SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

SPOILING A SENSATION.

From the N. Y. Tribune. It is rumored-though we cannot vouch for the truth of the report-that, when Paris capitulated, the celebrated Major Goliah O'Grady Gahagan, who had been for three months in hourly expectation of the surrender of Berlin, wandered off into the fields in a fit of bewilderment and mortification, and was never heard of afterwards. Some of his fellow-laborers nearer home are in a still more painful perplexity. It would not surprise us to hear that the editor of the Universe has been sitting all night on the sea-wall of the Battery, meditating on the danger of nautical predictions, and wondering if it can be true, after all, that the Tennessee has not gone to the bottom. To the massive intellect of this great man it must be incomprehensible that a vessel which "eminent engineers" have declared "unseaworthy," and which the Universe has proved, over and over again, ought to be lying on the bed of the Atlantic Ocean, should have made a safe and comfortable passage to her destined port; and that the two columns of agony and doubt with which our flesh has been made to creep every day for the last two weeks had no foundation whatever. Upon the assumed loss of this ship had been based the most damaging assault upon the present administration which has ever been devised. It was to establish the criminal inefficiency of our naval authorities, and convince mankind that death by

If haply the Tennessee had not gone down, she had certainly gone adrift, which night be almost as bad. We remember that, a little more than a week ago, the Universe published a remarkable scientific demonstration of her probable fate, whereat half the city burst incontinently into tears. The machinery had given out the first day or two of the passage; this was a "self-evident proposition" which required no argument. The frigate was then reduced to canvas, which was of no use to her. She could no more sail than "a drifting log in a hurricane." In any weather she would be utterly unmanageable. She had got into the Horse latitudes, and there a gale had struck her, and blown her over to the coast of Africa. Possibly she might have been wrecked somewhere in South America-say Terra del Fuego, or the coast of Chili. This would not have occurred to ordinary minds; but we recollect that the same authority suggested that the City of Boston had been lost on the Barbary coast, between New York and Liverpool-and has it ever been proved that

drowning is the natural and inevitable result

of radical misgovernment.

she was not? And then there was another theory. Maybe the Tennessee had reached Santo Domingo, and Ben Wade kept the correspondents under lock and key in their cabins lest they should tell the truth about annexation. The whole scheme was a vile radical swindle. No news should leak out until the commissioners had presented their report and completed the infamous bargain. The ruinous expense of sending out a special correspondent, whose board cost \$2 a day, was so much money thrown into the ocean. Admiral Lee had surrounded the island with a picket of men-of-war for the express purpose of intercepting letters to The Universe. The truth would not be tolduntil it was too late. This conjecture, we are bound to say, was not long entertained. It was some relief to feel that our friends might have saved their lives even at the cost of their liberty. But the faint ray of hope was soon quenched in gloom. "This here ship" had certainly "gone here ship" down." By By Sunday obituary notices of all the commissioners were prepared, and awful dejection brooded over the paper. On Monday morning "hope" was "changing to despair" in Washington, and "official assurances" of the frigate's safety were "disregarded." With a prudence, however, highly proper in a writer on nautical affairs, the editor referred to the expected arrival of the St. Thomas mails in these cautious terms:-"It will then be found that the reasons heretofore given in the columns of the Universe in regard to the absence of earlier news were in the main correct." Which

reasons? Well, the bubble has burst. The sensation is ruined. We can't read back numbers of the Universe now with any sort of composure. The special correspondent does not help his paper a bit. He has not found any radical mismanagement. He has not been blown from the Horse latitudes to Senegambia, nor drifted like a log in a hurricane, nor been locked up in his bunk. The frigate has made an ordinary voyage in the ordinary time, and letters have come home in the ordinary way, and all the fuss has been about nothing. Considering how flimsy it was, the sensation has been kept afloat a pretty good while; but our esteemed contemporary will not find it so easy to inflate another.

THE WEAPONS OF THE EUROPEAN WAR-AMERICAN SUPERIORITY AND

From the N. Y. Herald.

There are some lessons taught us by the present war in Europe which should be carefully borne in mind, and one of them relates to the weapons used by the contending armies. We have no large standing army, but our system of military defense, defective as it is in many essential features, enables us to rapidly raise and organize hundreds of thousands of men familiar with the use of firearms, and, more or less, acquainted with the discipline of a soldier. In these scientific days, however, much depends upon the weapons used by an army—more, perhaps, than even good generalship and perfect discipline. We doubt if the French would have gained any victories in the present war had they been as well drilled as the Germans and remained wanting in the terrible breech-loading field artillery used by their adversaries, and which has, on almost every battle field, done more to defeat them than the strategy of Von Moltke and the imbecility of their own generals. It is, therefore, of some importance to inquire into our ability to enter a war upon equal terms

with other great nations. One fact developed by the European contest is the defectiveness of the French and German systems of small arms. Although proven at Sadowa superior to the old muzzleloader, the needle-gun has been an ordinary weapon when opposed to the Chassepot. At Mars le Tour and Gravelotte the superior range and initial velocity of the French weapon almost neutralized the advantage possessed by the Germans in artillery, numbers, and generalship. Never at any time during these battles did the Germans succeed in

Nevertheless the Chassepot, which is only an improvement on the needle-gun, is also a defective weapon. Both guns are, in fact, constructed on a false principle. The breech mechanism works by means of a bolt, which moves backward and forward in a channel in order to open and close the breech. This occasions great friction, and as both guns use paper cartridges there is a general tendency for the gas to escape, thereby fouling the piece and obstructing the operation of the bolt. In addition, the channel in which the bolt acts frequently conducts the gas back to the face of the soldier firing the gun, rendering it dangerous to handle. But, as we have said before, the superior range of the Chassepot has been a decided benefit to the French, and accounts in a measure for the desperate resistance Douay's brigade at Weissenburg and MacMahon's corps at Woerth were able to offer to the immensely superior forces which attacked them.

It must be borne in mind, however, that the Chassepot, though superior to the needlegun, has been proven inferior to many American and breech-loading rifles. As we remarked before, the system on which both the French and German guns are made is bad. Experience has demonstrated the effectiveness of all breech-loading small arms in which paper cartridges are used, when opposed to similar arms charged with metallic cartridges, and simply because it is difficult to prevent the fouling of the breech apparatus with the first, and next to impossible for there to be any fouling with the second, if the breech piece be constructed on sound

scientific principles. In the matter of small arms our Government has displayed much wisdom in selecting a weapon which is not only superior to the Chassepot and needle-gun, but also to the English Snider and any other breech-loader yet tested. One hundred thousand Americans armed with the Remington rifle, which has been adopted by the United States navy, and officially reported for adoption by the army, would be more than a match for a similar force of French, Germans, or English armed with their present weapons, if both armies were equal in artillery and generalship. The simplicity of its mechanism, its durability, its strength in resisting the recoil of the charge, its facility of execution, rapidity of firing, and accuracy of range, combine to make it probably the best military arm in the world. Such is the opinion of many of our army officers, including Generals Sherman, Sheridan, and Schofield, and such also is the opinion of the Spanish, Swedish, Egyptian, Danish, and, though too late, French Governments, which have ordered large numbers, while rejecting native or European inventions. But if we even had no Remingtons we should still possess an advantage over the principal European nations in the matter of small arms. The converted Springfield, which is also used by our Government, the Peabody, the Spen-cer, and Winchester repeating ritles, and half a dozen others whose names we cannot recall to mind, are as much superior to the Chassepot, needle-gun, and Suider as these latter are to the old muzzle-loader.

But while we are as safe as science can make us in our small arms, we are deficient in artillery. During the Rebellion the favorite field pieces in our armies were the rifled Parrott and the Napoleon smooth bore. Both are undoubtedly good guns, but neither can compare with the breech-loading cannon used by the Germans. The correspondents, in their reports of battles fought between the French and Germans, have invariably stated that "before the French could even catch a glimpse of the enemy they were compelled to sustain a fearfully effective artillery fire," so great was the range of the German guns. In fact, the war in France has been decided by

Formidable as is the French mitrailluse, it cannot compete with the German rifled breech-loader. It certainly can fire a great many balls in an incredibly short space of time, but it is incapable of spreading the missiles which it discharges. These follow a single line and do not diverge; hence, unless the mitrailleuse be parked on a battlefield, its effect is scarcely greater than that of canister thrown from a twelve-pounder Napoleon fieldpiece at easy range. At long distances it is powerless when opposed to the German

We have in the Gatling gun adopted for the army a mitrailleuse superior to that used by the French, but we have no breech-loading cannon. Of what avail, then, would be our superiority in small arms if our army went into battle supported by rifled Parrotts and Napoleon smooth-bore guns, if, as has been the case in France, it was opposed by a force armed with the same artillery used by the Germans? Clearly none. At the Springfield Armory the Government is manufacturing Remingtons and converting the old muzzle loading rifle on the Allin system; but it is doing nothing, so far as we are aware, to improve our artillery. It is true that there is no immediate prospect of our engaging in war with a foreign power. The Alabama claims and fisheries question will doubtless be amicably settled. But we know not at what time questions may arise and involve us in war. It will not do to wait till the contest is upon us before preparing to meet it. Our Government should at once have our artillery recast and made equal to, if not better than, the German breech-loading cannon. In our artillery lies our military deficiency and our military weakness, which, if not remedied, may involve us in serious disasters.

THE DRAGON'S FOOTSTOOL.

From the N. Y. World. Asia latterly, in homely phrase, has had very much the "go by," and China has been as little thought of as Terra del Fuego. Why should any one trouble himself about the mild massacre of a few Christian men and women and the burning of churches at the antipodes last July, and the possible consequences, while Western Europe is drenched with slaughter near at hand and in full view? Besides, were they not, after all, only French men and women who were sacrificed to these heathen flends, and is not theirs but a drop in the bucket of blood that has been shed at home? Though a minute, yet it is to our minds an impressive, illustration of the misery of this step among Christian nations that it prevents them from punishing or redressing a wrong in which Christendom has a common interest. The blood savagely shed at Tientsin last summer still cries from the ground. In the lull now of nearer war we venture to say a word on this oriental topic, which, in one sense, is always full of interest. It touches us practically; for, though we are not relatively a tea-drinking or a silk manufacturing people, our consumption of forty millions of pounds being as naught to England's one hundred and forty-five, yet still it is a bond of connec-tion more involved in our American nature than we dream of, and China trade and China relations have always been closely cherished. An absolute failure, actual and prospective, breaking the Freuch line. At Gravelotte, of the tea crop, would be an agony reaching especially, it was not until the right wing of farther than spinsterhood; and what would Bazaine's army had been turned and its rear the Fourth of July be without crackers? Our

threatened that the French retired, in perfect | attention has been called anew to this topic order, upon the fortress of Metz. | by a singularly clever article with a grotesque by a singularly clever article with a grotesque title, weich we find in the Overland Monthly, the very creditable California montely. is written and signed by our late Minister (last but one) to China, Mr. Browne, and has the merit of telling the truth very plainly. It of course relates exclusively to what has occurred in China since the writer's official functions ceased, for the rule of reserve as to what is done during a minister's actual service extends beyond it. The Government alone can relax the rule-and that, in this instance, what is called an administration at Washington does not choose to do. For the simple reason that Mr. Browne was appointed by President Johnson, the dominant folks not only refuse to discharge their pecuniary indebtedness to him, but deny him the poor justice of printing his despatches. Diplomacy in the East need have no secrets so far as the Chinese are affected, and few as to other nations; and every American minister in that region, good, bad, and indifferent-from him who twenty-seven years ago startled the silent streets of Macao with the glare of the uniform and clank of the sabre of a Massachusetts major-general, down to the exodus of Mr. Burlingame and his white-buttoned mandarins-has been in print. The flowers of this last-named envoy's diplomatic rhetoric did not, we are aware, bloom by themselves. and were choked up and overshadowed by

the rank, weedy growth of Sewardism. Still Mr. Burlingame is in print. Mr. Browne's despatches (and he is a trained and practised writer) would have had especial interest in this, that he immediately succeeded Mr. Burlingame and reached China when the occidental experiment was fresh. What he thought of it then, and what he thinks of it now, when it has exploded with an impotant fizzle, leaving literally no trace behind it, is very manifest in the essay which is our text. What the World has always said of it, in the very heyday of its effervescence, our readers are well aware. Everybody, Seward duce, went crazy about it. Who has forgotten the New York and Boston banquets? Who reads now the gorgeous satin paper report? It was exactly the sort of glittering imposture which suited Mr. Seward. Coming from Boston, aside from touching memories of 1855, it commended itself naturally to Mr. Sumner. But there was one class of discreet men, experts too, who were ominiously silent. These were, with one exception, Mr. Burlingame's predecessors in the East, of whom we need only say that Mr. Sumner himself, in a tremendous puff of his friend in the Atlantic Monthly whither for praise or slander Massachusetts Senators naturally gravitate), has pronounced to have been of the ablest of the land. They held their peace persistently. Five of them were within a day's journey—two in this very city-when the Burlingame banquet was given, and no one was invited to attend. The one exception-and we give the Burlingameites the full benefit of it-was that eminent jurist who in 1844 was our first Minister in China, and who, we have reason to know, was quite willing in 1857 to go again, for Boston was on hand to him-Mr. Cushing. The magnetism of New England was too much for him. He could net resist Faneuil Hall, and so he wrote a letter or made a speech, a portion of which Mr. Browne rather maliciously reproduces, in which, in his Sinansian enthusiasm, he excelled everybody. Governor Fenton and Mr. Whipple and the poet-surgeon were naught to him who in 1845 had reported the "frenzied bigotry," "the brutal ignorance," "the narrow-minded policy," "the utter impossibility of Christian nations holding relations with them," and who had been as thoroughly badgered and insulted as any of his successors. Long before this time Mr. Cushing, who is by no means destitute of discretion and of that topical sagacity which snuffs failure and discretion at a distance, must

now it has literally no advocates or even apologists. To Mr. Browne's essay we gladly direct especial attention, and in his views, even of the retrogression of the Chinese in anything like culture fitting them for relations on terms of equality with Christian nations, so far as our lights go we fully concur. We are glad to see it is the first of a series, and we trust that he will not be deterred from con-

have given Burlingamism up in despair; and

HIGH TAXES AND RUINED TRADE. From the N. Y. Sun.

The returns show a great increase in the number of failures and the liabilities of bankrupts in 1870 over 1869. But the fall of rents, and the increasing number of shops and tenements to let in all our cities and large towns, declare even more visibly than these statistics the increasing decline and ruin of business.

Is this a time to keep up high taxes in order to pay off the funded public debt? Trade is destroyed because of the various forms of taxation which oppress it. Income, license, stamp, and other taxes break it down by their burdens. Yet the stupid folly is advocated of keeping up these imposts for the wasteful and useless object of paying a public

debt not due for ten years to come. This is no better policy than it would be for a Bedouin Arab to insist on having his dinner by cutting off a steak from the hind quarters of his horse.

The business of the country totters and falls under the weight of its load. Yet the cry of the Treasury is, "Let it bear its burdens till death comes to relieve it." This is not only a heartless but a ruinous

It is not traffic alone that suffers. Internal taxes of every kind enhance the cost of living, while they exert no influence whatever either directly or indirectly in increasing the wages of labor. Thus their imposition for unnecessary objects is no better than sheer

robbery of the industrious laboring classes. The vital function of a wise administration is to conceive policies and frame measures that will add to the rewards of labor and stimulate enterprise. Government is the stronger and the richer in proportion as it advances the interests of the productive

Every enhancement of cost goes to restrain production and abridge trade. The natural effect of our depreciated currency has onerated most injuriously upon industry, but it has had a degree of compensation in the fact that labor itself has profited by it. But increase of price of commodities arising from the exactions of Government has no compensation. These exactions are simply so much dead weight, crushing the very foundations of society, and drying up the sources of

These are the simplest of truths, and yet they are wholly ignored by the administration at Washington.

A Hartford paper, which certainly must believe in the efficacy of nailing an old horseshoe over the door to keep away witches, tells its readers that if any of them have somnambu-listic tendencies, a pair of steel scissors placed under their pillow will pertainly keep them from indulging in any nocturnal wanderings.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REDEMPTION OF CIVIL BONDS OF 1580. STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

TARABURY DEPATMENT, SACRAMENTO, February 1, 1871. Whereas, There is on this day in the State Trea-Fury the sum of twenty-eight thousand (\$23,000) dollars 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 30, 1860, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds of 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 until the

10th DAY OF APRIL, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M.

No bid will be entertained at more than par value, and a responsible guarantee must accompany each proposal, which must be indorsed "scaled Proposals for the surrender of Civil Bonds of 1860."

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.

A. F. CORONEL. 2 14eod t4 10 State Treasurer. REDEMPTION OF STATE BONDS.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,) TREASURY DEPARTMENT. SACRAMENTO, Feb. 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 Proposals 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,

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—CHIC .GO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

State Treasurer.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILI The stockholders of the CHICAGO AND ALTON HAILROAD COMPANY are hereby notified that a cash dividend of FIVE PER CENT. free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine street, in the city of New York, on the 6th day of March next, to nolders who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 16th inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened for transfer on the 7th day of March next.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COM-PANY.

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 even-

ing of February 18 until March 2.

GEORGE H. RUSSELL JOHN DUFF, Vice-President,
JOHN M. F. WILLIAMS, Treasurer,
E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, SEARS' BUILDING (POST-OFFICE BOX NO. 3377.)

BOSTON, Feb. 4, 1871.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY held at the office of the company in BOSTON, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect officers for the ensuing year. OLIVER AMES 2 14 t3-8 President Union Pacific Reilroad Co.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA, GERROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13, 1871.

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 Soft hast and repair closed participated that the Soft hast the 20th inst., and remain closed until the 14th of A. E. DOUGHERTY,

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.

PHILADELPHIA, 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. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS 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 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for a President and twelve Directors to serve the ensuing year. CHARLES WESTON.

Philadelphia, Feb. 15, 1871. 2 15 ws4t* BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dve is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"Does no contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injureine 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]

INSTEAD OF USING COMMON TOILET Soap at this season of the year, use "Wright's Alconsted 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,
16 fmw26t No. 694 CHESNUT St., Philad'a. CORDAGE, ETC.

CORDAGE. Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights. EDWIN H. FITLER & CO., Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue. Store, No. 23 B. WATER St. and 22 N DELAWAR

Avenue. PHILADELPHIA: JOHN S. LEE & CO., ROPE AND TWINE MANUFACTURERS, DEALERS IN NAVAL STORES, ANCHORS AND CHAINS, SHIP CHANDLERY GOODS, ETC., Nos. 46 and 48 NORTH WHARVES, 28

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & MCCALL No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sta IMPORTERS OF Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.

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

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES. SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY

ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT. The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company OF PHILADELPHIA IN THEIR

New Marble Fire-proof Building, Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street. Capital subscribed, \$1,000,000; paid, \$600,000.

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates,

The Company also rent SAFRS INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from \$15 to \$75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and deaks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTE-REST at three per cent., payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, or

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of Europe, INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and REUEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President, C. H. CLARK, Vice President, ROBERT PATTHESON, Secretary and Treasurer. DIRECTORS. Alexander Henry, Stephen A. Caldwell, George F. Tyler, Henry C. Gibson, J. Glilingham Fell, McKean. (5.13 top) N. B. Browne, Clarence H. Clark, John Welsh, Charles Macalester, Edward W. Clark, J. Gilding Henry Pratt McKean.

THE PHILADE PHIA TRUST,

INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS IN
THE PHILADELPHIA BANK BUILDING,
NO. 421 CHESNUT STREET.
CAPITAL, \$500,000.

FOR SAFE-EEEPING OF GOVERNMENT BONDS and other SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, JEWELBY, and other Valuables, under special guarantee, at the lowest rates.
The Company also offer for Rent, at rates varying

rom \$15 to \$75 per annum, the renter helding the key, SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, affording absolute Security against Fire, Thert, Burglary, and Accident.

All fiduciary obligations, such as Trusts, Guardianships, Executorships, etc., will be undertaken and faithfully discharged. and faithfully discharged. All trust investmenes are kept separate and apart rom the Company's assets. Circulars, giving full details, forwarded on appli-

DIRECTORS. Benjamin B Comegys, Augustus Heaton, F. Ratchford Starr, Daniel Haddock, Jr., Thomas Robins, Lewis R. Ashhurst, J. Livingston Erringer, R. P. McCullagh, Edwin M. Lewis, Edwin M. Lewis,
James L. Claghorn,
Hon. William A. Porter.

OFFICERS.
President—LEWIS R. ASHHURST.
Vice-President—J. LIVINGSTON ER «INGER.
Secretary—R. P. McCULLAGH.
Treasurer—WM. L. DUBOIS. 2 3fmw§ 2 3fmw§

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

And now, to wit, October 22, 1870, HERBERT REYNOLDS having filed his petition praying the court to direct satisfaction to be entered of record on a certain morigage, of premises at Bridesburg, made and executed by RACHEL DOUGLAS to RICHARD HAYES and BARBARA his wife, dated the 25th day of February, A. D. 1804, and recorded at Philadelphia in Morigage Book E F, No. 7, page 585, etc., for the sum of \$10,000, to secure the payment of an annuity of \$536 67 to the said BARBARA BAYES during her life, and up to the day of her death; that said annuitant has been dead for more than forty years, and that payment of all moneys due than forty years, and that payment of all moneys due upon said mortgage has been made, that the mort-gagees are both dead, and their legal representatives cannot be found, and that no satisfaction has ever

been entered upon said mortgage.

It is ordered that publication be made once a week for four weeks of notice to all parties claiming any interest therein, to appear and make their objection if any they have to the granting of the prayer of said petition, on or before the ELEVANTH DAY OF

MARCH, A. D. 1871, at 11 O'clock A. M. JOHN SHALLOROSS, Attorney for Petitioner, WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

29 th4t DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES SYLVANIA.

IN BANKRUPTCY In the matter of CHARLES FELDSTEIN, Bank-EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVA-

NIA. SS.: A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of CHARLES FELDSTEIN Philadelphia, of the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt, upon petition of his credi-tors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the credi-tors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 32 South TBIRD Street, Philadelphia, in said district, on the SEVENTH day of March A. D. 1871, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of JAMES PARSONS, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptoy in said district. E. M. GREGORY,

2 14 cod t3 7 U. S. Marshal for said District. DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS. No. 104 SOUTH FIFTH STREET. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6, 1871.

NOTICE. In accordance with the provisions of an Ordinance of Councils, approved April 24, 1868, notice is hereby given that the final estimate for

the construction of the sewer on North College avenue will be paid MARCH 6, 1871. All persons having claims for labor done or materials furnished for said sewer are requested to present the same for payment on or before 12 o'clock M. of MARCH 6, 1871.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON, 28 wmfM5

Chief Com'r of Highways.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY
AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of HORACE BINNEY, Jr., Esq
The Audit of appointed by the Court to audit, settle,
and adjust the account of WILLIAM J.
BINNEY, acting executor of HORACE BINNEY,
Is a december and to know distribution of the Jr. Esq., deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on MONDAY, March 6, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at his office, No. 131 South FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

GEORGE M. CONARROE,

2 16thstubt CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE. JAMES & MUSER.

No. 11 North SECOND Street. Sign of the Golden Lamb. Are w receiving a large and splendld assortment of new styles of

PANOY CASSIMERES and standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 95 mws

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. MACHINERY.

SHEARING, ROLLING AND MEASURING,

Pulling, Napping and Brushing Machines for Carpets, Cloths, and Prints. Shear both sides at once, measure accurately, rolls the goods to retain lengts, width, and finish. Blades repaired and ground. Superior Loom Tempies.

GEO. C. HOWARD,

No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street, Phila., Pa.

TOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MER chants and Manufacturers of Conscious Ticking, etc

Bowles Brothers & Co.,

FINANDIAL.

PARIS, LONDON, BOSTON.

19 WILLIAM Street

New York,

ISSUE

for Travellers

IN EUROPE.

Exchange on Paris and the Unio Bank of London.

IN SUMS TO SUIT.

CITY OF BALTIMORE \$1,200,000 six per cent. Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, endorsed by the City of Baltimore. The under igned 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 addltional 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 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 87% and accrued interest, coupons payable January and July.

> JOHN K. LONGWELL. MOSES WIESENFELD. Finance Committee. ELLIOTT, COLLINS & CO.

WILLIAM KEYSER,

BANKERS. No. 109 South THIRD Street.

MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EX-CHANGES.

DEALERS IN MERCANTILE PAPER. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, Etc.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

REAL ESTATE AT AUOTION. BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

Notice is bereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Selectron No. 111 Brandway Now Verter change Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York, on the eleventh day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, miles and mill-sites, stores, storehouses, dwellings, and other buildings and structures, water, water-powers, runs and falls of water, water-courses, and water-rights and privileges, water-wheels, flumes, ditches, fur-naces, engines, steam-powers, tracts, machinery, rehaces, engines, stead-powers, traces, machinery, re-torts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal, or mixed, of said Biack Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and con-veyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

therein.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice, and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 11 Wall street, New York City.

Terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale.

RENJAMIN WHITE:

BENJAMIN WHITE, Trustees.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE—Two-story Brick Dwelling, No. 2221 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 Philadelphia 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, consecutive in Cont. on Carpenter street 15 feet, and exception of the cont. REAL ESTATE-THOMAS & SONS' SALEtaining in front on Carpenter street 15 feet, and extending 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 s8t

Nos. 189 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

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

Within the pust three years; while in Philadelphia aione twenty-five fires, endangering property to the extent of HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOL-LARS, have been extinguished during the past year by the same means. Qur Machine is the IMPROVED CARBONIC ACID GAS FIRE EXTINGUISHER, CARBONIC ACID GAS FIRE EXTINGUISHER, and is indorsed and used by M. Baird & Co., Henry Disston & Son. Benjamin Bullock's Sons. Morris, Tasker & Co., Alan Wood & Co., Lacey & Phillips, Bromley Brothers, S. J. Solms, Charles Encu, Johnson & Co., Rimby & Madeira, Francis Perot & Sons, George W. Childs, Pennsylvania Raliroad Company, Philadelphia and Boston Steamship Company, Philadelphia and Southern Steamship Company, and many other of our leading business men and corporations.

rations.

CAUTION.—All parties in this community are warned against buying or selling "Extinguishers" except those purchased from us or our agents, under penalty of immediate prosecution for infringement. 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 residence.

Union Fire Extinguisher Company OFFICE, [1 28 stutfrp

No. 118 MARKET STREET. Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.

JOHN T. BAILEY, N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sta ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bou-

Dust, Ric.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.