From the N. Y. World.

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

THE COAL SWINDLE.

The enormous increase in the price of coal within the past day or two serves to point the explanation we have previously given of the causes and the foreshadowing we have made of the results of the scarcity which undoubtedly exists. The "prayer" which has been circulated in Philadelphia, however severely and justly the form of it may be condemned. is worth reproduction to show those who are responsible for this state of things how intense the indignation of those who suffer by it is, and how precarious their own profits are so long as they are obtained by shameless extortion. The complaint of the miners deserves to be heard also. The companies have had the cunning heretofore to shift the odium of the sudden and enormous rise of prices from their own shoulders to those of a class which can give no better expression than the inarticulate form of a strike to the story of its own wants and woes. It has been shown that the difference in the wages of miners between their receipts and their demands is an infinitesimal fraction of the difference between what the price of coal ought to be and what it is. The last turn of the screw is so sudden and so severe that the responsibility of it cannot be evaded by those who have brought it about. A difference of from \$5 to \$7 a ton in the price of coal means to many thousands of families in New York and Philadelphia the difference between decent comfort and abject destitution. Even the Legislature of Pennsylvania can hardly be so deaf to the cry of a plundered public as to refuse taking some real and not merely plausible measures to prevent the recurrence of this flagrant and pernicious swindle. It will be well for the monopolists whom that Legislature permits to prey upon the public to be admonished that there is a point at which public resistance to outrageous extortion can organize itself, and that such an organization is apt to do justice in a wild and hasty way. The countryman whose goose laid the golden egg lost not only his eggs but his goose when he attempted to get them all at once by disembowelling the auriferous fowl. In the old legend the goose simply died on his hands, but in Tennyson's version of the fable it was taken from him with considerable violence.

"There strode a stranger to the door, And it was windy weather."

IS FRANK BLAIR ORTHODOX? From the N. Y. Sun.

The speech of General Blair in the Senate in reply to Mr. Morton on the general subject of reconstruction excites inquiry all over the country as to whether or not Blair has truly expounded the Democratic creed. This is not surprising, for he is still a young man, not excessively cautious, and in the glow of debate sometimes utters opinions which require commentaries to bring them into conformity with recognized standards of political orthodoxy. In this characteristic Gen. Blair reminds one of the late Dr. Lyman Beecher, who had to spend about half his time in explaining what he had written and said in the other half, and in trying to convince his brethren that he was sound in the Calvinistic faith.

When analyzed, General Blair's speech will be found more closely in accord with the ideas of those Democrats who declare the old issues dead than at first blush appears. He inveighed against the means by which the ratification of the fifteenth amendment had been secured in what he called the carpet-bag States; but, when closely questioned by Sena-tor Morton, he admitted that that amendment, as well as by implication the fourteenth, was now part of the law of the land. This, of course, was an abandonment of everything practical in his opposition to the mere manner of their ratification.

General Blair denounced the reconstruction acts under which the carpet-bag governments were organized. But these governments having now been in operation three years, objections to the mode of their creation are of no avail, except to make a point against the party which thus initiated them. His anathemas could not disturb the validity of the governments, but could only reflect upon the political character of their local administrations; and he insisted that the true meaning of the Broadhead letter was that, if the army was withdrawn from those States, those administrations would fall. The interpretation of that letter is of no practical consequence now; for the last election in those States must have convinced General Blair that General Grant's blunders and imbecilities are undermining the ascendancy of the Re-publicans therein, showing that an insurrection through the ballot-boxes is more effective to this end than any possible intervention of

The only practical point, therefore, in General Blair's programme, is his hostility to such reconstruction legislation, whether existing or contemplated, as does not touch the validity either of the Governments in the late Rebel States or the three recent amendments to the Constitution, but which he insists intended, under the guise of enforcing those amendments, to arrest by intimidation and force the swelling tide of opposition to the Republican party in the South. On this subject, no doubt, General Blair is in full fellowship with the great mass of the Democracy. Upon the whole, then, we think that the distinguished politician of Missouri, like the eminent divine of New England, will, through occasional explanations and some tribulation, ultimately succeed in making himself understood, and turn out to be reasonably sound in the faith. Indeed, as Frank is a progressive politician and a daring genius, he may yet become a new light, out-shining all the old-fashioned orbs in the Democratic firmament.

CURE FOR INEBRIATES.

From the N. Y. Tribune. Shall drunkards be punished or cured? Are they best dealt with—for their own good and that of the community at large—when sent to jail, or to an inebriate asylum? Is drunkenness a crime, or is it a disease: is the rational ground on which to meet it that of punishment or cure? To the elucidation of the problem which these questions outline, the letter we recently published, giving the observations of a correspondent whom we sent to investigate the workings of the Binghamton Asylum, forms a not unimportant contribution.

The boy who first develops the insatiate craving for drink is regarded as a criminal at home, is liable to arrest and imprisonment, and is certain of dismissal from any religious body of which he may be a member. Now, sional support from the various friends of a government even among a solid and stable what are the facts in his case? At throne, than any section of thom would re-

asylums like this, they have made it their ! study, as other physicians have done with consumption or deformities; have had in their own care thousands of such patients, and cured them. Their statements are so simple that a child can comprehend them. "I claim for inebriates," says Dr. Parrish, in his masterly analysis of the philosophy of intemperance, "that they should not be made exceptions to the ordinary rule as it relates to the ordinary rule as it pary rule, as it relates to the entire class of invalids. The common ills, such as rheumatism, gont, consumption, etc., are all traceable either to direct hereditary taint or to the accident of exposure, fatigue, etc. The same may be said of intemperance." By the hereditary taint, he does not mean that the mere taste for alcoholic liquors is transmitted from generation to generation, but that men are inheriting certain temperaments which drive them to seek relief in these stimulants. They are born "suffering from the effects of an organization which they did not create, and from infirmities which they did not knowingly

"They come," says Maudesley, "into the world weighted with a destiny against which they have neither the will nor the power to contend; they are step-children of nature, and groan under the worst of tyrannies-the tyranuy of a bad organization." The other causes of exhaustion of nervous energy common among us, and which are increasing every year, he states justly to be the inten-sity of American social and business life—the forcing of children's brains, the incessant drain upon the supreme nervous centre in the rivalry and struggle for money and power. Whenever, therefore, from hereditary taint or this exhaustion of nervous energy, the patient seeks relief in alcohol, the disease assumes a definite form, the symptoms of which are given by Dr. Davis. Chief among these, and most liable to misconception by the ignorant, is the diseased condition of the gastric and ganglionic nerves, which constitutes the morbid craving for rene wed stimulant that is railed against as a temptation of the devil. There would be quite as much reason in calling the chills in ague a work of Satan. Dr. Davis puts the case forcibly: - "If the inebriate, then, is the victim of a positive disease, induced by the action of an alluring and deceptive physical agent, alcohol, will any num-ber of moral lessons addressed to his intellect, or any amount of denunciation hurled at his degradation and his vices, cure or reform him? Or will his arrest, arraignment in a police court, and extortion of the few dollars he has left as a fine, eradicate the disease that is preying upon the most delicate part of his organization?"

The remedy urged by both science and humanity is the establishment of asylums for the inebriate where he can be subjected to medical treatment, receive brotherly encouragement, be given employment suited to him, and secured a footbold in the outer world when fit to enter it again. Such asylums have been established by the State or private enterprise in New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Texas, Illinois, and California. It is not essential that these establishments should be large. The most successful, pro-bably, are those in which the number of patients is so limited that each is brought into direct and constant contact with the superintendent, and receives individual care and sympathy. Indeed, the massing of any class of patients together is always to be deprecated. No power forces its way so rapidly as a true idea. Slavery is blotted out, and intemperance, we believe, will be the next stronghold to disappear-not before fanatical outcry, but the force of reason and science. Before many years the drunkard, instead of being legally amenable to fines and imprisonment, will receive the rational treatment awarded to the insane, and be sent to an asylum.

For the statistics of the actual benefits conferred by these asylums, we refer our readers to Dr. Parrish's pamphlet of which we published an abstract on the 27th ult. The average cured vary from 40 to 63 per cent., an average which will, of course, be largely increased when the subject is comprehended in its true relations by the patients and

WHY SHOULD FRANCE REVERT TO A

MONARCHY? From the London Spectator. It is curious to observe what an amount of disgust, and even anger, seems to be in-spired in decent English society by the bare suggestion that France should retain the form of a republic. The Times writes of that possibility as if it meant nothing but political fever and ague, intermittent hot and cold fits, and endless unrest to all Europe. Now, we should very much like to make out what is at the root of this notion. We will admit that only a minority—per-haps not even a considerable minority of the nation, is at heart Republican in principlethat is, opposed to the principle of monarchy. But then it is quite as certain that what we must compare, is not the strength of the anti-Republican party with that of the Republican -for it is very certain that the various sections of the anti-Republicans will attack, and oppose, and weaken each other even more bitterly than they will attack, and oppose, and weaken the Republicans-but the strength of each of the Throne-parties with that of the Republican party. The Orleanists have ever been far more hostile to Napoleon and his dynasty, and the Imperialists have ever been far more hostile to the Orleanists, than either of these have been to the republic. There is no use whatever in counting the various partisans of a throne together; since for no practical purpose whatever could they cooperate. The peasants, who are said to be again calling out for "Notre pauvre Empereur," would not care a rush for the Comte de Paris, or do anything at all to prop up his throne even if it were raised. With them the name of Napoleon is still a familiar one, and in some sense dear; they have a theory—which is absurd, but just as good for its purpose as if it were true—that their poor Emperor was "betrayed." They have never learnt to look with any but cold eyes on the Orleanists. The miseries which preceded the great Revolution and the fiery trials which followed it, really weeded out all their regard for the ancient dynasty, if they ever had any, nor was there anything at all in the reigns of Louis XVIII or Charles X or Louis Philippe to restore their love for either branch of it. On the other hand, the bourgeoisie of Paris and certain districts of Brittany, where the Orleanists have always had a certain popularity, will assuredly not be disposed to give the slightest aid to the Imperialists, especially in the honr of their deep and well-merited disgrace. The strength of the Republican party must be compared, not with the strength of all the parties which would prefer a monarchy if they could only agree upon a monarch, but with the full strength of the largest monarchical party that has a real solution of the problem ready; and it must be remembered,

moreover, that the Rapublic would be far

more likely to receive a modified and provi-

ceive from the other sections. So far, then, we see nothing at all to support the conventional English view that a republic would be a very much less stable forn of government than any throne (except, perhaps, that of Leopold of Belgium, if he could bring Belgium with him as his dowry),—or at least any which has a practical chance and a real body of support in France. It is useless to say that France is not Republican at heart, if it be quite as true—as we believe it is—that she is not Legitimist at heart, and not Orleanist at heart, and not, now at least, Napoleonist at heart, and that the Republican minority is not smaller, if so small, and certainly not less vigorous, probably much more so, than any of these parties taken alone, and much more likely to receive a sort of passive aid from them than any of them would receive from the other.

But is there not something in the mere constitution of a monarchy which promises more stability to France than can be possible from a republic? We do not see how this is possible apart frem the question of the particular ruler on the throne. What has Greece gained by either Otho or George? As far as we can see, not even a shadow of stability and immunity from political crisis. What is there to choose between the monarchy of Greece and the least creditable of the South American Republics? We do not believe that King Otho and King George have been of the smallest use to Greece, or prevented a single evil which Greece would have had to endure bad a republic been attempted. And Greece is almost the only true parallel for France-not, of course, in political condition-but in relation to the absence of any competitor for the throne to whom we could look to give personal aid, by individual force of character, to the Government. If Leopold of Belgium, indeed, were to take the throne, both by the magnificent dowry he would bring, and by his reputed personal moderation and astuteness, he might wield a beneficial influence. But what other candidate for the throne is there who would exercise a wise and sobering control over France? The ex-Emperor? If it were possible for the man who would unite so many fierce hatreds against him to resume the Government, it is clear enough on his own confession that any restraining and superintending power which he may have had, had died out from him before he plunged into this war, and we can hardly suppose that the man who, before his calamity, was, as he himself maintains, a mere straw dancing on the political waves, would, in old age and growing weakness, be able to moderate the passions he has roused. If the boy is to succeed, the question of regent would be the supreme question, and then an even greater difficulty would break out afresh. Would you take an Imperialist follower as regent when you had rejected the Emperor? Would the nation that could not tolerate Louis Napoleon accept Bazaine? Plainly, the passions which a restoration of the fallen and helpless exile would provoke would be nothing to such a proposal as that. Clearly, if you are to have a throne to temper and restrain the nation, it must be filled from some quarter which has not recently excited against it any furious political passions, and as far as we know, only the Comte de Chambord and Comte de Paris are likely to be suggested. But what is there in either of them to encourage the hope that they would even last as long as Lonis XVIII or Charles X? The Due d'Aumale, indeed, has a reputation for ability, but by all accounts nothing would induce him to accept a throne to which he thinks his nephew has so much better a right; and even if he did, his practical ability is quite untried; he is known only as a man of a certain amount of literary power. If a royal line had not a sort of magic in it for which you cannot artificially manufacture any substitute, Trochu himself would probably be a far better choice to act the part of a firm constitutional king than any of the Orleanists; and he has made greater sacrifices for France.

In the absence, then, of any feasible candidate for the throne who might fairly be expected to bring to the councils of France a materially sobering and restraining power, what is the ground of the superstition which argues for a throne qua throne, and without relation to the person who occupies it? It will be said, perhaps, that it at least limits the ambition of the leading statesmen, who can, at best, only hope to guide, and not ostensibly to rule. But is that a consideration on the right side, the side of temperance? Is not the undivided responsibility of the actual ruler for the time being a far more sobering influence than the divided responsibility of a mere counseller? Would either Louis Napoleon or Emile Ollivier have decided on war, if either of them had been solely responsible, instead of dividing it with the other-the Emperor with his parliamentary Prime Minister, the Minister with the "responsible" head of the State? Is not the undivided responsibility of our Cabinet far more sobering?-and remember that this could only be attained in France by the ministry of a republic, for a dynasty holding so little direct control as our own over public affairs can only be an element of stability where it has for generations secured the affections of the people—a condition of things which is wholly inapplicable to the setting up of a bran-new dynasty. It would be simply absurd to start a new monarchy in France that should be politically a cypher, and at the same time, which ours is very far from being-socially a cypher too. We suspect that one of the great reasons of the extreme restlessness of France during the last half-century has been the recurrent irritation of the jealousy be-tween the throne and the administration neither the throne nor the administrations having really succeeded in gaining the popular confidence, or, if they had, in persuading themselves that they had gained, and acting as if they possessed, it. The Government of France has been a series of hesitating experiments on the favor of the people ever since the fall of the first Emperor. What remedy for this is, on the whole-we will not say so hopeful, for we do not know what is hopeful there—but so clearly not certain to fail—as a republic—a republican Assembly not nominated by the great cities, but by France — which should keep the whole power in its own hands, be able to change the actual administration at a moment's notice if it pleased, and so be compelled to assume the undivided responsibility of governing France, returning for new sanction to the people every four or five years? This is a form of republic which has never been tried, and which is, we think, at least likely to prove a much more seber form than the ordinary one, and much more suited to the special genius of France. The notion that Presidents chosen for a fixed period of time are guarantees against popular caprice is, we are well convinced, a political superstition. This plan all but ensures a considerable isy between the President and his parliament-greatly hampers the machinery of

of amercurial people like the French, puts di-rect tempistions of the strongest kind in the way of the President to get rid of his parliament as best he can. Let a minister feel that his tenure of office is conferred and absolutely limited by the pleasure of the popular Assembly by which he was chosen, and his first object is, and must be, to avert jealousies between the two, to study its genius and temper, and to retain its confidence by winning its respect. That is practically our plan, and though we have the no doubt considerable advantage of a throne which is at present respected and popular, to form at least a strong centre of the political and social fabric, the Queen is no more a President than she is her own Prime Minister; and if she were, there would be endless squabbles between her and Parliament every session, which would no doubt end, as they ended with the Stuarts, in a direct conflict.

What seems, to us at all events, absolutely clear is, that in the case of a restless nation, an artificially-manufactured centre of political life is a positive mischief, a certain cause of struggle. An absolute assembly and the minister it chose might do many foolish things, but we exceedingly doubt if they would be half so liable to try dangerous experiments as Emperors, Kings, or Presidents. The Crimean war was undoubtedly the Emperor's policy. This last war would never have been undertaken if the Corps Legislatif -bad as that was-had had to take the full responsibility of it. The invasion of Rome in 1849 was jointly the republic's and the President's doing, and it was a very bad measure; but it was at least thought safe; and not a hazardous experiment made for the sake of glory. Popular parliaments, and ministers who are the appointees of popular parliaments, are now almost always and even morbidly cautions. England will not venture anything for her old ally. Italy will not venture anything for her political savior. The Prussian Partiament would never have made war on Austria, though Bismarck and the King did so, Whatever may be said-and we admit a great deal could be said-for a wise and cautious King for France, such as the late King of Belgium, a wise king who should be in some sense his own first minister, we sincerely doubt if any solution of the difficulties before the nation be so bad as the solution of a figure-head king accepted from mere superstitious fear of the bogy of republicanism.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REDEMPTION OF STATE BONDS. STATE OF CALIFORNIA,) THEASURY 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 a'so 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,

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. 2 14 eod t 4 10 State Treasurer.

POSIT AND INSURANCE COMPANY.

At the Annual Election held on the 14th of February, 1871, pursuant to charter, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year :-

THOMAS ROBINS.
LEWIS R ASHHURST.
J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER,
R. P. MCCULLAGH,
EDWIN M. LEWIS.
JAMES L. CLAGHORN,
BENJAMIN B. COMEGYS,
AUGUSTUS HEATON,
F. RATCHFORD STARR,
DANIEL HADDOCK, JR.,
EDWARD Y. TOWNSEND,
JOHN D. TAYLOR,
HON, WILLIAM A. PORTER.
And at a meeting of the Board, held February 2
he following gentlemen were elected officers of the

An at a meeting of the Board, field February 25, the following gentlemen were elected officers of the company for the same period:—

President—LEWIS R. ASHHURST.

Vice-President—J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER,
Secretary—R. P. McCULLAGH,
Treasurer—WILLIAM L. DU BOIS,

licitor-RICHARD L. ASHHURST. 221 tu the3t NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS, -CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILL., February 8, 1871. BAILROAD COMPANY are hereby notified that a cash dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the Pre-ferred 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 holders 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.
215t3 7 W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OLIVER AMES, PRESIDENT.

OLIVER AMES, PRESIDENT JOHN DUFF, Vice-President, JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.
E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary.
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, SEARS' BUILDING (POST-OFFICE BOX NO. 2371.)
BOSTON, Feb. 4, 1871.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY will be 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 yea OLIVER AMES, 2 14 t3-8 President Union Pacific Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA, GER-MANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAIL-ROAD 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 18th of March next. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst., and remain closed until the 14th of March.

A. E. DOUGHERTY,

BOY 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, Oity Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the CONNELLSVILLE AND SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA RAIL WAY COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 288 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. the ensuing year.

Philadelphia, Feb. 15, 1871.

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME !-AS A role, 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 MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance.

SPECIAL NOTICES. BE REDEMPTION OF CIVIL BONDS OF

1960 STATE OF CALIFORNIA, TABASURY DEPATMENT, SACRAMENTO, February 1, 1871.

Whereas, There is on this day to the State Treasury the sum of twenty-eight thousand (\$20,000) 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 fundad debt for that purpose," approved April 89, 1869, 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

10TH DAY OF APRIL, 1871, nt 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 "Sealed 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 14 10 State Treasurer.

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,

HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL, No. 1116
CUTHBERT Street.
The attending Managers for February are:
W. Hobart Brown, No. 2028 Wallace street.
John Carrow, No. 1502 Sprice street.
C. G. Raue, M. D., No. 121 N. Tenth street,
John C. Morgan, M. D., No. 1700 Chesunt street
The attending Physicians are Drs. Raue, Morgan
and Martin.

The attending Surgeon is Malcolm Macfarlan, f. D.

M. D.

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 the Hospital.

Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted, if brought to the Hospital immediately therenfter. 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. 2 6ms6t

H. M. DALY'S WHISKY WAREROOMS,
Nos. 222 S. FRONT Street and 130 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 Whiskies, all pure from manufacturers (in original packages), including those well-known distillers,
THOMAS MOORE & SON

THOMAS MOORE & SON,
JOSEPH S. FINCH & CO., and
THOMAS MOORE
The attention of the trade is requested to test
these Whiskies, at market rates. 2 4smw?

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN adjourned meeting of the Commissioners named in an act entitled "An act to Incorporate THE PROTECTION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, to be located in the city of Philadelpaia," approved the 18th day of April, 1859, and a supplement thereto approved the 26th day of April, 18 0, will be held at 10 o'clock on the 28th of FEBRUARY, 1871, at No. 185 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia obje, when the books for subscription to the capital stock will be opened and other measures taken complete the organization of said Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE books for subscription to the capital stock of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK will be opened at No. 518 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia, at 12 o'clock M., on FEBRUARY 25,

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH 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 stuthly

DRY GOODS.

1871.

BLACK SILKS "AT THORNLEY'S."

EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STS.

Having got through with our annual stock-taking, we now open up a splendid stock of "BLACK SILKS" very much under regular prices, and of most EXBELLENT QUALITY. Good Black Gros Grains for \$1 50, Rich Black Gros Grains for \$1 75. Very Rich Beautiful Silks for \$200. Heavy, Smooth, Soft Flessy Silk, \$250, Subime Quality Rich Lyons Silks, \$250, Superb Black Silks, Queenly, \$350, Most Magnificent Black Silks for \$450.

We know that the above goods cannot be excelled in the "UNITED STATES" for quality and cheap-We also offer a full line of colors in

Best Kid Gloves,

Every pair of which we warrant, and if through any mishap they rip or tear in putting on, we at once give another pair instead.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY. NORTHBAST CORNER OF

EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sta. PHILADELPHIA. 93 thstop Established in 1853.

CHESNUT STREET.

POPULAR PRICES DRY GOODS, STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

ALEXANDER RICKEY, No. 727 CHESNUT Street. 9 10 tuths

CUMBERLAND NAILS

\$4'50 Per Keg. These Nails are known to be the best in the market All Nails, no waste, and cost no

more than other brands. Each keg warranted to contain 100 pounds of Nat's. Also, a large assortment of fine Hinges, Locks, and Knobs. Salid Bronze, suitable for first-class build-ings, at the great

Cheap-for-Cash Hardware Store OF

J. B. SHANNON.

No 1009 MARKET Street.

MACHINERY. CHEARING, 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 length, width, and finish. Blades repaired and ground, Superior Loom Temples, 59m; GEO, C. FOWARD,

No. 17 S. FIGHTEENTH Street, Phila., Pa. TOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MER chants and Macufacturers of Conscious Ticking, etc.

5 9m4

FINANOIAL.

PARIS, LONDON, BOSTON.

Bowles Brothers & Co.

19 WILLIAM Street

New York,

INSUE TRACESTA Day Yark

for Travellers

IN EUROPE.

Exchange on Paris and the Unio Bank of London,

IN SUMS TO SUIT.

CITY OF BALTIMORK

and benieved that we

\$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 Baltimora. This endorsement having been anthorized by an act of the Legislature, and by ordinance of the City Council, was submitted to and ratifled 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 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 inte-

rest, coupons payable January and July. WILLIAM KEYSER. JOHN 'K. LONGWELL, MOSES WIESENFELD. Finance Committee

Edmund D. Randolphoto Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. Horks Dealers in U.S. Bonds, Mombers of Anoch and Gold Exchanges issae, Bills on London, Paris, & Gorman, and Letters of Credit, available throughout: Europes

REAL ESTATE AT AUOTION. BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF

EW YORK. AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES. Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the 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 Salestoom, 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 interesta, lands and premises, shafts levels, milis and millclaims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, isnds and premises, shafts levels, milis and milisites, stores, storehouses, dwellings, and other buildings and structures, water, water-powers, runs and fails of water, water-courses, and water-rights and privileges, water-wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam-powers, tracts, machinery, retoris, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, resl, personal, or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed 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.

BENJAMIN WHITE,
BERIAH WALL,

Trustees.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE—
Two-story Brick Dwelling, No. 2221 Carpenter
street, west of Twenty-second street. On TUESDAY, February 28, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be
sold at public sate, at the Philadelphia Exchange,
all that two-story brick dwelling and lot of ground,
situate on the north side of Carpenter street, 196
feet west of Twenty-second street, No. 2221, containing in front on (arpenter street in feet, and extending in depth 76 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 ast
Nos. 189 and 141 8. FOURTH Street.

FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

THE UNION 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 alone twenty-five fires, endangering property to the extent of BUNDEEDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOLextent of BUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOLARS, have been extinguished during the past year
by the same means. Our Machine is the IMPROVED
CARBONIC ACID GAS FIRE EXTINGUISHES,
and is indersed and used by M. Baird & Co., Heary
Disston & Son. Benjamin Bullock's Sons, Morris,
Tasker & Co., I Alan Wood & Co., Lacey & Phillips,
Bromley Brothers, S. J. Solms, Charles Encu, Johnson & Co., Rimby & Madeira, Francis Perot & Sons,
George W. Childs, Pennsyl-ania Railroad Company,
Philadelphia and Boston Steamship Company, Philadelphia and Kouthern Steamship Company, and
many other of our leading business men and corporations.

rations.—All parties in this community are warned against buying or seiling "Excinguishers" except those purchased from us or our agents, under pensity 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 resistances.

Union Fire Extinguisher Company OFFICE, r1 28 stutfrp

No. 118 MARKET STREET.

WHISKY, WINE, ETQ.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL No. 128 Walnut and 21 Granite Sta IMPORTERS OF Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Btc.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES, IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 88 1pt