# THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1870.

# SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

2

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

GRAMMAR AND VIRTUE. From the N. Y. Tribune.

The publication of Mr. Disraeli's "Lothair" gives a new text for those who are always lamenting about the want of eminent scholarship among our public men. Look at Lord Derby's translation of the "fliad," they saylook at Gladstone's "Juventus Mundi"-and then oblige us by looking at "Lothair!" What member of Congress has produced a work so heavy with learning or so light with fancy as these ? To be sure, there was Mr. Baldwin's "Pre-historic Nations," but he left public life on its publication, and his Congressional career already seems a pre-historic period. Senator Brownlow's work on Methodism, "The Iron Wheel Examined and its False Spokes Extracted," must be tolerably pungent, if its title is a specimen, but can hardly be classed as high art. But for Mr. Sumner, indeed, the total literary yield of both houses of Congress would be unpleasantly near to what is called in cricketing "a round O." It is not strange, therefore, if this new literary exploit of Mr. Disraeli's proves exasperating to the patriotic mind.

To be sure, the comparisons commonly made do more than justice to the Parliaments of our English cousins. It was a member of Parliament who, according to Horace Wal-pole, bequeathed an estate to Sir Matthew Decker, supposing him to be the author of the Gospel according to the Saint of that name. And certainly the reception in Parliament of the once famous author, James Harris (father of Lord Malmesbury), was by no means encouraging to literary men, "Who is that man ?" asked Charles Townshend of his neighbor, as the new-comer took his seat. "One Hawes," said the other. "He has written a book on grammar and another on virtue." "Then what the d-l does he come here for ?" said Townshend. "He will find neither grammar nor virtue here !'

It must be sadly owned that neither grammar nor virtue can be guaranteed in any legislative body; nor will even scholarship, as such, be likely to be in the majority. Per-haps it is not desirable that it should, since the prime need is always of men of affairs, whether they are or are not students. As it is, many of our Representatives in Congress, and almost a majority of our Senators, have received a college diploma, such as it is, and the charitable editor of the Congressional Directory attributes to most of the remainder "an academic education," whatever that may mean. Let us hope that it grounds men in the rudiments of grammar and of virtue. But it must be owned that most of them represent the business class rather than the studious class. Most of them, in those Chinese literary examinations of which we hear so much, would probably have stopped short at the red silk scarf, which shows that a candidate for office has reached only his first degree. The special literary and scientific culture of this nation has not merely a slight representation in Congress, but it can scarcely be said to have any. This is certainly to be regretted. Yet that this class should monopolize or even control Congress would be almost as great an evil on the other side.

The questions now pressing on the nation are mainly business questions. To settle the difficult problems of taxation and banking, a second-rate business man is ordinarily worth more than a first-rate professor of chemistry or the classics. At any rate, what we chiefly need is to have able and honest men. By what training they got their honesty or ability is of no more importance, after they have once come to trial, than is the preliminary training of an athlete. At a rowing match we look to see the stroke; we do not care about the beeves and loaves on which the young men have fed. Strength is strength, though it may have been nurtured contrary to all the rules of training. In Congress a man is judged by his ability; where he got it is his own affair. To have abolished slavery is more than to have writ-ten "Lothair;" the fifteenth amendment is worth more to this generation than the twenty-four books of Homer; and to weather a great civil war without national bankruptcy is to exhibit a new heroic age. No learning, no "early advantages," can guarantee wisdom or virtue; and that they can be won without such advantages we see every day. The na-tion is very imperfectly governed as it is; but does any one seriously suppose that a committee of college presidents would govern it better? After all, no man can know everything, and an intelligent man is never ridiculous except when he claims to know something which he does not. Let a Congressman, like a shoemaker, stick to his last. A man may be never so "practical," but if he begins to misquote Latin and mispronounce French it is all over with him. Let him hold to English grammar and American virtue and he may be safe. Unhappily, it is a malady incident to all professions for men to wish to appear strong when they are weak. Mr. Lillyvick, in "Nicholas Nickleby," who objects to the French language as "A very me-lancholy dialect, sir," because he had only heard it spoken by prisoners in jail, would have found it more melancholy still as disguised in the novels of some of our young ladies. And our worthy Consul at Bradford, England, Mr. George M. Towle, has brought all the English critics about his ears by misquoting the very first line of Virgil's "Eneid." The critics are right; he need not have quoted it at all, but, if he chose to give it, he should have got the line straight. Even in England a statesman is not now expected to know all Horace's odes by heart, as Fox did; but if a man will play at that game, he must come under its laws. The safest way is for a man to keep on ground where it is strong. Nevertheless, General Jackson was Jackson, though his only Latin phrase, according to Jack Downing, was "E pluribus unum, sine qua non."

was steady in former times, it is true; but that was slow, and of course the natural increase of population could not within so short a time make the mighty empire we now see. Still the American statesmen of the early days of the republic began to lay the foundations of a continental republican empire. The acquisition of Louisiana was a great event and the first one to carry the people in large numbers to the immense and rich valley of the Mississippi. This was really the initial step to our wonderful territorial expansion and development. The ambition and national pride of our people received a powerful stimulus in that. The acquisition of Florida, of Texas, of California, of New Mexico and Arizona, and of Alaska, was but the sequel of that act and followed the natural law of our development.

But new agencies began to work in the course of time to increase the population of the United States and to spread it over the continent from the shores of the Atlantic to the Pacific. The wonderful natural wealth, variety of products, cheap lands, free republican institutions, and a glorious future attracted the people of all nations from the Old World. A vast stream of immigration poured in and cultivated the soil, built up cities, and made the wilderness blossom as the rose. The redundant population of Europe, with the poverty, tyranny, and political troubles there, increased the volume of this immigration from year to year, and it continues to swell more and more. Here was the home of the oppressed and poor, and here they could find a welcome and abundance. There is not a village or hamlet in Europe where this fact is not known. Then came those mighty agents of modern civilization and science-the press, steam power and the magnetic telegraph-to increase knowledge, facilitate communication, and to inspire admiration for this great republican and conglomerate representative nation of the world. The late war startled mankind with the wonderful power and resources of the republic. It revealed the fact, of which we were hardly conscious ourselves before, that the United States is really the most powerful nation on the globe, and as regards foreign nations absolutely impregnable. Within the course of a few years railroads and telegraphs have covered, like network, the vast area of the interior, and have spanned the continent over a distance of thousands of miles. A national debt of enormous magnitude, created in four or five years, that would have overwhelmed any other nation under such circumstances, is to us comparatively a

bagatelle, and is now being paid off at the rate of nearly a hundred millions of dollars a year. Such progress, such wealth and resources, and such power have never been known before.

All this, however, glorious as it is, only foreshadows the mighty future of the republic. By the natural increase of population and the enormous stream of immigration we shall have probably in thirty or thirty-five years a hundred millions of people. The augmentation of wealth will be still greater. Whatever difficulties we may labor under at present with regard to the development of our mercantile marine, commerce, and naval power, we have such resources, such a geographical position and such harbors and vast seaboard that we must become the first maritime and commercial nation. Nothing can prevent this. And what is thirty years in the life of a nation or in history? Other nations may and perhaps will advance under the new and progressive dispensation of modern science; but relatively they have not the resources and means that we we see the moral influence of American ideas and institutions upon Europe and the rest of the world, and the time is not distant when this country will control indirectly, if not directly, the destinies of mankind. There is but one thing we need, and that is, statesmen who can comprehend the position we occupy and the glorious future before us. Instead of being bound by the precedents of the Old World or of the past, we should strike out a policy for ourselves in consonance with our destiny. We should throw off the swaddling clothes that Europe has placed upon us and assert our manhood. It is our destiny to give the law to nations, for the people everywhere are with us, and there is no use of resistance, if we be wise, to the moral and political power we may exercise. As to the affairs and interests of the American continent, this republic can do as it wishes, and no one will presume to interfere. Do the people realize their power and destiny? Does the Government at Washington comprehend the necessities of our situation and the glory of the republic? These are important questions as regards the present and the parties concerned, but whatever incapacity may be shown by those who are in power, the grand future of

closely as that business is now done. Were this plan put into operation, its effect in New York alone would be to leave in the pockets of tax-payers a very considerable portion of the million it is proposed to save. It is the cost of these higher offices that runs up the bill.

We trust the phraseology of the bill relating to consolidation-should it become a law -will be made positive and unequivocal. The dispatch referred to makes the Senate measure read, that consolidation is to be carried out "when necessary." That clause needs strengthening. In a matter of this nature as little room as possible should be left open for contingencies. Any change in the law that will lighten the public burden to the extent of a million of dollars is necessary. if practicable. The only vital question pertinent to its consideration is, can it be done; and, if it can be, it should be done. That this is feasible, that it can be carried out, if enacted, without difficulty, or perceptible disturbance to even established forms and methods, admits of little honest doubt. There should, consequently, be no looseness, ambiguity, or indecision in the language of the statute designed to effect it.

A word on one other point. The compensation of the chief officers of the consolidated districts should be fixed by express terms of law. The practice now is to allow collectors, in addition to a small salary, a liberal commission upon their total collections. Assessors are paid in the same way, but a limit is set to the amount they can legally receive annually for their services. No such restriction applies to the compensation of collectors. It will be seen, therefore, that, in order to render consolidation effective as a measure of economy, the payment of the new officers should be settled at, or up to, some definite point, otherwise the change would be simply putting into the pockets of a few officials the emoluments which at present are found to be liberal for a much larger number; and, however much it might benefit the lucky occupants of the places created under it, such change would be of no pecuniary advantage to the people.

THE LAST WORD OF WINNIPEG. From the N. Y. Sun.

The act of the Dominion Parliament establishing the province of Manitoba does not appear to be satisfactory to the people of Winnipeg. They still insist, in addition to what that act guarantees, that their country shall be called Assiniboine, and not Manitoba; that before becoming a part of the Dominion, the new province shall receive an amount of money equal to the share of the public debt for which as a member of the Dominion it will become liable; that for five years the people of the province shall not be subject to any direct taxation but their own; that the Legislature of the province shall determine the qualifications of its own members and of its representatives in the Dominion Parliament; that the sale of the province by the Hudson's Bay Company to Canada be annulled so for as it affects the rights of Assiniboine and its relations to Canada; that the provincial Legislature shall control the public lands of the province and ratify all treaties with the Indians; that the Dominion shall appoint a commission to explore the mineral wealth of the province and report thereon to the Legislature; that an uninterrupted communication shall be completed within five years between Fort Garry and Lake Superior; that all public buildings, bridges, roads, and other public works shall be at the cost of the Dominion; that English and French alike shall be use in legislative, executive, and judicial proceedings; that the Dominion shall pay all debts contracted by Riel's provisional government in consequence of the illegal and inconsiderate measures adopted by Canadian officials to bring a civil war upon the territory; and that no member or agent of the provisional government shall be held responsible for his actions as such. All this is in addition to the payment every year by the Dominion Treasury of \$80,000 to the Legislature of the province, with a further payment of eighty cents a head to the same Legislature for each person of the provincial population until the same shall have increased to 600,000 souls. That is to say, if the population is 500,000 souls, the Dominion Treasury will be bound to pay to the province \$400,000 a year, and so on, besides a specific payment of \$80,000 a year irrespective of the number of the population. This, it will be remembered, is not to cover the cost of public buildings or public works, for they are provided for in a separate stipulation. It is simply a tribute which the Do-minion is required to furnish in consideration of the benefit of counting Assiniboine among its members. The Assiniboinians profess to have private information that these demands will be complied with by the Dominion Government; but it is not probable. What is more likely is that, under cover of the pending truce, Canadian forces will get safely into their country, and that after that the Winnipeggers will have to abandon all idea of dictating terms, and submit patiently to those which their masters may see fit to impose.

both of Paris and of London are very fond of dwelling upon the morbid appetite of Ameri-can society for dreadful excitement, and upon the lack of social refinement in the New World. But really we do not remember to have heard that even in Philadelphia picnics were gotten up on the farm where Probst perpetrated his crimes; and we should quite despair of ever seeing an American dianertable adorned with relishes a la Muncaster were it not that the banquet of the Prince of Wales was attended, as the reporters assure us, by the American Minister. It is not, however, stated whether he did or did not on this occasion wear the "mourning garments" in which he had appeared a day or two before at the debate in the Lords on the murder of Lord Muncaster's friends.

#### SPECIAL NOTICES.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COM-'PANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3, 1870. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, on the Capital Steck of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after May 39, 1870. Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can

be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third street. The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M. from May 30 to June 3, for the payment of Dividends.

and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH, 54 60t Treasurer. NOTICE .- A SPECIAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA, GER-MANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILEOAD COM-PANY will be held in Room No. 24, PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE on THURSDAY, the 9th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the consideration of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to authorize the Philadelphia, German town, and Norristown Railroad Company to increase its Capital Stock," approved the 29ta day of March, 1870. By order of the Board of Managers. 52169 A. E. DOUGHERTY, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN ACTION AND A STATES AND A STATE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN accordance with the provisions of the existing act of Assembly, that a meeting of the commissioners name of Assembly, that a meeting of the commissioners named in an act entitled] "An Act to Incorporate the MOYA. MENSING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, to be located in the city of Philadelphia," approved the 18th day of April, A. D. 1859, and the supplement thereto, ap-proved the 25th day of April, A. D. 1870, at No. 1838. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, when the books for sub-scription to the capital stock will be opened and the other action taken requisite to complete the organization. 5131m

NOTICE. OFFICE OF CHES. AND OHIO GANAL, } ANNAPOLIS, May 8, 1870.) The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Com-pany will be held in ANNAPOLIS on MONDAY, June 6, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M. BENJAMIN FAWGEFT BENJAMIN FAWOEFT, Secretary to Stockholders. 55186 OFFICE OF THE SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY, No. 417 WALNUT Street. Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 25, 1870. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Special General Meeting of the Stockholders and Loanholders of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 20th day of June, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering a proposition to lease the works, franchises, and property of the Schuylkill Navigation Company to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. By order of the Managers. 5 26 thstu td F. FRALEY, President. TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH. It is the most pleasant, chearast and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious in redients. It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth! Invigorates and Southes the Gums! Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!

Prevents Accumulation of Tartar! Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth! Is a Superior Article for Children!



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RAILROAD COMPANY.

These Bonds run THIRTY YEARS, and pay SEVEN PRR OENT, interest in gold, clear of all taxes, payable at the First National Bank in Philadelphia. The amount of Bonds issued is \$625,000, and are secured by a First Mortgage on real estate, railroad, and franchises of the Company the former of which cost two hundred thousand dollars, which has been paid for from Stock subscriptions, and after the railroad in finished, so that the products of the mines can be brought to market. it is estimated to be worth \$1,000,000. The Railroad connects with the Oumberland Valley Railroad about four miles below Ohambersburg, and runs through a section of the most fertile part of the Onmber

land Valley. We sell them at 92 and accrued interest from March 1. For further particulars apply to

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Wilmington and Reading RAILROAD Seven Per Cent. Bonds. FREE OF TAXES.

FINANDIAL. LEHIGH CONVERTIBLE 6 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Loan. Free from all Taxes.

We offer for sale \$1,750,000 of the Lehigh Goal and Navigation Company's new First Mortgrage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, free flom all taxes, interest due March and Sep tember, at

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And interest in currency added to date of purchase.

These bonds are of a mortgage loan of \$2,000,000, dated October 6, 1869. They have twenty five (35) years to ran, and are convertible into stock at par until 1879. Principal and interest payable in gold.

They are secured by a first mortgage on 5600 acres of coal lands in the Wyoming Valley, near Wilkesbarre, at present producing at the rate of 200,000 tons of coal per annum, with works in progress which contemplate a large increase at an early period, and also upon valuable Real Estate in this city.

A sinking fund of ten cents per ton upon all coal taken from the mines for five years, and of fifteen cents per ton thereafter, is established, and The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit ( ompany, the Trustees under the mortgage, collect these sums and invest them in these Bonds, agreeably to the provisions of the Trust. For full particulars, copies of the mortgage, etc., apply

C. & H. BORIE, W. H. NEWBOLD. SON & A. JAY COOKE & CO.,	ERTSEN
DREXEL & CO.,	
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FINANCIAL AGENTS,

THE ASTONISHING GROWTH AND FUTURE OF THE UNITED STATES. From the N. Y. Herald.

The progress of the United States has no parallel in the history of nations. Nothing has been seen comparable to it either in material development or in moral power. Less than a century ago there were but two to three millions of people, then forming remote dependencies of a monarchical and European Power. Now the republic has a population of forty millions or more. For a long time even after the independence of the country was established the settled portion of it did not extend west of the Alleghauy Mountains, except through a few little bands of pioneers, mostly engaged in the Indian and fur trade. Though a few sagacious statesmen had some scintillations of light as to what the country might become in the distant future, no one realized its rapid and wonderful growth. The stream dinates than are employed at present, would

CONSOLIDATION OF INTERNAL REVE-

NUE DISTRICTS. From the N. Y. Times.

our country is inevitable.

A bill before the Senate embodies two suggestions which have been steadily advocated in the columns of the Times. One of these is the proposition to cut down the departmental estimate for expenses of internal revenue administration over a million of dollars. The other is to provide for the consolidation of the assessment and collection districts wherever necessary.

Properly speaking, one of these provisions involves the other. If several districts are united under one general head, wherever that is practicable-and it is practicable in all our larger cities-the saving of this large amount money will follow easily and inevitably. of Indeed, without this consolidation, it will be difficult, perhaps not possible, for the Commissioner to carry on the work of revenue administration with vigor, if his estimates are so considerably reduced.

It may be that the number of subordinate officials can be yet further reduced, and this the Commissioner is empowered to do, in his discretion, without any new enactment. But no such reduction can be safely made in that force as will compensate for the amount proposed to be struck out of the estimates. So that Congress must act specifically in the matter if this million is to be saved. There is no project of retrenchment more feasible, or less disturbing to the interests of the Government and people, than this uniting of revenue districts.

In our own city alone, for instance, there are fourteen principal, independent heads of revenue districts-that is, seven Collectors and as many Assessors-so that, although taxation has been reduced over a hundred per cent., and the labor of collection lessened in an equal degree, we have here still maintained the same costly system that was established when the law was new, receipts heavy, the labor great, and the tax-payer to be edueated to properly meet his obligations. We risk nothing in saying that, so far as the public good is concerned, this organization is no longer necessary. There is no doubt that two intelligent, zealous, responsible men, with little if any larger force of suborof immigration from the Old World collect the tax and enforce the laws quite as

MURDER AS A SOCIAL TONIC. From the N. Y. World.

The lions of Libya have a bad name for voracity, but their hunger can by no means be so unappeasable as that of the lionhunters of London. Our last social intelligence from the British capital is that the 'nobility and gentry," headed by the heir to the throne, are "lionizing" Lord Muncaster, the young nobleman who fell recently in Greece into the hands of brigands, in company with the unfortunate travellers whose brutal murder by their captors has shocked the civilized world. Lord Muncaster escaped a similar fate only because he was selected to act as the negotiator between the brigands and the friends of their victims; and he was thus selected at the urgent entreaty of his fellow-prisoners, and particularly of young Mr. Frederick Vyner, who gallantly and generously insisted that, for his wife's sake, he should go.

Now Lord Muncaster, alive and well, is announced to be dining with the Prince of Wales while the corpses of his slaughtered companions are on their way homewards to the bereaved friends who wait with aching hearts to pay them the last sad rites of affect tion. Grand dinners are proverlially stupid, and among grand dinners the dinners of princes; so that something, we suppose, must be pardoned to the princely host who seeks to relieve the magnificent monotony of his hospitable board by any sensation whatsoever. But it certainly seems to us a little difficult to establish any practical distinction between the London taste which finds a zest in the piquant chat of a gentleman rescued from a horrible death which has just overtaken his friends and companions, and the Parisian taste which led out companies of dashing French ladies, both of the whole and of the half world, to partake of lively luncheons above the ghastly pit into which Troppmann had buddled the bodies of the murdered family of the Kincks. The press

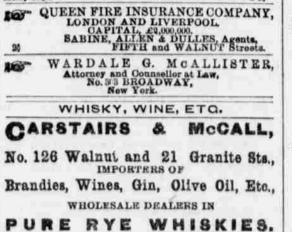
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NO CURE, NO PAY .- FORREST'S JUNIPER TAR-For Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Spitting o Blood, and Lung Diseases. Immediate relief and positive cure, or price refunded. Sold by FRENCH, RICH. ARDS & CO., TENTH and MARKET, and A. M. WIL. SON. NINTH and FILBERT Streets. 4 2stuth35t

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A TOILET NECESSITY .- AFTER nearly thirty years' experience, it is now generally admitted that MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is the most refreshing and agreeable of all toilet perfumes. It is entirely different from Cologne Water, and should never be confounded with it: the per-fume of the Cologne disappearing in a few moments after its application, whilst that of the Florida Water lasts for many days. 315



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#### PROPOSALS.

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS .-SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School-House in the First Ward," will be received by the undersigned, at the office, southeast corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until TUESDAY, May 31, 1870, at twelve o'clock M., for building a public school-house on a lot of ground situate on the corner of the Seventh and

Dickerson streets, in the First ward. Said school-house to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Ester, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Controllers of Public Schools.

of Public Schools. No hids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provi-sions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1869, have been compiled with. The contract will be awarded other to be seen a work a well done. only to known master builders.

	By order of the Committee on Property. H. HALLIWELL, 5 18 21 24 28 31 Secretary.
All and a second se	TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS. SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for building a public school-house in the Twenty-first ward," will be received by the undersigned at the office, S. E. corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until TUESDAY, May 31, 1810, at 12 o'clock M., for building a public school-house on a lot of ground situate in Roxborough, in the Twenty-first ward. Said school-house to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Controllers of Public Schools. No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the pro-
	visions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have

been complied with. The contract will be awarded only to known master builders

By order of the Committee on Property. H. W. HALLIWELL, 18 21 24 28 31

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO., We are offering \$200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

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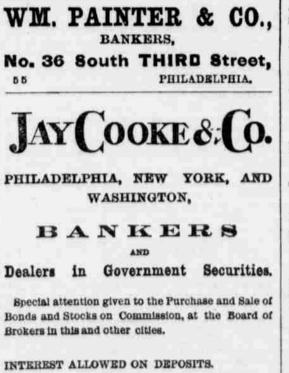
Foa the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of

### \$1000s, \$500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The receipts of the Company on the ope-half of the Road now being operated from Coatesville to Wilmington are about TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS per month, which will be more than DOUBLED with the opening of the other half, over which the large Coa Trade of the Road must come.

Only SIX MILES are now required to complete the Road to Birdsboro, which will be finished by the middle of the month.



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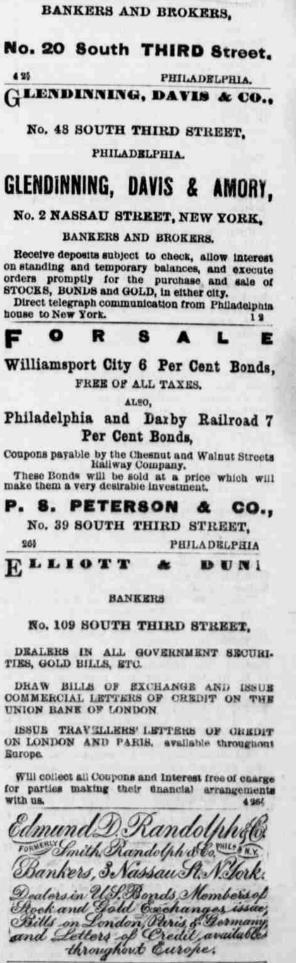
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