Lincoln's unreasoning sympathy and clemency towards dangerous and mischief-working spies of the Confederacy, we say boldly Stanton was right and Lincoln wrong. Davis deserved the gallows as richly as ever spy, or traitor, or cruel despot over unarmed prisoners deserved it. Mr. Lincoln, pure as his motives were, by his tenderness towards such men as Davis laid many brave, loyal men in un-timely graves, who but for such mistaken clemency might to-day be alive and well. Mr. Lincoln's humanity nerved the arms of the diabolical, plotting crew of conspirators whose last revengeful act sent the assassin's bullet into his own brain. Mr. Stanton took a sterner and yet more rational and merciful view of his duty in such cases. He was a man of just as true and as tender humanity as Mr. Lincoln, but he did not allow his sympathy to override his knowledge and judgment. He valued the lives of loyal men vastly more than those of traitors. He believed that such resolute, energetic spies and despatch-bearers as Davis was were each worth more than five hundred common soldiers to the Confederacy. The death of Davis, at the right time, would doubtless have saved hundreds of lives, each of whom had far higher claims on Mr. Lincoln's humanity than ten thousand such traitors as Davis could have. We cannot be misled into an unjust estimate of Edwin M. Stanton's justice or benevolence, by Copperhead contrasts of it with Mr. Lincoln's weak and mistaken compassion. In war, especially, mercy to the guilty works death to the innocent. In the long run Mr. Stanton's stern justice had more of real mercy in it, than had Mr. Lincoln's clemency and forbearance to punish. And at no moment of his life do we believe the heart of Mr. Stanton to have been any more under the influence of malice or revenge than that of Mr. Lincoln, who cer tainly was never justly chargeable with either. Mr. Stanton was wiser than Lincoln, in that he never believed in the ruinous policy of attempting to carry war on on peace princi-Rigor and vigor is the true motto for ples. a nation fighting with traitors for its own existence and liberty. We honor Edwin M. Stanton for his manly adherence to that principle.

after they have taken the leap, flounder | the Alabama claims, and that immediately after his arrival several dignitaries will bow dows, before the juvenile Highness, and make ample apologies for their rash speeches At the time the Prince of Wales landed in

the dark on the shores of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, it was runnored that he was sent hither Hotel, it was rumored that he was sent hither in token of eternal sympathy and interna-tional love. But, lo ! when soon afterward the Union was rent by slavery and civil war, Wales, the future King of England, had not a word to say in favor of the country which had received him with open arms. On the contrary, he sympathized with Palmerston and Bouaparts in the aid and comfort which and Bonaparte in the aid and comfort which those worthies gave to the enemies of the Republic.

Wales, too, made his salaam to the Old Public Functionary at Washington. Miss Lane took him to a young ladies' seminary, where the hopeful scion of the Four Georges had pleasant encounters with simpering school girls; and he was next taken to the grave of the Father of his Country, where he planted an acorn, which, it is hoped, will grow up in due time to be an oak. Parties were given to him, where all the dancing and firting things of the period were paraded before Wales by the matrons and Dents of those days. The tall fellows who swelled his suite came to think that a capital so obsequious to a prince was not after all so very republican; and so, when the news came of a break-up, they said they had all foreseen it, and deemed themselves wiser if not better men

If any of the English princes had imitated the example of those of the royal house of France, and taken up arms in defense of the American Union, their presence in the United States would have been a pledge of real British sympathy. But to come here to be lion. ized, and go home to laugh at our foolishness and to join the ranks of our enemies, is, we should think, a different thing. This experiment, however, is now to be repeated. Arthur, to be sure, has not the prestige of being heir to the throne; but he is a chip of the same block, and the snobs and flunkies who gathered around the one will be sure to adore the other.

Considering the international record of Great Britain in her relations with the United States, and the present complications, it would perhaps have been more prudent in Queen Victoria not to invest the travels in this country of one of her sons with the offi-cial character of a visit to the President of the United States. Wales, moreover, did not pretend to come as a royal Prince, but as Baron Renfrew; and though this could 'not prevent him from figuring in all the grandsur of royalty, her Majesty's desire was that he should deport himself modestly, and without encouraging the tuft-hunters among the richer and more subservient portion of the American population.

In the case of Arthur, no such precaution seems to have been taken. His coming is trumpeted forth as that of a full-fledged representative of English royalty, to the great delight of the flunkeyism of Washington city, and of its Pumpernickel legations. And so let them make the most of it.

A CONTRAST-GENERAL GRANT AND PRESIDENT GRANT,

From the N. Y. Herald,

General Grant throughout the war and up to the time of his election to the Presidency. was justly regarded as a thoroughly representative American. On all questions in which the honor, glory and progress of his country were involved he was American to the core. He had none of the contracted ideas of New England sectional politicians, no affinity with and simple enough, but unfortunately for the propean or monarchical institutions dices, or habits of thought. Raised in the great West, he had the broad and sturdy republican ideas of that section. His patriotism was elevated, and, like the region of country where he had his home, was wide in its range, and as comprehensive as its destiny. He had no narrow views of American policy or progress, and, like all true Western men, believed in the manifest destiny of this mighty Republic. Such a man was General Grant when he re-entered the army at the commencement of the late war, and all through his glorious military career till he reached the Presidency. It will be remembered how truly this lofty American patriotism of General Grant was shown in the case of the French occupation of Mexico. He regarded the invasion of that neighboring republic by the French and the setting up a monarchy on our border by a European power as a gross insult to the United States, as a blow at republican government on this continent and a violation of the Monroe doctrine. He said, in fact, it was a part of the war against the United States, and that the war would not be completely finished till the French and their imperial system were driven from Mexican soil. Acting upon these views, he boldly proposed to march an army to the Rio Grande to drive the French out of Mexico. At that time he had no fear of war with any European nation. He would have risked a war with France in defense of American republicanism and institutions; yes, to defend those in a neighboring country, though we had no difficulty with France ourselves apart from this question, he would have risked a war with the greatest power in Europe to defend and protect American republicanism. A thrill of pride and admiration ran through the hearts of our people when the great captain of the war thus proclaimed his fearless and lofty American patriotism. He knew that France could not measure swords with the United States, if even Napoleon had been foolish enough to try the experiment. He knew, in fact, that all Europe combined could not conquer this republic, or even land any considerable force on its shores. But whatever the risk or cost, he was then ready to defend republican principles in America and the established policy of his country. What a change has come over General Grant since he became President! Or rather what a change has taken place since last spring or summer ! In the case of Cuba he seems to have forgotten his high-toned American principles and policy. He seems to quail before an insignificant power like Spain, and to abandon the cause of republican liberty in America from fear of the least difficulty. How are the mighty fallen ! Yet, when we speak of the President we would rather say his administration, for we cannot believe his nature is changed, and still think that in his heart he wishes the independence of Cuba. There is every reason to fear he has been and is influenced in his anti-Cuban and un-American policy by certain members of his Cabinet and the chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs. The Secretary of State, Attorney-General Hoar, and Mr. Sumner have misled him, no doubt, by a cunning and persistent system of misrepresentation. The position they have assumed on the Cuban question, and their outspoken hostility to the Cuban cause, leave no doubt about that. Then, it is known that while the lamented General Rawlins lived and was a member of the Cabinet the President manifested great interest in the Cubans, and went so far even as to inti-

mate last summer to the Spanish Government, through our Minister at Madrid, that the United States would have to recognize the Cubans before long. With the death of his friend, the noble Rawlins, the President appears to have fallen completely under the influence of the pro-Spanish members of the Cabinet and Mr. Sumner. Hence was perpe-trated that outrage upon the feelings and sentiment of the American people in letting loose the thirty gunboats from our shores to crush, if possible, the rising republic of Cuba; hence the overstrained and extraordinary efforts that have been made to prevent the Cuban patriots from getting any supplies from this country, and hence the deaf ear the administration has turned to the appeals of the American press and public and the Cubans.

OOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!-WALL PAPERS

m Window Shades Manufactures, the e city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 105 DEN Street, below Fleventh. Branch, No.

Approved this fifth may of January, Anno Domini ne thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D.

DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor of Philadelphia.

1870).

Now, the question is, will the President hereafter follow the promptings of his own heart, or those blind, narrow-minded, and prejudiced men that surround him? The Cubans are entitled to recognition, for they have an organized government and have fought for upwards of fifteen months, heroically and with remarkable success, the war for republican freedom. On reasonable international grounds they are entitled to this; but the Government ought to take bolder and higher ground than that. It ought to follow the sympathies and wish of the American people, and aid, directly or indirectly, the cause of liberty in Cuba. A million and a half of people, American born, almost within sight of our coast, who have never been allowed the smallest right of self-government, and who have been under the heel of the worst despotism in the world, cry to us for help, or at least for recognition. We can give this without danger or inconvenience. Ought we not to do it? But if we lay aside all sentiment-if we choose to say we care nothing for a brave and suffering people strug-gling for freedom, or for the progress of American republicanism—and look at this matter in a selfish point of view only, there are the strongest reasons for securing the independence and annexation of Cuba. It would be the most valuable possession the United States could acquire. Its internal and natural wealth is incalculable, its developed resources vast, its commerce very large, and in a naval and military point of view it is the key of the Gulf of Mexico, the Caribbean Sea, and the whole of the Antilles. Our interest in every way and on a large scale would be promoted by the independence and recog-nition of Cuba. Any other nation in the world similarly situated would not hesitate a moment to seize such an opportunity as Cuba presents to promote its interests and to increase its power and grandeur. If the President cannot comprehend what is our national policy with regard to Cuba, it is to be hoped Congress will. THE STRIKE OF THE TELEGRAPHERS.

From the N. Y. Times.

When the Western Union Telegraph operators attempt by a strike to obstruct even temporarily the business of the whole country, they should, at least, take care to be provided with a real grievance. Otherwise the public, which generally forms a pretty accurate judgment upon such matters, will not extend to them its sympathy, nor deem their action justified. The case as between the telegraphers and the company stands at pre-sent thus:-The Protective League of the former say that the company reduced the salaries of certain operators at San Francisco, and that those who refused to submit to the reduction were discharged. And they require that the discharged men be reinstated at their old salaries, and that no reduction take place in any cases. This statement is clear

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1	OITY ORDINANCES.	INSURANCE.
	A NORDINANCE To Make an Appropriation to Pay for Re- pairs to the House of the Niagara Hose Com-	1829CHARTER PERPETU
	pany. Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain. That the sum of six hundred (600) dollars be and the same is	Franklin Fire Insurance Comp
	hereby appropriated to the Controllers of Public Schools, for the purpose of paying for repairs to the house of the Niagara Hose Company, No. 240 Monroe	Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT
	street, the said premises having been used for school purposes since the year 1845. Warrants therefor to be drawn by the Controllers	Assets Jan. 1, '69, \$2,677,372
	of Public Schools in accordance with existing ordi- nances. LOUIS WAGNER.	CAPITAL
	Attest_ ROBERT BETWELL,	PREMIUMS
	Assistant Clerk of Select Council. WILLIAM S. STOKLEY, President of Select Council.	Losses paid since 1829, over \$5,500,
	Approved this fifth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).	Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Term
	171t DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor of Philadelphia.	The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buil of all kinds, Ground Bents, and Mortgages. DIREUTORS.
	R ESOLUTION To Require the Leasing and Sale of Property of the City to be made at Public Auction, Whereas, The present condition of the finances of the city and the low rate fixed for taxation require of Councils the utmost economy in the working of	DIREUTORS. Alfred G. Baker, Samuel Grant, George W. Bicharda Isaac Lea, George Falea, ALVERED G. BAK/RI, Presiden JAB. W. MCALIJSTER, Socratar
	its varions departments with an eye single to the true interests of the city, and increasing its available resources; therefore	THEODORE M. REGER, Amistant Secretary.
	Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That all leases or sales of the property of the city shall be made at public auction to the highest and best bidder, after	A IN THE
	public auction to the highest and best bidder, after due advertisement in at least five daily newspapers of the city for at least two weeks provides to the day of sale. Provided that the officer having charge	Penn Mutual Life Insurant
	of the sale of any property belonging to the city shall cause to be inserted in the advertisement of the sale that the city reserves the right to reject any bid not	NO. 931 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPH
	deemed satisfactory and for the best interests of the city. LOUIS WAGNER,	ASSETS, \$3,600,000. CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE
	Attest_ ROBERT BETRELL,	MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZI LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
1	Assistant Clerk of Select Council. WILLIAM S. STOKLEY, President of Select Council.	OLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLAN Applications may be made at the Home Office,
	Approved this fifth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).	at the Agencies throughout the State.
	171t DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor of Philadelphia.	SAMUEL E. STOKES
	R ESOLUTION To Lay Water-pipe on Kensington Avenue and Other Streets. Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of	ASBUR
	the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Engi- neer of the Water Department be and is hereby authorized to lay water-pipe on the following	LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
	streets :	No. 805 BROADWAY, corner Eleventh Street, New York,
	Somerset street, from Kensington avenue to Orme street; and Boudinot street, from Somerset street to Ken-	CASH CAPITAL
	sington avenue, in the Twenty-fifth ward. LOUIS WAGNER, President of Common Council.	GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Provident and Secreta EMORY MCOLINTOUX, Actuary, A MURDY MCOLINTOUX, Actuary, A MURDY MCOLINTOUX, Actuary, A MURDY MCOLINTOUX, Actuary,
	Attest- ROBERT BETHELL, Assistant Clerk of Select Council.	
	WILLIAM S. STOKLEY, President of Select Council. Approved this fifth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy	PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES. Thomas T. Tasker, John M. Maris, J. B. Lippino Charles Spencer, William Divino, James Long, John A. Wright, S. Morris Waln, James Long, John A. Wright, S. Morris Waln, James Huntts Arthur G. Coffie, John B. McCreary, E. H. Worne Organized April, 1962, W5 Policies issued firm months; ovor 2000 in the twelve months following. All forms of Policies issued on most favorable term Special advantages offered to Clergy mon. A few good agents wanted is city or country. Appl JAMES M. LevNGACHE, Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaw Office, No. 22' WALLNUT Street, Philadelphia. SAMUKL POWERS, Special Agent.
	(A. D. 1870). DANIEL M. FOX,	All forms of Policies issued on most favorable term Special advantages offered to Clergymen. A few good agents wanted is city or country. Appl
	17 It Mayor of Philadelphia. R E S O L U T I O N Of Instruction to the Chief Commissioner of	JAMES M. LUNGAOHE, Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaw Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. SAMUEL POWERS, Special Acapt
	Highways to Curb and Pave Footways on Fifteenth Street. Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of	STRICTLY MUTUA
-	the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commis- sioner of Highways be and is hereby directed to notify the owners of property on Fifteenth street, between Tloga and Venango streets, to curb and	Prevident Life and Trust OF PHILADELPHIA.
	pave their footwalks. LOUIS WAGNER,	OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET
-	President of Common Council. Attest— ROBERT BETHELL. Assistant Clerk of Select Council.	Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE and members of the Society of Friends, Good risks of any class accepted, Policies issued on approved plans, at the ho
	WILLIAM S. STOKLEY. President of Selact council. Approved this fifth may of January, Anno Domini	President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETE
100	and they of the turney, Atting Pointing	The second s

President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY. The advantages offered by this Company are un 1975

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excelled. OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY

THE COMING OF PRINCE ARTHUR. From the N. Y. Sun.

One of Wales' younger brothers is expected at Washington on a visit to General Grant, and the snobs and the Dents are already beginning to lay themselves out for the reception of this new victim of the universal Jenkins. It is whispered at the same time in fogy circles that the mere sight of a live Prince will be equivalent to the settlement of

redit of the strikers it rests on no basis of Highways. Itesolved, By the Select the City of Philadelphia sioner of Highways be an truth.

General Palmer, the Secretary of the company, distinctly disavows any knowledge of an intention to lower salaries, on his part or that of Mr. Mumford, the agent at San Francisco. This latter gentleman, on being ques-tioned by General Palmer, is as explicit. He says, in words susceptible of no misinterpretation, "I have reduced no salaries," and he adds that he has had "no intention of doing so." Two men were discharged for two reasons-they "were trying to make disturbance," and the force was unnecessarily large. And "the plea of a general reduction is without the slightest foundation as a matter of fact.

The League, in reply to these denials, simply express their disbelief of them, and reiterate the demand for restoration of the San Francisco dlscharged operators, But, in addition to this, they announce that various of their members at different points "have already suspended work," and it is demanded that these latter be reinstated in their former positions, the time lost by the strike being deducted from their month's pay. And on being refused these conditions, and assured that they had been imposed upon by some of the brethren in San Francisco, they declare the strike general.

This, without a word of exaggeration, is the whole story. There is but one inference possible to be drawn from it. The strike was evidently resolved upon by a few leaders, pretext or no pretext. A complaint that two men, who are not named, but who, we presume, will be, were dispensed with for what, as any person in his senses will agree, their employer had a right to consider good cause, is all the capital of fact the leaders had to work upon. It sufficed for their purpose. But are not the great body of the telegraphers thereby placed in a false position? They are lending themselves to a transaction which their better judgment can never approve. The only result must inevitably be injury to themselves, if they persist in a course which is no less than folly. Had the cause for a strike really existed, they might have claimed the public sympathy; no cause exists, however, and they are simply made to appear as a body of intelligent and respectable persons who are hoodwinked by false friends working in secret for their own private aims.

ESTATE OF WILL CEASED. Letters of Administration of the above named decedent undersigned, all persons inder requested to make payment, demands against the same to out delay, to FURNITURE. Or to his Attorney, 1210 fet RICHMOND & CO., FIRST-CLASS Ret il FURNITURE WAREROOMS Full guarantee and moder WARERO BRADBU Pianos, 8000. Ta A Needham's Organs, from FISCHER, No. 1018 AB EUEVENTH Street. No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET. EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT, PHILADELPHIA.

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D	01	1.8.		
11 16 3m	No. 132 8.	SECOND BIN	105.	

171t Mayor of Philadelphi	A. OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY
R ESOLUTION Of Instruction to the Chief Commissione Highways.	Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual
Resolved, By the Select and Common Council the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Com- sioner of Highways be and he is hereby instru- to notify the property owners on the north sid- Tioga street, from Broad street to Seventeenti	Assets. Capital, 2500,000. MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE, e of OVER 220,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE 175 ORGAN
curb and pave their footways. LOUIS WAGNER, President of Common Counce Attest—	II. Arthur G. Coffin, Eamuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke,
ROBERT BETHELL, Assistant Clerk of Select Conneil, WILLIAM S. STOKLEY, President of Select Counc Approved this fifth day of Janu	Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, D. S. Morris Waln, John Mason, BTV. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John Mason, Charles W. Cushman
Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred seventy (A. D. 1870). DANIEL M. FOX. 1 7 1t Mayor of Philadelph	and ARTHUR G COFFIN, Provident. CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President. MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary,
R ESOLUTION Relative to plans for Public Buildings.	F.AME INSURANCE COMPANY No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
Resolved, By the Select and Common Counci- the City of Philadelphia, That permission be g to the Board of Commissioners for the erection public buildings to exhibit in Independence Hall plans, model and drawings determined upon adopted by them of the proposed public building the information of the citizens generally.	tven n of Lthe and s for First INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY. Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Fe petual or Temporary Policies. DIRECTORS: DIRECTORS:
LOUIS WAGNER President of Common Counc Attest- ROBERT BETHELL,	Henry Lewis, Nathan Hilles, John Kessler, Jr., Rdward B. Orne, Oharles Stokes, John W. Everinan,
	anno WILLIAMS L. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 793
Domíni one thousand eight hundred and sev (A. D. 1870). DANIEL M. FOX, 171t Mayor of Philadelph	THE PENNSILVANIA FIRE INSURANC
R ESOLUTION To Authorize the Tramwaying of Croc Place and Rogers' Court. Resolved, By the Select and Common Council the city of Philadelphia, That the Chief Com sioner of Highways be and he is hereby director tramway Grooked place, in the Eleventh ward, f	nehtly or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stoo of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal torms. Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, invested in the most careful manner, which enables the to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the ca
New Market to Everett street, and Kogers' co from Pegg street to Crooked place. LOUIS WAGNER. President of Common Counc Attest- ROBERT BETHELL,	Daniel Smith, Jr., John Deverenz, Alexander Benson, Thomas Smith, Isaac Hazlehurst, Henry Lewis, Thomas Eobins, J. Gillingham Fell. Daniel Haddock, Jr. DANIEL SMITH, Ja., President
Assistant Clerk of Select Council. WILLIAM S. STOKLEY, President of Select Counc Approved this fifth day of January, Anno mini one thousand eight hundred and sev (A. D. 1570). DANIEL M. FOX,	THE DO- Enty PHILADELPHIA. INCORPORATED 1804-OHARTER PERPETUAL No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Fachange.
1 7 1t Mayor of Philadelph	etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings
LE CAL NOTICES. ESTATE OF WILLIAM CHRISTIE, CEASED. Letters of Administration d, b, v, c, t, a, upon the estimates the second	DE- The Company has been in active operation for more the SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have be promptly adjusted and paid. DIRECTORS.
Letters of Administration d, b, w, c, t, a, upon the en of the above named decedent having been granted b undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate requested to make payment, and those having clain demands against the same to make known the same out delay, to HENRY WRIGHT, No, 1615 GIRARD Aven Or to his Attorney, SAMUEL C. PERKINS, 1210 fet No. 627 WALNUT Stree	o tho M. E. Mahony, Benjanin Etting, John T. Lewis, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. Mohanye
	10: Lawrence Lawis, Jr., JOHN R. WICHERER, President BAMTEL WILCOX, Secretary, THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPAN
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