THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH—PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1871.

STIRIT OF THE PROSS.

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

PENNSYLVANIA. From the . Y. Evening Post.

The permanent interest of the whole country is closely identified with the supremacy o sound economical principles. The question of protection or revenue reform is sometimes presented as if it were a sectional question: as if it were the interest of coal, iron, and cloth-producing States or communities, for instance, against the interest of the agricultural States. This is not true. Every community in the whole nation, taken in its entirety, is directly and immensely interested in having our revenue laws reformed according to economical science. For instance, there is no State in the Union that will be more benefited in its permanent prosperity by the repeal of all productive duties than the coal and iron State of Pennsylvania.

This is easily proved to every candid mind. The communities that nature has more richly endowed than any other with opportunities for supplying the world with cheap iron at a profit to themselves, are precisely those of the Lehigh, Schuylkill, Lackawanna, and Allegheny valleys. With the mountains of iron ore and coal around them, with the indomitable energy and unequalled ingenuity of American labor, and with the rapid accumulations of capital to which large production must gradually lead, Pennsylvanians ought soon to have no rival in the world's markets for iron and steel, under a healthy, natural growth of this great industry. They might ere now have beaten Great Britain at home, and taken contracts for iron buildings and steel bars in London, as Belgians and Prussians have actually done of late, over the heads of the Scotch and English furnaces and mills.

A company of capitalists in this city have erected mills for producing steel rails directly from their own pig-iron; they own the ore, the furnaces, and the rolling machinery, all within easy reach of one another and of coal mines; and they assure us that they can produce steel rails, equal to the English imported rail, at a cost to them of fifty-five dollars in currency a ton, even at the present exorbitant cost of the necessaries of life, and therefore of labor. Were all protective duties repealed this company could still pay their laborers the value of more bread and meat, better clothing and lodging, and larger savings than they now make, and sell their rails at once at fifty dollars a ton, with large profits on their capital; and could cheapen the product every year until they could supply Belgium and Prussia themselves with rails, in defiance of European competition. What hinders them?

Nothing but the short-sighted policy of the manufacturers themselves, in maintaining duties which sustain exorbitant prices, and in restricting the production, in order to prevent prices from falling. The duties can only be kept up on one article by keeping them up on hundreds of others, by a general conspiracy of manufacturers. Hence a general scale of high prices, burdensome to the people at large, and repressing the productive energies of the manufacturing industry itself. Give us cheap rent, cheap fuel, cheap clothing, cheap food, by repealing the duties on all the necessaries of life and on all the materials of industry; and the amount the people will have to expend for iron and steel, for improvements, for railroads and machinery, for ships and houses, will be vastly increased: the demand will be greater, the production far cheaper, and the immeasurable resources Pennsylvania has for supplying coal, iron, and steel will be developed as never before. In such a state of things the workshops and mines of Pennsylvania will be one in interest with all her other industries; for they will all grow together. Now the case is artificially reversed. The mills and mines are "protected;" that is, they are paid large bounties at the expense of the whole mass of the people. The mill-owners and mineowners are made into a great aristocracy, to enrich which the farmers, shoemakers, laborers, and professional men are heavily taxed. The people are divided in interest. between the masses, who are oppressed and burdened, and a few hundred monopolists, who rule them, tax them, and fatten on them. Were free trade to ruin every mill owner, furnace owner and mine owner in the State, still Pennsylvania would be the richer for it in five years; for ninetenths of her people would be relieved from an imposition which they can poorly bear, while the other tenth would only lose that to which they have no right, their artificial monopoly. But it would not ruin them; it would only compel them to use and drive the energies they now repress, and to extend to the utmost the production they now strive to limit.

they still, in private, admit to be unquestionable. DO YOU BITE YOUR THUMB AT US, SIR?

they once proclaimed everywhere, and which 1

From the N. Y. Tribune. If we knew exactly what Mr. Disraeli wanted the British Government to do by way of chastising American insolence, we should doubtless appreciate more justly than we can at present the withering observations upon our behavior which form the most valuable portion of his recent speech in the House of Commons. We know very well that Mr. Disraeli does not regard us as gentlemen, for when he put an American colonel into his last novel he was careful to explain that our countryman got into such fine company only by virtue of being a Southern planter. We know, too, that in the philosophy of "Lothair" the greatest of the Creator's works is a high old Tory aristocracy around which the rest of mankind revolve as planets around their sun. To "insult" such an aristocracy as this is of course a very serious matter; and Mr. Disraeli is almost as much shocked by the "rewdy rhetoric" of American orators as his own St. Aldegonde might be with a rabble of shopkeepers and costermongers who should make faces at him through the windows while he dined with Mr. Pinto. Mr. Disraeli has a complacent conviction that he has never provoked us. It is true we have taken a good meny liberties with the Euglish language; nevertheless he never proposed to recognize the Southern Confederacy, and the Tory party in its conduct during our civil war has nothing to reproach itself with. In spite of this forbearance, we have several times spoken disrespectfully of the British aristocracy, and have gone so far as to assume towards Eugland a more hostile tone than we permit ourselves to use towards any other nation in the world. Actually the Yankee beggars are

rude, you know-positively rude! Mr. Disraeli thinks it is time this insolence should stop, and suggests that the departure of the high commissioners for Washington "will be a good opportunity to come to a clear understanding on this point-that England cannot be insulted or injured with impunity," and will not permit herself to be treated differently from other nations. This means either that England must fight us if Mr. Summer or General Butler makes another rude speech, or that she must threaten to fight without the least intention of carrying her threat into execution. The latter course is the ono which Mr. Disraeli evidently prefers. Perhaps he has been reading Romco and Juliet:-

Abram.-Do you bite your thumb at us, sir? Sampson.-1 do bite my thumb, sir. Abr. - Do you bite your thumb at ut, sir? Fam.-No, sir, I do not bite my thumb at you, sir; but I bite my thumb, sir. Gregory.-Do you quarrel, sir? Abr.-Quarrel, sir? No, sir.

And now suppose we turn the tables. If a rude speech is sufficient cause of war, why should not we bully a little too? Why should not the High Commission be politely informed by Secretary Fish that this is a good opportunity to come to a clear understanding on the subject of insolence in Parliament, and espacially that we do not mean to stand any more of Mr. Disraeli's speeches? Here is an ex-Premier not only accusing us of bad manners and rowdy rhetoric, but even aspersing our parts of speech. Let us bite our thumbs at Queen Victoria, which it is a disgrace to her if she bear it! But joking aside, the spectacle of Mr. Disraeli standing agbast over one of General Butler's speeches, and rising with preternatural solemnity in the House of Commons to call for an immediate increase of the army and navy to teach America politeness, is an absurdity so wild that one cannot think of it without amusement. We know he doesn't mean fight; and if we judged him only by his early career, we should say that he does not really believe disrespect to the British Government to be a sin for which the sinner ought to be swept off the face of the earth. But Mr. Disraeli has kept very grand company of late years, and may be he has come to think that rudeness to the Foreign Office is a sort of leze majesty which cannot be too severely punished, nor avenged at too dear a cost.

which the men have been enabled to work in [In 1869, when many of the mine owners

had so much coal on hand, and the price had gone so low that many of the smaller operators and some of the railroad companies were trembling on the verge of bankruptcy. they were glad enough to get the Miners' Association to consent to a peaceable suspension, in order to relieve the market of the excessive stocks. But when they had succeeded in putting up the price and had palmed off their accumulated surplus on the public at high figures they wanted the men to go to work at the old rate of wages, which the men naturally refused. They said: -"You asked us to staul idle, in order to enable you to get more money out of your stocks and save you from bankruptcy. We think we are entitled to participate in the profits, which you derived partly at our expense." Oat of this grew what is called the "basis system," by which the wages of the men are regulated in accordance with the selling price of coal at the principal points of shipment near the mines. Almost all the mine owners accepted the basis system. But for the overgrown railroad companics, who are the largest coal mine owners, and who are accustomed to dictate despotically alike to their employes, whom they pay, and to the public, the idea that the men should participate in their profits is utterly unbearable.

When at the close of 1870 it was evident that the mine owners had again produced more coal than the market was able to take, they again got the Miners'Association to consent to a peaceable suspension by means of which they were enabled to again advance the price on the public work off their stock at high figures, and make the public believe that the sole cause of the advance was the unfairness of the working miners. This idea appears to exist to-day. At a meeting of the coal operators, carrying companies and iron manufacturers held in Philadelphia on Thursday, a series of resolutions were adopted, which were directed almost entirely to the terms by which the working miners could be controlled. It is evident enough, we think, that the advance in the price of coal does not originate in the coal mining districts, but comes exclusively from an infamous combination between the Pennsylvania railroad companies and the coal operators. There is, doubtless, plenty of coal in the mining regions. An advertisement in a Harrisburg paper of Tuesday, for instance, apponnces in the ordinary way that coal is continued to be sold at a certain establishment for four dollars a ton, carefully screened at that. From a statement made by the Towanda Coal Company it appears that the actual cost of coal per ton, delivered anywhere on the line of the Erie Railroad, is only one dollar and reventy-eight cents. These facts prove almost positively that we are indebted to the Pennsylvania railroad monopolies for the present coal frand. They prove also the necessity of Congress taking immediate steps to put the railroads throughout the country under the management of the Government. Nething else can save us from such intolerable evils as this villanons extortion of increasing three-fold the rate of transportation, and thus advancing the price of coal to four times its actual value. The citizens should rise up in public meeting and domand of Congress to take instant action in this matter.

FEMALE FINANCE.

From the N. Y. World

SPECIAL NOTICES. THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST, SAFE DE-POSIT AND INSURANCE COMPANY. At the Annual Election heid on the 14th of Febru-ary, 1871, pursuant to charter, the following-usined gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year :

THOMAS ROBINS, LEWIS R. ASHHURST, J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER, R. P. MCCULHAGH, 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,

HON. WILLIAM A. PORTER. And at a meeting of the Board, held February 20, the following gentlement 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, Schetter PULLIAM L. ASHHURST, 281 to their

Schetter-RICHARD L, ASHHURST. 921 tu ths3t

HOMCEOPATHIC HOSPITAL, No. 1116 CUTHBERT Street.

CUTHBERT Street, The attending Managers for February are: -W. Hobart Brown, No. 2038 Wallace street, John Carrow, No. 1602 Sprince street, C. G. Raue, M. D., No. 121 N. Tenth street, John C. Morgan, M. D., No. 1709 Chesnut street. The attending Physicians are Drs. Rane, Morgan, ucd Martin.

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

The attending Physicians and Surgeon attend daily at the Hospital. Applications for admission are received by the

nding Managets on Wednesdays at 5 P. M. at the Hospital, Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted, if brought to the Hospital immediately thereafter. Contributions in money received by the Treasu-rer, J. W. Sexton, Esq., of Jay Cooke & Co. Contributions of Food, Clothing, Bedding, etc., re-ceived at the Hospital. 2 6ms6t

DO ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

MISS LILLIAN S. EDGARTON.

On MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 21. Subject: "MARRIAGE AND DIVOROR." CHAPIN, March 2. DOUGHERTY, 13. BIL-LINGS, 16, "FAT CONTRIBUTOR," 20, KIL-PATEICK, 22, CADY STANTON, 27, GRAND CONCERT, 30, 50 CENTS PANY. company, for the election of directors and for the RESERVED SEATS. 50 CENTS 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 No. 9.2 CHESNUT Street, and at the ACADEMY on the evenings of the Lectures. Ticket Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Doors open at quarter-past 7; Lecture at 3. 224 3t o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. ing of February 18 until March 2. LECTURES ON EUROPEAN LIFE AND TRAVEL, AND A JOURNEY THROUGH PALESTINE, BY THE REV. J. W. CLAPTON, to be given in the Lecture-room at Advent Church, rule, the perfumes now in use have no perma-nency. An hour or two after their use there is no YORK Avenue, above Buttonwood street. trace of performe left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER 1 Days after its application the First Lecture....."London and Paris." TURSDAY, Feb. 28, 1871. Second Lecture "From Messina to Jaffa." TUESDAY, March 14, 1871.

Commencing at 8 o'clock. Tackets for the Course, \$1.50, To be had at the Lecture-room on Saturday and Monday evenings, and at Heary A. Bower's Drug Store, cor. Sixth and Green streets. 2.24 3t^{*} OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAIL-

ROAD COMPANY.

ROAD COMPANY. PHILADRLPHIA, Feb. 23, 1871. NOTICE TO STECKHOLDERS. — The anonal Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 6th day of March, 1871, at the office of the Com-pany, No 238 S. THIRD Street. The polls will be open from 10 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M. No abare of these of the com-No share or shares transferred within sixty days preceding the election will envite the holder or Adders thereof to vote. 293 111 JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

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NOTICE TO TAX.PAYERS.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

REDEMPTION OF CIVIL BONDS OF

Whereas, There is on this day in the State Trea-

Fury the sum of twenty-eight thousand (\$23,000) dol-

lars which, under the provisions of an act of the

Legislature of said State entitled ,"An act to pro-

vide for the paying certain equitable claims against

the State of California, and to contract a funded

debt for that purpose," approved April 33, 1869, is

set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds 'of said

State, issued under the provisions of said act, notice

SEALED PROPOSALS

for the surrender of said Bonds will be received at

this Department for the amount above specified

10TH DAY OF APRIL, 1871,

No bid will be entertained at more than par value,

and a responsible guarantee must accompany each

proposal, which must be indorsed "sealed Proposals

Said bonds will be redeemed and interest paid it

gold and silver coin of the United States, and must

be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance

AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

RATI ROAD COMPANY are hereby notified that a cash dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Govern-

ment tax, has this day been declared on the Pre-fetred and Common Stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the chice 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 noiders 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

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this

The transfer books will be closed from the even-

handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 31 tuths!

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE FIRM OF HARBERT, DAVIS & CO., Lumber Merchants, has this day been dissolved by mutual coasent, JOHN C. DAVIS, the senior

the remaining partners, at their office, TWENTY-THIND Street, below Locust.

partner, withdrawing. The business will be sett

AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COM-

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 8, 1811.

GEORGE H. RUSSELL,

Secretary.

day of March next. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILL.

February 8, 1811.) e stockholders of the CHICAGO AND ALTON

A. F. CORONEL,

State Treasurer.

for the surrender of Civil Bonds of 1860."

of the proposal for their redemption

is hereby given that

at 11 o'clock A. M.

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and agreeable fragrance.

until the

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, TREASURY DEPATMENT, SACRAMENTO, February 1, 1871.

CHARLES HARBERT, JOHN C DAVIS, GEORGE RUSSELL, ISAAC D. HARBERT,

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

EDUDATIONAL.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,

Comprises the following Departments :--

Harvard College, the University Lectures, Divinity chool, Law School, Metical School, Dental School Lawrence Scientific School, School of Mining and Practical Geology, Bussey Institution (a School of Agriculture and Horticulture), Botanic Garden, Astronomical Observatory, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Peabody Museum of Archaelogy, Episcopal Theological School.

The next academic year begins on September 28, 1871.

The first examination for admission to Harvard College will begin June 19, 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 regulaites 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 mailed on application.

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

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

For	catalogues,	circulars,	or	inf	ormation.	ad-
dress			J.	W.	HARRIS,	
263	m				Secretar	Y.

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GENERAL G. W. CUSTIS LEE, PRESIDENT, WITH FOURTEEN PROFESSORS. 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 advan-tage. Students entering at this time pay only half

All the ACADEMIC SCHOOLS of the College, an well as the Professional Schools of LAW and EN-GINEERING, are in full operation. For further information, address

WILLIAM DOLD,

Clerk of Faculty, Lexington, Va. January 1, 1871. 117 6w EDGEHILL SCHOOL

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,

Four Miles from Philadelphia.

The session commenced MONDAY, January 9, 1871.

For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL. 3 91 19

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG M Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Long and widely-known for superior facilities and rare beauty of loca-tion. Board and English tuition, \$150 for ha'f year, commencing February 23. Special terms to cleated 2 15 1m[†] Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, A Primary, Preparatory, and Finishing School. Ad dress Principal, No. 105 S. TENTH St. 211 1m YOUNG MEN AND BOYS' ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, No. 1908 MT. VERNON Street, Rev. JAMES G. SHINN, A. M. Principal. 12.61 smtu2m

Why does not Pennsylvania see this ? Why do not the masses of her people see that they at least are only injured by the monopolies among them? Why do not the monopolists themselves see that their permanent prosperity is bound up with free competition and unlimited production ? Who is to blame for this blindness which seems to effect the whole community?

It has not always been so. In 1844, when Pennsylvania elected Mr. Polk, free trade was nobly advocated in many parts of the State. It is true that there were complaints, when the reformed tariff of 1846 was passed by the casting vote of a Pennsylvanian in the Senate, that the canvass had not been open, and that the voice of the State had been unfairly gained for free trade. But the result vindicated the State from the charge that she had blundered. After a full trial of the new tariff, Pennsylvania in 1852 again sanctioned it, by the deliberate support of Mr. Pierce, who was an open free-trader, and again, in 1856, she gave an enormous majority for her own politician, Mr. Buchanan, whose triumph was immediately followed by the passage, by his own party, of the low revenue tariff of March 3, 1857, with its maximum duty of twentyfive per cent. ad valorem upon everything except spirits and wines; and that with the cheerful acquiescence of Pennsylvania, then richer and more prosperous than she had ever been under a protective policy. All this is changed; and while every other

part of the Union is rapidly growing in economical knowledge, Pennsylvania goes back-ward. All other States are moving rapidly towards a thorough revenue reform, but this State apparently grows more perverse every day in blind adherence to monopoly. The reason is not difficult to find; it is because of the cowardly and dishonest abandonment of their true principles by leaders of the Demo-cratic party in that State. With two or three exceptions even the Pennsylvania Damocrats in Congress are afraid of the monopolists at home, and dare not say what they know to to break the spirit of the men, and have sworn be true, nor advocate the principles which i to break up the association by the aid of I

THE COAL COMBINATION-THE FACTS IN THE CASE.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The excitement about the price of coal is naturally very great in the city. The ques-tion as to whether we shall have a coal famine in midwinter in this vast metropolis is a very serious one. At no previous time within our memory did coal command such an exorbitant price as it has reached now. Once, we believe, it touched the alarming maximum of seventeen dollars a ton, and held that price for a few days only. On two or three seasons later the price went up to fourteen dollars, and stood firm for a considerable time at that figure. Of course, it was then regarded as an extortion to which people had of necessity to submit. To-day, without any apparent honest cause, the price of coal has gone up to nearly twenty dollars a ton. We presume that every one understands where this infamous extortion comes from. It is the creation of a wicked combination between the railroads and the wholesale coal dealers, which should be crushed at once by Congressional legislation. We suggested the remedies in our columns on Thursday, and we reiterate them now. The immediate removal of the duty on foreign coal, as a present remedy, and, for a permanent cure of this grievous evil, the enactment of such laws by Congress as will place the management the railroads under the control of the

Government. We perceive that our suggestion with regard to the abolition of duties on coal imported from the British provinces received immediate attention in Congress yesterday by the introduction of a resolution to that effect. We hope it will not be disregarded. The speediest way to crush these Pennsylvania monopolies is to indulge in a little free trade practice on this question of foreign coal. They will get so frightened lest the free trade notion may spread that they may be coerced into relinquishing their present despotic courses.

The trouble in the coal regions is very simple. When the war broke out the coal mine owners had not been prosperous. The business of coal mining had been constantly overdone. With the war came a general advance in prices, an enormous increase in the consumption of coal, both for shipping, iron smelting, and general manufacturing purposes, and naturally a corresponding advance in the price of coal. The mine owners thought their barvest time had come, and rapidly put up prices, but resisted all advance in the wages of men the until compelled by repeated strikes. Although each strike was made an excuse for a fresh increase in the price, and thus in reality benefited the mine owners, they yet cannot pardon the men for having as they say, dictated terms to them. They claim that the men should be satisfied with such wages as they, the employers, think fair, and they have for years past been trying

It is truly painful to observe that even strong-minded women do not live in that sweetness of harmony which beseems the toilers and sufferers in a common cause. The etymology of "virago" indeed shows that the ancients considered that, in proportion as woman approximated muscularity she lost amiability, and that she grew wise and sour concurrently. Nevertheless, the au-cients had not the happiness of possessing for the confutation of this theory such types at once of sweetness and of light as Miss Anthony and Mrs. Stanton and Mrs. Woodbull and Miss Claffin. We may proudly say that they would have been impossible in any era previous to our own. And yet even the strong-minded women may consider, as the case of Swindelle versus Woodhull shows, that their little hands were made, in spite of Dr. Watts, to tear each other's eyes. The litigants in that suit have made kaste to show how high a value they set upon the reciprocal prerogatives which our liberal laws have bestowed upon them-the glorious privilege of "sning" and the sweet boon of being sued. But if women and children are forbidden to bark and bite, bears and lions, and by inference bears and bulls, are expressly permitted that annsement by the sacred bard. And when a woman becomes a bull or a bear she inevitably takes upon her the nature of the beast, and uses, for herself the cornuted weapon which, in a more secluded way of life, she is content to bestow upon her husband. But her inexperience is fatal to her success. When the male speculator employs the male broker and is what the street calls "stuck," he pockets his losses and curses his luck. When the female operator with a female broker meets the same affliction, she sues the broker and a sympathetic jury gives her damages, which makes the business of female brokerage presarious, besides giving rise to scenes distressing to the philanthropic mind.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REDEMPTION OF STATE BONDS. 100 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, 1567; 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 sald 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 specific i, until the

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

No bids will be entertain value, and a responsible gua cach proposal, which must b posais for the Redemption of Said bonds must be surre after the acceptance of the demption. 2 14 cod t 4 10	rantee must accompany e marked "Sealed Pro- r Civil Bonds of 1857," ndered within ten days
BOY CITY TREAS	URER'S OFFICE.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2, 1871.

The premium on Gold Interest on City Loans of

July, 1810, will be paid in currency on and after February 6, 1871.

JOSEPH	F. 1	MARCER,
	Oity	y Treasurer

to o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M.	PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23, 1871. 2 24 4t"	dress Principal, No. 108 S. TENTH St. 2111m
the election will endite the holder or cof to vote. JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.	THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of HARBERT, RUSSFIL & COMPANY, and will	YOUNG MEN AND BOYS' ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, No. 1908 MT. VERNON Street, Rev. JAMES G. SHINN, A. M. Principal. 1961 smtu2m
FICE TO TAX-PAYERS.	CONTINUE the lamber business at the old stand, TWENTY-THIRD and LOCUST Streets, CHARLES HARBERT,	FIRE EXTINQUISHER.
DE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23, 1871.	GEORGE RUSSELL, ISAAC D. HARBERT.	THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER.
Duplicates for the year 1871 will be	PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23, 1871. 2 24 41*	THE OWION FINE EXTINGUISHEN.
EDNESDAY next, March 1.	LOOKING GLASSES, ETO.	OVER FIVE MILLIONS (\$5,000,000) OF DOLLARS
ROBERT H. BEATTY. Receiver of Taxes.	202	WORTH OF PROPERTY IN THE UNITED STATES HAS ACTUALLY BEEN
VER AMES. PRESIDENT. N DUFF, Vice-President.	FOR	SAVED BY THE EXTIN- GUISHER
8. WILLIAMS, Treasurer. LINS, Secretary.	LOOKING-GLASSES,	Within the past three years; while in Philadelphia alone twenty-five fires, endangering property to the
PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, DING (POST-OFFICE BOX NO. 2377.)	the state of the second st	extent of HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOL- LARS, have been extinguished during the past year
Boston, Feb. 4, 1871.) al meeting of the stockholders of the IFIC RAILROAD COMPANY will be	RELIABLE AND CHEAP.	by the same means. Our Machine is the IMPROVED CARBONIC ACID GAS FIRE EXTINGUISHER,
The of the company in BOSTON, on Y, the sth day of March, 1871, at 10	JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.	and is indorsed and used by M. Baird & Co., Henry Disston & Son, Benjamin Bullock's Sons, Morris, Tasker & Co., j Alan Wood & Co., Lacey & Phillips,
., to elect officers for the ensuing year. OLIVER AMES,		Bromley Brothers, S. J. Solms, Charles Encu, John- son & Co., Rimby & Madeira, Francis Perot & Sons,
President Union Pacific Rediroad Co. ICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA, GER-	No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.	George W. Childs, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia and Boston Steamship Company, Phila- delphia and Fouthern Steamship Company, and
OWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAIL- PANY.	and a destruction of the second second	many other of our leading business men and corpo- rations.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13, 1371. of Managers have declared a dividend	OARRIACES.	CAUTION All parties in this community are warned against buying or selling "Extinguishers"
PER CENT, on the Capital Stock, pay- t tax, at the Office of this Company, No. his Exchange, on and after the 13th of	ESTABLISHED 1853.	except those purchased from us or our agents, under penalty of immediate prosecution for infringement Our prices have been reduced, and the Machine is
hia Exchange, on and after the 13th of The transfer books will be closed on , and remain closed until the 14th of	JOSEPH BECKHAUS,	now within the reach of every property holder. N. BOne style made specially for private resi-
A. E. DOUGHERTY, Treasurer,	No. 1204 FRANKFORD Avenue,	dences.
ASURER'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH aver City Railroad Company.	ABOVE GIRARD AVENUE,	Union Fire Extinguisher Company OFFICE, 11 28 statfrp
Sr. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 28, 1871. st and coupons due Feb. 15, 1871, on the	Manufacturer of exclusively FIRST-CLASS	No. 118 MARKET STREET.
age cight per cent, (8 per cent.) gold St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Il be raid at the office of the Farmers'	CARRIAGES.	GROOERIES. ETO.
cust Company, in the city of New York, tation and application, on and after that	NEWEST STYLES.	Choice New Grop Teas
Government tax. THQMAS E. TOOTLE, Treasurer.	Clarences, Landaus, Landaulettes, Cioso Coaches,	AT REDUCED PRICES.
ANNUAL MEETING OF THE HOLDERS of the CONNELLSVILLE	Shifting qr. Coaches, Coupes, Barouches, Phætons, Rockaways, Etc., SUITABLE FOR PRIVATE FAMILY and PUBLIC USE. Workmanship and	FINEST OOLONG, JAPAN, AND YOUNG HYSON TEAS,
Will be held at the Office of the Com- ss S. THIRD Street, on WEDNESDAY,	Fire and varied stock on hand-completed and in	Just received, which we now offer at a great re-
12 o'clock M., when an election will be resident and twelve Directors to serve	the works. Orders receive prompt and personal at- tention. All work warranted. 12 91 Smrp	duction in prices, in half chests, 10 lo. boxes, and at retail. Fine Old Mocha, Java, Laguayra, and Rio Coffees,
year. CHARLES WESTON, Secretary.	OLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.	Fine Old Moona, Java, Laguayra, and Rio Conces, at greatly reduced prices. Owing to the late reduction in Government duties,
da, Feb. 15, 1871. 2 15 ws4t" LZELL PETROLEUM COMPANY,	CLOTH HOUSE.	we can now offer to our customers a large assort- ment of FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES at low rates.
No. 218% WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14, 1871.	And the second s	WILLIAM KELLEY,
tors have this day declared a dividend R CENT. (being Ten Cents per share) al stock of the company, payable, clear	JAMES & MUBER. No. 11 North SECOND Street,	
es, on the 1st of March, proximo. The oks will be closed from February 22 to	Sign of the Golden Lamb,	N. W. Corner TWELFTH Street and GIRARD Avenue,
M. B. KELLY, Treasurer.	Are w receiving s large and spiendid assortinent of new styles of	11 10 tastu) PHILADRLPHIA.
ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COM- OF PHILADELPHIA.	FANCY CASSIMERES And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and	LONDON BROWN STOUT AND
's BUILDING, NO. 400 WALNUT STREET, J January 2, 1871. } tors have this day declared a dividend	And standard makes of DORSEIRS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mws AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL	SCOTCH ALE,
PER CENT. on the capital stock of the r the last six months, payable on de- of all taxes. ALEX. W. WISTER,		In glass and stone, by the cask or dozen.
of all taxes. ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.	CARSTAIRS & McCALL.	ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
E UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER	the same sport share investigation of the same second	
MPANY OF PHILADELPHIA e and sell the Improved, Portable Fire	No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sta IMPORTERS OF	Dealer in Fine Groceries,
stinguisher. Always Reliable,	Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.	11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sta.
D. T. GAGE, No. 118 MARKET SL, General Agent.	PURE RYE WHISKIES.	PH. J. LAUBER,
ICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE for subscription to the capital stock of	IN BOND AND TAX PAID. HIM	Nos, 24 and 26 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
IERS' AND DROVERS' BANK will be No. 518 WALNUT Street, in the city of	CUMBERLAND NAILS	No. 27 INC. SO DOLLA PORT
a, at 12 o'clock M., on FEBRUARY 25, 2 24 3tif	\$4'50 Per Keg.	Importer of Rhine Wines.
TLEMEN IN SEARCH OF COMFORT	These Nalls are known to be the best in the market	
yle in BOOTS and SHOES should call on		BESTAURANT A LA CARTE.
sie in BOOTS and SHOES should call on BARTLETT, At No. 33 South SIXTH Street,	All Nails, no waste, and cost no	
the in BOOTS and SHOES should call on BARTLETT, At No. 33 South SIXTH Street, Above Chesnut. PENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO.	more than other brands.	BACELLENT
yle in BOOTS and SHOES should call on BARTLETT, At No. 53 South SIXTH Street, Above Chesnut. PENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. ELEVENTH Street. treated gratnitously at this institution	more than other brands. Each keg warranted to contain 100 pounds of Nails. Aiso, a large assoriment of fine Binges, Locks, and	BACELLENT
At No. 33 South SIXTH Street, At No. 33 South SIXTH Street, Above Chesnut, PENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. ELEVENTH Street, treated grathitously at this institution felock. 1 14 F F THOMAS No 913 WALNUT ST.	more than other brands. Each keg warranted to contain 100 pounds of Nalls. Aiso, a large assoriment of fine Hinges, Locks, and Krobs. Salid Bronze, suitable for first-class build- ings, at the great	the state of the second of the second
yle in BOOTS and SHOES should call on BARTLETT, At No. 33 South SIXTH Street, Above Chesnut. PENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. ELEVENTH Street. treated gratnitously at this institution belock. 114 F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., rly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, entire magnitude to extracting teeth with.	more than other brands. Each keg warranted to contain 100 pounds of Nails. Aiso, a large assoriment of fine Hinges, Locks, and Enobs. Salid Bronze, suitable for first-class build- ings, at the great Cheap-for-Cash Hardware Store	BACELLENT Milwaukee Beer. 29331 COTTONMIDDLING FAIR AND MIDDLING
yle in BOOTS and SHOES should call on BARTLETT, At No. 33 South SIXTH Street, Above Chesnut. PENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. ELEVENTH Street. treated gratnitously at this institution belock. 114 F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., rly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, entire practice to extracting teeth with-	more than other brands. Each keg warranted to contain 100 pounds of Nalls. Aiso, a large assoriment of fine Hinges, Locks, and Krobs. Salid Bronze, suitable for first-class build- ings, at the great	BXCELLENT Milwaukee Beer.

CELLENT