SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

MR. BEECHER ON SCOURGING.

From the N. Y. Tribune. Mr. Beecher, returning (in the N. Y. Ledger) to the advocacy of flogging as necessary part of the education of children. writes upon the subject with a lightness of manner which may lead those who do not know him to question his sincerity. With all his cultivation, and all that skill in controversy which the distinguished gentleman has exhibited, it appears to us that he does not fully comprehend the difference between an opinion and a notion. In this we admit that he is not alone. More than a mosety of the men and women who undertake to discuss questions of public interest are content to be illogical if only they can be brilliant and entertaining. It is not difficult for them to whom nature has given the faculty of jesting to laugh away the whole soul and sincerity of a question, as Mr. Beecher tries to do in the following frivolous passage:-

"The 'wayward children' are not so much to blame, it seems, as the parents. A bad boy snatches his sister's doll and plumps it into the fire; that's his mother's fault! Bill runs off with his younger brother's sled, and when the defrauded urchin cries brother's sied, and when the defrauded urchin cries after it, he get's 'rubbed' in the snow and kicked; and that's his father's fault! A thievish boy eats up all the doughnuts set apart for supper, and then denies that he touched them, and puts it off on a poor bound servant girl, and gets her into disgrace, and suborns his younger brether to join in the deceit; and all this is the fault of his parents!"

-We believe that reason, not less than revelation, long ago determined that a considerable portion of juvenile obliquity is congenital. The sins of the father are visited upon the children. The passion of the parent for sour grapes sets on edge the teeth of several generations; and it may often happen that the fault for which a child is flogged, and the hot wrath which stiffens the arm of discipline, are substantially identical. The child is obstinate; the parent is not less so; and the conflict speedily becomes no better than a mutual trial of physical strength, in which the elder, of course, is the victor, until years have brought to the junior bone, and muscle, and an immunity from degradation. When a boy can say, "I will be beaten no longer," the parental hand must be stayed, however closely the parental theories may coincide with those of the Rev. Mr. Beecher. In one blessed State of this Union, however, the persuasive influence of the whip is still exerted, without regard to age. The body politic of Delaware, standing, we presume, in the position of one of Mr. Beecher's parents, flogs the well-grown thieves and the adult vagrants; and Mr. Senator Saulsbury himself, in defending the whipping-posts of his small but Spartan commonwealth, might argue for the physical discipline of men and women, as Mr. Beecher argues for the physical discipline of ignorant boys and girls. This, indeed, was the morality of the planta-The negroes were but beasts; the overseer literally drove his trembling gang afield; the sharp crack of the lash was the even-song of the quarter-house; the cowhide furnished the mistress of the great mansion with a never-failing persuasive. Why was not this all right? These sable children of a larger growth, incapable, as they were held to be, of any other than a tutelage of stripes-did they lie, or steal, or fail to accomplish the allotted task, how absurd would have been the attempt to lead them in the paths of rectitude and industry by that "silken cord of love" at which Mr. Beecher sneers with so

Perhaps, however, we give Mr. Beecher a credit which he neither desires nor deserves. He may be of the same mind with flogging captains at sea and with flogging majors on shore. He asks, perhaps seriously (although it is hard to tell when he is serious and when he is jesting), whether "physical motives are not laid aside too early?" This is a doubt which did not at all embarrass a well-known patriarch in a well-known book-the philosophical gentleman, we mean, who flogged poor "Uncle Tom" to death. But we are happy for once to agree with Mr. Beecher. Our own idea is that it is just as wise and as Christian to flog a man as to fleg a boy. We are with the pastor of the Plymouth Church in this; nor must either of us be astonished to find himself in company with the late lamented Preston Brooks. He thought, with Mr. Beecher, that "an adult might be greatly benefited" by corporal punishment. He also held what Mr. Beecher calls "my wholesome theory." He thought if a Senator could be soundly whipped that "it would be worth a thousand speeches:" and there is no lack of wicked people who hold that the excellent pastor whose doctrines we are examining would himself be not at all the worse for a sound rib-roasting. We can well remember when the physical disciplinarians of Alabama or Mississippi yearned to paddle him, to pickle him, to tar and feather him, and even to hang him. These were but reprehensible aspirations on their part; nor can we suppose that their operations, had the opportunity been afforded them, would have been marked by that light elegance which doubtless characterizes the fustigations in Mr. Beecher's parsonage; but, bloody-minded and brutally murderous though the planter-patriarchs may have been, it is but justice to say of them that their idea of any soul in the human constitution was limited and indefinite: nor did they quote Scripture very often (unless they happened to be Cumberland Presbyterians) in defense of their coarse morality. They were, indeed, sheer animals. Let us in charity, and somewhat to their credit, admit that they did not pretend to be anything better.

THE FUNDING BILL UNACCEPTABLE TO THE COUNTRY.

From the N. Y. Times. The Funding bill, as it passed the Senate. is not received with much favor in Wall street, nor is it likely to be acceptable to the country at large, unless very materially changed in the House of Representatives. The objectionable features relate to the variety of new bonds proposed to be created; to the large annual and perpetual appropriation of one hundred and fifty millions for gold interest and payment of principal; to the increase of the permanent gold-bearing debt by funding the greenbacks, and to the sub-stitution of a further issue of national bank notes for greenbacks, to be cancelled at the same time. These are the popular exceptions to the bill. The national bank people make the further objection that they ought not to be compelled to substitute 4 and 5 per cents. for their present 6 per cent. securities, without being relieved of the present tax of one per cent. per annum on their circu-

It seems probable that the bill, after its reference by the House of Representatives to the Committee on Ways and Means or the Committee on Banking and Currency, will not be heard of again for several weeks, and it would therefore be folly for the trading or banking community to pause in their busi-

ness movements on account of this measure. We have not the slightest belief that anything will ultimately be done by Congress, in the present temper of the House of Representatives, to sanction the contraction of the currency or to precipitate specie payments upon the Treasury or the national banks, before they are fully prepared to make such a measure easy to the public, and entirely successful, beyond the possibility of a reason-

able doubt, to themselves. The purpose and views of President Grant about reducing the annual charge upon the public debt, so as to authorize a liberal reduction of taxation, are directly postponed, if not wholly defeated, by this measure. He would reduce the gold interest on the debt below one hundred millions, leaving a margin on that sum almost if not quite equal to an annual sinking fund which would extinguish the new stocks about to be created at low rates in less than forty years. Mr. Sherman, adhering to his own prepossessions against all sinking funds, would entail the heavy charge of \$150,000,000 in gold per annum on the customs revenues, for interest and in diminution of the principal. The annual difference to the tax-payers is nearly equal to the sum which the President would relieve them of as soon as refunding at low rates of interest is an accomplished fact. Aside from the head of the administration,

we are far from believing that the bill is left in an acceptable shape to the Secretary of the Treasury. He has not urged any new arrangement of the sinking fund policy, and least of all one that would entail an annual charge for interest and principal calculated to defeat or indefinitely postpone all hope of lightening the burden of taxation. Nor can be really desire to call in our greenback legal-tender circulation, floated free of cost to the Government, and to the entire acceptance of the country, beyond an amount that may seem to be needful when we more nearly approach the specie standard than we are likely to do at present. In the assured event of specie payments, there would be no real necessity for the withdrawal of greenbacks beyond their return upon the Treasury for gold in the ordinary course of business. The fact is they would then be equal to \$300,000,000 or \$350,000,000 of so much gold, and as an acceptable and most convenient substitute for gold in the receipts for customs and internal taxes, the redemption of national bank notes, and the payments for interest on the public debt.

THOMAS IN THE CABINET. From the Christian Union.

Not long ago we had something to say of Thomas in the Senate. On this occasion we shall confine ourselves to the case of his fellow-unbeliever in the Cabinet.

On the 26th of January, 1870, Secretary Fish sent a despatch to General Sickles, the United States Minister Resident at Madrid, in which occurs the following passage:-

"I observe you think the Spanish campaign in Cuba has thus far failed. Your standpoint of obser-vation is a good one, and I trust you will keep the department constantly advised of Madrid opinions on this subject, especially as the news received here, though fluctuating, indicates, in the main, the

It will be freely admitted that General Sickles was in the best position to learn the truth about the Spanish operations in Cuba, and that his testimony should have had great weight: in fact, that it was but one remove from the official utterance of Spain herself, his knowledge coming largely through officials who were sure to knew the real state of Spanish affairs in the Antilles. The Spaniards in Cuba could not falsify to their home Government as they have falsified in this country for the sake of preventing the recognition of the Cubans as belligerents. But when Mr. Fish said that "the news received here" indicated, "in the main, the reverse" of the failure of the Spanish campaign in Cuba, he must have forgotten the official information which he had received but a few days previously from Mr. Phillips, the United States Consul at Santiago de Cuba.

In the correspondence of the New York Times of January 23-a paper that has supported the Fish policy since our neighbors rose against their foreign oppressors—we were told that the Spanish Government in Cuba was "nothing"—that it was "a mere cypher." But successes strengthen the powers that be. Decided defeats of the patriots would have made the regularly constituted authority of Spain supreme. But the despotism of that organized mob-the volunteers-and their blood-thirsty and ruthless barbarianism, have been standing proofs to the world that the regularly constituted Spanish Government in Cuba has been a farce-witness the moderate Dulce driven from the island-and that the cause of the patriots, naturally strong, has been gaining in strength with time. Moreover, when Secretary Fish put his opinion against that of General Sickles, whose advantages for arriving at the truth were admitted in the same communication, the Spanish General Puello had been absent on a movement against the patriots in the interior for more than a month, and according to Spanish accounts, had not been heard from. But in the Tribune, and other papers of January 24th-two days before Secretary Fish had committed himself to such a strange opinionthe defeat of Puello, with a loss of 1300 men, in his advance against Guaimaro, and his subsequent retreat, were reported. This account, with the failure of General Goveneche in a similar movement, was shortly afterwards confirmed. The same issue of the Tribune had accounts from Santiago de Cuba of other patriot successes; of deep dissatisfaction and large desertions among the republi-cans in the troops that had lately arrived from Spain; and of that Spanish lie, which was another sign of conscious weekness-the forgery of an order of surrender from the Cuban Junta in New York. Secretary Fish had every reason to believe, with the United States Minister at Madrid, and the Spanish Government itself (if the adventurers that have Spain by the throat can be called by such a name), that the winter campaign of the Spaniards in Cuba had so far failed.

And now will neither Thomas in the Senate nor Themas in the Cabinet believe that Cuba is fighting hard for her freedom until the bloody drama, prolonged needlessly, shall have been rounded out into victory, without one sympathizing word, or one act of simple justice on the part of the Government? If Thomas had believed himself infallible would he not have denied even the testimony of his senses? But God forbid that either a Sumner or a Fish, or a Cabinet or a President, should keep a free people from their duty. These men are the nation's servants, not the

dictators of the national policy.

How long shall this cruel, useless war, with the constant murder of innocents that accompanies it, go on at the very door of the republic? And how long will our Government continue to ignore what Spain has been forced to recognize? And how long will we continue to give the enemies of democracy in Cuba all possible advantages, and rigidly withhold them from the struggling patriots? The least that we can do—and it must be done promptly to save the national honor—is to put the belligerents on an equal fosting.

IMMIGRATION TO THE SOUTH.

From the St. Louis Republican.

A few days ago an association of Virginians for the purpose of inducing imaggrauts from Switzerland to settle in their State addressed the Consul-General of the Swiss republic at Washington city, begging his co-operation. The Consul-General auswered the request by examining the whole question from the theo retical standpoint of a certain class of Swiss republicans who are educated as freemen and expect to be treated like reflued gentlemen. He says that although some of the members of the new immigration society are highly respectable and prominent merchants and politicians, it is nevertheless possible that their enterprise is only regarded as a good speculation. He quotes as an example a new colony, lately established at Goldsboro in North Carolina, where the Swiss immigrants were assigned the huts which had previously been abandoned by negroes, who had left them in going further south; and he assures the members of the Virginia association that his countrymen will not leave their homes and settle in Virginia without being completely assured of being properly received. It they are not certain that there are no fevers on the land offered to immigrants; that the soil is useful for vineyards and orchards; that it is cleared and fenced; that a good house stands upon every piece of five hundred acres. or that houses can be built "without much expense and trouble," the Consul declares they certainly will not come to Virginia. The old consul general of the Swiss repub-

lie is himself a most excellent gentleman, but in spite of his long sojourn in this country he seems to know very little of the life of new immigrants. So much is certain, at any rate, that if his advice to foreigners had prevailed, not three hundred immigrants would have come to this country, instead of three hundred thousand and more who leave their homes every year and try their chances in the United States. At the time of the first settle-ments in the West, there was nobody at all who could answer any questions about fences and fevers and the cheapness or difficulty of building houses. And yet hundreds of thousands settled there, and among them a large proportion of Swiss. In spite of their re-publican education (which means in regard to the poor who almost exclusively emigrate from Switzerland), they had to struggle precisely as the former subjects of German and French monarchs. Until they had built their log houses, they had to live under the roof of the firmament; they had to clear their own land and to split the rails with their own hands by which their land was put under They had, in one word, to create everything which the good old consul-general would like to see entirely done before the immigrants from Switzerland should start from home. The negro cabins which were assigned to the late Swiss immigrants at Goldsboro are evidently better than no houses at all, and we know that many Swiss immigrants in the State of Illinois at this very day live in cabins which cannot be much excelled in size and primitiveness by the average log cabins in North Carolina. And yet some of these immigrants in Illinois of whom we speak have been upwards of fifteen years in this country.

The life of the first settler is hard; it is subject everywhere in the United States to severe trials, of which suffering from intermittent fevers is not the worst. From these hardships no one is exempt, whether previously a citizen of a republic or the subject of a king. By diligence, perseverance, energy of character, and muscular and moral strength, they are almost always overcome, however. We concede that the sufferings of the first settlers may be a little more acute than in the new regions of the West. But it is folly to believe that the preliminary work of immigration societies can in any case change new comers at once into well-to-do farmers. The independence of the American yeomanry is their own work, and in the West, as well as in the South, the new immi grant must make himself free and rich and independent by his own labor and endurance. Only those who help themselves can expect to be helped by others.

MANHATTAN VERSUS TAMMANY. From the Syracuse Journal.

The two Democratic foes have met face to face in the Legislature Manhattan beards Tammany in its den. Manhattan has carried the war into Africa. The forces are moving; the smoke of battle begins to arise; the leaders are dashing along the lines. Look out for a mutual slaughter of the heroes.

After weeks of agitation, well stirred up by the organ of the Manhattan Club, with its columns of editorials calling for another New York charter to take the place of the one introduced in the Legislature by the Tammany Ring, a charter which should be framed so as to usher in the era of political purity and transform the shoulder-lutters and "repeaters" of the metropolis into masculine angels, and enable the upright members of the Manhattan Club-not Ring, of course not -to dispense justice, administer the laws as hey were never administered before, and do all sorts of things which should convert New York into a garden of morality-after weeks, we say, light breaks upon the State.

And now, out of the throes of the Tammany organ emerges the long-beralded charter. Its godfather is John Morrissey, and its godmother is Sam Tilden. The child was conveyed to the presence of the legislators by Mr. Frear, who urged the importance of adopting the foundling without delay. This foundling has a long line of friends who are ready to acknowledge relationship. It must be admitted that they are quite miscellaneous in their characters; for sharp journalists, prize-fighters, and political tricksters press its claims, and are ready, if need be, to fight and bleed in its cause.

Our readers will remember that the Tammany Ring introduced a new charter somewhat earlier in the session, which died of too much mortality. Tammany never will forget that death-never! There were dark hints that the Manhattan reformers had something to do with its taking off. Now, what can be expected of the latter progeny to which Morrissey stands godfather, and which is under the protection of the house of Manhattan? The foundling will be strangled! "Murder, most foul, will be committed

We have looked in vain for the reformatory provisions in this new charter, which we were led to expect would be incorporated in it. It is "dismond cut diamond" with the Tammany men. Manhattan figures for a balance of power. Tammany not only has that balance, but means to hold on to it. Manhattan attempts to devise a respectable mode of appropriating spoils; but alas, immediately a clique of prize-fighters, like Morrissey and Aaron, are ready to major-general the charter through by "striking square from the shoulder." The Democrats from the interior of the State should pointedly inquire of the New York World if those are the moral reformers who are to rescue Gotham from perdition. The rural Democracy have been repeatedly urged to go up to the help of Manhattan against the "Ring." But the rural Democrats should notice that Manhattan's knights are no better than those of the

those two factions, they witness champtons of the "Ring," intent on selfish ends. They not at all senguine as to its result. A liberal have been threatened that unless they support this charter they need expect no help in carrying their own measures. Threats of this kind are potent. But Tammany has a voice, and its reassuring tones are comforting to the rural Democrats, who are now waiting like the "grasshopper on the sweet-potato

IGNOMINIOUS END OF THE TREASURY INVESTIGATION.

From the Laneaster Intelligencer. The much-talked-of Treasury investigation has come to a sudden and untimely end. When the Senate ordered a warrant to issue for the arrest of General Irwin, we took it for granted that he would at last be brought to the bar of that body to answer for his refusal to testify. We never dreamed that the same men who voted to maintain the dignity and to assert the lawful powers of the higher branch of our State Legislature would within twenty-four hours deliberately record their votes in favor of a reconsideration of the action they had so publicly taken. Why this hasty retreat? It certainly could not have been caused by considerations of public policy. The interest of the State demanded a full and complete investigation, and the people expected that at the hands of the men who had ordered it to be begun. Does any one need to be told that some potent influence of a secret character was brought to bear upon members of the Senate?

Imperfect as the investigation necessarily was, with General Irwin standing mute and Mr. Mackey refusing to answer material questions, enough was elicited to establish several important facts. It was proven that the sinking fund, which was set apart as a sacred deposit for the payment of the State debt, was robbed of over a million and a half dollars; it was shown that an average unexpended balance of a half-million dollars of the money thus stealthily transferred was loaned by Mackey, Irwin, Kemble & Co., to banks and private speculators; and it was rendered clear that principal and interest on the State debt were permitted to remain unpaid, to the great damage of the taxpayers, in order that the State Treasurers and their friends might make fortunes by an illegal use of the public money. Mr. Mackey declined to state what interest he received for the moneys he loaned to banks and private individuals, and General Irwin chose to refuse to be sworn, but the mute confessions of these two men is as conclusive of their guilt as an open admission would

have been. The investigation has shown that a complete and thorough reform in the management of the State Treasury is imperatively demanded, but the action of the Senate as sures us that it cannot be had at the present session. The question is one of prime importance, and it will form an issue at the dection next fall. Let the people see to it that no man is returned to either House who is not pledged to a radical reform in the management of our State finances.

HOW TO DEAL WITH UTAH. From the N. Y. Sun.

When the Republican party, in its early organization, pronounced slavery and polygamy twin relies of barbarism, a great truth was uttered. But, while slavery was the result of violence, polygamy is the creation of ignorance. Now while we may, as we have done, use force against violence, we can only employ education and persuasion against ignorance. Towards the last, force only aggravates that which we seek to destroy.

Polygamy is in such deadly antagonism to

the Christian civilization of the age, that it can exist only when far removed from its influence. Brigham Young and his delu-ed followers fled from the midst of civilized life to the depths of an almost unbroken wilderlong as they could live cut off from the moral and social influences of the outside world, they flourished; but the moment the railroad stretched out its iron arm and touched the pollution, polygamy began to fail. The public sentiment of the country says to the people of Utah:—"What you do is not reasonable, it is not decent;" and already we learn that a grave division has occurred in the Mormon Church, that a large portion of the Mormons are out in opposition to the degrading practice, and that every day the ranks of the malcontents grow stronger.

This railroad is a great enemy of Brigham. The trains arrive crowded with likely young men on their way to the mines; and the Mormon girls, seeing the supply, are not inclined to take part of a man when each girl can secure to herself a whole husband. Under these circumstances common sense would teach us to leave the evil to its natural and speedy death. But Mr. Cullom, of Illinois, introduces a bill in the House of Representatives at Washington confounding the crime of bigamy with the insane religious belief in polygamy, and proposing to punc-ture it with the bayonet. This means war. All attempts to correct religious error through force result in war. The revolt now raging in Utah against Brigham, and gathering strength every day, will end at once on the passage of such a bill, and the Mormons will once more present an unbroken front to the enemy. The prophet will cut the railroads; and our late war has demonstrated that, in face of such a force as the Mormon leader can rally, forty thousand troops could not keep open our lines of communication. We are threatened with an Indian war, and Brigham would not be slow to take advantage of the situation. Our remote settlements would be destroyed, our frontiers disturbed, and the entire Pacific coast once more separated from the Eastern States. And for what do we run these risks?

No man can answer. We have put up with polygamy for twenty years, and now that it bids fair to die out of itself, we suddenly rush into this crazy action. Is it that these railroads have made the Mormon property desirable, or that certain gold and silver mines lately opened by old Brigham have been found to be so exceedingly rich as to stir up our religious enthusiasm?

Utah is said to contain over a hundred thousand inhabitants-a very sober, hardworking, thrifty people. The better way is to admit her as a State, and leave the immorality of her people, as we do the immorality of the miners and border ruffians, to the schoolmaster and missionary, who will find less to do there than with the people of any adjoining region.

THE MIKADO'S PIANO.

From the N. Y. World. Recently we chronicled the approaching advent of horse-cars in China. To-day we record the appearance of a piano in Japan. Musical enthusiasts may infer that the days of the gong which the Tycoon used to execute tender little voluntaries upon, of the bronze bugle which the daimios blew from their terraced hilltops to summon their followers together, are numbered; we hope they may be, and should like to anticipate the time when the sounding octaves of Steinway. Erard, Broadwood, and Chickering will be

'Riog." Whichever way they turn, between | heard throughout the Orient islands. But not at all sanguine as to its result. A liberal Austrian has given him an instrument upon which, in intervals stolen from the more frivolous pursuits of government, hu is reputed to improvise a good deal of dissord, Whether the result will be a revolution in musical taste in Japan or not remains to be seen. If such should be the sequel, the Austrian's gift would exert a more potent civilizing influence than many missionaries. But we apprehend that the Oriental ear is too depraved to find delight in any melodious concourse of sounds. It revels in jangling and dissonance. It prefers the scream of the peacock to the musical muratur of the nightngale. It would rather listen to a tom-tom or the blaze of a kettle-drum than to Apollo's lute. It would rather listen to Butler-to

"The long, dry se-saw of his horrible bray"-

than to sweet-voiced Sappho, with her myrtle garland and her face of pain. So the Mikado's piano will doubtless turn out a failure. It will be strummed on with some diligence by inexperienced henna-dyed fingers, and its tones will bewilder and bore the bystanders. It will get out of tune, and the result of Japanese effort to restore it to rhythmic and harmonious cadence can easily be foreseen. It will become the terror of the palace, and will be shunned as the fairies shunned the casket of the afrit. As we desire to stand well with Japan, and maintain our friendly relations with her, we are glad that this perilous gift did not proceed from an American. It would, in such case, have some time ruptured the relations of amity which subsist between the nations. As it is, Austria is sure, sooner or later, to come in for an overwhelming harvest of Japanese resentment. A piano does not at once develop its full capacities of torture. It may be a year or two before the Mikado becomes aware of the wooden horse which the wily alien has smuggled within the walls of his island Troy. It will dawn upon his faculties some time, and he will doubtless transmit to his successors the injunction to fear the Austrians, even when they bring

A "SACRAMENT." From the N. Y. World.

There is in this city a paper, the identity of which it is not necessary to indicate fur-ther than to say that it is the Daily Monthpiece of Twaddle, which has a Washington correspondent who terms the admission of Revels a "sacrament," "a religious rite," a taking of the admitted one into "fellowship. All this fine talk on a yellow fellow lugged into the Senate. Now, let the Mouthpiece listen. By the same processes by which this Ohio negro was sworn in, an Esquimaux, a wild Chinaman, a Camanche hot from scalping, a horse or an ape even, might have been admitted. The legality of the one transaction is the legality of the other; and neither are comparable for a moment to the lawfulness of Caligula's inducting his pet steed into office—an induction, by-the-by, which we be-lieve was, in Caligula's time, likewise called a 'sacrament." By the Roman code, what pleased Cæsar was law; and so far the Caliguan admission was above the Congressional. Perhaps there is another point in which the Congressional power of creating rulers for us is not quite coextensive with that possessed by this worst of the Roman emperors. The Mouthpiece's correspondent seems to hint at it when saying, "I do not think that personally all the Republican Senators are jubilant over this admission." And why are they not jubilant? Is it not that this thing has yet to come before the people of these United States, and that those people are not yet ready to be the first of the white race in the world's history that ever admitted an African negro to be their ruler? Possibly there may be some who think it a fine thing for any man who has buried a slain son to sit in the Senate chamber and feel, as he gazes on th negro who now rules him, that not in vain fell his dead boy. Others may doubt the beauty of the "sacrament" when looked at in this view. Some dim perception of this seems to pervade even the correspondence of the Mouthpiece. Perhaps even so harlotizing a pursuit as writing for that journal cannot utterly obliterate the fear of retribution and the sense of shame.

WINES AND LIQUORS. ********************************

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SPECIAL NOTICES. BOY CITY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, No. 2.2 South Fight street.

Pertain Little, February 28, 1876.

t at all Keeters of Hotels, Tayoras, Rosaurants, and others sething liquor by less measure than on-quart, shall make application at this office for Lineuse in the month of March only, as required by law. The law in this respect will be strictly enforced.

JOHN F BALLIER, ALEXANDER MCCIEN, THOMAS M. LOCKE, City Commissioners. 2 28 m 1 7 8 14 15 21 22 THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. ANCE COMPANY.

March 7, 1870.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DULLARS AND FIFTY CENTS pur share or the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their logal representa-

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