MENTASTALIST AND

City Affairs -Rose Kelly was found in Tom Holland's notorious den on Saturday night last. The poor woman had been taken there on Friday last by Meyers, the alleged father of her child. She did not know the character of the

-The Park Commission have seenred the services of Frederick L. Obusteal, the celebrated landscape architect, who will lay out the Eastern Park on designs similar to those of the Central Park, New York.

-Quite a number of the manuscripts of William Penn are to be bound and presented

to the Historical Society. -Alfred H. Love, President of the Peace Society, has addressed a letter to the Joint

High Commission. -Company A, 4th Regiment (Colonel Sel lers), are in revolt. They have been court-martialled, and will be tried on the 20th inst.

Domestic Affairs.

-The public library of Cincinnati was opened yesterday for the first time in its history, on a Sabbath.

-The removal of Senator Summer from the chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee is generally condemned by the newspaper press throughout the United -In the celebrated Taylor will case, which

has been pending for some time past, in New York city, and which involves a million or more dollars, the will has finally been ad mitted to probate. -Measures have been taken in the coun-

ties of South Carolina where the recent tronbles between the white and colored people existed, for an amicable understanding between the two classes.

-William Bullock, a prominent citizen of Lockport, New York, was shot dead on the main street of that town on Saturday evenjug by Arthur F. Pierce, with whom he previously had some domestic difficulties.

Foreign Affairs.

-The report that ex-Emperor Napoleon is going to Chiselhurst is premature. -General Vinoy has issued orders suspend ing several of the Paris newspapers. -The first public sitting of the Assembly

at Versailles will be held on the 20th just. -The Reds of Paris propose the formation of a new Republic, with Victor Hugo as its

President. -The Chamber of Commerce of Paris has

decided that no German can be employed in trade in that city. -The National Guards holding Montmar-

tre have surrendered the cannon which was in their possession. -The South German elections have resulted in the choice of fifty Liberals, ten Con-

servatives, and fifteen Clericals. -An order has been issued that the landwehr in organized corps and garrisons shall

be dismissed to their homes. -The position of the German armies during the next phase of the occupation of France will be an uninterrupted line from

the lower Seine to Dijon. -Thiers' influence is said to be waning, and to protect the Assembly while sitting at Versailles a number of regiments of the line have been detailed.

-General Moltke has made a demand for the departure from Paris of all the quarmed Mobile Guards exceeding the authorized garrison of forty thousand.

-One Paris despatch announces that Gen. Trochu has become insane, while another contradicts the statement. -The Northwestern Railway Company of

France says that the Germans themselves are resposible for the accident at Puteaux, by which eleven of their number were killed and twenty-three wounded. -The Havana Diario advocates placing a

price upon the head of Maxelo Lopez, the insurgent general. Captain Tomento, one of his followers, recently executed, was married just before he was led out to execution. -On Saturday morning disturbances oc-

curred in Jesus' Church, Rome, and though considerable fighting ensued within its walls, no one was seriously injured. The prompt interposition of the authorities caused a resto-

ration of order. -A German celebration in honor of peace, which was commenced at Zurich, Switzerland, on Thursday, was disturbed by some French officers who were detained there as prisoners of war, and not until after a serious demonstration was made was the disturbance suded.

-The rioters of the 10th of December have been tried by a council of war. Blanqui, Flourens, Geraud, and Avrelle were condemned to death for contumacy, while Goupil was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and Vailes to six months. The rest of the

rioters were acquited. -A Kingston, Jamaica, despatch says that the United States steamer Tennessee, with the members of the San Domingo Commission, arrived there on Saturday, by way of Port-au-Prince. All were well aboard the vessel, and she will sail for New York in four days, via Key West. Each commissioner is preparing a draft of his report.

EASTERN PENITENTIARY.

FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INSPEC-TORS -PRISONERS RECEIVED AND DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR-THE SUBJECT OF EDUCA-TION-OVERCROWDED CONDITION OF THE IN-

The forty-second annual repert of the In-spectors of the Eastern Penitentiary, which has just been presented to the Legislature, is a very lengthy document, abounding with interesting statistics. During the year 1870, 259 prisoners were received. On the 31st day of December, 1860, there were 464 prisoners in the institution, 183 having been discharged during the year. Of those (259) 41 were illiterate, 37 could only read, 170 could read and write, and 2 were well instructed. Out of the number 266 were mapprenticed, 20 were, and left before majority. and 33 served out their term of apprenticeship; 152 were under 25 years of age.

The crimes of these 152 youths were: Larceny, 63; arson, 9; burglary, 20; rape, 7; murder in second degree, 6; manslaughter, 3; forgery, 6; burglary and other felonies, 3.

During the year 1870 315 prisoners were received, 282 having been discharged. Of the 315.62 were illiterate, 30 could only read, and 223 could read and write.

Out of the 315, 283 were unapprenticed, 15 were apprenticed and left, and 17 served out their term of apprenticeship. One hundred and fifty of these prisoners were under 26 years of age, and their crimes were: -Larceny, 51; arson, 6; burglary, 15; rape, 8; murder, second degree, 4; manslaughter, 4,

and forgery, 1.
With the crime of lareeny or other felony, of the 315, 107 were received from Philadelphia; 23 from Bucks county; 10 from Cam-berland, 20 from Dauphin; 10 from Bradford; 12 from Franklin; 10 from Luzerne; 11 from Lebanon; 12 from Lycoming; 9 from Northumberland, or 208 from all the counties of the Eastern district.

The inspectors dwell at some length on the

tentiary. They say: If all that relates to crime, especially among the youth of our State, is subject for careful examination by the wise and the good who are conscientiously laboring for the benefit of mankind, the more important is it for those to investigate these subjects, who are charged with the responsible duty of making laws for the people. Liberal expenditures of the money of the public are justified by the promise of substantial benefits society in the future is to receive for this outlay, but wisdom suggests that such liberality should only be authorized after a thorough investigation of the means by which those objects and results are to be attained. To do this effectively involves a philosophical examination of the social structure and its defects, errors, evils, vices, crimes, and their causes, and that which would tend to remove or change them, and

the most reasonable correctives or remedies. Legislation which may tend to prevent crime is more necessary than that which only punishes its commission. If imperfect systems of education, ill-digested plans for publie charity, narrow and injudicious administration of correctional or preventive agencies, or those abuses which result from public or private contributions for meritorious objects, but which too often pauperize without aiding their recipients, can be shown to exist, then legislation is needed to correct such evils. * *

It is assumed as impossible that there can be two different standards of integrity, one of which governs the private citizen, but has

no control over public action. In the year 1860 there was a total of 647 convicts in this penitentiary; 113 were illiterate, 121 could spell and read. 401 could read and write, and 12 had a good education. Of these 647, 198 had parents living, 199 parents dead, 95 fathers living, 155 mothers

In the year 1870 there was a total of 953 convicts in this penitentiary, of whom 265 were unable to read. There were 315 convicts received during 1870; of these 62 were illiterate, 30 read only, 223 could read and

Of these 315 convicts, 109 had paments living, 94 parents dead, 40 fathers and 72 mothers living.

Of the 315 prisoners received during 1870, 164 were born in the State, 68 were natives of other States, and 83 were foreigners.

It will be conceded, after an examination of the foregoing statements, limited as they are to the very small number of individuals sent to this prison, that a similar statement comprising the population of the State would be of great value. Reliable returns could be obtained from all the Justicas of the Peace in Pennsylvania of the whole number of arrests of persons charged with criminal offenses, the crime charged, and the disposition by the justices of these cases. By the records of the courts of each county in the State it will appear how many of these cases were returned by the justices to court for trial, how many were acquitted by the jury, how many were convicted, and the sentence of the court in each case. It would require comparatively little trouble to ascertain the ages of these persons, and whether they had gone to school

or had learned a trade. From these returns the Legislature would be enabled to consider the important subject of establishing county prisons for first offenses and short sentences of the young offender; also the effect of imprisoning such at their homes, or domicil, or where the a State penitentiary, and placing on them in their youth, the character of convict, when it may be that the intention to commit crime and the opportunity of committing it were not prevented from coming in contact for want of discretion, might then be open to grave question.

In 1850 the total population of Peansylvania was 2,311,786. Of these 1865 were insane and 1432 idiotic. There were 9606 publie schools, colleges, and private schools and academics in the State, at which 440,743 pupils were in attendance, as by census of the year. The same census reports, however, that the whole number of youth attending school was 504,610, and that 76,272 adults could not read and write.

By the census of 1860 the total population of the State is given at 2,906,215; of these 2760 were insane and 1842 idiotic. By the census of 1870 the population of the State ppears to be 3,515,992.

By the State Report of Pennsylvania it appears that in 1870 the number of school districts in the State was 2002; the number of schools, 14,212; the number of pupils, 828,891; the average number of pupils, 555,941, at a total cost of \$7,771,761 20.

From advance sheets of the late census it appears that there are 13,782 schools in the State, with 355,796 male and 350,776 female pupils. Income received from tax alone, \$5,547,004; received from public funds, \$366,124. There are 541 private schools, with 21,547 male and 25,668 female pupils. There are 208 colleges and academies, with 15,106 male and 6770 female pupile. Total population of Pennsylvania by first enumeration, 3,499,248; by second count, 3,515,993.

The report of the inspectors then presents a number of interesting schedules and statements, showing the relation of crime to ignorance, as evinced by the convicts for the past ten vears.

The inspectors say that, owing to the recent establishment of the Commutation law, they can as yet form no opinion as to its useful-

The inspectors call attention to the fact that very long terms of imprisonment are new frequently imposed, and express the belief that time is no true element in punish-

ment by imprisonment. During the year but fourteen persons were pardoned-none for ill-health or insanity, but all for special reasons. The inspectors call attention to the benefits of the separate confinement system as beneficial to the convicts and most economical to the State. In support of this the inspectors compare the sta tistics of the aggregate system as exhibited in the Massachusetts prison and the statistics of the Eastern Penitentiary.

The inspectors again call attention to the overcrowding of the penitentiary, and recommend the erection of county prisons on the separate system, wherein short sentences may be served.

The inspectors also praise highly the efforts of the present warden, Mr. Townsend, and all the other officers of the institution.

Appended to the report of the inspectors are those of the warden, on the population of the penitentiary; the physician and other officers. Of the 315 prisoners received last year 271 were white males, 5 thite females, 39 colored males, and 1 colored female; 15 were under 18 years of age, 46 from 18 to 21, 74 from 21 to 25, 86 from 25 to 30, 33 from 30 to 85, 19 from 35 to 40, 12 from 40 to 45, 14 from 45 to 50, 14 from 50 to 60, 2 from 60 to 71. 182 were unmarried, 122 married, and 11 widowed; 24 never indulged in liquor, 210 were moderate drinkers, 16 occasionally intoxicated, and 65 were drunkards; 101 had no particular occupation, or were laborers, the

others having a profession or trade-Of the foreigners imprisoned, Ireland fur-

importance of school education in the peni- | nished 42, Germany 18, England 14, Prussia The average sentence was 4 years and 22 There is one prisoner sentenced to 20, days. one to 24, and one to 32 years; 35 for one year, 32 for 2 years, and 30 for 3; 19 for 4, 19

for 5, 14 for 8, 5 for 10, 5 for 12 years. Of the prisoners in the penitentiary, 1 works as a baker, 1 as a blacksmith, 69 on caning chairs, I as a cook, 58 on cordwaining, 80 are idle, 7 jobbing, 5 (all the women) seamstresses, 31 shoe fitting, 1 tinsmithing, 10 twisting shawls, 3 washing, 19 weaving, 17 spooling, and 11 on woodwork; 253 are in for first offense, 47 for the second, 10 for the third, 4 for the fourth, and 1 for the sixth offense.

In the library can be found 2890 English books, 527 German, and 56 French books. During the year 304 prisoners had secular lessons, with a yearly average of 20.84 for

each prisoner. The appended financial exhibit is a gratifying one, and speaks well for the warden's management.

THE ERIE FIGHT IN JERSEY.

What Erle Threatens if the Exemption Act be

Repealed-The Erle Men Unit for Fatr Play and No Favor. Now that the quarrel in the New Jersey Legislature between the people of Paterson and the Brie Railroad has been disposed of in the interest of the latter, the Jersey City Board of Aldermen is pre-paring to open the fight on behalf of Jersey City. The act of last year which exempted the Eric Railroad property from taxation is the main issue, and to repeal this every effort will be made. A bill for that purpose is now before the Legislature. As there was a lively debate on this question at the latest meeting of the Board of Aldermen, a reporter called on Celonel Berthoud, division superintendent of the Erie, to ascertair his views on the subject.

The following is an epitome of his statement:-The following is an epitome of his statement:—
The Eric Railway Company has paid into the treasury of Jerzey City tens of thousands of dollars annually in the shape of local taxation, while all the other railway companies were exempt. We went to Trenton last year, and weaddressed the members of the Legislature as fair-minded men for the purpose of removing this inequality. Gentlemen, we said,

TAX ALL THE RAILWAYS, OR TAX NONE. We have no objection to bearing our just share of this burden, provided our case is not the exception. Why make the distinction against the Erie? Our monthly pay-roll in Jersey City is from \$55,000 to \$100,000 a month, or more than that of all the other railways that run into the city combined. You recollect when the strike occurred in our Jersey City workshops, how the Seventh ward was on the verge of pauperism. And yet the people of Jersey City seem not to take this question into account. Now, I say, if we are to be taxed while all other railways are exempt, twill be to our advantage to remove our workshops. it will be to our advantage to remove our workshops to Port Jervis. This very matter was under consideration last year. Port Jervis is an intermediate point, better adapted as a location for our machine shops than Jersey City, and thither we will certainly remove as soon as

SPECIAL LEGISLATION be brought to bear against us. In fact, the change, once effected, would be beneficial to us, though it would entail temporary inconvenience.

Mr. S'sson, one of the directors of the Eric Railway, entered during the conversation, and spoke in strong and more emphatic terms still on this subject. Jersey City will not attempt to tax Camden and Amboy. It allows the Central to go scot free, and has nothing to say about the Morris and Essex. Erie submitted for a long time to the exceptional burden, "But," said the old veteran, bringing down his clenched fist, "It will not do so again."

THE HIGH COMMISSION.

English Claims Against the United States. The New York Herald says: -We publish the following correspondence on the subject of claims held by Englishmen against the United States, which has passed between Mr. Edwin James, of this city, and Sir Edward Thornton, the English Ambassador at Washington. The correspondence, as will be seen, indicates that the English members of the claims against our Government, with which to

offset the Alabama and other American claims against Great Britain:-To Sir Edward Thornton, etc., her British Majesty Minister to the United States, Washington, D. C. :-Sir-Many British residents in the United States Sir—Many British residents in the United States having claims upon the latter Government are anxious to prefer such claims before the Joint Commission now in session at Washington. Having been retained as counsel for some of these gentlemen in the preparation of their papers and documents for submission. I have the honor to apply to you for information upon the following points:—

Firstly Whether any regulations or orders will be

Firstly. Whether any regulations or orders will be promulgated specifying the time when such claims may be presented. Secondly. Whether any form in which such docu-

ments and their accompanying proofs and authenti-cations are to be submitted will be prescribed. Thirdly. Whether such claims are to be transmitted to the Court of Commission through the me-

fium of the British Minister or directly to the Secreium of the British and gold of the commission.

1 have the honor to be yours, very respectfully, Edwin James.

No. 229 Broadway, N. Y., March 7, 1871.

BRITISH LEGATION, WASHINGTON, March 8, 1871.—
Sir:—In reply to your letter of yesterday's date I have to inform you that I hope the Commission which has met at Washington will agree upon some general mode of settlement of all the claims between the two countries; but until that be done I cannot give you any information as to the proceed-ings which claimants will have to take. You may, however, rest assured that due notice of the forms to be observed will be given, and in good time. I

am, sir, your obedient servant, EDWARD THORNTON. To Edwin James, Esq.

ABOLITION SPEECH BY DAN SICKLES. Great Meeting in Madrid-How Dan "Sacrificed Body and Blood in the Sacred Cause of Negro Emancipation "

A Madrid correspondent writes, February 16:-The great meeting of the Spanish Abolition Society was held yesterday afternoon in the Theatre de la Alhambra, which was crowded to its utmost extent by a most respectable audience, amongst whom were many ladies. The stage served as a platform.

General Sickles occupied the first box from the stage. He was frequently alluded to by the various speakers, and having been asked by the President to speak he rose in his box and addressed the meeting as follows:—

SPEECH OF GENERAL SICKLES. Senoras y Senores (Ladies and Gentlemen):—I give my most since re thanks to your worthy president for having invited me to say a few words. I dent for having invited me to say a few words. I came here as a simple speciator—as a foreigner, and therefore it is hardly decorous in me to take part. (Cries of "Yes! yes!" 'Speak!" 'Go on!" and applause.) I came here as a soldier—an American soldier, with my family, to testify my interest in the object of this meeting—(cheers)—namely, the sacred cause of negro emancipation. To this cause I have given my life. (Cheers) I know not your language well enough to express myself elegantly, perhaps not with propriety; but to that sacred cause I have given my body and my blood mi cuerpo y mi sangre)—(cheers)—and now there is nothing left to me but —(cheers)—and now there is nothing left to me but my crutches. (Holding them up midst terrific ap-plause) These, too, should necessity ever again require it, are at the disposition of the slave-owners. (A la disposicion de las esclavistas.)

He sat down amidst terrific applause, and had eventually to rise and bow his acknowledgments to the audience ere they would "be quiet. General Milans and many of the gentlemen or the stage rushed forward and shook his hands. Resolutions urging the Government to declars immediate and complete abolition, and to present the first thing to the new Cortes a measure to this effect, were passed unanimously.

OAKS CEMETERY OF PHILADEL HIA.

This Company is prepared to sell lots, o.ear of all encumbrances, on reasonable term. Purchasers cay see plaus at the office of the Company, NO. 518 WALNUT STREET,

Or at the Cemetery, where all information neede will be cheerfully given. By giving notice at the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Tioga Station! on the Germantown Railroad, and convey them to the Cemetery and return, free of charge. ALFRED C. HARMER, President,

MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Trus. MICHAEL NISHET, Sec'y. 10 5 wfm cm PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS BRIDGES, SEWERS, ETC.

OFFICE OF CHIRF COMMISSIONER, No. 104 S. PIPTE STREET, PHILADELPHIA, March 13, 1871.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways, until 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, 17th Inst., for the construction of the following Sewers:-

On the line of Twentieth street, from Columbia avenue northward, two hundred and thirty-nine feet, three feet in diameter.

On Miller street, from Lancaster avenue, fifty-five feet north of Baring street, two feet six inches

On Emerald street, from Adams to York street, with a clear inside diameter of two feet and six

On Seneca street, from Forty-fourth street to Mica street, thence along Mica street to Oregon street, thence along Oregon street to Forty-fitfh street, three feet in diameter.

On Spruce street, from Thirty-seventh and Wood land street to Thirty-ninth street, three feet in diameter.

On Columbia avenue, from the southeast corner of Twenty-third street and Ridge avenue to the northwest corner of Twenty-third street and Ridge avenue, with a clear inside diameter of three

On Clearfield street, from Cedar street to Araminge Canal, three feet in diameter.

On Dickinson street, from Sixth street to Seventh street, three feet in diameter.

On Eighteenth street, from Norris street to Diamond street, five feet in diameter. And from Diamond street to Susquehanna avenue, five feet six inches in diameter.

With such manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the sewers herein advertised are to be completed on or before the 1st day of December, 1871, and that the contractor shall take pills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer, to the amount of one dollar and fifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street, as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city (except in the case of the sewer to be constructed on Eighteenth street, from Norris to Diamond street, where the full excess over assessment bills will be paid by the city); and the contractor will be required to keep the stree and sewer in repair for three years after the work is completed.

When the street is occupied by a city passenger railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the sale passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified by in the act of Assembly approved May

8, 1866. Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Department of Law, as directed by the ordinance of May 25, 1860.

If the successful bidder falls to execute a contract within five days after the work is allotted he whi be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder.

All submitting proposals must be skilled, and regularly engaged in, the construction of culverts, and the contractor must personally superintend work as required by ordinance of Coun-

No allowance will be made for rock excavation unless by special contract. Specifications, which will be strictly adhered adhered to, may be had at the Department of Sur-

All bidders may be present at the time of opening the proposals.

The Department of Highways reserves the right to reject any or all bids not deemed satisfac-

MAHLON H. DICKIN-ON. Chief Commissioner of Highways.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES SEWERS, ETC.

OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER NO. 104 S. FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, March 13, 1871. NOTICE TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M. of the 17th day of March, 1871, for the Construction of a DRAWBRIDGE over the FRANKFORD CREEK at ORTHO-DOX Street, in the Twenty-third ward of the city of Philadelphia, to be completed on or before the first day of December, 1871.

Proposals must specify the prices for the follow Pileing, including driving, shoeing, and level-

workmanship per cubic foo . Timber for platform, including workmanship per M. Masonry, including all scaffolding and mortar, and risk o' flood, per perch of twenty-five cubic

ling of each grillage, 12 by 12 timber, including

Bridge superstruc'ure, inclusive of ail material, framing, machinery, and erecting, per lineal foot, Embankment per cubic yard.

Proposals will also be received for constructing this bridge of iron, in which case a plan in detail of the proposed super-tructure must accompany each bid. Each proposal submitted must be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860, that if the bidder to whom the work is allotted fails to execute a contract within five days after the award is made, he will be deemed as de-clining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder to whom the contract may be awarded.

The plans and specifications, which will be strictly adhered to, may be examined at the Department of Surveys, No. 224 South Fifth street, The Department of Highways reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. All bidders are invited to be present at the time

of opening the proposals. MAHLON H. DICKINSON, Chief Commissioner of Highways.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—

SEALED PROPOSALS, indersed "Proposals for Building a Public Schoolhouse in the Twenty-seventh Ward," will be received by the undersigned at the office, southeast corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until THURSDAY, March 21, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for building a Public School-house on a lot of ground situate on the corner of Thirty-eighth and Spruce streets, in the Twenty-seventh ward.

Said school-house to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provi-sions of an ordinance approved May 26, 1860, have

een complied with.

The contract will be awarded only to known mas-Py order of the Committee on Property, H. W. HALLIWELL

PROPOSALS. DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES.

SEWERS, ETC. OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONES, NO. 104 S. FIFTH STREET, PRILADELPHIA, MARCH 13, 1871.) NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 17th day of March, at this office, for the excavation of a drainage channel for Hollanders and Shickhausing Cre-ks, in the First and Twenty-sixth wards, and upon what is known as "The Neck," and also for the construction of sluices and road bridges, all of which will be constructed as specified by the Chief Engineer and Sur-

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Department of Surveys, and each proposal, to be received, must submit prices for Large Ditch......Per linear rod Small Ditch......Per linear rod

Sluices, 1 foot by 1 foot Per foot length of the abutment of road level, inclusive of super-

structure.

Each proposal submitted must be accompanied by a certificare that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by an ordinance approved the 25th day of May, 1860, that if the bidder to whom the work is allotted fails to execute a contract within five days after the award is made, he will be held as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder to whom the contract may be awarded. The Department of Highways reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. All bidders are invited to be present at the time of

opening the proposals. MAHLON H. DICKINSON. Chief Commissioner of Highways. 11 13 St UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, BAL-

TIMORE, MD. FAYETTE STREET, NEAR CHARLES. Third story Union Bank Building,

MARCH 1, 1871. Proposals are invited for dredging to the channel below Fort Carroll leading to this city. Proposals, to be sealed and in duplicate, endorsed on outside, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will pe received until noon of 1st day of APRIL, 1871. and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in the presence of such bidders as may wish to be present. About 75,000 cubic yards, more or less, to be removed. Length of haul of material averages about two miles. The object is to attain a depth of 22 feet at mean low water. The tide rises about one foot and one-half. Proposals will state kind of machinery to be used; average quantity in cubic yards to be removed daily; price per cubic yard, including excavation, removal, and deposit. Material to be measured in dumping scows.

The right to reject any bid is reserved. Forms of Proposals and any desired information to be had on application at this office. WILLIAM P. CRAIGHILL,

Major of Engineers U. S. A. OFFICE POST QUARTER MASTER,
FORT MONROE, Va., Feb. 13, 1871.
Will be sold at public auction, at Fort Monroe,
Va., on the 15th day of March, 1871, at ten (10)
o'clock A. M., about eleven thousand two hundred
and fifty (11,250) yards "T" RAILROAD IRON
(worn), together with a number of FROGS and
HAIRS.

HAIRS.

Property to be removed at expense of purchaser, within a reasonable time.

A deposit of ten (10) per cent. will be required upon acceptance of bid. Terms cash.

By order of the Secretary of War.

JAMES CURRY.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. A PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 17, 1871. Sealed Proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, March 17, 1871, for building a Brick or Stone Wall around the ond, Va., and Wilmington, N. C. National

Cemeteries.
Forms for proposals, and specifications, furnished upon application to this office.

HENRY C. HODG#S,

217 6t Major and Quartermaster, U. S. A.

EDUCATIONAL. HARVARD UNIVERSITY CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,

Comprises the following Departments:-Harvard College, the University Lectures, Divinity School, Law School, Medical 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 Archieology, Episcopal

Theological School.

The next academic year begins on September 28, The first examination for admission to Harvard College will begin June 29, at 8 A. M. The second examination for admission to Harvard College, and the examinations for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools," will begin September 28. The requisites for admission to the College have been changed this year. There is now a mathematical a'ternative for a portion of the classics. A circular describing the new requisites and recent examina-

tion 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 information, ad-J. W. HARRIS, dress Secretary. Еревнить всноот

Four Miles from Philadelphia. The session commenced MONDAY, January 9 Rev. T. W. CATTELL

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,

Principal.

stain, etc., for sale by

THE REV. DR. WELLS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR LITTLE BOYS From Six to Fourteen years of age. Address the Rev. DR. WELLS,

Andalusia, Pa.

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AMUSEMENTS.

CONNECTICUT COURTSHIP.

Jenima, a Yankee gal...Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
To conclude with the Irish Drama entitled
IRELAND AS IT WAS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins & to 8 o'clock. CONTINUED SUCCESS. CROWDED HOUSES, LOTICA'S THIRD WEEK. MONDAY, EVERY EVENING, AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2,

WITH SOURS, DANCES, AND DRUB SOLO.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF LOTTA.
SATURDAY, ONLY FIRE FLY MATINEE.
MONDAY NEXT—LITTLE NELL. DAVENPORT'S OHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING,
A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS,
B. L. DAVENPORT AS SIR GILES OVERREACH.
TUESDAY EVENING,

Tickets in advance at the Office. SEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,— REECES VARIETY TROUPE, Commencing MONDAY EVENING, March 13, 1871, In their Songs, Dances, Ethiopian Acts, Bur-esques, Character Songs, Etc. Deors open at 7 o'clock. Commence at 8. [3 13 6t

PAREWELL OF THE TWO-READED GIRL PAREWELL OF THE TWO-READED GIRL COMBINATION.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.

No one should fail to improve this the LAST OPPORTUNITY of witnessing

NATU-E'S GREATEST LIVING WONDER.

ASSEMBLY BUILDING, from 2 to 5 and from 7 to 10 P. M. Admission, 35 cents.

At NORRISTOWN, March 20.

At PHŒNIXVIL E, March 21. FOX'S NEW AMERICAN THEATHE, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth, AMUSEMENTS OF ALL NATIONS.

EVERY EVENING And SATURDAY MATINEE. Comprising the best artists in the country, who appear in Grand Bailets, Dutch Comedy, Local Sketches, Minstrelsy, Ethiopian, Acts, Farce, Comic

Vocalism, Pantomime, etc. REAL ESTATE AT AUOTION. TRUSTEES SALE

VALUABLE REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE,

Fursuant to the terms of a deed of trust executed to the undersigned, on the 12th day of November, A. D. 1869, by the Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Con pany of West Virginia, to secure the payment of a certain debt, therein described, due to Frederick Fairthorne, amounting to \$7000, with interest from the 12th day of November, 1869, which deed is recorded in the Recorder's office of Wirt county, West-Virginia, in Deed Book No. 9, page 522, I will, ON THE 8TH DAY OF MAY, 1871 (that being the second Monday of the month), at the front door of the Court House of Wirt county, West Virginia, proeced to sell to the highest bidder, by public acction, for cash in hand, the following real and personal property in said deed mentioned, to wit:-All that certain tract of land situate, lying, and being in the county of Wirt and State of West Virginia, about one mile west of the Court House of Wirt county, centaining THREE HUNDRED AND NINETY-EIGHT ACRES OF LAND, known as the Tucker

Creek Oil and Mining Company's Farm. Also, one other certain tract of land situate on the waters of Synn Camp kun, and left hand fork of Tucker's Creek, in the county of Wirt and State of West Virginia, containing EIGET HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN ACRES of land, more or less, being the same tracts of land conveyed to the said Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company, by Nelson J. Nickerson and wife, by deed bearing date on the 8th day of June, 1865; both of said deeds are of record in the Office of the Recorder of Wirt county, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. v. pages 298 and 301.

s iso one Portable Steam Engine Boller and fixtures, 20 horse-power, two sets of blacksmith tools and a lot of oil well tools, and one fire-proof safe, all of which is now upon the premises. D. H. LEONARD, Trustee.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTERS. Notice is hereby 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 liawk Gold Mining Cempany, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Excharge 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. claims, mines, minerals, mining tights and interests claims, mines, minerals, mining tights and interests, lands and premises, shafts levels, milis and millisites, 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, disches, furnaces, engines, steam-powers, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, p rsonal, 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 sil the interest and title of said Company

and all the interest and title of said Company Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice, and for a full description of said estate and pro-perty, 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 BENJAMIN WHIPE, Trustees.

LEGAL NOTICES.

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

Estate of HORA'E 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,
Let Kee decreased and to report distribution of the BINNEY, acting executor of HORAUS BINNEY, 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 THURSDAY, March 23d, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at his office. No. 181 South FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

GEORGE M. CONARROE, Auditor.

In the Orfhans' Court for the City and county of Philadelphia.

Estate of Mary Mann, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of CHARLES DICKLE and REUBEN'S. JACOBY, Executors of Mary Mann, dee'd, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the Accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appoint. the balance in the hands of the Accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appoint-ment on WEDNESDAY, March 22, A. D., 1971, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 125 S. SEVENTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. J. OOOKE LONGSTRETH,

PATENTS. UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WASBINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21, 1611.
On the petition of DANIELS, NIPPES, of Upper Merion Township, Pennsylvania, administrater of Albert S. Nippes, deceased, praying for the extension of a patent granted to the said Albert S. Nippes, on the 21st day of April, 1857, for an improvement in Grinding Saux.

on the 21st day of Arriver of Carinding Saws:

It is ordered that the testimony in the case be closed on the 21st day of March next, that the time for sling arguments and the Examiner's report time for sling arguments and the Examiner's report time for sling arguments and the Examiner's report time for sling arguments and the Examiner.

Any person may oppose this extension.

SAMUEL A. DUNCAN,

SAMUEL A. DUNCAN, Acting Commissioner of Patents.

EASTON & MOMAHON, SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 CORNTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Preight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promistness and despatch Calmi human and Stocket. No. 100 CHESNUT Street.