Tharles H. Craige,

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

BLATHERSKITE INTERVIEWS.

After the extraordinary progress in imper-

From the N. Y. Tribune.

tinence and self-abasement which has been made within a year or two by that peculiar product of American culture, special interviewer, it would be rash to assume that the creature has reached its full development, or that below the lowest depths yet reached the New York Blatherskite will not find a lower. It does seem, however, as if the tender bud of impudence had blossomed at last into such a stupendously big peony of vulgarity that no art could force it into broader bloom. Mark Twain's burlesque of Even reporter who pushed into the cabinet of the captive of Wilhelmshohe, and came away unconscious that his Majesty had civilly turned him out of doors without saying anything, is not half so absurd as the sober narrative printed on Wednesday of the ineffable flunky who "worked up" the amours of James Fisk, Jr. The interviews of the representative of the Blatherskite with two gentlemen concerned in the tearful episode of Fisk's gum-shoes revealed nothing beyond the fact that "Mr. Ulysses Thomas W. Pittman" wore a diamond ring on his wedding-finger (whichever that may be), and that "Mr. Achilles Stokes" is perfectly wellbred and has beautiful moss-agate sleevebuttons. We might be skeptical as to the Blatherskite standard of good-breeding, but Mr. Stokes invited the reporter to "come down to the dining-room," and that explains a good deal. What they did in the diningroom we, unfortunately, are not told; but in a short time we find the reporter, in company with a friend named Smith, performing an exploit that beats even the Universe's description of Father Hyacinthe's wash-basin. There are places into which we should think even an interviewer would be ashamed to intrude, and scenes which even the Blatherskite might hesitate to depict. Mr. Fisk, for instance, in his hours of relaxation is a spectacle not exactly fit for public exhibition; and his Josie, however picturesque she may be in an affidavit, ought-for several reasons -to be spared the nuisance of visits from reporters. To the private residence of Mrs. Helen Josephine Mansfield Lawlor, nevertheless, the representative of the Blatherskite went; and, having got admission, he proceeded to turn the establishment inside out with a reckless freedom at which respectability stands aghast. "The approach to the hall door by the lofty stoop," we are in-formed, "made the reporter and his friend feel a sense of awe as they ascended the stone steps," which is attributable, we suppose, to the fact that they were unaccustomed to approach brown-stone houses except by the kitchen way. Having got into the parlor, where "all the accessories that wealth and refinement could suggest were heaped with a reckless profusion worthy of a squandering Goth or predatory Hun," they were thence escorted to the dining-room, which seems, like the parlor, to have been over- of arithmetic processes, a modicum of care loaded, not to say choked, with its own mag- | for the public good, and a large share of amnificence, for mahogany furniture, with buhlwork, and marqueterie, "was as thickly strewed in the room as leaves in Vallambrosa." In this curious place, surrounded by pictures of "fish and other indications of a refined taste," sat two ladies at dinner. One was Mrs. Williams, a lady of whom we are told very little, except that she is prepossessing in form. The other, robed in white, was Mrs. Mansfield. Mrs. Mansfield is "shaped like a duchess"-which is brilliant but vegue. Her skin is "as fair in fibre and hue as the lily itself." She has "sea-shelllike ears." The reporter took her hand and found it to be smooth: While she received her guests the reporter and his friend stood whispering together at the door, dropping into poetry, discussing her appearance, and carrying on quite a long aside conversation

fell to business. It is needless to say that the conversation was conducted with exquisite tact and delicacy. The Blatherskite began by asking Mrs. Mansfield if Jim Fisk gave her that house; and having thus gently broken the ice, he made it his duty to inquire where she got all her fine clothes, who found her in wine (a hint which she apparently did not take), and whether she paid for her own food. She evidently meant that the reporter should pay for his, for nothing could persuade her to invite him to dine. A little lively conversation about the character of Mr. Fisk suggested the next question, which seems to have been sprung upon the lady suddenly, without the slightest preparation: - "Mrs. Mansfield, don't you think Montaland is a coarse person in her way?" This is inimitable. Just fancy the creature putting this query, with a leer of idiotic cunning, and the calm conviction that he had said a neat thing for which Mrs. Mansfield would be everlastingly grateful. He must have been amazed at the reply:-"I do not; I think she is very nice and

on the subject of Ireland, Oliver Cromwell,

and Jim Fisk. What a tableau this must

have made! When they had finished, Mr.

Smith introduced the Blatherskite, out

popped the inevitable note-book, and our

hero, after sucking the point of his pencil,

We need not follow the conversation to the end. It is enough to say that the story of the gum-shoes, and Fisk in tears, and Stokes triumphant was all rehearsed, and Mrs. Mansfield told how Fisk was such a coward that he never walked the streets without a mau to guard him, and used to send to Sheriff O'Brien for "a gang of the boys" to protect him at balls and theatres. The interview closed with a very appropriate remark from Mrs. Mansfield to the effect that she "didn't need the assistance of reporters;" and the Blatherskite representative made his way out, and hurried to put his shame on paper. Of course he did not learn a single interesting fact by his visit, and even the most prurient curiosity could gather no satisfaction from his narrative. We should not think of alluding to his exploit if we considered only its results; but the man who could go on such an errand with evident satisfaction, and come away from it without the least suspicion that he was a dirty dog, is a social phenomenon that ought to be investigated.

WASTE OF TIME IN CONGRESS. From the N. Y. Times.

The collapse of the investigation into the Brooks-Hastings affair ought to teach members of the House at least two useful lessons. In the first place, they ought to see that it is impossible for them to attend properly to the business of the country if they are to be everlastingly occupied with each other's squab-Members ought to have sufficient sense and dignity to keep their private bickerings

and troubles out of Congress. The legislative branch of the Government was never intended to answer the purpose of a court for the settlement of personal differences. Too often it has been made to answer that purpose; but it is not the less our duty to discourage it. Men in public life are expected to have self-restraint and patience enough to bear attacks with calmness, especially when they are themselves rather quick to attack

others. In the next place, this incident ought to render members of Congress more chary of interfering in newspaper quarrels. There is a remedy for every wrong a journalist may infliet, without putting in force the ponderous machinery of Congress. In this particular instance, it has been proved that a Congressional committee may be rendered worse than useless. To avoid the appearance of separating without any result whatever, it has passed a resolution absolving Mr. Brooks from the charges brought against him. But every man must see how utterly worthless is its certificate. Without knowing anything whatever about the facts of the case, without hearing a witness on one side or the other, it decides that Mr. Brooks stands acquitted. It is as if a court of law which had no jurisdiction in a case brought before it, resolved, to the surprise of counsel and spectators, to give judgment in favor of one of the parties to the suit, without hearing arguments or evidence. Such a judgment as that would not stand very long, nor would it much influence the course of public opinion. In the same way, the verdict of this committee must necessarily be without the least weight, and therefore it has practically done Mr. Brooks more harm than good.

We need not enter into the merits of the quarrel between Mr. Brooks and Mr. Hastings, but we must be allowed to say that if a man is compelled to go back twentyseven years to rake up something against an antagonist, and then can only find an apology for an indiscretion, evidently signed under compulsion-if it ever was signed at all, which is denied-he involuntarily pays a high tribute to the character of that antagonist. Of course, this is not what Mr. James Brooks meant to do, but he did it. Moreover, he ought to have told the House on Wednesday that Mr. Stone, whose name he dragged into the case, is disgusted with the use which Mr. Brooks and others have made of the alleged "apology," and regards its revival as both cowardly and unjust. observe that the Express complains of not having received fair play frem several of its contemporaries. But the Express must be reminded that it has often been very ready to go behind newspapers for the purpose of attacking writers, and that whenever it adopts that course it takes in hand a sword which may cut both ways. Upon the whole, we must repeat our opinion that this was not a case which ought ever to have been allowed to occupy five minutes of the time of Congress.

DOWN WITH THE TAXES.

From the N. Y. Herald. Is there nobody in Congress with eyes sharp enough to see and brain weighty enough to win the eminent position that lies waiting for the public man who will lead a successful attack upon the giant Taxation? For some time past we have been peering about with our lantern for some statesman with a tongue and a head, a decent knowledge bition, who will see and use this fine opportunity. We are surprised at that chronic default of ambition and arithmetic which leaves us without champions of the people's cause in this question of purse and pocket; and more surprised are we at the patience of an oatraged, oppressed, and defrauded people. Camels can and do rebel and bite when they are overloaded. Elephants deposit their drivers and their burdens in the river or the mud when those beasts, more intelligent than our tax-payers, it would seem, are of opinion that the burden has been unfairly adjusted to the back. Yes, even cows sometimes kick over the milk pail, and the milkmaid in the bargain, when they consider, after the reflection, that their patient and useful teats are too vigorously and exhaustively drawn on. But what will wear out the slavish patience of our tax-paying body? What extremities of fiscal oppression will they submit to before they emulate the judicious camel, elephant, and cow, and administer kicks to our dull financial tyrants that shall compel them to reform

their blundering ways? We have run through the negro question. Beginning with the abolition of the slave trade and the slave-pens in the District of Columbia in 1850, step by step all the legal wrongs of the black man under our late institutions and constitution of African slavery have been righted; and in the recent ratification of the fifteenth amendment we have made Uncle Tom "a man and a brother." The Southern reconstruction question, which, pending the conflict between the policy of Congress and the policy of Andy Johnson, threatened a long agitation and a world of trouble, has been substantially settled by Congress and General Grant. The social and political disorders which still afflict the South are but the natural consequences of a political and social revolution tearing out the old established order of things by the roots. These disorders can be cured only by time, although the idea still seems to prevail in Congress that they can be cured by another drastic purge or two of reconstruction. But he who looks at the recorded revolutions of the whirligig of American politics for the last fifty years will find that the two great revolutionary issues of the country have been "the almighty nigger" and the "almighty dollar," and that when the nigger question has been temporarily pushed into the background the question of the almighty dollar has come into the foreground. Thus, if Southern slavery was the great agitation of 1820, the money question was the ruling issue of the country from 1830 to 1850, when the negro again came to the front and threatened to tear the country to pieces. After twenty years of sestional agitations and convulsions thus excited, including our terrible civil war, the negro question is setteld, and now, with all the accumulated fluancial difficulties of these twenty years, the "almighty dollar" is again the all-absorbing question, and especially in reference to our

This question of taxation is rapidly becoming the foremest practical question of the hour for all of us. The reaction of prices from the inflated condition of the war has now set in with intensity, and the gloomy political condition of the Old World, reacting so powerfully as it does on all the values of our staples, threatens to precipitate alarmingly the fall in values. Our profit margins are being abridged in all directions. Yet the tide of taxation still rises around the weakening foundations of our house. Both in the Federal and the State departments of our public affairs there is a constant tendency to increase in the public burdens. And impu-

dence reaches a height unparalleled in his-

heavy, and needlessly heavy burdens, of tax-

tory in some of the projects submitted to our legislative bodies for fleecing the people. We read the other day of a project placed before Congress for subsidizing mining companies to the extent of millions of dollars.

What we need is a finance minister who shall have the management of our finance system as a whole both before the legislative bodies and in the department. To put it as shortly as possible, we have no budget and no Minister of Finance who draws it up and has to answer for it. In all countries governed by a parliamentary system, the revenue and expenditure of each year are stated by the responsible minister to the representative body. Thus the taxation and the disbursements of the country as a whole are presented to the representatives and the public as a coherent, intelligible thing, which has, like a building, its responsible architect. It is obvious that by this method it is possible to have real financial policy and to control it by public debate and opinion. But our plan of propounding tax bills through committees of the House is one which never can by any possibility introduce logic, coherence, prudence and justice into the financial system of the country. This is a point about which it is of no use to foster illusions. Such committees will never produce bills which represent anything but the conflicts and compromises of private feelings and interests. The question of the public advantage and of the reason of the thing will be always as nearly as possible suppressed. If we are ever to get economy and rationality properly represented in our fiscal affairs we must do it through the medium of a minister responsible to the legislative body, sitting in it, talking to it face to face, and exposed to receiving direct blows right between the eyes from skilful opposition hands.

We must cry on and cry aloud until we get the modicum of justice possible in the reduction of the taxes. It is a short, simple, and easy thing to reduce the Federal taxation by a Lundred million dollars or so, and the people will be satisfied with nothing less. There must be an end put to this conspicuous folly of treasury hoarding, which takes out of their hard-working hands the money they so sorely need, and boxes it up idly to eat its own head off in interest in mouldy treasury vaults. Have we really no use for money in this land of high interest, scanty capital, and boundless territory, that has to be roaded, bridged, and towned, that we suffer the very men elected by ourselves to wring it from us and lay it by, like an infatuated old woman who knows no better than to put her surplus cash into a stocking

or a teapot? We think these inquiries pertinent at this time, because Congress has as yet given no intimation of moving in behalf of a reduction of the taxes. [Our Washington reports tell us that the Finance Committee of the Senate, in seeking suggestions from the Revenue Department, was met with the assurance that nothing in the way of new legislation is needed. Yet the country is demanding a change in the Government's financial policy. Who will be the Moses to lead the people to their deliverance?

REPUBLICAN SWINDLING OF INDIANS.

From the N. Y. World. If the administration of Indian affairs is ever to become less expensive and more effective than it now is, public attention must be kept fixed upon it and public officers held to as strict performance of their duty as may be, and not permitted to shirk or to perform sinful games. In a letter to Messrs. Eli K. Price and William Strong, Mr. William Welsh, Chairman of the Board of "Unpaid Commissicners," which offered to co-operate with the Department of the Interior in furthering the interests of the Indians, shows how all power of acting effectively was taken from the commissioners by a discreditable piece of hocuspocus. In 1869 an amendment was made to the Indian Appropriation bill, authorizing the President to organize a board of not more than ten commissioners, to serve without pay, and which, under his direcwas to exercise joint control with the Interior Department in the supervision and control of disbursements of money, etc to the Indians. Shortly afterwards, and before the lately appointed Board of Commissioners had come together, Commissioner Parker came to New York to open and accept proposals for furnishing the Indians with dry goods, having been instructed not to act without the concurrence of Mr. George H. Stuart and Mr. William E. Dodge, were members of the Board of Unpaid Commissioners. These gentlemen saw at once that frauds, customary on such occasions, were being perpetrated, and obtained a warehouse where the dry goods could be stored and examined before they should be sent to the far-off reservations. This unusual procedure did not please Commissioner Parker, who went post-haste to Washington and had the original order remodelled so as to compel Messrs. Stuart and Dodge to examine the goods in the stores of the sellers, the pretense being that otherwise there would be unnecessary delay in their delivery. As all power of preventing abuse in their new capacity was thus taken from them, the chairman of the board declined to act further as commissioner, and the others were disheartened. Outside of the Indian Office the board has, however, done much good, although it meets with all sorts of red-tape hindrance, especially at the hands of those who from long practice know how to shield agents from detection in peculation, and then to pocket half the profits with a smile that is

SPECIAL NOTICES. CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COM-

childlike and bland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 26, 1870. A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, January 25, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and i clock P. M., to vote upon a proposition to aid in the construction of, and leasing, a line of Railroad between Springfield and Cincinnati, Ohio, and upon contract with the Cincinnati, Sandusky, and Cieveland Railroad Company, for running and business arrangements.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the evening of January 14, and reopened February 2, 1871. By order of the Board of Directors. By order of the Board of Directors, 12 30 tJ25 GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the Interest due January 1, 1871, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Ex-change National Bank, in the city of New York, from the 1st to the 15th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this city. Columbus, Ohio, December

JAMES H. GODMAN, Auditor of State, ISAAC R. SHERWOOD, Secretary of State, FRANCIS R. POND, Attorney-General, omissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COM-PANY OF PHILADELPHIA. COMPANY'S BUILDING, No. 400 WALNUT STREET, January 2, 1871.
The Directors have this day declared a divide of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company for the last six months, payable on demand, free of all taxes.

ALEX. W. WISTER,

Secretary. restores solied gioves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. SPECIAL NOTICES.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan 17, 1871.
At the annual election held on the 10 h inst. the ollowing stockholders were elected Duectors for I. S. Custer, Jacob Naylor, Henry S. Ziegier, James Long, John F. Norcross, W. W. Adams, James Irwin, Jacob G. Neane, Charles N. Childs,

William King, Jacob Grim, At a meeting of the Directors this day, the follow-JACOB NAYLOR, Esq., President.
CHARLES H. CRAGE, Esq., Vice-President.
And ROBERT B. WILL AMS, Cashler.
And ROBERT B. WILL AMS, Cashler. ing officers were unanimously re-elected:-JOHN ROBBRTS, Esq., was elected Solicitor, 118 win-st R. H. WILLIAMS, Cash et.

THE LORRAINE VEGEVABLE CATHAR-TIC PILL is far the best Cathartic remedy yet discovered. The most complete success has long attended its use. It never falls to accomplish all that is claimed for it. It produces little or no pain; leaves the organs free from irritation, and never overtaxes or excites the nervous system. In al diseases of the skin, blood, stomach, bawels, liver kidneys of children, and in many difficulties pecu-liar to women, it brings prompt relief and certain cure. The best physicians recommend and prescribe it; and no person who once uses it will voluntarily return to any other cathartic. It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.

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OFFICE BUCK MOUNTAIN COAL CO. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1871.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the BUCK MOUNTAIN COAL CO, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 320 WALNUT Street, on WEDNESDAY, February 1, 1871, at elevea (11) o'clock A. M.
An election for seven Directors to serve the en-

suing year will be held on the same day between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
1 2 mw 10t T. H. TROTTER, Treasurer.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- THIS SPLENdid Hair Dve is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instan-taneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints— "Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalie Poison to in-jure the Hair or System." Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf] THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME !- AS A

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January 1, 1871. Clerk of Faculty, Lexington, Va.

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Next session begins MONDAY, January 9, 1871. For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL

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The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Thursday, January 25, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Friday, February 3.
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First cabins, \$65 and \$75, according to location.
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securing best accommodations, \$130. Intermediate, \$33; steerage, \$28. Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here

by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation. Apply at the company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 12 27† No. 7 BOWLING GREEN.

WHITE STAR LINE OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S

LINE OF NEW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world :--CEANIC, Captain Murray. ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson.

PACIFIC, Captain Perry.

These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatisatic trade, and combine speed, safety, and comfort. Passenger accommodations unrivalled.

Parties tending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets. Steerage, \$32, currency.

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NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXAN NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALSXAN dria, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Desware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest. Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon rom the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.

NO. 14 North and South WHARVES.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown;

EI DRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS saling on the

28d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.

SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.

NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Stocum. These splendid steamers sa'l on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engage

ments of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
19 10† No. 5 Bowling-green, New York. FOR NEW YORK
via Delaware and Rariton Canal.
EXPRESS STRAMBOAT COMPANY. The Steam Propeliers of the line will comme toading on the 5th Instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-POUR HOURS.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of Ne
York, North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

8 62

SHIPPING. LORILLARD STRAMSHIP COMPAY FOR NEW YORK. SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SAT

URDAYS AT NOON. are now receiving freight at winter rates, commencing December 28. All goods shipped on and after this date will be charged as agreed upon by the agents of this company.

INSURANCE ONE-RIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT. No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.

For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 33 East river, New York, or to JOHN F. OHL PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES. N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals,

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AN GULF RAILROAD,
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK, TUESDAYS,

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSEN-

THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS. THE STEAMSHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Captala Nickerson, from Pier No. 5 North River.
WM. R. GARBISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowing Green.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West street, LEO, Captain Dearborn, from Pier No. 16 East MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,

MONTGOMERY, Captain Faircloth, from Pier No.

Nos. 61 and 62 South street. GENERAL BARNES, Captain Mallory, from Pier No. 36 North River. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,

No. 88 Liberty street. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line. [16] Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS,
Agent A. & G. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway.

Agent C. R. R.,
No. 499 Broadway.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARS and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 5th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods prwarded to any point free of commission

Goods prwarded to any point free of commission Freights taken on accommodating terms.

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents, No. 182 South DELAWARE Avenue. DELAWARE AND CHESAPEARE
STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—
Barges towed between Philadelphia,
Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and in-

termediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.

Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.

Office, No. 12 South Wlarves Philadelphia. 4113

PROPOSALS.

To CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS .-Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School-house in the Tenth Ward," will be received by the undersigned, at the Office S. E. corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until WEDNESDAY, Febraary 1, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for building a Public School-house, on a lot of ground situate on the south side of Cherry, west of Tenth street, in the Tenth 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 Board of Public

Education. No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 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 1 19 23 28 F1

To CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS. Fealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School-house in the Fifteenth Ward," will be received by the undersigned at the office, Southeast corner SIXTH and ADEL-PHI Streets, until WEDNESDAY, February 1, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for building a public school house on a lot of ground situate on the corner of Twenty-third and Shamokin streets, in the Fifteenth Ward, said school-house to built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Educa-No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions 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,

1 19 23 28 F1 Secretary. TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS. -

Scaled Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Building an Extension to a Public School-house in the Tenth ward," will be received by the un-dersigned at the office, southeast corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until WEDNES-DAY, February 1, 1871. at 12 o'clock M., for building an extension to a Public School-house, situate on Race street, below Fifteenth, in the Tenth ward; said extension to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superlatendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions 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,

1 19.23,28,F1 MITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, No. 212 South FIFTH Street, Риндареврита, Jap. 18, 1871.

Sealed Proposals for the necessary Blanks, Books, Stationery, and Printing required by this department for the year 1871, in confor-mity with an ordinance of City Councils, approved December 31, 1870, will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M. on SATURDAY, January 21, 1871, at which time said proposals will be opened and the contract awarded to the lowest and best bidder.

Printed schedules, on which the bids must be made of the articles required, will be furnished on application at the City Commissioners'

ALEXANDER McCUEN, THOMAS M. LOCKE, JAMES BAIN,

City Commissioners. 1 18 St PROPOSALS FOR PUBLIC PRINTING AND BINDING.

Notice is hereby given that Sealed Proposals for the Public Printing and Binding for the State of Pennsylvania, for the term of three years from the first day of July, 1871, will be years from the first day of July, 1871, will be received by the Speakers of the Senate and House of Hepresentatives from this date to the fourth Tuerday of January, 1871, in compliance with the act of Assembly entitled "An act in relation to Public Printing," approved 9th of April, 1856; said proposals to be accompanied by bonds, with approved securities, for the fathful performance of the work, as required by the act of 25th February, 1863, entitled "A further supplement to an Act in relation to Public Printing," approved the 9th day of April, 1856. F. JORDAN,

Secretary of the Commonwealth. HARRISBURG, Jan. 2, 1871.