Editories Opinions of the Landing Journal upon Current Topics-Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

HOW "BRITISH FREE TRADE" DE-STROYED "IRISH FREE TRADE.

From the Chicago Bureau. That the Irish Revolutionists of '79 to '98 were fully justified in the intensity of their demand that the trade of Ireland should be freed from British legislation will fully appear by a few extracts from Mitchell's History of Ireland, from the surrender of the krish cause at Limerick to the power of "Wil-Ham of Orange' down to the present time. We begin at page 19; -

The English were not dispused to let their pre-dominance remain wil lout practical fruits, as ap-peared in the proceedings touching the woollen rade of freland. During the few first years of William's reign, there being then abundance of sheep in Ireland, and also much chian labor, considera-ble progress was made in the manufacture of wool-len cloths. These fabrics were exported in some ign cloths. These fabrics were exported in some quantity to foreign countries, and in many cases the Iriah manufacturer was emoted to inderselt the English. But England was then using great excitions to obtain the entire control of this gainfut frade; and the competition of lychand gave great undrade; it is true that the woollen frade in Iriand, and all the profits of its export and sale, were in the hands of the English colonists, and that the Colonial Parliament in Dubtin would fain have extended and protected it if they had been permitted. But here again the English power stepped in and controlled everything according to its own interest. The two houses of Lords and Commons addressed King William, urging that some immediate remedy must be found against the commons addressed. The Lords, after detailing the intolerable oppresbe found against the obnoxious trade in Ireland. The Lords, after detailing the intolerable oppression which was indicted upon deserving, industrious people in England, expressed themselves thus:—Wherefore we most humbly beseech your most sacred Majesty that your Majesty would be pleased, in the most public and effectual way that may be, to declare to all your subjects of Ireland that the growth and increase of the woollon manufacture there hath long been and will be ever looked upon with great jealousy by all your subjects of this kingdom, and if not timely remedied, may eccasion very strict laws totally to prohibit and supportes the same.

press the same.

"Probably no more shameless arowal of British preedings was ever made even by the Parliament of England. But the King replied at once that the would do all that in him lay to discourage the woollen manufactures of Ireland—in other words, to ruin his subjects of that Island. to ruin his subjects of that island.

'The Irish Farilament was now also assembled in Publin. The Earl of Galway and two others were fords justices, and they, pursuant to their instructions, recommended to hariament to about means for putting a stop to the woollen manufacture, and to encourage the linen. The tommors in their address meanly replied that they shall heart by endeavor to encourage the linen trade; and as to the woollen, they tame is express their hope to find an endeavor.

wooden, they tamely express their hope to find such temperament that the same may not be injurious

to England.

"The 'temperament' they found was in the acts which were passed in the following year, 1649, which minutely regulated everything relating to whole, in the first blace, all expots of trish woollen cloths was prohibited except to England and wales. The exception was demaive, because heavy daties amounting to prohibition prevented Irisa cloth from being imported into England or Wales. Itish wool thereafter had to be sear to England in a raw state to be woren in Yorksaire; and even this export was cramped by appointing one single English port, Earnstable, 23 the only point where it could legally enter. All attempts at foreign commerce in Ireland were at this time impeded also by the unvigation laws, which had long posibilited all direct trade between Ireland and the colonies. No colonial produce, under those laws, could be carried to Ireland until after it should have first entered an English port, and been unloaded first entered an English port, and been unloaded there. The object of these laws, of course, was to secure to English merchants and shipowners a monopoly of all such trade, and they had the desired effect, so that a few years afterwards the Dean of St. Patrick's (Swift) could truly write: — The sonvesiency of ports and harbors, which nature hath bestowed so liberally upon tals kingdom, is of no

The effect of thus prohibiting the woollen manufacture in Ireland was to remit the whele population to agriculture, and such were the restrictions on the export of agribultural products that scarce anything could be exported but wool, and that only to Eng-land. While agriculture was really hampered. it was still the sole resource, since navigation and manufactures were absolutely made erimes. Hence the competition between tenants to obtain farms increased as the prospects of being able to pay the rents dimi-hished. Thus, Dean Swift, in a pamphlet on The Present Miserable State of Ireland. written twenty years after the passage of the acts above quoted, says: --

hore use to us than a be

6 Another great calamity is the exercisiant raising of the rent of lands. Upon the determination of all leases made before the year 1690, a gentieman thinks he has but inefferently improved his estate if he has only doubled his rent roll. Farms are screwed up to a rack-rent; leases granted but for a small term of years; tenants tied down to hard conditions, and discouraged from cultivating the lands they occupy to the best advantage. to the best advantage, by the certainty they have of the rent being raised, on the expiration of their lesse, proportionably with the improvements they shall make. Thus it is that nonest industry is re-strained; the farmer is a slave to his landlord; and it is well if he can cover, his family with a coarse homeorous trieve." mespun frieze.

During all this time it must be understood that the Catholics, who constituted two and a half millions out of the three millions of arish population, were not only prohibited by statute from owning any interest in land or real estate, but even from owning any chorse, gelding, or mare, under a penalty of £5," and from educating their children at any school not under the direction of Protestants. Can it be wondered that, after centuries of anch oppression, such stupid, besotted, blind, and bigoted tyranny, interrupted almost every year by helpless and hopeless rebel-lions, which were stamped out by the force of numbers, the Irish race should at last hate the English name, that that hatred should have become a national sentiment, a part of the Irish blood, irremovable by compromises, and that will never pause, nor rest, nor cease its painful struggles, till the God of nations and of battles decrees between the two races

a final and perpetual divorce.

Ireland making her own laws at Dublin, as England makes hers at London. God speed the day! say we, as Americans.
Under all the influences to which we have

referred, the outward evils of subjugation began to show themselves. Landlords would not live in Ireland; first, because it was not pleasant to be confronted by the misery they produced; secondly, because their agents collected higher rents and turned out the tenants more heartlessly than they sould have done; thirdly, because life was gayer on the continent, while in Ireland all was misery; and fourthly, because though the whole Catho lic population were disarmed by law and military force, yet the landlords were not always safe. Absenteeism, therefore, says Dean Swift, carried over to the Continent half a million sterling of Irish money per an-num, with no return. "Another great evil," tors to turn great tracts of land into sheep-pastures, which, of course, drove away tenants, increased the wretched competition for farms, and still more increased rents. It was this which made Swift exclaim, with his bitter humor:—"Ajax was mad when he mistook a flock of sheep for his enemies, but we shall never be sober till we are of the same

way of thinking.' Referring to the tyranny of Englaud in turning Ireland into a sheep-pasture to raise wool for the English market, without allowing the Irish to weave it into clothing for the the Irish to weave it into clothing for the from complete;" "Attorney-General Akerthey were indicted to do their during the people at they were indicted."

Dean of St. Patrick's, though hierself an with the national costume of Georgia: "Baron pass annoticed."

abuse, wrote the following savage sar-which shows that he saw with the clear of an economist the causes of Ireland's this purpose:-The goddess had heard of one Arachie, a young virgin, very famous for spinning and weaving. They both met upon a trial of skill; and Pallas finging herself aimost equalled in her own att, stung with rage and envy, knocked her rival down, turned her into a spider, enjoining her to apin and weave forever, out of her own bowels, and in a very narrow compass. I confess that from a heavy to the control of the co spin and weave forever, out of her own bowels, and in a very narrow compass. I confess that from a boy I had siwais bitted port Arachun, and could never heartly love the goddess, on account of so cruel and unjust a sautence; which however, is fully executed up n us by England, with further additions of rigor and severity, for the greatest part of our bowels is extracted without anowing us the liberty of spinning and weaving them.

There is a paper published in this city which is a joy to any well regulated mind. There is always to be found in its columns so serene and unconscious an exhibition of un-

THE GAY "WORLD Processor

ruffled complacency, such a handy and limited stock of misinformation; that year are sure there is never the slightest room for doubt or hesitation in what it does itself the favor to consider lits mental processes, vIn social matters, especially, it delivers its little judgments and dicta with a tranquil and chirrup-ing grace that goes far to convince its readers that in following its precepts lies the peaceful translation to the heaven of nobbiness, while the slightest transgression will land them in the aloughs of taboos and and

This baloyon conceit, this delicious uncon sciousness of the inaptitude of its artless prattle, seems to be a transmissible quality, and not, like free tickets on a railway train, "forfeited if transferred." On the contrary, the soul of the central office is most brilliantly illustrated in some of its correspondents, who have gone so far from Park row as to have forgotten the letter of their in-structions which killeth, and have retained only the spirit which giveth life. It is the profound conviction of this class of journals that diplomacy is principally a matter of haberdashery and gastronomy, and our spe-cial favorite has evidently sent one of its most trusted collaborateurs to Washington to pluck the heart out of the diplomatic mysteries that make that city so interesting, by cautious approaches through the kitchen and laundry. The first results of his intrepid labors are now before us. It will be seen that he does not as yet presume to deduce any profound international significance of portent from the discoveries he has made about the influential kitchen-rauge of a distinguished personage; but, like a diffident young Augur of old, has contented himself with tearing out in bulk the entrails of divination-the indispensable means of casting the political horoscope—and has thrown them smoking and bot upon the editorial table of the high priest, who, robed in his sacrificial choker and coat, which copy respectively the swan in whiteness and the swallow in tail, may now be supposed to be engaged in the thrilling rite of reading the riddle of the future in the curling vapor.

The special envoy's report begins with the ambiguous statement that "two or three dinners a day are eaten in Washington." Does this mean that our civil service is so enor-mously overpaid that all the dwellers in the Federal City are driven to these frightful outrages upon their gastric apparatus for the puurpose of keeping their expenses up to their income? Or does it signify that din-ners are so rare among the world's people that two or three a day in a town of a hundred thousand inhabitants seem like the climex of luxury? Either way, it is a case for Mr. Bergh. But the considerate creature spares us the description of all of them, with the exception of one, which took place at a certain legation, to which he gives a well-known name. We take the liberty of disbelieving this, as the style and pemp of this prandial festivity has long been unknown to civilized nations. It is our belief that the personage indicated is the embassador of the King of Thule, who is described to us as "true unto his grave," and we are glad to know he likes it so well. "Dinners a la Russe," says the bold dis-coverer, "are world-wide in their reputation, but how they are managed and in what they differ from other State dinners is not generally made public." Undeterred by any considerations of prudence, he proceeds to tear the vail from this hitherto impenetrable mystery, and to show in what particulars these deeply significant Thulian symposia differ

from the ordinary repasts of society. He now enters into a series of the most extraordinary disclosures. He informs us, in a manner that would carry conviction with it were it not for the inherent improbability of the facts reported, that at these portentous festivals "the dinner is served in courses;" "fruit and flowers ornament the table," and (miracle of organization!) "are ready when the guests appear." "Seats are assigned each guest by the host, who has prearranged (what a head!) the order in which places shall be taken. The host escorts the lady of greatest rank;" (this is comprehensible, but see what becomes of madame! "the lady of the house is escorted by the first gentleman present." So that if an attache of Legation the smallest expression of gentleman known to science should ring the Thulescan door-bell five seconds before General Grant, he would march to the salle-a-manger with My Lady, and leave the general to find his way alone. But now comes a statement so astounding that if the Tribune feared anything we would fear to copy it. He says that at these scenes of more than Luculius-like magnificence napkins are used. He feebly endeavors to give an air of probability to this evident and impossible fiction by explaining the use of this unknown implement. "These napkins are folded across the lap, and thoroughly protect every one from spots of grease." This is ingenious and Defoe-ish in its vrai-semblance, but there are limits to the most childlike faith, and no average credulity can digest those napkins. The able special has buried his talent in those napkins.

After this opening of wonder and glamour, the subsequent disclosures rather pall upon our unduly excited fancies. We are gently roused by the statement that dinner usually begins with soup; we are soothed by the re-port of occasional music; we are again shocked into positive revolt and disbelief by the unsupported statement that they once had artichokes at the embassy. Why this need-less and violent exaggeration in a work of high art? It is a positive relief, after these coruscating reflections from the kitchen, to accompany our envoy in the high converse he next holds with the butler, in which he learns the names and habiliments of the immortals who shared in these phenomenal symposis. "Secretary and Mrs. Fish were there, the latter as usual perfectly dressed;" we hope we are not to conclude from this severely dignified reticence that the courtly and ominent statesman mentioned appeared, like the "young lady of Crete-whose toilet was far

Mrs. Serolt, "bicb leads to anxious in-is as to Madame la Baronne; other great le; and, finally, "Mr. Hunter, for many Chief of the State Department," a re which at once makes the Secretary's costume a matter of no consequence, and relegates him to a condition of non-existence.

We forbear comment upon so unique a gem of journalistic effort; especially as in the same issue of the same paper which gave to us these dazzling glimpses into the inner glory of society, a brother-philosopher, touched with the same poudre de riz as his adventurous collaborateur, proffers to us the antidate in brevier to the bane in nonpareil in these

cogedt words:—
"Ne person would be a united a second time into decent company who was so wanting in manners as to make newspaper paragraphs of what he saw in private houses. The whole business is snobble and the snobs who dead in it, though put of sufficient magnitude to merit a thrust from Thackeray's lance, are numerous enough to deservs impalemen with a pip.

THE LAST HUMILIATION FOR PARIS.

From the N. Y. Times. The Emperor of Germany was a boy of ten years old when the great Coreican mule his triumphal entry into Berlin, and carried off the statue of Victory from the gate of Brandenburg to deek a capital enriched by the spoils of Europe. There is probably no period of his life of which his mind still bears a more vivid recollection than those days of gloom and despair that witnessed the retreat of Frederick William III and his family to the last refuge of Konigsberg. The star of the Prassian monarchy seemed about to set in endless night, the traditions of Frederick the Great were about to vanish along with the territory he had rently doomed to sink into the rank of simple Margraves, from which their greatness had sprung. It is true that seven years later all this was changed, that Leipsic had proved Germany to be able to cope with the soldiers of the first Empire, and had enabled Blucher to claim that ravished emblem of victory which the Parisians had dreamt they were never to part with. But, great as must have been the satisfaction with which Prince William assisted at the campaigns of 1813-15, we may safely assume that the profunction of the ancient seat of his family, and the capital which his accessors had labored so hard to adorn, left a rankling wound in a mind singularly intense in its attachments and wonderfully unbending in its antipathies.

To some such personal causes, as well as to the existence of similar feelings in a large section of the German people, must be as-cribed the inflexible determination of the Emperor William to make a triumphal entry into Paris. What was good enough for the capital of Prussia is not too much for the capital of France to submit to. 'The arch of triumph that commemorates among other things Jens and the occupation of Berlin, will look down upon the German hosts darkening the broad expanse of the Champs Elysees, and the Parisians must be duly grateful if the memorial of the exploits of the Grand Army does not find itself denuded of some of Rude's choicest groups, which would form so valuable a contribution to the Berlin Art Museum. Thus, the stern old soldier of seventy-four, suffering as he is from the nervous prostration following an unbroken strain of about seven months duration, metes out the retribution of the capital that cheered its spoiled military darlings with shouts of "To Berlin," Between the wildly enthusiastic crowds of July, and the sombre, silent citizens that will receive the German soldiers as they would a great public funeral, there is a contrast which is as mournful as it is instructive. On certain sections of the Parisian populace, it will, doubtless, have some such effect as the wildly vindictive one with which the organs of the "Reds" endeavor to inspire the people, On the great majority there is some reason to hope that it may operate as a great moral les-son, pointing to the certainty that those who sow the wind will one day be compelled to

reap the whirlwind. TRASK'S TRASH. From the N. Y. World. There is an inscrutable person named Trask who has been filled with the conviction that the leaf of tobacco is the root of all evil, end who perambulates the country proclaiming that original but not undisputed botanton theory. He has been doing it, to a limited extent, in this city. There is a charming and almost feminine absence of scientific preci-sion and specification in the invectives of Trask which makes his contemporaneous "counterblast" particularly lively reading.
According to the vivacious but vague Mr.
Trask smoking "hardens the heart against religious influences," and is "a great impediment to the conversion of sinners." I magination fondly and vainly stoops to trace the physiological processes by which the tissue of the heart becomes so obdurated by tobacco as to be insusceptible to the "religious influences" brought to bear upon it by Mr. Trask, but he does not satisfy our natural and ingenuous enriosity. But for his positive assertion one might suppose that it was the manner in which the religious influences were wielded by Trask, and not the fuliginous obstacles in his way, which made his preaching so ineffectual upon the tobaccohardened heart. But tobacco not only bardens the heart. It beelouds the reason and is "the cause of imbecility." The Reverend Mr. Trask, provided his practice coincides with his precepts, is a shining example of the truth that a man need not smoke in order to be feeble of understanding, but that abstinence and imbecility are altogether compatible. Finally, "William Lloyd Garrison, Senator Wilson, and General Banks were quoted as self-made men who were free from that habit." The zeal of Mr. Trask averleans itself. If it could be shown that the qualities of Garrison and Wilson and Banks were connected with their absfinence from tobacco, the ambitious youth of America would rush to the consumption of unheard-of quantities of tobacco for fear of finding themselves Garrisons and Wilsons and Bankses; or even persons like the Reverend Mr. Trask, of whom it may fairly be said, as Johnson raid of one of his contemporaries, that he has only one idea in his head, and that a wrong one. There are a class of moral quacks who propound some simple specific as a panacea for the moral ills, as the medical quack submits his nostrup as a pauacea for the physical ills that flesh is heir to. The only effect these moral specialists ham is to bring down undeserved and undiscriminating ridicule upon causes which, with certain qualifications and within certain limits, may be very proper and commendable causes. Among these intemperate fanatics of temperance there is not one more foolish or more mischievous than the Reverend Mr. Trask.

-Chief-Justice Bellows, of New Hampshire in opening court recently, condemned in very decided terms the various lileral means used to swindle people at church fairs, and said that as they were indictable uffenses, the officers failed to do their duty when they suffered them to puss annotized.

SPECIAL NOTICES BEDEMET N OF STATE BONDS. THEASURY DEPARTMENT,

Whereas, there is on this day in the Sale Treasury the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand (\$250,000) dollars, which, under the provisions of an act of the Leg slature of said State, entitled "An Act to pro-vide for paying certain squitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved Apr., 18, 1867; and also under the provisions of an act amendatory of said act, approved April 27, 1860, is set apart for the reademption of Civil Bonds of said State, issued under the provisions of said first mentioned act, notice in herely given that:

SEALED PROPOSALS for the surrender of said Bonds will be received at his Department for the amount above specifics,

10TR DAY OF APRIL, A. P. 1871, a To clock A. M.

No bids will be entertained at more than par value, and a responsible guarantee must accompany value, and a responsible guarantee must accompany each proposal, which must be marked "Sealed Proposais for the Redemption of Civil Bonds of 1857." Said bones must be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance of the proposals for their redemption. Hat man add A.F. CORONEL, 24s with the to bend add not State Treasurer.

The strength of the Control of the Street of

attending Surgeon is Malcolm Macfarlan The resident Physician is Dr. Baethig.

The resident ray stown is the Bacterg.

The stitenting Physicians and Swigeon attend daily at the Hospital.

Applications for admission are received by the attending Managers on Wednesdays at 5 P. M. at the Hospital. the Hospita'.

Persons seriously injured by a cident are always admitted, it brought to the Hospital immediately thereafter.

Contributions in money received by the Treasurer, J. W. Sexton, Esq., of Jay Cooke & Co. Contributions of Food, Clothing, Redding, etc., re-ceived at the Hospital. 26ms5: NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS - GRICAGO AND SETON RAILEOAD COMPANY.

AND SITON RAILEOAD COMPANY,

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, LL.,

Providery S. 5(1.)

The stockholders of the CHICAGO AND ALION
EAH ROAD COMPANY are brody to first out a
cash dividend of FIVE PER CRNT, free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the P.a.
ferred and Common Stock of this Company, ont of
the carnings of the last six months, payable at the
office of the Company's agents, Messys. M. K.
Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine sirect, in the city of New
York, on the 6th day of March next, to modera who
are registered as such at the close of business hours
on the 16th inst., at which time the transfer oboks
will be closed, and reopened for transfer on the Tu
day of March next

Y1513 T. W. M. LAREABEE, Secretary.

11. M. DALY'S WHISKY WARPROOMS.

NGC 292 S. FIGUT Street and 139 DO K S.

IMMAN E STOCK
OF THE BUST BUANDS
IN ORICHAL BAURELS.

Among which may be found the calculate "Golden."

WEDD NO." Bowle of ancient date; Wheat and Rye Whiskier, all pure from mannia hurars of ori-ginal packages), lacinding those well-known dis-THOMAS MOORE & SON,

JOSEPH S. FINCH & CO., and THOMAS SOURS.
The attention of the trade is requested to lest these Whistier, at market rates. 245 m/s CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI,

PANY own CLEVELAND, Oblo, 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 hald at the NESDAY, March I, 1871, between the hours of 11 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

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COMPORATORS OF THE CONFINENTAL HOTEL COMPANY, held on MONDAY, January 9, 1871, the following named gentlemen were a alagers for the ensuing jear:

JOHN FICE,

JOSEPH B. MYERS,

DANIEL BADDOCK, Ja.,

JAMES H. ORNE,
JAMES H. ORNE,
JOHN C. HUNTER.

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

J. SERGEANT PRICE,
121 stuthin Secresary.

JOHN DUFF, Vice-President,
JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer,
E. H. ROLLINS, Scenerary

UNION PACIFIC RAD ROAD COMPANY. SEARS' BUILDING (FOST-OFFICE BOX No. 1317.) The annual meeting of the stockholders of the UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the company is BOSTON, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect officers for the ensuing year.

2 14 13-8 President Union Pacific Railroad Co.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH and Denver City Pailroad Company.

St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 23, 1871.

The interest and commons due F.d., 15, 2871, 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.

2726tf THOMAS E. TOOTLE, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHO DEBS of the CONNELLSVILLE AND SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILWAY COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street, on WEDNESDAY, March 1, at 14 o'clock M., when an electica will be held for a President and twelve Dieclors to serve the ensuing year. CHARLES W. Secretary.

Philadelphia, Feb. 15, 1871. 2 15 wait* BED AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER

Will deliver his new and popular lecture,
HAPPINESS,
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, 1871.
Tickets 50c; hamiy circle 25c; Reserved seats
25c, exirs, for sale at F. A. North & Co.'s, No. 1026
Chesnut street, on and after Thursday, the 16th
Instant.
21t saw

OFFICE OF THE PHIL CHELPHIA, GER-MANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAIL-ROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18, 1871.

The Board of Managers have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. On the Canisal Stock, rayable, clear of tax, at the Office of this Company, No. 12 Philadelphia Exchange, on and sizer the Exa of March next. The transfer books will be closed on the 26th inst., and remain closed until the 14th of March.

A. E. DOUGHERTY,

Treasurer,

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, FEBRUARY SO cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents.

The sale of tickets for reserved seats will begin on MONDAY, the 20th, at the Bookstore of J. C. Garrigues & Co., No. 668 Arch street, or of F. A. North & Co., No. 1026 Chesnut street.

2 16 tbat

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

For sale by Druggests generally.

K. & C. A. WRIGHT,

16 'mw26t No. 624 CHESNUT St., Philade THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire

Extinguisher. Aiways iteliable. D. T. OAGE, No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent JODVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores solled gioves equal to new. For sale by all drugglets and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle.

EMPTION OF CIVIL BOXDS OF SACRAMENTO, February 1, 1871.

Whereas, There is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of twenty-eight thousand (\$23,000) dotlars which, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of said State entitled "An act to provide for the paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April h, 1861, is set apart for the redemption of C.vil Bonds or said State, issued under the provisions of said 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 10rm DAY OF APRIL, 1971, at 11 o'clock A M. woled maure

No bid will be entertained at more than par value, and a responsible guarantee must accompany eac proposal, which must be indersed "Seated Proposals for the surrender of Civil Bonds of 1868." Said bonds will be redeemed and interest paid in gold and silver coin of the United States, and must be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance of the proposal for their redemption.

2 14tuths 14 10 State Treasurer. THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUMET AS A rule, the perfumes now in ose 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 MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYR. THIS SPLEN did Hair Dve is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tiuts—"Does s. iconlain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injurer. 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 97 mwf) THURSTON'S IVORY PRARI. 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 stutuly

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETO.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARR. WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED. 802 Chestnut St., Phila Would invite attention to their large stock of

Ladles' and Cents' Watches Of American and foreign makers. DIAMONDS in the newest styles of Settings. LADIES' and GENTS' CHAINS, sets of JEWELRY of the latest styles, BAND AND CHAIN

BRACELETS, Etc. Etc. Cur stock has been largely increased for the approaching holidays, and new goods received daily. Silver Ware of the latest designs in great variety, or wedding presents. Repairing done in the best manner and guaran-

6 11 fm ws TOWER CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL, No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Estapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime. Estimates furnished on application either person-

WILLIAM H. WARNE & CO.,
Wholekale Dealers in
WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND
SILVER WARE,
FUST SCOTOF NO. 632 CHESNUT Street,
S. COTTET SEVENTH and CHESNUT Sureets.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

OVER FIVE MILLIONS (\$5,000,000) OF DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY IN THE UNITED STATES HAS ACTUALLY BEEN SAVED BY THE EXTIN-GUISHER

Within the past three years; while in Philadelphia Within the past three years; while in Philadelphia alone twenty-five fires, endangering property to the extent of HUNDERDS OF TROUSANUS OF BOLLAES, have been extregulance during the past year by the same means. Car Machine a the Life ROVED CAT BONIC ACID GAS FIRE EXTINGUISHES, and is informed at device by M. Baird & Co., Henry Diston & Son. Benjama Erlicik's Sons, Morris, Taster & Co., Alen Wood & Co. Lacey & Paulios, Browley Biothers, S. J. Solms, Charles Encu, Johnson & Co., Ruby & Mareira, Francis Perot & Sons, George W. Childs, Penasylvania Railroad Company, Palladelphia and Boston Steamship Company, Philadelphia and Eouthern Steamship Company, and many other of our leading business men and corporations.

many other of our leading business men and corporations.

CaUTION.—A'l parties in this community are
warned against buying or at ling "Extinguishers"
except those put chested from us or our arcents, under
penalty of homedate presention for intringement.
Our prices have been reduced, and the Machine is
now within the reach of every property holder.

N. B.—One style made specially for private residences.

Union Fire Extinguisher Company, OFFICE, (1.28 statfrp.

No. 118 MARKET STREET. GROCERIES. ETC.

JUST RECEIVED,

Davis' Cincinnati Hams.

ALBERT O. ROBERTS.

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

117 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sta WHISKY, WINE, ETO.

CARSTAIRS & MCCALL No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts IMPORTARS OF Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Rto.

PURE RYE WHISKIES. IN BOND AND TAX PAID.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPAN)
OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Company is prepared to sell lots, clear of a encumbrances, on reasonable term. Purchasers ca see plans at the office of the Company, NO. 518 WALNUT STREET,

Or at the Cemetery, where all information needed will be cheerfully given.

By giving notice at the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Tioga Station' on the Germantown Railroad, and convey them to the Cemetery and return, free of charge.

ALFRED C. HARMER, President, MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treas. MICHAEL NISBET, Sec'y. 10 5 wim 6m

TOOLS FOR MACHINESTS, LATHES, and Punching Machines. Serve and Con-Quiting, Planting, Slosting and Punching Machines. Sony, and of the boot material and work.

No. 17 South KIGHTERNTH Street.

PARIS, LONDON, BOSTON.

No. 19 WILLIAM Street

New York, THE WRECK OF THE SAGINAY.

Credits for Travellers Where Backopel Hom

Exchange on Paris and the Unio Bank of London.

STORE IN STORE OF STORE IN THE STORE OF STORE OF

Michael Michael Michael Street CITY OF BALTIMORE \$1,200,000 six per cent. Bonds of the Wester Maryland Railroad Company, endorsed by the City

of Baltimore. The undersigned Einance Committee of the Western Maryland Railroad Company offer through the American Exchange National Bank \$1,900,000 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 figureial 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.

rest, compons payable January and July. JOHN K. LONGWELLAT YE MOSES WIESENFELD Figure Committee,

EDUCATIONAL. HARVARD UNIVERSITY

These bonds are offered at 87% and accrued inte-

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,

Comprises the following Departments: Harvard College, the University Lectures, Divinter School, Law School, Medical School, Dental School, I awrence Scientific School, School of Mining and Practical Geology, Bussey Institution (a School of Agriculture and Horticulture), Botadic Garden, Astronomical Observatory, Museum of Comparative

Zoology, Peabody Museum of Archicology, Episcopal Theological School. The next academic year begins on September 23, 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 a'ternative for a portion of the classics. A circular describing the new requisites and recent examination papers will be matled on application. where add UNIVERSITY LECTURES, -Thirty-three courses in 1870-11, of which twenty begin in the week Pabruary 12-19. These lectures are intended for gradu-

ates of colleges, teachers, and other competent adults (men or women). A circular describing them will be mailed an application, that then the THE LAW SCHOOL has been reorganized this year. It has seven dustructors, 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 43. a roupon will better much

For catalogues, circulars, or information, address ave forobby bas to J. W. HARRIS, 505 Scoretary. WASHINGTON COLLEGE

POZDONA TON VIRGINIA, MANN 2 GENERAL G. W. CUSTIS LEE, PRESIDENT, WITH FOURTEEN PROPESSORS, The Spring Term of the present season begins on

FIRST OF FEBRUARY.

The rearrangement of classes then made enables students to enter the several schools with advantage. Students entering at this time pay only half All the ACADENIC SCHOOLS of the College, as well as the Processional Schools of LAW and ENGINEERING, are in All Operation.

For in ther information, addless WILLIAM DOLD, Clerk of Faculty, Lexington, Va. 1 17 6w EDGBELL SCHOOL

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J. Four Miles from Philadelphia. The session commenced MONDAY, January 9,

For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTRUL. 3 21 ly MAPLEWGOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Long and widely-thown for superior facilities and the beauty of location. Board and English taition, 8500 for hair year.

commending February 2... Special terms to clerical patrons and teachers.

2.15 [m[†] Fey. C. V. SPEAR, Principal. H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS. A Primary, Preparatory, and Finishing School. Address Principal, No. 108 S. TENTH S. 211 1m YOUNG MEN AND BOYS' ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, No. 1608 MT. VERNON Street, Rev. JAMES G. SHINN, A. M., Principal. 12 31 smtu2m

CORDAGE.

HARATE CORDAGE, ETO, HINE JA

Mantila, Sizal and Tarred Cordage At Lowest New York Prices and Freights. EDWIN H. FITLER & OU.

PROPERTY TENTH St. and GREMANTOWN Avenue. Store, No. 12 M. WATHE St. and M M DELLWAR 41519m Avenue. PERLADRIPHIA

JOHN S. LEB & CO., ROPE AND TWINK BANG FACTURERS.

DEALES IN "AVAL STORES."

ANCHOES AND CHAINS,
SHIP CHANDLERY GOODS, EFC.,
Not, 16 and 45 NORTH WHARVES.

CARPET AND CLOTH ROLLING AND Shearing Machines roll the piece solid, retains sich and longth. GEORGE C. HOWARD, 6 Piece. JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION WER disputs and Manufactures of Concessors Tearing, sta-