# THE DAILY EVENIN() TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1871.

### SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

9

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

#### SHALL WE ADMIT CAPITAL INTO VIRGINIA, OR NOT? From the Richmond Enquirer.

We have been clamoring for the advent of labor and capital in this State ever since the war. The Legislature has been invoked, and every village has been placarded with the signs of land agents inviting Northern men to come down here in our delicious climate and invest their money. Half the farms in the State are for sale, and half of our farmers could be relieved of their debts if they could find purchasers for one-half of their lands. We have advertised in vain, and the cry for relief even in the shape of repudiation has gone up from many quarters on the part of a distressed and impoverished people.

Suddenly an immense corporation, with millions in its coffers-the greatest railroad power in the United States-knocks at the door, and offers to pour a portion of its treasure into our lap-and lo and behold! many of the very men who have been loudest in orying out for developing our industrial interests, through the introduction of Northern money and Northern muscle, raise the alarm, and try to turn the key against the great capitalists who stand waiting to be admitted!

What chance is there of introducing capital into Virginia if we are to reject it when it is offered? Oh, but it is said, "these people want to control our property!" Do you then expect Mr. A. T. Stewart or Mr. Aspinwall to give you their money? Did you suppose they were going to make us a present of their stocks and bonds? Of course they expect some sort of return for their investment. when they make it. If they buy our lands, they have the right to live on them; and if they build a railroad, they will have the right to run it. We cannot expect Northern capital to come here without a measure of Northern influence in our affairs.

There is a very simple alternative. We ought to avow plainly whether we want Northern immigration or not. If our motto is "Non-intercourse," let the Legislature express the sense of the people; and it is our firm conviction we shall not be troubled. The difficulty is to get these people to come. They mistrust us. They fear investments here are not safe.

Do we want to build up Virginia? Do we want to repair her waste places? to make her bloom and blossom like the rose? Or do we want to live on crushed down by povertyour lands untilled—our towns going to de-cay—our voice unheard in the Federal counsels ?

It is no time for petty quibbling, and mere talk about the interests of particular localities. We want strong arms beneath us, and stout backs on which to lay our burdens. If there is any man, or body of men, ready to invest his money in Virginia, let him come. If any man-come he even from Mainewants to put up a mill in Chesterfield, tell him he is welcome. If any man wants to open a bank in Richmond, tell him we are

that we can find no explanation of it except | in the fact that mob-law at West Point has received a quasi sanction from long established custom. In truth, it is not uncommon for transgressors of the unwritten code of eadet ethics to be forcibly banished by their comrades, just as the three young men were in the present case; and we dare say a majority of the officers who are occasionally called upon as members of courts-martial or attaches of the War Department to pass upon such transactions have been engaged in similar affairs during their own young days, and really see no great harm in them. Any graduate of the academy can testify that banishment by mob law is a not uncommon occurrence, but, as all parties are interested in keeping such cases quiet, they never find their way into the public prints except by accident. The missing cadets are entered on the books as "dropped," and there is an end of it. The excuse of the cadets who commit these acts of violence and the officers who shut their eyes to them, is that a high sense of honor, honesty, love of truth, and other manly virtues can be kept up in the corps in no other way. There are offenses which rules cannot define, and courts cannot punish, and these must be left to the rude justice of the mob. It requires no argument to show the fallacy of this position. First it proposes to punish one offense by another, and (from a military point of view) a worse one; and secondly, it deprives the accused of a trial, and makes punishment follow mere suspicion. Cruel instances of injustice are known to have occurred under this system. Cadets are liable to be mistaken as well as ordinary mortals, and a case has recently been mentioned of a young man who, having been denounced as a thief and driven from the acedemy, was afterwards discovered to be perfectly innocent. The frequency of these lawless practices, and the leniency with which they have been viewed by the authorities, may relieve the young men of the first

class from much of the moral guilt which at first view seems to attach to their conduct, but afford on the other hand a strong reason why discipline should be restored by making a stern example of the principal offenders. The abuse must be stopped at once. With regard to the three cadets, Baird,

Flickenger, and Barnes, the recommendations of the committee are, perhaps, not so wise. The offense of these young men, according to the West Point standard, was a very grave one. It was not secretly going off the grounds to get liquor, but it was violating that sacred "honor of a soldier" which the cadet is taught to respect as a prisoner respects his parole. While one was absent on an unlawful expedition, his room-mate answered "All right" for him to the guard, meaning that he was either in his room or absent by authority; and this answer is always understood to be "on honor." We must certainly sympathize with the anxiety of the first class to keep up the sense of honor among the corps, however much we may disapprove of their means of doing it, and we fear that the restoration of the three cadets who have violated "the word of a soldier and a gentleman" may have a very mischievous effect. Cadets complain that the nice sense of honor and veracity which ought to prevail in the Military Academy has been perceptibly weakened of late years. There never was more of it than we had plenty of use for, as the history of Secession-not to speak of the personal character of certain of our loyal officers-emphatically proves, and we ought to take the very best care of what there is. Messrs. Barnes, Baird, and Flickenger might be offered the opportunity to go back to the Academy and clear themselves before a court-martial; if they cannot or will not do that, they had better remain in civil life.

much to hope that he will keep this ten-dency in check on so important an occasion as the present. A similar tendency may be looked for in General Butler, whose surprise at his favorite ground being out from under his feet will only probably be equalled by his displeasure. That it should be the study of some politicians to keep alive the fires of resentment, rather than to establish the solid interests of the people, is no new thing. It would, however, be a serious misfortune at this juncture if, for the ends of partisanship, or the still smaller ends of mere rhetorical display, impediments should be thrown in the path of the commission. We trust the people and the press of the country will regard the matter in a spirit of moderation and fair play. If we want a settlement of long-standing differences, on a perfectly honorable basis, now is the time to get it. If we do not want such a settlement, but prefer to have those differences kept open, in order that a war may result from them some day or other, then, of course, Senator Sumner's course is the one to follow. The people may easily decide for themselves which policy it is to their interest to adopt.

#### THE HEROIC ENGINEER. From the N. Y. Sun.

David Simmons was the engineer of the Pacific express train. He was a true man. For twenty years he held a place on an engine. Years ago, while dashing past Yonkers, Simmons called the attention of his fireman to a train which was sweeping down upon them like the wind. A collision seemed inevitable. The frightenod fireman shouted, "Good-bye, Doc: I'm agoing to jump," and sprang from the locomotive. Simmons stood with his hand upon the throttle of his engine like a man of iron. In the face of startling peril he remembered his duty, and stood at his post. A collision was averted, and the heroic engineer saved the lives of a hundred men.

On Monday night David Simmons was driving his engine toward Albany at the rate of forty miles an hour. Near New Hamburg a red light was swung out as from an approaching train. The engineer saw it. It was the signal of danger. David Simmons whistled down the brakes in the vain hope of stopping the express in time. His fireman again took the alarm, and shouted to Simmons to leap for life. The noble Simmons calmly answered, "I won't; I'll stay with my engine." Again he stood like a man of iron at his post. The fireman sprang and saved his life. The engineer saw a train on the bridge. He realized that his only hope of safety was to dash through the obstruction. He whistled off the brakes, and crowded on all of his steam. This was the work of an instant. Simmons peered into the darkness, shading his eyes with his hand, and was dashed into the jaws of death.

David Simmons was a hero. His fate is sad; but his noble behavior is the only bright page in the dark history of the awful accident at New Hamburg.

GENERAL GRANT'S GERMAN MESSAGE. From the N. Y. World.

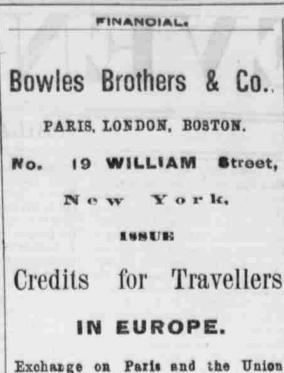
The President's message to Congress, printed Wednesday resembles a stately porch erected in front of a dog-kennel. The mountain is in labor and gives birth to a ridiculous mouse. The practical recommendation which follows a pompous dissertation on the greatness and beauty of the new German empire and its close resemblance to our own Federal republic (merciful heavens!) is that the salary of Mr. George Bancroft shall be raised from \$12,000 to \$17,500 per annum. A magniloquent document from the head of a great nation on a paltry appropriation of \$5500! Who could have put it into General Grant's head to make all this parade on so trivial a matter? We are not in his confidence and cannot pretend to know; but there needs no initiation into Government secrets to deside who has the greatest interest in prompting him to this ridiculous display. It is quite according to human nature that the suggestion may have come from Berlin. It concerns Mr. Bancroft himself more than anybody else to have his salary raised; and nobody was so likely as he to approach the subject with all this swelling bombast. Mr. Bancroft may not have sent the President a draft of the message; but certain it is the whole texture and tissue of its ideas are of his manufacture. In the latter part of the year 1868 he sent to the State Department a long communication drawing an elaborate parallel between the North German Government, as it had been then recently organized, and the Government of the United States; a communication which was published in all the American newspapers. General Grant's message is a faithful synopsis of that document. It is perfectly identical in substance, differing from it only by its greater compression and brevity. Either Mr. Bancroft furnished the draft of this message, or its writer merely abridged Mr. Bancroft's stilted despatch and moulded it into a new form. It is the purpose of both documents to run a parallel between the Government of Germany and that of the United States. The absurdity of the parallel and the close resemblance of the documents demonstrate either a common authorship or a servile copy. It looks as if Mr. Bancroft, wishing to get his salary raised, had written to the President telling him what a capital stroke of policy he could make by adopting this method of recommending himself to the German voters of the United States. If General Grant should appoint a new Minister to Berlin, Mr. Bancroft will find that he has shaken the bush for somebody else to catch the bird. For aught we know, an increase of salary for the Berlin mission may be fit and appropriate. But the chief arguments by which General Grant recommends it are absurd. The fanciful resemblance between the German institutions and ours, is no reason for putting the mission on a different footing. That resemblance, whatever there may be in it, was just as perfect and striking in 1868, when Mr. Bancroft wrote the despatch of which this message is an abridgment, as it is to-day; and was therefore as good an argument for raising the salary then as it is now. If similarity of institutions were a reason for increasing the dignity of a foreign mission, we ought to maintain first-class missions in Mexico and the South American republics. The mission to Paris has always been of the first rank, although France was a despotism under the first and the second Napoleon. Resemblance in institutions has nothing to do with the subject, the rank of a foreign mission being measured solely by dignity of the power to which it is sent, and the closeness and importance of our commercial and political relations. Russia is a first-class power; but we have never maintained a first-class mission at St. Petersburg, because our commerce with Russia is comparatively small, and our political relations not very important. That Germany has become a great nation, or that her government resembles ours, is no reason at all for increasing the importance of the mission, unleas (which does not yet appear) the recent changes bring us into more intimate inter-Indicronaly disproportionate to the offense | dent in every conceivable way. It is too | course. If the enlargement of the territorial

area governed from Berlin brings additional duties upon the American Minister, that will be a good reason for increasing his salary, but it cannot be known until after the lapse of some little time whether this will be the case or not.

If the salary should be raised, it will be simply a measure of justice to the minister, not a compliment to the Government to which he is accredited. The consideration expressed for a foreign Government depends upon the rank of the minister, not his pay. His compensation is a matter between himself and his own Government; his rank in the diplomatic scale is the only thing that can be interpreted as a mark of respect. Now, in point of fact, the mission to Berlin is of the same grade as that to London and Paris. The title of the American Minister to each of those capitals is "Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary." This is a meaningless dignity except that it determines the rank and precedence of the minister on occasions of ceremony, and indicates the respect in which we hold the government near which he resides. We send to Russia, Prussia, and nine other governments, a minister of the same grade as to England and France; but the salary varies from \$17,500 to \$10,000, being regulated by the supposed laboriousness and importance of the duties. It would be an impertinence in a foreign government to go behind the rank of a minister and inquire into his compensation; the scale of salaries having nothing to do with the dignity of the mission.

The American Minister at Berlin has, as yet, no additional duties, and it is therefore premature to ask for him an increase of salary. But the haste of Mr. Bancroft is easily understood. If the enhancement does not get into the appropriation bill this winter, he will receive only \$12,000 for the ensuing year, and the fate of Motley warns him to make hay while the sun shines. He has no certainty of holding the office even for another year. Grant is willing the salary should be raised; because the proposal gives him an opportunity to make a bid for the German vote, and because a higher compensation may enable him to send some rival into honorable banishment, or to get rid of some inconvenient member of his present Cabinet. But if fitness of time and propriety of taste had been consulted, he would have forborne this demonstration of respect for Germany until after the conclusion of peace. So precipitate a compliment to Germany is an affront to the national pride of France. It does not befit the dignity of the American Government to be a busybody in foreign changes that are not yet settled.

So much for the propriety of General Grant's recommendation, if we could concede the soundness of his premises. But the resemblance which, copying Mr. Bancroft, he attempts to draw between the Government of Germany and that of the United States is utterly preposterous. If he can perceive no important difference between the things he compares, he is repreant to republican institutions, and is a dangerous man to be at the head of our Government. If General Grant thinks the German Government as good as ours, as his message clearly implies, he would have no objection to the remoulding of ours after the German model. The Emperor William claims to be a monarch by divine right. Bismarck, his prime minister, is the most relentless absolutist in Europe. General Grant's indorsing eulogy shows what kind of a government he admires, and reveals him to the country as an imperialist at heart. He would be glad to see the United States what Germany has just become. He would like to be the Kaiser Ulysses of the Federal Union, an imperial despot holding his power in spite of the people, and wielding the same authority as Kaiser William. We have come to an alarming pass when an American President can send a message to Congress arguing that there is little to chose between the government of Germany and that of the United States, and when the Republican party acquiesces in the abjuring parallel. Ab-juring, because General Grant gives up and renounces, as of little importance, the points in which our Government differs from that of imperial, domineering Garmany. We have no doubt that this strange message is a faithful key to General Grant's political wishes. Of what avail is it that the Constitution forbids the election of any but a nativeborn citizen of the United States to the office of President, if our Presidents may thus publicly renounce their fidelity to American institutions? Bismarck himself, in General Grant's place, could not have sent to Congress a more anti-American message. A panegyric on the German empire is a renunciation of all that is distinctive in our republican institutions. If the German Government is as good as ours, there is no reason



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REAL ESTATE AT AUOTION.

NOTICE -- BY VIRTUE AND IN EXECUTION of the powers contained in a Morigage exc THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COM

of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of eight teenth of April, 1663, and resorded in the office for recording deeds and morigages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Morigage Book A. C. H., No. 66, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said Morigage WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by MENSRS, THOMAS & SCORE

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia by MESSRS, THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the fourteenth day of February, A. D. 1871, the property described in and conveyed by the said Mortgage, to wit:--No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon crected, situate on the cast side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them be-ginsing at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eights southward from the southeast cor-ner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one ipee and a half to ground now or isle of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence west-ward, crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinsfter described and at right angles with said Broad street; seventy-inne feet to the cast side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the piace of beginning. Subject to a ground-rent of \$250, silver money. No. 9. The other of them situate at the northeast

to the place of beginning. Subject to a ground-rent of \$250, silver money. No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn streetseventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot paral-lel with said Penn street, seventy-six feet five inches and these fourths of an eventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an, nch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of \$72, sil-

No. 3. All that certain of or piece of ground be-ginning at the southeast corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street ninetcen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch: thence eastward eighty feet

the said Broad street ninetcen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch: thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence north-ward, at right angles with said Contes street, nine feet to the south side of Contes street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning. — No. 5. The whole road, plank road and rallway of the said The Central Passenger Rallway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2 and 3), roadway, rallway, ralls, right of way, stations, toll-houses and other super-structures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchizes connected with said company and plank road and rallway and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income issues and profits to accue from the same or any part thereef belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchizes of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4), machmery, tools, implements and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road and raliway; and all the personal property of overy kind and description belonging to its, sights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the above mentioned premises and exact belonging to and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the above mentioned premises and exact belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remain-ders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, olaim, and de-mand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the

ders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and de-mand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof. TERMS OF SALE. The properties will be sold in parcels as num-bered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is "struck off—On No. 1, \$300; No. 2, \$200; No. 3, \$300; No. 5, \$100, unless the price # less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid. be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER, W. W. LONGSTRETH, Trustees, M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street. 12 5 60t

Genteel two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling, No. 110 Jacoby street, between Race and Cherry o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Jacoby street, between Race and Cherry streets, No. 110; containing in front on Jacoby street 20 feet, and ex-tending in depth 75 feet. It has the gas introduced, bath, etc. Terms—Cash. Possession 1st of October next.

ad to see him. If any man wants a hundred thousand acres of land on which to settle a thousand immigrants, tell him to come. And if any man wants to cover the State with a net-work of railroads, bid him God-speed !

Is it possible that a Virginia Legislature in 1871 should pause over such an issue ? Are we gene mad?

If the application of the Alexandria and Fredericksburg Railroad Company to construct an all-rail line from Washington to Richmond is rejected, then, if we have the spare labor, we would respectfully suggest to the Legislature to order a Chinese Wall for our Potomac frontier. Let us imitate the Celestials, and avow our purpose to keep within the limits of China. Have guarded gates at suitable points, and collect tolls if anybody is permitted to enter. Tell them we are very particular down here; we admit nobody with capital; we wish to keep up a strictly Virginian influence; we are afraid if you come you will use your money improperly. Tell them it is true we are poor, very poor; but we are very proud; we prefer the old Fredericksburg road and starvation under Mr. Moncure Robinson, who unfortunately lives in Philadelphia, to riding in palace cars, at half rates and double speed, under a nativeborn Yankee.

These people come down here and propose to build our railroads with their own money, and we tell them to clear out! The entire freight earnings on the Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac Railroad in 1868-9 were forty-five thousand dollars (we believe the through freight was some six or eight thousand). Here is business for you ! It is like the rumble of the Italian. diligence in the nineteenth century. It reminds us of the following advertisement from Ayscough's Nottingham Courant of 1760:-

"The flying machines on steel springs set off from the Swann with Two Necks Inn, Lad-Lane, London, and from the Angel Inn. in Sheffield, every Monday and Thursday morning at 5 o'clock, and lies the first night from London at the Angel Inn in Northampton, the second at the Blackmare's Head Inn, Nottingham, and the third at Sheffield. Each passenger to pay £1 17s., and to be allowed fourteen pounds of baggage. Performed (if God permit), by John Harforth and Samuel Glenville.

It is true that Mr. Moncure Robinson runs his "flying machines on steel springs" every day between Richmond and Fredericksburg; but his boats that connect with the York River Road, only go three times a week from West Point to Baltimore. This is another route that he wants to break down. He has crippled the Danville Road; he has crippled the Petersburg and Weldon Road, and the Richmond and Petersburg Road; he has crippled his own line from Richmond to Fredericksburg; and now he is crippling the York River route to Baltimore.

#### WEST POINT MORALS. From the N. Y. Tribune.

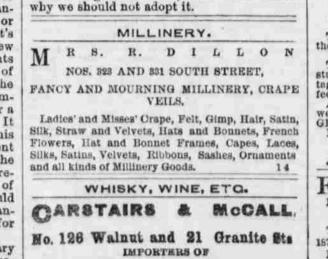
The recommendations of the West Point Committee, so far as they relate to the punishment of the first class, will be generally approved. The offense of these young genlemen seems to have been strangely underrated by their immediate superiors, and yet it was a gross outrage against one of the first of military virtues. A soldier is taught above all things the importance of discipline and obedience; yet a whole class, which has nearly completed its course at the academy, usurps the authority of the commandant, and virtually takes into its own hands the government of the institution. The formal arrest imposed by General Upson as punishment for this insubordination was so

OUR DIFFERENCES WITH ENGLAND. From the N. Y. Times.

The English Parliament met yesterday, and one of the most important political events of the year will be regarded by Europe, as well as by the British nation, with unusual interest. The event will not be without accidental interest to the people of the United States. The Queen announced in her speech, on opening Parliament, that a proposal for a joint commission to discuss, and if possible to decide, all questions in dispute between the two countries has been assented to by the United States Government. It has been agreed that the Commission shall sit at Washington: that the Alabama claims, all questions relating to the fisheries, the San Juan affair, the St. Lawrence, and other outstanding causes of difference, shall be submitted to the Commission; and that the representatives of both countries are to enter upon the business entrusted to them with the distinct purpose of bringing it to an equitable and final conclu-

This important intelligence will, of course, be received with different sentiments by different persons. We cannot doubt, however, that the great mass of the people, who are interested in the preservation of peace, rather than in the stirring up of a needless war, will receive it with satisfaction. The objects aimed at are those which everybody but the Fenians must desire to see brought about. It is understood that the settlement of every difficulty is to be, in the fullest sense, fair and honorable. The American people would certainly ask nothing more, and they would not expect England to be satisfied with anything less. Of the various schemes that have been proposed for bringing about a good understanding, that of a joint commission appears to be the most promising. It is without doubt the most practicable. As our own Government has demands the justice of which may best be determined on the spot, it is fit that the joint commission should be convened at Washington. Apart from the interests of individual claimants, it is a serious injury. present and prospective, to the commerce and other international affairs of both countries, that the issues between them should continue open. The development of our Western States, in particular, is gravely retarded by the possibility of disagreement involved in a continuance of the present hostile attitude. Our mercantile classes must obviously profit by a definite settlement of all sources of difference. What we want is a settlement—a settlement giving our people that which they have a fair right to demand; and such a settlement, it appears, can now be obtained.

We must not, however, seek to disguise the fact that there are some who do not want this result. There are, unfortunately, politicians who, sooner than lose any of their stock in trade, and sooner than President Grant should have the credit of solving these or any other difficult problems, would keep them indefinitely open. We are quite prepared to find Senator Sumner opposing in advance any possible reconciliation, however honorable it may be to the country or satisfactory to individual citizens. Mr. Sumner is one of the President's foos, and he is known to be anxious to thwart the Presi-



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tronomical Observatory, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Peabody Museum of Archæology, Episcopal Theological School.

The next academic year begins on September 28, 1871.

The first examination for admission to Harvard College will begin June 29, at 8 A. M. The second examination for admission to Harvard College, and the examinations for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools, will begin September 28. The requisites for admission to the College have been changed this year. There is now a mathematical alternative for a portion of the classics. A circular describing the new requisites and recent examination papers will be mailed on application.

**DNIVERSITY LECTURES.**—Thirty-three courses in 1870-71, of which twenty begin in the week February 12-19. These lectures are intended for graduates of colleges, teachers, and other competent adults (men or women). A circular describing them will be mailed on application.

THE LAW SCHOOL has been reorganized this year. It has seven instructors, and a library of 16,000 volumes. A circular explains the new course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the cost of attending the school. The second half of the year begins February 13.

For catalogues, circulars, or information, ad- tress J. W. HARRIS, 2.6 Sm Secretary.	all that two-story brick dwelling and situate on the north side of Carpen feet west of Twenty-second street, taining in front on Carpenter street 1 tending in depth 75 feet to a 3 feet w
WASHINGTON COLLEGE, VIRGINIA, GENERALG. W. CUSTIS LEE, PRESIDENT,	the privilege thereof. The house con Subject to a yearly ground rent of \$5 M. THOMAS & SONS, A 24 s8t Nos, 139 and 141 S. FOU
WITH FOURTEEN PROFESSORS. The Spring Term of the present season begins on	LUMBER.
the FIRST OF FEBRUARY. The rearrangement of classes then made enables students to enter the several schools with advan- tege. Students entering at this time pay only half	1871 SPRUCE JOIST. BERUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK HEMLOCK.
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Clerk of Faculty, Lexington, Va. January 1, 1871. 117 6w E D G E H I L L S C H O O L MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., Four Miles from Philadelphia. The session commenced MONDAY, January 9,	1871 FLORIDA FLOORING FLORIDA FLOORING CAROLINA FLOORING VIEGINIA FLOORING DELAWARE FLOORING ASH FLOORING, WALNUT FLOORING FLORIDA STEP BOARI RAIL PLANK,
ISTI. For circulars apply to 3 21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL	1871 WALNUT BOARDS AND PI WALNUT BOARDS AND PI WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT FLANK.
THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER.	1871 UNDERTAKERS' LUMI UNDERTAKERS' LUMI RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE
OVER FIVE MILLIONS (\$5,000,000) OF DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY IN THE UNITED STATES HAS ACTUALLY BEEN	1871 SEASONED POPLAR SEASONED CHERRY WHITE OAK PLANK AND I HICKORY.
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PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, AUC-tioneers.—Well secured Ground Rent of \$150 a Year. On Tuesday, Feqruary 21, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadel-phia Exchange, all that well secured redeemable yearly ground rent of \$150 a year, clear of taxes, issuing out of all that lot of ground, with the three-story brick store and dwelling thereon erected, situ-ate at the S. W. corner of Cedar and Dickinson stread. Nineteenth ward: contaiping in front on streets, Nineteenth ward; containing in front on Cedar street 14 feet, and extending along Dickinson

street 60 feet. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneem, 2 483t Nos, 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE -- THOMAS & SONS' SALE-Two-story Brick Dwelling, No. 2331 Carpenter street, west of Twenty-second street. On TUES-DAY, February 28, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphi's Exchange, all that two-story brick dwelling and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Carpenter street, 190 feet west of Twenty-second street, No. 2221, con-taining in front on Carpenter street 15 feet, and ex-tending in depth 75 feet to a 3 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. The house contains 6 rooms, subject to a yearly ground rent of \$63. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 24 site Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street. LUMBER.

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1871	SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK HEMLOCK.	1871
1871 BP.	SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. ANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERN RED CEDAR.	1871 кв.
1871	FLORIDA FLOORING, FLORIDA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, VIEGINIA FLOORING, DELAWARE FLOORING, ASH FLOORING, WALNUT FLOORING, FLORIDA STEP BOARD3, RAIL PLANK,	1871
1871	WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK VALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT FLANK.	1871
1871	UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, RED CEDAR, WALNUT AND PINE.	1871
1871 wi	SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH, HITE OAK PLANK AND BOAR! HICKORY.	1871 <sub>DS,</sub>
1871	CIGAR BOX MAEERS' CIGAR BOX MAEERS' PANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS FOR SALE LOW.	1871
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