Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1871.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE. On our first page we publish the annual message of Governor Geary as transmitted to the Legislature to-day. The Governor gives a general review of the affairs of the State, and touches upon a number of important topics connected with the public welfare, and we commend the message to the thoughtful attention of our readers. In regard to the finances of the State the Governor makes a satisfactory report. He says that every demand upon the Treasury for ordinary and other expenses has been promptly paid, and the public debt materially reduced, so that a public confidence in the securities of the Commonwealth has been inspired which enables them to command the highest premium in the market. On the 15th of January, 1867, the total indebtedness of the State was \$37,704,409 77. Since then and up to November 30, 1870, the sum of \$6,592,747.87 has been paid. The reduction during the year ending November 30, 1870. is \$1,702,879.05. The general desire for a Constitutional Convention is strongly endorsed by the Governor, who sets forth the inconvenience of the present patchwork condition of the Constitution, caused by the numerous important amendments that have been made since the last Constitutional Convention in 1838. The labors of the commissioners appointed to revise the statutes of the Commonwealth are referred to with satisfaction, and, in the opinion of the Governor, the work has been well performed. The entire laws of the Commonwealth, including those of British origin, except such as relate to crime, have been revised, collated, and arranged in a volume of less than three hundred pages. The prosperous condition of our common school system is alluded to in the message, and a number of suggestions for its improvement are offered. A satisfactory exhibit of the affairs of the schools for soldiers' orphans is also made. The Governor makes a brief statement in regard to our militia system, but offers no suggestions for placing it upon a better footing than it is at present. There is no doubt whatever that our militia force is not what it ought to be, and some measures for increasing its efficiency should engage the attention of the Governor and the Legislature. The importance of a geological survey of the State is urged with great force by the Governor, and no portion of the message is better worthy of the careful consideration of the Legislature than this. Until such a survey is made we cannot even approximate to a knowledge of our vast mineral wealth, and we sincerely hope that the matter will receive the attention it deserves. to the question of protection for home industry the views of the Governor are sound, and he advances some unanswerable arguments against the free-trade heresy that we commend to the notice of the so-called revenue reformers. The "heathen Chinee" does not meet with the approval of the Governor. especially when he comes in the shape of a coolie under contract for a term of years, and restrictive laws that will stay the further importation of this kind of labor are recommended. The presence of United States troops at elections without the consent of the local and State Governments regarded by Governor Geary as an interference with the sovereign rights of States, and he consequently condemns in strong terms the action of Marshal Gregory in summoning a squad of marines to preserve order in the Fifth ward of this city at the last October election. We commend this portion of the Governor's message to the thoughtful consideration of President Grant and Congress, as we do also the Governor's views in regard to the propriety of holding the cen-

claration of Independence in Philadelphia. THE PARDON REPORT.

tennial anniversary of the signing of the De-

THE pardon report, accompanying the Governor's message, will be found in to-day's TELEGRAPH. It gives the names of the criminals pardoned, during the last year, in Pennsylvania, together with the alleged reasons for the exercise of Executive clemency. The general effect of such a publication is no doubt beneficial, as it inevitably imposes a check of some kind upon a power which, in its nature, is absolute. Geary is entitled to credit for reducing the average number of pardons, and for resisting the pressure which has no doubt been applied in many undeserving cases embraced in the 1240 applications which were made during the year. The list of sixty-two pardons granted also embraces a fair proportion of deserving cases, in which the Governor very properly and justly opened the prison doors. The machinery of justice, like all other machinery, sometimes gets out of order and works badly. An irate and prejudiced judge may impose too heavy a sentence, a stupid jury may render a false a vindictive prosecuting attorney may successfully institute frivolous prosecutions, and terrible mistakes may be made or stupendous wrongs be inflicted by courts and juries armed with the authority of the Commonwealth. The pardoning power erects a necessary barrier against the worst consequences of such errors, and when it is applied to their correction, either by a Gov. ernor or a court of partons, it performs a legitimate and essential office. When purdons are granted, however, from more caprice, or because one or more influential persons sign petitions asking for them, or because it is alleged that the health of the criminal suffers from confinement, or because one or more persons are depondent upon the criminal for apport, or because the imputed offense was committed when the prisoner was intoxicated, there is constant danger that the chief aim and object of our whole system of criminal jurisprudence will be in part defeated by improdent | men.

executive action, and we regret tonotice that a considerable percentage of the pardons granted by Geary during the last year belong to this dangerous category. We doubt whether there could not have been, in any one of the 1178 applications rejected, as good reasons for a pardon advanced as those which, in a few of the sixty applications granted, were deemed sufficient, If the soundness of the Governor's reasoning and the correctness of his statements is to be tested by the Philadelphia case which has attracted more attention in this community during the last year than any other, he has feiled utterly to reform the principles of administering pardons, in spite of his reduction of their number.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION. THE House of Correction Commissioners organized promptly yesterday, by selecting Mr. A. H. Franciscus, the well-known ex-member of Select Council, as President. The work on this much-needed institution is already well under way, and within a year we may expect to see it in partial operation. Then the question of its support will naturally and necessarily arise. Such an institution should, theoretically at least, be self-supporting, but it is scarcely to be expected that such will prove to be the case at the outset, even if wise management is able to secure it in the end. Mr. Franciscus yesterday, in the course of his remarks to the commission, breached the subject which will soon engage the attention of himself and colleagues. He stated that the House of Correction at Pittsburg is supported by a tax levied upon tavern-keepers, and declared himself in favor of a similar disposition of the money received from tavern-keepers in this city. As we have repeatedly insisted, the tavern-keepers' tax belongs properly to the City Treasury, and not to that of the State, into which it now finds its way. In 1869 it amounted, under an execedingly loose system of collection, to \$179,339.21, and in 1868 to \$162,476.06. If the laws'relating to the selling of liquor were strictly enforced, the proceeds would largely in excess of these amounts, and would certainly rise above two hundred thousand dollars per annum. This money should be paid into the City Treasury, upon which falls the burden of supporting criminals and paupers, to whose ranks such large accessions are made

by the liquor traffic. As much of it as may

be needed should go towards the support of

the House of Correction, and the surplus, if

any existed, should be devoted to similar

uses. It is to be hoped that the House of

Correction Commission will give this subject

their earnest attention, and use all legitimate

means to secure such legislation as may be

needed to direct the proceeds of the tavern

taxes into their proper channel.

REPUBLICANISM IN GERMANY. Rumons come over the sea that the Fatherland is feeling the pressure of the war only one degree less sensibly than France. While her soil is not devastated, her towns and villages are nearly depopulated of able-bodied men; her Christmas was a sad and solemn one; and the record of German mortality, arising not merely from wounds in battle but from exposure and disease, has been fearfully lengthened. The glitter of victory is fading, and men anxiously inquire not only how much has already been paid for it, but how much more blood and treasure are requisite to subdue the stubborn Frenchmen. The practical effect of these repinings is to strengthen the Republican sentiment. Germany roused herself as one man to resist French aggression. She is ready and determised to make a bold strike for future safety and for unity. She even consents to confer imperial dignities and imperial power upon King William, but let him see to it that the war ends speedily and successfully if he wishes to prolong his dynasty. At the best, we do not believe he can perpetuate it; and if Germany once fairly realizes that she can be united without an emperor, and that her emperor is making national interests subordinate to dynastic ambition, there may be a downfall of the house of Hohenzollern as well as of the house of Napoleon. The Republican spirit is gaining strength every hour in Spain, Italy, and Germany, and if a moderate degree of success attends the French experiment the foundations of every European throne will tremble. Can it be that the courtesies and mutual good feeling displayed between the German monarch and his prisoner at Wilhelmshohe are based on a belief that underlying everything else in the present war they have a common interest in keeping the millions in subjection and in maintaining imperial rule? If this suspicion permeates the German mind, the royal family of Berlin may read their fate in the history of the Bourbons and the Orleanists.

WE continually receive communications asking why no legal steps are taken to punish the leaders of the riot instituted at the meeting of the return judges of the October election. If the alderman has not returned the case to court, why has he failed to make such a return? Is there no process by which Ahern can be brought before a judge and jury? Has a bill of indictment been framed and sent to the Grand Jury? If not, why not? These and similar questions are asked more frequently now than ever, in consequence of the threatened danger that the Democratic Senators at Harrispurg will reward the leader of the riot at a time when our courts should be making judicial inquiry into his imputed guilt.

Henry cover influential politicians could steal with impunity the moneys appropriated for the nominal benefit of the Indians, and not merely steal such money, but with it buy high positions, and cut a figure before the country as aspirants for its highest honors. But checks on operations of this description are at last being established, and there is a good prospect that the day is near at hand when

THE District Attorney has issued a circular to aldermen and committing magistrates which is the initial step of a general movement to sue out the amount due in every case of forfeited recognizance, and lively times among straw bail-goers may be anticipated. By the way, since Justice is growing vigilant in these matters, it is time to inquire when the Ahern case is coming up for trial. It is surely not possible that the meetingroom of the Board of Return Judges can be invaded with impunity, and a dangerous riot enkindled in sight of the Court of Quarter Sessions, without some legal cognizance of such an event being taken.

THE true end of government is to promote the greatest good of the greatest number. Our own republic, in all its ramifications, was started, and for some years was administered, in accordance with this beneficent principle. But fools and rascals have thrown it off the right track, and now-a-days it is the absorbing idea of the controlling politicians to devise schemes and pretexts for plandering

EXPERTS of other cities consider the Gas Ring of Philadelphia the biggest thing ever set up in their line, and they burst with envy when they consider the magnificent opportunities afforded here for charging a high price for gas that is manufactured chesply, and for the enrichment of the favored hangers-on, confidants, and wirepullers connected with the Gas Works.

THERE is a great deal of talk about economy in national. State, and city affairs, but there has scarcely been a vigorous, determined. wise, and thoroughly honest effort yet made in any one department. Fverywhere the same fearful story is repeated—office-holders and contractors grow rich, while the burdens of tax-payers become insupportable.

THE worthlessness of office-holders, legislators, Congressmen, etc., through a series of years has borne an inverse ratio to their salaries and stealings. Ever since they have set their wits to work to make money out of politics, statesmanship has faded out of sight until it has nearly become a lost art.

Ir you want to control the delegate elections of the Republican party, and to insure a profitable nomination for yourself or your particular friends, you must become one of the wire-pullers of the Gas Ring.

Ir you want to get a good, fat office -one of the real, profitable, big-salaried Row offices work your way into the Gas Ring.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.-The charter of the Northern Pacific Railroad contains the following important section: -And be it further enacted, Taat said Northern Pacific Railroad shall be constructed in a substantial and workmanlike manner, with all the necessary draws, culverts, bridges, viaduets, crossings, turnouts, stations, and watering places, and all other appurtenances, including furniture and rolling stock. equal in all respects to railroads of the first class when prepared for business, with rails of the best quality, manufactured from American iron. And a uniform gauge shall be established throughout the entire length of the road. And there shall be constructed a telegraph line of the most substantial and approved description, to be operated along the entire line: Provided, That the said company shall not charge the Government higher rates than they do individuals for like transportation and telegraphic service. And it shall be the duty of the "Northern Pacific Railroad Company" to permit any other railroad, which shall be authorized to be built by the United States or by the Legislature of any Territory or State in which the same may be situated, to form running connections with it on fair and equitable terms.

NOTICES.

SKATING JACKETS. SKATING JACKETS.

SKATING JACKETS. SKATING JACKETS. BENNETT & Co.,

TOWER HALL, NO. 518 MARKET STREET, HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS, HAVE

Hine assortment of these seasonable and comforta-

ble Couts, seiling at half-price.
THEY ARE HEAVY AND WARM As an overcoat, but shorter, and are corn by many as the only out-of-doors coat, being found varia enough, and much more convenient than the overcoat for business, and

MUCH CHEAPER.

WHITMAN'S JUJUBE,-For singers and public speakers, to keep the throat moist and voice clear, it is excellent. 25 cents per box. Druggists sell it. STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON, Sale Manufacturers.

S. W. corner of Twelfth and Market streets.

DIED.

DUVILLARD. On the evening of the 2d instant, MARY JACORS DUVILLARD, in the 57th year of her The friends of Mrs. Mary H. Bell are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 111 Queen street, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, Interment at Trinity Church.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Payer, REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE GIRARD NATIONAL BANK DECEMBER 28, 1870. RESOURCES. Loans and discounts..... 803,219-07 Due by banks... Notes and checks of other banks

Legal-tender notes. S04, 154:00 \$5,563,054:01 LIABILITIES. \$1,000,000.00 Capital Stock... Discount and interest, and profit and loss, less expenses...... Circulation outstanding.... proid Dividends. Individual Depositors Due to banks: 406 979 22

W. L. SCHAFFER, Cashter. OFFICE OF THE FIRE COMMISSIONERS

OF PHILADELPHIA PHILADELPHIA, January 3, 1871. NOTICE.—Applications will be received by the undersigned for the lease or purchase of such apparatus for the extinguishment of fires as in the judgment of the Commissioners may be deemed neces-saty for the same. All companies or individuals in

OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY

plying to said application are requested to state be kind of apparatus they offer, and in what condi-ion they may be, and the lowest price for the same, either for lease or purchase.

Applications will also be received for membership of the Department. All applications to be directed a the Beard of Fire Commissioners of the City of whisdelphia, care of the Chief Engineer of the Fire bepartment S. W. corner of Pitth and Chesnut. JACOB LOODENSLAGER, President

Joux G. BUTLER, Secretary pro tem. the political thiores can steal only from white men.

| BED FRANKLIN INSTITUTE - LECTURE BY Professor LEEDS, THURSDAY EVENING, Men.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON

President's Veto Message.

Army Fxamining Board Dissolved. DOMESTIC NEWS.

Railway Inuinction.

Pacific Railroad Bonds.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Veto of the President.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 .- The following is the veto To the House of Representatives:—I herewith return without my approval the House bill No. 1395, enti-led "An act for the relief of Charles Coper, Gorham A. Jones, Jerome Rowley, William Hannegan, and John Hannegan," for the following reasons:-The act directs the discontinuance on an action at law said to be now pending in the United States District Court for the Northern district of Ohio for the bond executed the Unied States, enforcement of said parties to whereas, in fact, no such suit is pending in the District Court, but such a suit is now pend ig in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Oircult and Northern District Neither the body of said act, nor the proviso, refers to the obligors in said bond, who are released from all liability to the United States on account thereof, to abandon or release their pretended claim against the Government, Since these parties have gone to Congress to parties have gone to Congress to ask relief from liability for a large sum of money on account of the failure of the principals in the bonds to execute their contract, it is but just and proper that they, at the same time, should abandon the claim heretofore asserted by them against the Government, growing out of the same transaction,

U. S. GRANT. Executive Mansion, January 4, 1871. The House Unable to Procure a Quorum. pecial Despatch to the Evening Telegraph,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 .- The House, after valuir endeavoring to procure a quorum for an hour and a half, were compelled to adjourn. Mr. Banks gave notice that he would report the Sau Domingo resolu-tion from his committee on Monday next.

The New Five Per Cents. The Senate passed without opposition Boutwell's ecommendation for three hundred millions additional five per cent, bonds. The Ways and Means Committee have virtually agreed to report it. Mr. Trumbull's Bill.

reaking it a misdemeanor for Senators or members of Congress to recommend persons for office, with considerable opposition in the Senate to day. Democratic Unucus.

After the House adjourned the Democratic members held a cancus to determine what course to pursue relative to San Domingo. Desputch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4. The Army Examining Board convened under the act of July 15, 1870, section 11, of which General Hancock was President, was dis-solved to-day by special order No. 1 from the War Department, and the generals composing it ordered to their respective commands. The board has reported unfavorably upon 25 cases and favorably upon 21. Four cases were returned to the Adjutant-General's office as not being acted upon. Thirty cases were withdrawn from the board by the War Department, and seven officers failed to answer the

Pacific Railroad Bonds The Committee on Appropriations to-day made a report in favor of the bill providing as to the Pacific Railroad bonds, that all sums due or to become due for interest may be paid, and shall constitute a lien on all lands which have been or may be so granted. and which remain undisposed of by the company This, the committee say, simply gives the United States a mortgage for the debt due from their

FROM THE WEST.

Extensive Fire in Missouri.

St. Louis, Jan. 4. Seven houses were turned at Sedalia, Missouri, on Monday morning. The principal losers are Kruckhouse & Co., dry goods, \$25,000 insured for \$5000; Low & Pinkington, agricultural implements, \$20,000, insured for \$7000, Baker and Blacker, same business, \$30,000, insured for \$10,000; Commings & Co., \$5000, insured for \$1500. The Odd Fellows Hall and the office of the Deputy U. S. Assessor were also destroyed. Nothing was saved total loss is fully \$50,000; total insurance,

Cincinnati and Southern Railroad. CINCINNATI, Jan. 4.—Judge Tait, of the Superior Jourt, delivered an opinion, on the opening of the General Term this moraing, on the constitutionality of the act authorizing the city of Cincinnati to issue bonds amounting to \$10,000.000 for building the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad, sustaining its constitutionality. The case has been under advisement since last summer, having been submitted by agreement in order to get the law passed upon by ti courts to fully prepare the way for the issue of

Fire in Cincinnati. A frame building belonging to E. A. Ferguson, occupied by Frank Klser, eigars, and D. L. Billigha mer, meat, was burned early this morning.

about 4000. Obituary. C. W. Deland, for many years a prominent dry goods merchant, died last night.

Michigan Legislature.

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 4.—The House met at 11 o'clock and was opened with prayer by Rev. J. H. McCarthy. The roll was called and members pre-sented their credentials and were sworn in. The Senate organized by the election of the officer nominated in Republican caucus last night. Both houses took a receas until 2 o'clock. The Goverr's Message will probably be read this afternoon The Senatorial contest seems to be narrowing down.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Massachusetts Legislature. EBOSTON, Jan. 4.—The Massachusetts Legislature the officers of last year. H. H. Coolidge received the unanimous vote of the Senate for President, and the House elected Harvey Sewell Speaker, with but five dissentors. After organization both branches proceed to Old South Church to hear the

annual sermon. New Hampshire Republican State Convention. Convention for the nomination of Governor and Railroad Commissioner met to-day. The decision of Governor Stearns to retire brings forward a scorof aspirants, with active lobbying. The surroundings of the Convention are lively. How. W. H. H. Hackett, of Portsmouth, presides.

James Pike, of South New Market, was nominated or Governor by seclamation.

FROM NEW YORK Proposals for Bonds.

New York, Jan. 4.—There were fourther proposals for bonds to-day, amounting to \$3,227,859, from 107.03 @107.94. The awards will be \$2,000,000 at 107.00 @ Rattway leianction

New York, Jan. 4. Judge Biatchford, in the United States District Court, this morning issued on injunction against the Boston, Hartford and Eric Railroad Company, with an order to show cause why they should not be adjudged bankcapt. The der is returnable on the 14th inst.
This morning Judge Bodle rendered his decision

and allowed the writ of certiorari applied for against the Mayor and Common Council of Hobo-ken to remove into the Supreme Court the resolution directing the Street Commissioners to remove the Erie Railway track from Seventeenth street, lioboken. The allowance of the writ stays all protectded by the Supreme Court.

PENNSTLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

TWENTY-THIRD AND CHESNUT STS. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. Splendid Sharing,
OPEN ALL DAY AND EVEN NG.
In preparation, PIEST GRAND COPERIE PAN-HARRISBURG, Jan. 4.—The greater portion of the session in the Senate was occupied by the reading of the Clovernor's Message,

House of Heprescotatives. The Speaker presented the annual report of the Lengh Coal and Navigation Company, showing the

FOURTH EDITION | fells received on the Lehigh during 1870 to be

FRAT, 182.

The following resolutions were read:

By Mr. Smith, of Dauphin, for the appointment of a committee of thirteen to report a bill to apportion the State into Senatorial and Representative districts. Postponed for the present, on motion of Mr.

By Mr. Smith, of Dauphin, providing for the publication of a daily record. Postponed for the pre-sent on motion of Mr. Reinoshi. By Mr. Hewit, an act to allow the Commissioners

March to make their report Passed.

March to make their report Passed.

Mirab ancis Jordan, Secretary of the Commonwealth, presented the annual message of John W. Geary, which was read.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Public Buildings-The Contest in the Su-preme Court.

Supreme Court in Banc-Chief Justics Thompson and Judges Read, Agnew, Sharswood, and Williams. To-day at noon the court sat to hear the argu-To-day at noon the court sat to hear the argu-ments of counsel in the matter of the public oulid-ings to be erected in Broad street. The case is in the Nisi Prius upon petitions for injunctions, and the full court hears it at the request of the Chief Justice, so that the decision upon this hearing will most probably be final. There are two bill in equity filed by he complainants, residents upon Broad strey, and tax payers, one praying an injunction against the Commissioners of Public Buildir; st restrain them from erecting the new edifice to he Penn Squares, and the other praying an inj 10 on against Common Councils to restrain them | ro | levying the special tax for 1871, with which to defray the expense of the work. Then there are third partles, owners of property near Penn S mares, who desire the buildings to be orecast and are therefore permitted, with the Com-

of such gentlemen as do and may compose the com-

mission; but this was not a question of what would probably occur in pursuance to this statute, but of what could be done and justified under the act.

When the engineers, architects, material, men, all such persons necessary to an undertaking like this were considered, it would not be hard to imagine that money would be spent freely and lavish v. The de-

fencants had answered that the act of 1816 defeated the complainants petition, because that act declared

that no court sitting as a court of chancery should have power to delay, interfere with, or stop any

public building in progress of erection. Such an objection was merely technical, and was met by the

decision of this court in the case of Wolbert vs. the Park Commission. There Wolbert sought to enjoin the commissioners, in their

work of enlarging the park, from opening his ice

louse, which was upon the appropriated ground;

and Judge Sharswood dismissed his bill because at the time of fling his petition the public work was

actually in progress, and this decision was after-wards affirmed by a per curitum opinion. The act of 1846 simply meant to protect public work that was really in progress at the time the equitable inter-ference is asked. No one could say the public build-logs, the erection of which is now sought to be e noined, are in progress, and therefore the objec-tion falls. Again, as to the levying of the tax and its amount, the defendants had said that no court of county had the power to regulate the discretion of

equity had the power to regulate the discretion of any body to which an authority is delegated. Of course not. No one ever contended that this Court

could put on speciacles through which they would see a matter differently from other sensible people,

and deny to an organization that its discretion should be thus and so. But since the decision of the registry case it could not be questioned that the

SECOND BOARD.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE FIRM OF ELLIOTT & DUNN IS THIS

day dissolved by mutual consent. Either mem-

The undersigned have this day entered into a CO-

PARTNERSHIP for the purpose of transacting a general Banking business, at No. 100 South THIRD street, under the name of ELLIOTT, COLLINS & CO. WILLIAM ELLIOTS.

FROM THIS DATE THE FIRMS OF

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Philadelphia, Washington, and New York,

JAY COOKE, WILLIAM G. MOORHEAD, HENRY L. COOK E, HANIS C. FAHNESTOCK,

COPARTNERSHIP IS THIS DAY FORMED

A copartnessate is the propose to carry

OR A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, at Nos. 51

ard 53 South THIRD Street, in this city, under the

NOTICE, THE COPARTNERSHIP HERSTO.
WILLIAM & HENTZ, and J. P. ROBINETT, under

the firm of WHITE, HENTZ & Co., terminates this

No. 222 North SE 30ND Street, Philadelphia, Dec. at 1870.

OPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. THE UNDER-

er the name and sixty of Hill VRY W.

signed entered into a Copartnership on the little not, for a General Auction and Commission busi-

CHESNUT STREET SKATING HINK,

TASTIQUE.

The business of the copurtnership will be settled

will be composed of the following partners:-

GEORG & C. THOMAS, JAMES A. GABLAND, JAY COOKE, JR.

J. H. DUNN

FREDERIC COLLINS, ADOLPHUS W. ELLIOTT, FREDERIC J. ELLIOTT.

J. H. DUNN,

R. M. DUNN.

J. HENRY HENTZ,

ber of the firm will sign in liquidation.
WILLIAM ELLIOTT,

do.....

dols. 62 dob60, 6334

2000 Elmira 78.... 903

\$40000 Ph & E 7s. b30.

tots... 86 \$1000 N Penna 7s... 93½ 200 sh Read ..ls.b60, 49%

do...cap. 49 46 ...do...c. 49 100

PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1871.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1871.

PITT COOKE.

Philadelphia, Jan. 2, 1871.

style of DUNN BROTHERS.

2d January, 1871.

day by limitation.

up by the undersigned.

Philadelphia, Dec. 21, 1870.

the Court was asked to do here.

missioners and Common Council, to resist the effects of the complainants.

Whitam H. Rawle, Esq., opened the argument for the complainants, He said his clients were very much in earnest about this matter, not that they A gift for your Neighbor A gift for your Good Boy R. & W desired to retard the erection of fine public in provements in this city when such improvements were rightly and justly undertaken and accomplished, but because they believed this project to bunjust and unlawful, and therefore did not wish i

considered, it

to be carried out until this Court pronounced it just and lawful. The Commissioners, as constituted by the act of 1870, claimed the most unlimited supply Now Offer New Year's Preof sovereign power; they could organize themselves in whatever fashion they chose, elect their own officers, and employ their own assistants, to be paid by he public; they could fill vacancies in their own body, sents could enter into all needful contracts they might deem proper for the erection of these buildings, The most appropriate in design. The most faultless in workmanship, amount of tax whatever which this Court would have to enforce by its process. When looked at in The most serviceable in construction. its true light this was a terrible power to be vested in any one set of men living under a republican The most gratifying in appearance. rai of government, and with a democratic people The most tasteful in execution. If this grant of power to levy whatever tax the Commissioners might see fit were constitutional and to be sustained it was plain to be seen that such a tax might be called for and collected as would amount to absolute confiscation. It might be said that such a state of things would hardly exist under the management of the grant confiscation. The most economical in price. For Men and for Boys.

> in Variety. in Cheapness. Therefore we invite you to come and take it away

Our Fine Stock of Winter Clothes

is anapproachable to Quality,

BEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON

SEWING MACHINE.

For Sale on Easy Terms.

NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.

QLOTHING.

A GRAND, GOOD GIFT!

Go, get it!

A gift for your Father, A gift for your Book-keeper.

A gift for your Brother,

A gift for your Clerk.; A gift for your Salesman.

A gift for your Clergyman

PHILADRIPHIA.

Great

Brown

Hall,

603 and 605

CHESNUT ST.

R. & W.

For New Year's presents To your friends, As well as For your own use.

GREAT BROWN HALL,

603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.



Handsome Goods. Elegantly Trimmed, Artistically Cut, and Made in the best

Tailors.

Tailors.

Tailors.

STYLE.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Spring Herses, Rocking Horses,

Children's Carriages, BOYS' SLEDS, WAGOMS,

> VELOCIPEDES, Etc. Etc. H. J. SHILL,

Factory, No. 226 DOCK Street,

BELOW EXCHANGE.

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

J. HENRY PENTZ continues the business under the style of WHITE, HENTZ & Co., at the old stand, No 222 North SEC ND Street, and associ-ates with him J. P. ROBINETT. Puttadelphia, Jan. 1, 1871. American and Foreign Bankers. DRAWS EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PRIN-CIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.

DEALERS IN

Government and Railroad Securities. No. 18 Wall Street, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

\$50,000 TO INVEST IN THE PURCHASE of Mortgages, ranging from \$5000 to \$10,000

A. FITLER,

No. 51 N. SIXTH Street