

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

From the N. Y. Sun. A joint resolution has been reported in the Senate regarding the manner of making appointments to office in the civil service. It authorizes the President to prescribe such rules and regulations for the admission of persons to the civil service of the United States as in his judgment will best promote the efficiency thereof, and ascertain the fitness of each candidate in respect to age, health, character, knowledge, and ability.

This joint resolution is very good, and we trust that it will be passed by both houses, and become one of the laws of the land. We hope also that, in devising the proposed rules and regulations, the President will pay due attention to two or three principles which are of primary importance, but which, unless his attention should be earnestly called to the subject, might by accident be overlooked or omitted.

I. All relations of the President, or of any member of his family, or of his wife's family, should be considered as fit, qualified, and suitable for any branch of the public service, and should be regarded as perfectly entitled to any place or places which they may prefer or desire, in preference to all other persons.

II. As evidence of knowledge, ability, and character, testimony may be submitted that the applicant has succeeded in making money out of any confidential position he may have previously held; as, for instance, if he has been a railway director, by betraying the interests of the stockholders, or if he has been employed as a legal adviser, by selling his clients to the opposite parties.

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IV. No person not a relation of the President, or who has not given him presents, should be appointed to any office unless he belongs to the temperance society.

PEACE.

From the N. Y. Tribune. The armistice was peace. All the world knew there would be no resumption of hostilities in France at the conclusion of the three weeks rest from pillage and slaughter. The war had exhausted one nation and crippled the other, and from both combatants and from all the rest of Europe looking nervously and amazedly on, wondering where the configuration of war would next extend, there went up an earnest prayer for peace.

There is no doubt that the negotiations have been wisely and gracefully made by Germany, and will be undoubtedly accepted by France, and the negotiations have virtually ended in a peace whose conditions Germany can concede with safety and France accept without further humiliation.

they were German by every material and natural bond. Bismarck might have made and enforced other more obnoxious conditions than this cessation of territory, but less than this Germany would not let him do; more of concession France could not ask him to grant.

The indemnity claim is moderate, considering the great sacrifices which Germany has been unnecessarily forced to make. From two milliards of thalers it has been reduced one-half, and two-thirds of this sum have been remitted in consideration of fines and requisitions and debts.

The most gratifying condition of the peace, thus far known, is that in which the Germans abandon all intention of marching into Paris. There is no need for German soldiers to carry relics of Paris home to prove to their grateful countrymen that they have conquered France and its capital.

Another welcome assurance of peace is contained in the order for the liberation of all French hostages. There are numbers of French citizens, officials, and others of rank and wealth who have been arrested and held as hostages for the payment of requisitions on various cities, a custom of war in Europe revolting to every sense of right and humanity.

The formal proclamation, the abandonment of the field by the French, the embarkation or march of the Germans homeward, the triumphal entry of the Emperor to Berlin, are to come. But the crisis is now upon France hardly less momentous than any lately past.

The present iron industry is more than half built on sand. It has for its prop nothing but the tariff. Iron is made where potatoes and cabbages should be grown. Companies have got up schemes for ulterior purposes, built furnaces, etc., etc. The inducement held out to investors was the high duty on foreign iron.

Let us show this monopolist what under his protective system the inducements to investment are. We imported railroad iron under a duty of 24 per cent.—

Table with 2 columns: Year, Amount. 1868: \$2,977,576; 1869: 2,274,023; 1870: 3,709,316. Total: \$9,701,915.

THE COAL FAMINE THREATENING.

From the N. Y. Herald. The conspiracy on the part of the Pennsylvania railroads and the coal mining companies still holds its own. The prices have not actually increased in this city, because the wholesale dealers are frightened at the popular indignation which is directed against the conspirators.

There is nothing to do in such a case but to serve up the Tribune with its own sauce, and say—"That there is a head (under a broad-brimmed hat) incapable of holding at once two ideas is a melancholy truth. But is the unfortunate possessor capable of instructing mankind in political economy?"

DOMINICA—SPEECH OF MR. KELLEY.

From the New Orleans Republican. We are in receipt of this very able argument in favor of the extension of the Southern and Northern Pennsylvania Railway Company, upon which a few comments will not be improper. It comes from an auspicious quarter. Mr. Kelley has been long known as one of the most efficient advocates of American industry.

There must come a time when we are to be well rid of these blood-sucking corporations, and now is the best time. A monarchial or despotic government would have obliterated them at once; but in our country, and under our system, we must follow the regular routine of the law in all emergencies.

all this. It will raise the coal siege of our cities, and leave the monopolists so much in arrears that they will be glad enough to resume their operations, with fair wages for their men and honest prices for their coal.

IRON AND IGNORANCE.

From the N. Y. World. The Tribune remarks—"That there are heads incapable of holding at once two ideas is a melancholy truth; but are their unfortunate possessors capable of instructing mankind in political economy?"

Here, for example, Messrs C. Vanderbilt and A. T. Stewart—men of vast business capacity and ample wealth. Let either of them say, "I want to make a pig-iron-making plant; I will put \$1,000,000, and solicit subscriptions of \$25,000,000 from others, so that the work may be done on the largest scale and with the greatest possible economy."

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been acquired in the freebooter and slave-trading commerce of the South seas. England had preserved her control of this commerce up to the revolution of her American colonies, so that when American independence was acknowledged she excluded our shipping from her West India ports.

REDEMPTION OF CIVIL BONDS OF 1864.

Whereas, There is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of twenty-eight thousand (\$28,000) 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 3, 1864, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds of said State, issued under the provisions of said act, notice is hereby given that

SEALD 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 "Sealed Proposals for the Redemption of Civil Bonds of 1864."

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

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STATE OF CALIFORNIA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SACRAMENTO, FEBRUARY 1, 1871. Whereas, There is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of twenty-eight thousand (\$28,000) 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 3, 1864, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds of said State, issued under the provisions of said act, notice is hereby given that

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FINANCIAL.

Bowles Brothers & Co.,

PARIS, LONDON, BOSTON.

No. 19 WILLIAM Street

New York,

ISSUE

Credits for Travellers

IN EUROPE.

Exchange on Paris and the United Bank of London.

IN SUMS TO SUIT. 1173m

CITY OF BALTIMORE.

\$1,200,000 six per cent. Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, endorsed by the City of Baltimore. The undersigned Finance Committee of the Western Maryland Railroad Company offer through the American Exchange National Bank \$1,200,000 of the Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, having 30 years to run, principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Baltimore.

This endorsement having been authorized by an act of the Legislature, and by ordinance of the City Council, was submitted to and ratified by an almost unanimous vote of the people. As an additional security the city has provided a sinking fund of \$200,000 for the liquidation of this debt at maturity.

An exhibit of the financial condition of the city shows that she has available and convertible assets more than sufficient to pay her entire indebtedness. To investors looking for absolute security no loan offered in this market presents greater inducements. These bonds are offered at 87 1/2 and accrued interest, coupons payable January and July.

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

16601

Edmund D. Randolph

Bankers, 2 Nassau St. N.Y.

Dealers in U.S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchange, etc.

and Letters of Credit available throughout Europe.

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 EXTINGUISHER.

Within the past three years, while in Philadelphia alone twenty-five, endangering property to the extent of HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS, have been extinguished during the past year by the same means. Our Machine is the IMPROVED CARBONIC ACID GAS FIRE EXTINGUISHER, and is indorsed and used by M. Baird & Co., Henry Dutton & Son, Benjamin Bullock's, Sons, Morris, Tasker & Co., Alan Wood & Co., Lacey & Phillips, Bromley Brothers, S. J. Solms, Charles East, Johnson & Co., Rimbly & Marler, Francis Perot & Sons, George W. Child, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia and Boston Steamship Company, Philadelphia and Southern Steamship Company, and many other of our leading business men and corporations.

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 residences.

Union Fire Extinguisher Company

OFFICE, 1135 Market Street.

No. 118 MARKET STREET.

GROCERIES, ETC.

Choice New Crop Teas

AT REDUCED PRICES.

FINEST OOLONG, JAPAN, AND YOUNG HYSOON TEAS.

Just received, which we now offer at a great reduction in prices, in half chests, 10 lb. boxes, and at retail.

Finest Old Mocha, Java, Laguayra, and Rio Coffee, at greatly reduced prices.

Going to the late reduction in Government duties, we can now offer to our customers a large assortment of FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES at low rates.

WILLIAM KELLEY,

N. W. Corner TWELFTH Street and GIRARD Avenue,

PHILADELPHIA.

LONDON BROWN STOUT AND SCOTCH ALE.

In glass and stone, by the cask or dozen.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

117 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL.

No. 126 Walnut and 31 Granite Sts.

Importers of Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PURE RYE WHISKY, IN BOND AND TAX PAID.

COTTON, MIDDLING FINE AND MIDDLING GULF, Alabama and Upland, samples, clean stain, etc., for sale by WILLIAM M. GREINER, No. 109 CHESTNUT Street.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES A. HUBER, No. 11 North SECOND Street, Sign of the Golden Lamb, Are receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of FANCY CASSIMERES, And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, IN 30 1/2 INCHES AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK will be changed to NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, at the City of Philadelphia, at 12 o'clock M., on FEBRUARY 28, 1871.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable. D. T. GAGE, 830 N. No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

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