PIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

PINAFORE PIETY.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Every one who is at all familiar with the names of celebrities in the serious world will at once recognize that of the Rev. Edward Payson Hammond, the distinguished revivalist, who is now "reviving" the children of Newark. It is not to be doubted that his intentions are excellent and that he works extremely hard in developing them. We, for one, are not anxious to detect a wolf in every one who comes amongst us wearing the clothing of a sheep. If the bleat sounds natural and the wool looks white and none of our ewe lambs are missing or injured, we have every disposition to allow the new comer to have his bah out, and then to carry the tinkling of his bell into other folds.

At the first blush, therefore, we are disposed to feel rather kindly towards Mr. Hammond, believing that he conceals no detestable passion beneath the guise of religion, and that he is content to work without money and without price, and to experience reiterated surprises whenever the community whom he has last been reviving present him with a handsome gratuity of several hundreds or thousands of dollars. In this world there are men worse than he-men who cloak an unutterable amount of crime beneath a profession identical with his. We believe that Mr. Hammond, at present over in Newark, is preaching there to infants a span high -if we may be permitted to borrow a figurative expression which is frequently used in a very different application and is exherting children in pinafores to pause and consider their ways, and inquire what they shall do to be saved. Where is the hardened child of six that Hammond will not in as many minutes reduce to tears? And where is the lost reprobate of four-and-a-half who cannot be convinced in one short sermon that he (not Mr. Hammond) is a miserable sinner; that he would rather (infinitely!) starve than steal, and that there is no chance for him on the other side of Jordan unless he buys Hammond's New Praises of Jesus, only twenty-five cents, from which Mr. Hammond's publishers make a profit. We do not belive that Mr. Hammond could so long have labored in Newark, or anywhere, for the matter of that, without these effects legitimately

We are not prepared to enter into any argument as to the age at which such a sentiment of religion shall enter into the heart of a child, or will lead it to try to put religion into its daily life. But we think that children are such tender little plants that, as a rule, the religious handling of them had better be left to their fathers and mothers than delivered, even for an hour, to any sensational religious rover, who bruises their young souls with harsh theological dogmas. We believe it was the immortal Mrs. Pipchin who informed her young pupils that children who sniffed in company never went to heaven. Mr. Hammond is a masculine Pipchin, more unctuous and amiable, apparently, than that old lady was, and the doctrine that he preaches to the baby men and women of the day is a doctrine that oms life and paralyzes action. To every one of them life will soon enoughbring experiences of sin and sorrow, without their having those experiences anticipated by the morbid paintings of an un-healthy mature mind. However much our readers may disagree among themselves in their religious convictions, we are not afraid of offending many prejudices when we remark that the religious training of the children should not be put into the hands of every pious proletarian who endeavors to print his narrow views upon their pure and plastic spirits.

THE PEOPLE AND THE PRINCESS.

From the London Spectator.

There is something very perplexing, and to us at least not a little irritating, in the sudden outbreak of popular feeling against the marriage of the Princess Louise, an outbreak so bitter that it may yet provoke a discreditable seene in the House of Commons. In every great borough the first question asked of a representative is whether he intends to vote against the grant of a dowry to the Princess, and a reply in the negative very often evokes an unmistakable Mr. Forster at Bradford turned the subject with the happy mot that he could not fine the Princess for marrying a Scotch-man, but at Halifax Mr. Stansfeld was pestered with the question, at Chelsea the members nearly lost the usual vote because they would not clear themselves upon the matter, at Brighton both members stand pledged to vote against the grant, and in every metropolitan constituency the subject is as embarrassing as the Permissive bill or the Contagious Diseases act, or any other topic upon upon which there is a misunderstanding between the electorate and the political classes. What in the world does it all mean? What has the clever Princess done, or what is she about to do, that she should be treated with this exceeding discourtesy, her name bandied about by all manner of lips, and her settlement criticized as if she were a pauper applying for 2s. a week and a loaf per day, and suspected of hoarding money? Of course the tax-payers have a right to discuss any grant submitted to Parliament-nobody questions that-but it is possible to exercise any right in an atrociously petty and stupid way, and that, with all respect for them, is the way in which they are exercising this one. Possibly that may be the fault of local orators, who know that they are giving expression to a latent and indefinite discontent, but do not know how to put their case on any intelligible grounds; but it is most perplexing and annoying to see how readily the householders, just invested with power, join in an insulting and unreasonable, and above all, a trumpery complaint. They do not even take the trouble to make the grounds of their ill-feeling clear. Are their members to resist the dowry because the electors dislike the marriage? That would be intelligible and just, the electors having a distinct interest in the marriage of any one within the line of the succession, but there is no trace of any feeling of the kind. The German princes, it is believed, with the Kaiser at their head, condemn the alliance as derogatory to the royal caste, and declare that they will not receive the Marquis of Lorne any more than the Marquis Rapallo, but the English electors certainly do not sympathize with the Hohenzollern pride, As little are they in accord with the feeling of the peers, who see a new order of nobles introduced between them and the throne; or with the philosophic constitutionalists, who feel that monarchy is stitutionalists, who feel that monarchy is its robe that the cause of Liberalism, even if not silk, are li weakened whenever the Brahminlike sanctity | Liberalism and republicanism be identical, | banced in price.

of the royal caste suffers a derogation. That ought to be promoted. The throne may be notion is much more widely diffused than an injury, or a surplusage, or an anachronism, the court is quite aware, but that is certainly but at least let us sneer down the men who, not shared by the people who hurl these questions at representatives who are half-ashamed to offer a reply. If the noise had been confined to London we should have said it was a mere expression of a temporary irritation against the sovereign, of very little political or even social import-There is no doubt that in her capital ance. Queen Victoria has at last exhausted her long-enduring popularity with the masses. They think it her Majesty's duty to live in her capital, to be the visible chief of her realm; and they resent her preference for remote wildernesses, and her abhorrence of city life, as a dereliction of duty. That feeling, however, is confined to London, and it is out of London that the op-position to the Princess' dowry is flercest and

most loud. Is it possible that the real cause of the fuss was explained at Brighton, that a considerable section of the electors really do object, as one man objected there, to giving away such a quantity of money to a lady who is marrying a great noble, and therefore can-not need it? Here we are, says the orator, in utter distress, and here is the Queen taking a sum of that kind out of the pockets of the tax-payers! We are greatly afraid that this is the true explanation, and we cannot conceive one which should inspire less confidence in the future. The one hope for Great Britain is that its electorate will prove in the long run a sensible one, that it will not be hopelessly vulgar in sentiment, and that it will take some trouble to obtain accurate information. Yet what is to be hoped from men who endorse a speech of this kind, who cannot see that grants to the children of the Sovereign are the conditions of that stateliness of ceremonial life without which a throne in England would be a meaningless nuisance, who raise trivialities of this sort into grave public questions, who object to appanages because they injure the poor man, and in the same breath object to dockyard reductions, because they also injure the poor man, who, above all, will never recollect or attend to the simplest matters of

It is of no use, we suppose, for us to restate those facts, for we cannot reach the class which ignores them; but we will try once more. There are grave reasons for questioning the utility of monarchy in England, for doubting whether its existence does not wider the chasm between the national aspirations and the national power of realizing them, for suspecting that as all real power has passed to a sovereign assembly all responsibility should be transferred there too. But there is no reason, or justice, or common decency in attacking the monarchy on the ground of its expense, or for haggling with the royal family about allowances which are necessities of their position, and, so long as the people deliberately prefer monarchy, of public dignity. The British throne is the chespest in Europe, costing, with all allowances, appendages, and expenses for symbols, less than half as much as any first-class throne supported out of revenue. Its whole expenditure, even if it came out of taxes, would not be equal to ten farthings in the pound, or 1 per cent. upon the gross collections—an indefinitely small amount, if the monarchy really secure the order, permanence, and habit of obedience supposed to be ensured by its existence, and as it accidentally happens, little more than the sum which any republican change would of necessity add to our direct expenditure in the shape of payment to members. Lacking the throne and the system it supports, we must our representatives as the Union pay does, and the sum required would of itself exceed the Queen's share of the money voted for the Civil List. Nor is this all. The Crown lands were undoubtedly the property of the Sovereign, so much so that he could give them away; and Parliament, when it interfered to prevent waste, did so on the distinct plea that it had the right in all cases of entail to make laws to prohibit wastry. The life interest is surrendered by every new sovereign on conditions, one of which is certain payments, which are specified, and another is, certain possible allowances as to dowries, etc., which are unspecified, and are, in fact, governed by an unwritten etiquette varying with the temper of Parliament and other circumstances. These lands produce more than the Queen's allowance, or £350,000 a year, and if decently managed, managed like (any noble's property, would produce £100,000 more than the sum-total of all the moneys drawn by all members of the Royal Family. The mismanagement is not the fault of the Court, but of the people. Under these circumstances, to refuse a customary grant, always hitherto made, very moderate in itself, and essential to the dignity England desires its princesses to maintain, would be little less than dishonorable. We entirely admit that Parliament reserved a right to place a practical veto on any royal marriage, by refusing dowry; but it must be on the ground that the marriage is inimical to the national well-being, ground which in this instance is not pleaded.

We are rather ashamed to discuss the matter thus, when we know that the simple sentence "The Princess is a daughter of England, and must have such dowry as belits England to give," will seem to most of our readers the all-sufficient reply, but it is a great mistake in English politicians to disregard the prejudices which every now and then seem to fester in the common mind. Those who entertain them are now the electors, and they ought to be informed by speakers who can reach them much more readily than we can. It is a melancholy confession to make, but we believe the statement could be confirmed by thousands of squires, clergymen, and school teachers, that the greatest danger of the throne in the country districts where loyalty is a religion, or, to speak more accurately, where "Queen, Lords, and Commons" are supposed to be self-existent, is the belief that "Queen's taxes" are levied by the Queen herself, and spent at Her Majesty's discretion. which just now is to give some of the money to a Scottish noble who does not want it, but who is to be made fat. Londoners will laugh, but the statement is literally true, and some day or other we shall see some of these odd engrained political superstitions come to the surface with a rush, it may be with an explosion, just because nobody thinks it worth while to answer anything so silly, or because some Liberals have a latent idea that any prejudice against monarchy or aristocacy, however baseless, tends to strengthen the popular cause. It is not in the interest of our own side, but of common decency and justice, that we condemn Liberal members for allowing ignorant constituents to utter these slanders unrebuked. It is not by false statements as to the cost of the monarchy or by dirty little snippings at the gold fringe on

keeping the throne as a symbol, would substitute for its covering cotton velvet.

THE MISSING TENNESSEE. From the N. Y. World.

The Tennessee left this port on January 17 en veyage for San Domingo, commanded by one of the most experienced and skilful captains of the United States navy, and manned by some four hundred men. See has not since been heard of, and as she ought to have reached San Domingo in ten days, it is widely believed that she has met with some serious accident. The hypothesis of her destruction by fire seems to be out of the question. remembering the discipline observed on vessels of war, the number of men constantly on guard, and the resources at command to extinguish it. Rarely, if ever, has a case been heard of in which a man-of-war was destroyed by fire. But if she were burned some boatfuls of her passengers ought to have been picked up. That it was perfectly possible and even easy for a storm to break her amidships there has been too much evidence already published to allow of any doubt; but fortunately she has not been exposed to any storm. The long list of arrivals from the latitudes through which her course lay, already published in the World, proves that there was no heavy weather until the fleet of arrivals was off Hatteras, and this was long after the time which she, slow as she is, could have occupied in sailing beyond it. There is the possibility of her steamchest exploding, and of course of this it is difficult to affirm anything; but various seemingly authoritative statements have been made concerning the strength and satisfactory character of her boilers and machinery. Again, it is possible that she was cast ashore; but this is improbable, for otherwise she would have been heard from long since. If cast on the American coast it would be a matter of but a few hours; if cast on any of the deserted islands on her course between this and San Domingo it would be a matter of a few days only, remembering the distance and the number of ships plying in the region, to send word to an American port. That one of her boats is much less likely to live in Atlantic seas than the boat of the recently wrecked Saginaw was in its long voyage to Honolulu is hardly to be supposed. The statement made by Mr. Dickerson to our reporter should be borne in mind by those accounting for this prolonged absence of the Tennessee. He is not one of those sanguine believers in the character of her machinery, which is "marvellously cumbreus and com-plicated." Assuming that some accident short of explosion and fire has occurred to this cumbrously complicated machinery, the Tennessee would be as manageable as a log in a burricane." Mr. Dickerson thinks that in this event "she may drift into the Horse latitudes with some hope of being struck by a portentous trade wind which would land her on the hospitable shores of Africa." So that if she is not soon heard of from Havana there may yet be news of her from the oppo-site hemisphere. Finally, there should be borne in mind the statements of many of our shipmasters and shipowners that communication between Havana and San Domingo is neither frequent nor regular, which may account for our not hearing of her arrival at Samana, but while this ground for hope is not much relied on at present by the public, and will lessen every day that we yet remain without news, still, taken in connection with the other facts mentioned before, there seems no reason for supposing that we shall not yet have happy tidings of the Tennessee and her

goodly company. But while there is still much reason to hope for the safety of the vessel, what a comment on the radical mismanagement of our navy is this popular panic! Here is a new vessel which has been "doctored" and patched to the satisfaction of our naval authorities so that it is put forward by them as one of the finest representatives of our naval marine. and selected by them to convey a United States commission on an important international mission. She is hardly a few weeks overdue when nearly the whole nation, judging that nothing was more natural, believes that she is lost. Compared with the confidence felt in the safety of the City of Boston, of the Inman line, last year, which almost every one possessed, even after she was overdue from six weeks to two months, this absence of popular reliance on the work of our naval administrators is not very flattering.

THE SPRING TRADE. From the Newark Advertiser.

The New York spring trade promises to be a peculiar one. England, Austria, and Switzerland have endeavored to supply the deficiency of French production, while Germany, despite her immense drain of men and money, has hardly diminished her production. Manufacturers, however, now only work for orders, while formerly they produced at haphazard one hundred pieces more of certain classes of goods for contingent customers. Much of these goods found their way to our market in the shape of consignments, and interfered with the regular trade. Another consideration to account for the adequacy of the supply of goods, is the fact that over a million men in Europe have been wearing coarse uniforms for the last six months, that the consumption of the better goods has therefore been enormously diminished. Still there is no reason to expect a glut.

In France the war upset in twenty days what it took ninety years to build up. All of the French manufactured articles were bought of the inevitable commission merchant in Paris, but now buyers must go direct to manufacturing towns. No interruption has as yet been experienced in the silk trade, as Lyons has been uninterruptedly at work, and has sent the ordered goods off regularly. But in the various kind of dress goods, from worsted and cotton or silk and worsted, great difficulty is experienced, although the factories have in no way been interfered with. The trouble is, that while the yarn is spun and woven around Lille, the dyeing establishments are around the enceinte of Paris.

The cloth is sent there to be dyed; then it goes back to be finished; and then goes to Paris to be done up in beautiful packages. The siege having stopped this trade, our merchants found that they could not get the cloth in color. One large dyeing establishment of this class of goods is Cambray, and did not suffer much from the war, but this place cannot do all the wore. Of course a considerable amount of goods is being turned out. Of the supply the writer says: -German fabrics will be in moderate supply, English, Swiss, and Austrian goods in full supply; of French silks we shall have the usual quantity and perhaps more, inasmuch as the immense home consumption has, by reason of the war, fellen off greatly, and the stores will naturally seek an outlet for accumulated stocks. But all kinds of French dress goods, not silk, are likely to be scarce and en-

As for the home trade there will probably be a light stock of home-made cotton goods on account of the prolonged drought. It is therefore perfectly certain that owing to light stocks stiff prices will prevail, not withstanding the fact that new cotton has touched the lowest price since 1861, especially since the high duties prevent the possibility of importa-tion. Home-made goods in woollens have also suffered from the drought.

The general financial tone of trade is sound. Payments have been met very fairly; and, since the sharp setting in of the frost, an immense amount of old stock has been distributed among the people, which will both relieve stocks and give an impulse to a re-newed demand. Indeed, that stocks throughont the country are exceptionally light, both of home and of foreign goods. Despite the fall in cotton, the South is in a sound condition and owes little in our Northern markets, and a moderate and healthy business, especially in domestic goods, may be confidently anticipated.

Considering all things, especially our rapid approximation towards gold during the part year, this is quite as favorable a showing as could be expected.

THE CANADIAN FISHERIES.

From the Pall Mall Gazette. The account given in President Grant's message of the dispute with Canada about the privileges of American fisherman undoubtedly caused some uneasiness in this country. The proceedings of the Dominion Legislature are not much known here beyond the walls of the Colonial Office, and it was feared that this young community, in resentment at the refusal of the Americans to continue reciprocity of commercial intercourse, had been adopting some measures not merely of doubtful policy but of doubtful legality. The documents which tell the story of all that has been done have now been received from Canada, and we are happy to say that, though there may still be a question of the wisdom of some of these recent enactments, they strictly conform to law and precedent.

On the assumption that Canada and the United States are dealing with one another at arm's length, the American case is of really astonishing weakness; and the assertion of respectable American newspapers that the grievances of the fishermen are too plain for argument can only be explained by the American habit of taking for granted that Americans comdlaining of a British Government are necessarily in the right. As the latest correspondence states the capture of several more American fishing-boats on the Canadian coasts, it may be well to describe how it comes that such captures are regarded by Americans in any light different from the capture of a Yankee smuggler running a cargo of brandy on the west coast of Scotland.

The history of the American endeavors to obtain a share of the rich fisheries belonging to England and her colonies begins as early as the treaty of 1783. The United States had secured their independence, but had failed in all their attempts on the territories beyond their present northern boundary, and peace therefore had to be made with Canada and the neighboring settlements still in the hands of the British. In ceasing, however, to be British subjects, the Americans showed great reluctance to divest themselves of some of the privileges which they had derived from their allegiance to the Crown, and by obstlnate perseverance they succeeded in getting a provision inserted in the treaty of peace which gave them some limited rights of taking fish on the coast of Newfoundland and other British American waters, and drying and curing their fish on the unsettled shores of countries which were then for the most part, desolate. The article conferring these privileges was extremely ambiguous, but it was abrogated, under the well-known rule of the law of nations, by the outbreak of the war of 1812.

The Treaty of Ghent followed: it contained no stipulation about the fisheries, the British Commissioners having declined to renew the old privileges, except in return for the free navigation of the Mississippi, which the Americans refused to grant. Both countries were thus remitted to their international rights, but, as might be expected, American fishermen were constantly trespassing on the waters now forbidden to them, and a long series of remonstrances from both sides produced at last the convention of 1818, which is still in force. The right which the Americans were most eager to recover was the right to take fish on the coast of Newfoundland, and this was conceded to them; but as regards the very fishing grounds now in question the convention contains the following very distinct pro-

"The United States hereby renounce for ever any "The United States hereby renounce for ever any liberty heretofore enjoyed or calimed by the inhabitants thereof to take, dry, or cure fish on or within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks, or harbors of his Britannic Majesty's dominations in America not included within the above-mentioned limits; provided, however, that the American fisher men shall be permitted to enter such hays or harbors for the purpose of shelter and of repairing damages there in our purphasing wood, and, of obtaining therein, of purchasing wood, and of obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever. But they shall be under such restrictions as may be ne-cessary to prevent their taking, drying, or curing fish therein, or in any other manner whatever abusing the privileges hereby conceded to them."

President Grant's remonstrance is a new application of that most dangerous doctrine of international benevolence which threatens to take away the whole value of international law. In point of strict legality, he has absolutely no case whatever, as is more than shown by our extract from the Convention of 1818, which itself merely declares the rule of the general law of nations; but for want of a case in law, the President transfers his litigation to a new and a wholly irregular forum. Appeals to the friendly consideration of a neighbor may be made, and ought to be encouraged; but the proper position of the par-ties is wholly inverted when, instead of a request for friendliness, we have a complaint of unfriendliness. If American diplomatists begin a negotiation about the fisheries with an admission that the Canadians are only doing what they have a right to do, we may hereafter state the reasons which lead us to think that some concessions may be made.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1, 1871.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this company will be held on TUESDAY, the 21st day of February, 1871, at 10 0'clock A. M. at CONCERT HALL, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 5th day of March, 1871, at the office of the Company, No. 288 S. THIRD Street.

JOSEPH LESLEY, JOSEPH LESLEY.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. BOS WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, February 7, 1871. The Managers have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from taxes, payable at the office on and after the 15th instant. E. G. GILES,

DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Denial Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17;

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES. SEASON OF 1370-71.

SECOND SERIES.

T. B. PUGH has the honor to announce that the SECOND SERIES of THE SCAR COURSE OF LECTURES will be given in the following order:-OPENING LECTURE.

1. Monday Evening, February 20, WENDELL PHILLIPS. Subject-Street Life in Europe.
2. Thursday Evening, February 23,

JAMES E. MURDUCH. Subject—An Actor's Views and Impressions of the Character of "Hamlet," lilustrated by remarks and 8. Monday Evening, February 27,

MISS LILLIAN S. EDGARTON. Subject-Marriage and Divorce. 4. Thursday Evening, March 2, JOSH BILLINGS.

Subject-Natural History. 5. Monday Evening, March 13, DANIEL DOUGHERTY.

Subject-Oratory. 6. Thursday Evening, March 16, REV. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D. Subject-Modern Chivalry. 7. Monday Evening, March 20.

A. MINER GRISWOLD (Humorous), (The Fat Contributor.) Subject-Injun Meal. 8. Thursday Evening, March 23,

GENERAL KILPATRICK. Subject-Battle Scenes of the Rebellion (including a graphic description of Lee's raid into Pennsyl vania.) 9. Monday Evening, March 27, MRS. CADY STANTON.

Subject-The True Republic. 10. Thursday Evening, March 30, GRAND CONCERT BY THE MENDELSSOHN QUINTETTE CLUB OF BOSTON, and other musical attractions.

ADMISSION TO EACH LECTURE.....50 CENTS RESERVED SEATS.......25 CENTS Extra RESERVED SEATS for the Series of Ten Lectores (transferable), \$5.

TWO DAYS' SALE OF SEASON TICKETS. The sale of Reserved Season Tickets will commence on MONDAY MORNING, February 13, at Gould & Fischer's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHES NUT Street, and will continue two days, after which no more tickets at season prices will be sold. The sale of Reserved Seats to any of the single Lectures will commence on WEDNESDAY MORN-ING, February 15. NG, February 15.
Ticket Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

HOMGOPATHIO HOSPITAL, No. 1115
CUTHBERT Street.

The attending Managers for February are:
W. Hobart Brown, No. 2028 Wallace street,
John Carrow, No. 1502 Spruce street,
C. G. Raue, M. D., No. 121 N. Tenth street,
John C. Morgar, M. D., No. 1700 Chesnut street,
The attending Physicians are Drs. Raue, Morgan,
and Martin. The attending Surgeon is Malcolm Macfarlan,

The resident Physician is Dr. Baethig.
The attending Physicians and Surgeon attend daily at the Hospital. Applications for admission are received by the attending Managers on Wednesdays at 5 P. M. at Persons seriously injured by accident are always

admitted, if brought to the Hospital immediately thereafter.
Contributions in money received by the Treasu-rer, J. W. Sexton, Esq., of Jay Cooke & Co. Contributions of Food, Clothing, Bedding, etc., received at the Hospital.

H. M. DALY'S WHISKY WAREROOMS,
Nos. 222 S. FRONT Street and 139 DOCK St.
IMMENSE STOCK
OF THE BEST BRANDS
IN ORIGINAL BARRELS.
Among which may be found the celebrated "GOLDEN" WEDDING," Bourbon of ancient date; Wheat and Rye Whiskles, all pure from manufacturers (in ori-

these Whiskies, at market rates,

ginal packages), including those well-known dis-THOMAS MOORE & SON, JOSEPH S. FINCH & CO., and THOMAS MOORS.

The attention of the trade is requested to test

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CORPORATORS OF THE CONTINENTAL I OTEL COMPANY, held on MONDAY, January 9, 1871, the following named gentlemen were elected Managers for the ensuing year:—

Faragers for the ensuing year:

JOHN RICE,

JOSEPH B. MYERS,

DANIEL HADDOCK, Js.,

JAMES H. ORNE,

JOHN C. HUNTER.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Managers JOHN RICE was unanimously re-elected President, and J. SERGEANT PRICE Secretary and Treasurer.

J. SERGEANT PRICE,

121 stuthim Secretary. Treasurer. 191 stuthlm

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COM-CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 8, 1811.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WED-NESDAY, March 1, 1871, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of February 18 until March 2. GEORGE H. RUSSELL,

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE. PHILADRIPHIA, Feb. 2, 1871.

The premium on Gold Interest on City Loans of July, 1870, will be paid in currency on and after February 6, 1871.

JOSEPH F. MARCER. City Treasurer.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLEN-did Hair Dve is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instan-"Does to tentain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to inpreter. 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]

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH and Denver City Railroad Company.
St. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 23, 1871.
The interest and coupons due Feb. 15, 1871, on the TREASURER'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH The interest and coupons due Feo, is, 1811, on the first mortgage eight per cent. (8 per cent.) gold bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company will be raid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the city of New York. upon presentation and application, on and after that date, free of Government tax.

27 26tt THOMAS E. TOOTLE, Treasurer.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire

Extinguisher. Always Reitable. D. T. GAGE. No. 118 MARENT St., General Agent

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COM-PANY OF PHILADELPHIA. COMPANY'S BUILDING, NO. 400 WALNUT STREET, January 2, 1871. J
The Directors have this day declared a dividend 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,

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME !—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MUERAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance.

21 tuths?

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stathly

SPECIAL NOTICES. REDEMPTION OF STATE BOXDS. STATE OF CALIFORNIA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SACRAMENTO, Peb. 1, 1871.

Whereas, there is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand (\$250,000) dollars, which, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of said State, entitled "An Act to provide for paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April 28, 1867; and also under the provisions of an act amendatory of said act, approved April 27, 1860, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds of said State, issued under the provisions of said first mentioned act, notice is hereby given that

SEALED PROPOSALS for the surrender of said Bonds will be received at this Department for the amount above specified, until the 10TH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1871,

at 11 o'clock A. M. No bids will be entertained at more than par value, and a responsible guarantee must accompany each proposal, which must be marked "Sealed Pro-

posals for the Redemption of Civil Bonds of 1857." Said bonds must be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance of the proposals for their re-A. F. CORONEL, 2 14 tuths t 4 10 State Treasurer. OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA, GER-MANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAIL-ROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13, 1971. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13, 1811.

The Board of Managers have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable, clear of tax, at the Office of this Company, No. 12 Philadelphia Exchange, on and after the 13th of March next. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst., and remain closed until the 14th of March.

A. E. DOUGHERTY,

213 m ft

2 13 m 5t AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER
Will deliver his new and popular lecture,
HAPPINESS,
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb, 21, 1871.
Tickets 50c.; Family circle 25c.; Reserved seats
25c. extra, for sale at F. A. North & Co.'s, No. 1026
Chesnut street, on and after Thursday, the 16th
instant.
211 smw

INSTEAD OF USING COMMON TOILET Soap at this season of the year, use "Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet of Solidified Glycerine." It softens the skin, prevents redness and chapping by cold, and beautifies the complexion.

For sale by Druggists generally.

R. & G. A. WRIGHT,

1 6 mw26t No. 624 CHESNUT &t., Philad'a.

DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street. Patients treated gratuitously at this institution

daily at 11 o'clock. JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25

FINANCIAL

Bowles Brothers & Co.,

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for Travellers Credits IN EUROPE.

Exchange on Paris and the Union Bank of London.

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ELLIOTT, COLLINS & CO. BANKERS.

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DEALERS IN MERCANTILE PAPER. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, Etc. DRAWBILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE

UNION BANK OF LONDON. 93 fmw? CITY OF BALTIMORE \$1,200,000 six per cent, Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, endorsed by the City

of Baltimore. The undersigned Finance Committee of the Western Maryland Railroad Company offer through the American Exchange National Bank \$1,200,000 of the Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, having 30 years to run, principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Baltimore. This endorsement having been authorized by an act of the Legislature, and by ordinance of the City Council, was submitted to and ratified by an almost unanimous vote of the people. As an additional security the city has provided a sinking fund of \$200,000 for the liquidation of this debt at maturity An exhibit of the financial condition of the city shows that she has available and convertible assets more than sufficient to pay her entire indebtedness. To investors looking for absolute security no loan offered in this market presents greater inducements. These bonds are offered at 81% and accrued interest, coupons payable January and July.

WILLIAM KEYSER, JOHN K. LONGWELL, MOSES WIESENFELD, Finance Committee.

CROCERIES. ETC.

JUST RECEIVED. Davis' Cincinnati Hams.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS.

Dealer in Fine Groceries. Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sta.

WHISKY, WINE, ETQ. CARSTAIRS & McCALL.

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts IMPORTERS OF Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN E RYE WHISKIES. IN BOND AND TAX PAID.