THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPH

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND

IntELALDOLD'S EATRACT BUCHU ANI IntEROVED ROSE WASH cures all delicate disorder in all their stages, at little expense, little or no chauge in diet, and no inconvenience. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injuriou properties. 128

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EX-

SFIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Carrent Topics-Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

WILL GENERAL GRANT'S ADMINISTRA. TION BE A SUCCESS OR A FAILURE ? From the N. Y. Herald.

Never since the foundation of our Govern ment has an administration come into power with more eclat, with greater advantages, or more opportunities to acquire enduring fame than the present one; but we have yet to see if General Grant understands the splendid position he holds or has the ability to use these favorable circumstances to make himself as famous in government as he was in war. Will he become another Jackson, or greater than Jackson, and close his administration with as much populority as old Hickory? Or will he go out as ingloriously as Buchanan and sink into similar disgrace and obscurity? Eleven out of the first twelve months of his four years' Presidency have passed with little promise. The next three years will show whether he will improve by time as wine does by age.

There can be no question as to General Grant's elevated patriotism, true republican principles, in the general sense of the term, or of the honesty and kindness of his heart. His public career during the war and since has proved that. Nor is the President incapable of learning states manship. He has a large fund of practical common sense, and common sense is the first quality of a statesman. During the war he advanced in knowledge by experience and showed him-self competent for every emergency. Though he commenced as a colonel of a regiment, and had never been in command of a larger force, he rose through his military genius and prac-tical sense to the command of all the armies. It is true the foundation of this brilliant military career was laid in a West Point education and some little service previously in the army; but without genius or great ability he never could have gained the victories he did gain or have carried out that glorious campaign which closed up the war. Looking, then, at his great success as a military man, we might hope for the display of uncommon talents in the administration of the Government. We find many examples in history of great commanders becoming the first of statesmen. Cæsar, the first Napoleon, the Duke of Wellington, and others may be named as examples. We are aware that General Grant had no experience or training in civil affairs till he attained, a short time since, the elevated position he occupies-had never been even in a local legislature or employed as a civil officer; but the same quali ties of mind which distinguished him so much as a general might make him a great statesman, were he to apply them with indus-try and ambition to civil affairs. It is only necessary, we believe, that he should cut loose from the weak men and mere politicians that surround him, trust to his own practical common sense and patriotic impulses, and act independently for the good and glory of the country.

General Grant's conduct at the close of the war, and for some time after, showed broad and correct views of national affairs and indicated ability for statesmanship. Immediately after the Rebellion was suppressed he wished to see the Union restored at once and the sad memories of the war obliterated as soon as possible. It was evident he did not favor then, and for some time afterwards, the prolonged reconstruction agitation, proscription of the Southerners or the party political object of Congress in keeping the question of reconstruction open. He had large and liberal views then. It will be remembered, too, how broadly national and patriotic he was on the question of the French | Mr. Mahler's claims are, we do not know. occupation of Mexico, when he boldly pro- They may be insignificant, or, however large, posed to march an army across the Rio Grande to drive the French from American soil. In fact, on all questions both of a domestic and foreign character he was liberal, republican, and American to the core. His heart is right, doubtless, but he has trusted to others when he should have followed his own impulses, has suffered himself to be the tool of a faction when he had the people with him and the power to carry out his own policy, and is now only drifting along as a few men direct him, because he wishes to avoid trouble and to take things easy. He seems to have lost in a measure his independence and ambition since he became President. None of General Grant's predecessors had the opportunity he has for accomplishing great things and acquiring fame. He is President when the Republic is undergoing a great material, social and political revolution, partly as a result of the war and partly from the wonderful developments of the age. The American Republic, with its forty millions of intelligent and intensely active citizens, its boundless and varied resources and wonderful future, holds the first position among nations, and is the one to which the people of all others are looking as the hope of the world. General Grant helds the helm of affairs just as we have commenced this new era of progress and greatness. Will he comprehend this and the glorious opportunity before him ? Instead of suffering himself to be clogged in the mire of party politics, or to be controlled by weak and narrow-minded politicians, can he raise himself up to the grandeur of the occasion and high aspirations of the nation? Congress is weak and tossed about like a ship at sea without a rudder. It wants to be steered. It needs a guiding hand. The dominant party that elected General Grant looks to the administration for maintaining its power, and would be glad to follow the President in any popular course he might mark out for him-self. Reconstruction is about to be finished, and will no longer be a political question. There remain the various questions pertaining to the national finances and taxation. With regard to these the President may do some-thing beneficial to the country. He can cut down all expenditures of the departments to the lowest figures, and thus save mil-lions a year. He can use his power to check the extravagance of Congress, and by an improved system of taxation to lessen the burdens of the people. He can set his face against the national bank monopoly and the schemes in Congress now to increase its enormous power and profits at the expense of the public. There is a broad field in these and other purely domestic questions for distinguishing and making himself popular. But if he would arouse the sympathies of the people, if he would touch the popular heart, and make his administration famous in history, he must do something to gratify national ambition. There is Cuba looking to us for practical sympathy and annexation. This rich and most valuable island on the This rich and most valuable band on and border of the republic, if annexed, would not only greatly enlarge the area of our dominion and republican liberty, but would tend very much to revive our commerce and . declining mercantile marine; would increase the variety of our products, and would strengthen our power throughout the American continent, seas and islands. The administration has but to lift its finger, and

eyes to the great republic. Cannot General Grant strike out in a hold policy for the ac-quisition of some or all these territories as a settlement of the Alabama claims or upon some other terms? Extension of territory and increase of population and products lead to an increase of commerce and shipping, and that is just what we need now. Besides, the President might well turn his attention to measures for extending our trade abroad and for reviving our mer-cantile marine. The republic has reached that prominent position when it cannot stand It must advance exteriorly with the still. wonderful progress and developments of the age, with its internal growth and in accordance with the aspirations of the people, or stagnation will follow, domestic trouble will spring up, and we shall fail to fulfil the great destiny marked out for us. If General Grant comprehends the necessities of our national situation, and should strike out in a new and bold policy in accordance with them, his administration will be a success; but if his vision be confined to petty local affairs and party politics, if he cannot understand the mission and destiny of this mighty country, and remains the mere instrument of the narrow-minded politicians that surround him, he will prove a lamentable failure and his glorious war record will be buried beneath the unpopularity of his government.

PETITIONS BY FOREIGNERS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Several days ago, in the Senate, Mr. Conk-Several days ago, in the Senate, Mr. Conk-ling asked permission to present the memo-rial of Mr. Henry Mahler, a citizen of Prussia, which stated, 'in very respectful and persuasive language, that Mr. Mahler had contributed valuably and essentially to the success of the French cable as an experiment; and asked that in any adjustment made in regard to it, we may take into consideration his claims and affix such requirements as may be deemed just." Mr. Conkling asked that this memorial might be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. To this just and courteous proposition, we are ashamed to say that objection was made upon purely technical grounds. Messrs. Pomeroy and Trumbull joined in objecting to the reference or reception of any petition from a foreigner, and they were sustained by the Vice-President, although at first he had grave doubts upon the subject. Mr. Pomeroy subsequently withdrew his objection; Mr. Trumbull thought it best "not to change the rule;" and the Vice-President declined to entertain the motion to receive the petition.

If the Senate had not subsequently retrieved its character for the commonest civility, and the most ordinary comity, as will presently be seen, we should have been compelled to characterize its narrow and churlish course in the plainest of language. For any rule or usage preventing the citizens of foreign countries who may have grievances to redress which can only be redressed by Congress, from respectfully approaching that body and asking for relief, we cannot, with the best exercise of our ingenuity, discover the smallest excuse. For our relations to foreign powers have become so numerous and so intimate, that it may well happen that injustice to a foreigner may be injustice to our own citizens; while, in equity, there cannot be the smallest doubt that whenever we are as a nation deriving a general benefit from any project in which foreigners are interested, we are bound to protect their interests as we would protect our own. What they may be without foundation; but if he has experienced a wrong at the hands of the French Company (which is not, by any means, the most improbable thing in the world), why should we not, while we are negotiating, so to speak, with that company, consider Mr. Mahler's claim as an important or at least a legitimate part of the subject matter under consideration? And if we may consider it, why may not Mr. Mahler, albeit a citizen of Prussia, ask us to consider it? Mr. Conkling, having been met and re-pulsed by the usage of the Senate, sought the usual refuge in a resolution. He moved that the Committee on Resolutions be instructed to inquire into Henry Mahler's claims against the managers of the French cable, and whether they should be regarded or protected by the Congress of the United States. This time, we are sorry to say that objections were raised by a Senator usually so liberal as Mr. Sum-ner. "If the Senate," said he, "cannot receive a petition or memorial from a foreign citizen, can the same object be accomplished indirectly?" Of course it can. If the Senate finds itself, by reason of a most unreasonable precedent, unable to listen directly to a suppliant who as as for simple justice (as, without knowing the particulars, we presuppose Mr. Mahler to ask), then it is thrice better for the Senate to do right indirectly than not to do right at all. Indeed, Mr. Conkling disposed of this objection in so conclusive and summary a way, that Mr. Summer appears to have waived it without further debate, only suggesting that perhaps it would be better for Mr. Conkling to write a private note about the matter to the committee. Mr. Conkling at once and properly declined to write private notes about anything to any committee: and his resolution was agreed to. Mr. Mahler may consider himself not only a fortunate but a powerful man. He has compelled the Senate to swallow a great many yards of the reddest tape in the world.

Cuba would belong to us. Here, then, is a fine opportunity to gratify national ambition and to promote national interests. Then there is British Columbia knocking for admis-sion to the United States; there is a similar movement on the Red river, in the heart of the continent, and some of the British colo-nies on the Atlantic side are casting wistful eyes to the great republic. Cannot General as a useful lesson to chicks who may rise by reason of loud-spoken advocacy of protective measures. If he continues in life after the expenditure of the ap-propriation vouchasfed to him last summer noon special appeal, it will be as the miserable Secretary of the anti-American, anti-Republican Free-Trade League, kept alive by British gold in the interest of British fron masters and manufacturers.

To Mr. Brooks belongs the credit of cutting up this cake into very small slices-so small indeed, that we have no doubt this numerous pig-iron constituency will have an opportu-nity of obtaining a slice for each of its members; a fractional one to be sure, but quality, not quantity, is the grand consideration in so rich a production.

If the Hon. Mr. Cake has the fortune to be a member of the next Congress, he will no doubt know Mr. Wells and the Free-trade League a good deal better than he does now, especially when he and his "pig"-headed con-stituency have learned through them a truth, of which they at present seem to be ignorant -namely, that the people have some rights which even they are bound to respect. When he goes home to his admiring friends to lament with them over the passage of a reve-nue tariff measure, against which he may have the privilege of voting, and we hope speaking (without effect), we fear the doleful exclamation will be, on this delectable dainty being handed around, "Our Cake is dough !"

THAT IRREPRESSIBLE FLY. From the N: Y. Tribune.

It has attained the dignity of a public nui-

sance. It worries us at every street corner. All the ragged urchins in the city are whistling, singing, and shouting "Shoo, Fly !" Its awful caricature stares us in the face every-where like a nightmare in the daytime. In card size it is vended at every picture stand; in life size it is posted on every available advertising space; and, like other sensations of the day, it won't stay in its own sphere, which in all conscience is extensive enough. It hasn't any conscience, and ruthlessly invades all parts of the social fabric. It has entered the furnishing stores, and furnishes its detestable name to all manner of goods. We have the "Shoo fly hat," the "Shoo fly cravat," the "Shoo fly shirt," the "Shoo fly boots," blacking, cuffs, collars, sleeve-buttons, suspenders, and what next the Lord only knows. We venture humbly to suspect, however, that the next adaptation will be as a Sunday School song, a psalm tune, or church voluntary, with brilliant variations by the organist on the vox humana stop. And why not, when a distinguished divine quotes it from the pulpit? It is worse than the smallpox and bad as the cholera, and catches more readily than either. It is the "fraud" of the period, and a satire upon itself. "Shoo, fly, don't bodder me. Exactly so; why doesn't it "shoo," and stop bothering us? But with malice prepense and aforethought, this awful "fly" only buzzes the louder, and the more we hear "don't bodder

me" the more does it bother us. How long is this thing to last ? Will anybody be kind enough to indict Bryant for arson, or wont Barnard issue an injunction against this fraudulent "fly?" If not, will Mayor Hall be kind enough to issue a proclamation and let all policemen incontinently nab and lock up any one who shall hereafter say, sing, shout, or in any audible manner utter "shoo fly," and let all "shoofly" goods be confiscated in the shops they infect. Then perchance will this irrepressible insect stop bothering us.

THE MISSING CROWN JEWELS ARE MEXICO. From the N. Y. Sun.

ADELPHIA, TUESDAY, FR	BRUARI 8, 1870.	
SPECIAL NOTICES. OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. PHILODRIFHIA, Jan. 25, 1870. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Com- pany will be held on TUESDAY, the likh day of February, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Hell of the Assembly Buildings, S. W. corner of TENTH and OHESINUT Bitesets, Philadelphia. The Annual Election for Direct 'rs will be held on MONDAY, the 7th day of March, 1870, at the Office of the Company, No. 228 S. THIRD Street. More OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY. THEASTRY BEASTREET, 1870, THEASTRY BEASTREET, 1870, THEASTRY BEASTREET, 1870, THEASTRY BEASTREET, 1870, THEASTRY BEASTREET, 1870, THEASTRY BEASTREET, 1870, THEASTRY DEFINATION COMPANY.	SHIPPING. LORILLARD BTEAMSHIP LINE FOB NEW YORK. SNEW YORK. SUNNING BEGULARLY EVERY TURSDAY, THURS ANY, AND SATURDAY, AT NOON, would call attention of ahippers to this SPECIAL NOTIOR. BECHAL NOTIOR. Great Heduction of Rates. On opening of Spring Navigation the steamers of this ine will run DAILY, at 5 cents per 100 lbs., 5 conts per toot, or ½ cent per gallon, ship's opin.	HARDING'S EDITIONS or THE HOLY BIBLE. FAMILY, FULPT, AND PHOTOGRAPH BIBLES, FOR WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS. ALSO, PRESENTATION BIBLES FOR CHURCHES, CLERGYMEN, SOCIETIES AND TRACHERS, ETC. New and superb assoriment, bound in Rich Levaat Turkey Morocco, Paneled and Ornamental Designs, equal to the London and Oxford editions, at less than half their prices.
 The CHESAPERAL OF STORY STORY STORY STORY AND A STORY STORY	etc. FOR LIVERPOOL AND GUERNSTOWNInman Line of Mail Guerners are appointed to sail as fol- bows Etta, via Halifax, Troeday, Feb. 2, at 11 A. M. City of Washington, Saturday, Feb. 19, at 8 A. M. City of Raltimore, Saturday, Feb. 19, at 8 A. M. City of Raltimore, Saturday, Feb. 19, at 8 A. M. City of Raltimore, Saturday, Feb. 19, at 8 A. M. City of Paris, Saturday, Feb. 26, at 1 P. M. And each succeeding Saturday and faitesmate Tuesday, from Pier 6, North River, RATES OF PASSAGE. Parable in Goid. Parable in Goid. Parable in Contronor. Parable in Goid. Parable in Goid. Parable in Contronor. Parable	No. 326 CHESNUT Street. STEENGTH, BEAUTY, CHEAPNESS COMBINEDI HARDING'S PATENT CHAIN-BACK <i>PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.</i> For Wedding, Holiday, or Birthday Presents, these Albums are particularly adapted. The book trade and dealers in fancy articles will ind the most extensive assortment of Photograph Albums in the country, and superior to any hereto- fore made. For great strength, durability, and cheapness, Harding's Patent Chain-back Albums are univaled. Furchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to examine these new lines of goods be- fore making up their orders for stock. Also, a large and spiendid assortment of new styles of Photograph Albums made in the usual manner. No. 326 CHESNUT Street, 117
HENRY V. LESLEY, Secretary. Philadelphia, Jan. 27, 1870. 127 dt12F Memory HE WAS ARRESTED.—THE YOUNG man who determined to sense the first thing that turned up has been arrested for pulling another man's mose. This little joke is only designed to arrest the atten- tion of our readers to the splendid COAL sold by J. O. HANCOCK, northwest corner of NINTH and MASTER. All the most desirable varieties of Lehigh and Schnylkill are to be had of Mr. Hancock, carsfully screened and picked. 15 wam5w THE PARHAM SEWING MAGHINE Company's New Family Sewing Machines are most emphatically pronounced to be that great desideratum so long and annously looked for, in which all the essentials of a perfect machines are combined. 129 No. 704 CHESNUT Street. Memory CUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. OAPITAL, ELCOMPANY, MABINE, ALLEN'S DULLES, Agenta, FIFTH and WALNUT Streets. COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP	For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, A 80. 402 CHRENUT Street, Philadelphia ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIO COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS FLETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, OALLING AT BREST. The solendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday. PRICE OF PASSAGE in gold (including wine). TO BREST OR HAVRE, Saturday. PRICE OF PASSAGE in gold (including wine). TO BREST OR HAVRE, First Cabin	O F F I C E O F T H E CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY. NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING. A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Cum- berland Coal and Iron Company has been called by the President and Directors of said Company, to be held at its office, No. 90 BROADWAY, corner Wall street, in the city of New York, on the 19th day of February, 1870, at 13 o'clock M. The objects of said meeting are:To accept, as an increase of the powers of the Company, and as an
COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION Originated the animethological and beautiful. Sold by all draggists. R & G.A. WRIGHT, 344 R & G.A. WRIGHT, 34	Company, to 1373 No. 320 CHESNUT Street. NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STRAM BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON. THE SCREW STRAMENS OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD run regularly between New York. Brow men, and Southampton, carrying the United States, Eng- ish, and Continental mails. FROM BREMEN. EVERY SATURDAY FROM NEW YORK. EVERY SATURDAY FROM NEW YORK. EVERY SATURDAY FROM NEW YORK. TWENTY SATURDAY FROM NEW YORK. EVERY SATURDAY Frise of Pasage from New York to Bremen, London, Harre, and SouthAmpton First Cabin, \$120; Second Cabin, \$72; Steerage, \$30, Gold. These vossels take Freight to London and Hull, tor which through bills of lading are signed. All effers must pass through the Post Office.	tion with the last-named company and other com- panies having coal lands in Allegheny county, Md.; to arrange the terms of such consolidation and the manner of carrying the same into effect, and to authorize the Directors to effect the same; to autho- rize the Board of Directors of this Company to sub- scribe in its behalf for \$5,000,000 of the capital stock of said Consolidation Coal Company of Maryland, and to agree with that company upon the terms and

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, --THIS splendid Hair Dys is the best in the wold. Harm-less, reliable, instantaneous, does not centain lead, nor any ritalle poisson to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delnsive preparations boasting virtues they do not posses. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years untarnished reputation to up-hold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye-Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 427mwt

From Bremen to New York. First Cabin, \$120; Second Cabih, \$72; Steerage, \$40, Gold. These vessels take Freight to London and Hull, for which through bills of lading are signed. An experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel. All letters must pass through the Post Office. No Bills of Lading but these of the Company will be signed. Bills of Lading but these of the Company will be signed. Bills of Lading will positively not be delivered before goods are cleared at the Oustern House. Specie taken to Havre, Southamptow, and Bromen at the lowest rates. For freight or passare apply to OMLRICHS & CO., 117; No. 68 BROAD Street, N. Y.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND. PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIB LINE TO THE SOUCH AND WEST. At BOON, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET

At noon, from FIEST WHARF above HARAST Street. THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad. Freight HANDLED BUT ONOE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE. The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route com-mend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying overy description of freight. No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer. TRACT BUCHU is the Great Directic. HELM-BOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARBAPARILLA is the Great Blood Purifier. Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made. 128

d at the lowest rates.

perties of this Company or any part thereof, and to make all alterations in the by-laws which said meeting may deem necessary or proper. Notice is hereby given that, for the purpose of holding a stockholders' meeting of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company on the 19th day of February next, the transfer books will close on SATURDAY,

J. RICHARDS, Secretary.

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Company in free payment for the amount of stock

which may be so subscribed for, such portion of the

lands and other properties of this Company, includ-

ing its railroad, as may be agreed upon. And gene-

rally, to pass upon all questions which may arise

touching such proposed consolidation, or transfer of

property, or subscription for stocks, and the dispo-

sition to be made of the stock subscribed for, and if

deemed expedient, to authorize a lease of the pro-

10

Jan. 29, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors

A CAKE AND NO MISTAKE. From the N. Y. World.

Men who value "mens sana in corpore sano" are seldom partial to cake of any kind. They regard it as particularly unwholesome, being compounded of ingredients which, as Miss Martineau says of pie-crust, are any-thing but beneficial to digestion. It seems, however, that a cartain protectionict district however, that a certain protectionist district in Pennsylvania has so high an opinion of the virtues of cake as to send a representative of that name to Congress. We are not told, indeed, what kind of cake it is that has been put forward to represent the iron and coal interests of this enlightened section of the State, but we should judge it to be a plum-cake nicely filled with bills for the protection of American (Pennsylvanian) industry, into which the young protectionist, Jack Horner, can insert his thumb and draw out a plum for himself, saying, "What a brave boy am I!"-an amusement highly creditable to all the parties concerned, Cake included.

During the late debate on the subject of printing Mr. Wells' report, this animated and amiable Cake proceeded to deliver himself as follows:--

Mr. Cake (Pa.) loquitar.-Mr. Speaker, the earlier work of Mr. Wells in the interest of protec-tion is pronounced creditable. The mistake seams to have been in sending him to England in an official capacity. Had it not been for the *solat* of his official capacity, he might have gone to England in safety

A report comes to us from Mexico that be interesting to several titled personage Europe. It is stated on good authority t the crown jewels of Spain, which have b missing for some time, are in pawn at national Monte de Piedad in the city Mexico.

These precious articles are not to be s by ordinary visitors to that establishme but the story is that they were shown to Seward and one or two members of party. They include the jewels that w pawned by Isabella-not the Isabella the period, but the other-to fit out Col bus on his voyage to discover America. portion, if not all the jewels that have b added to the Spanish crown since that ti are with them, and the entire lot has b pledged as collateral as a loan to somebo The amount of the loan and the name of party who negotiated it are not given, could probably be ascertained by applicat to the proper authorities at the Mexic capital.

At first glance it would seem improbe that these jewels should be pledged Mexico; but a little reflection will show t they would more likely be in Mexico t anywhere else. It would be impossible, diplomatic reasons, to pawn them at any tional mont de piete in Europe, and there probably no private establishment on side of the water that could or would money upon them. We have no nation pawnbroker in the United States, and the no private Simpson or Jacobs among us commands sufficient capital to handle bles so costly. But Mexico is remote; it no diplomatic relations with Spain, Fra or Austria; doesn't care a rush about Eur or the opinions of any of its sovereigns; has a national three-ball shop of unlin capital. Possibly this discovery may lea reclamations and threats from Prim Serrano, but they will have little effect t the mind of Benito Juarez and his cour men.

WANTS.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.-We are now pared to furnish all classes with constant am moment at home, the whole of the time or for the s moment at, Business new light, and profitable. Peo of either sex easily earn from Bic, to So per evening, a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to business. Boys and gir s earn nearly as much as That all who see this notice may send their address test the business, we make this unparalleled offer such as are not well satisfied, we will send St to pa the trophle of writing. Full particulars, a valuable ple, which will do to compasson one of the largest best family newspapers published all sent free by Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work ad R. O. ALLERN & OO. Augusta, Mains.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAG PHILOSOPHY OF MARKIAG A New Course of Loctures, as delivered at th York Museum of Anatomy, subtracing the subj-How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturit Old Age; Manhood Genegily Reviewed; The Or Indigention; Flatulence and Nerrous Diseases Acco For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, st Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will ' warded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by address A LEARY, Ju. S. K. corner of FIFTH and WA Streets. Philadelphia

DI EING AND SOOURING.

1 195

JOSEPH MOTTE RLEVE DE PARIS. FRENCH STEAM DYEING AND SCOURING On auy kind of Wearing Apparel, for Ladies, Gent Oniddren. Patent apparatan for Stretching Panas ono to five inches. No. 200 S. NINTH Streen

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