THE COMMISSIONS

Continued from the First Page. its business, its manufactures, and its destiny to the keeping and absolute management of a new commissioners and their swarms of agents, contractors and officers, without accountability to the people of Philadelphia or to their chosen representatives in Councils.

Second, Because the Commissioners are to be

appointed, not by the people whose millions they are to expend, and whose property they are to control, but by the Logislature, many of whose members are totally unacquainted with our needs

Third, Because these acts empower the Commissioners to compel Councils to levy any rate of taxation the Commissioners may think fit, which is taxation without representation; thus striking a blow at the most cherished principle of republican

Fourth, Because these acts will open the door to the most stupendous corruption, which may ensue from this wholesale transfer to irresponsible Com-missioners of the control of the public expendi-

fifth. Because these acts sweep away our ancient privileges and long-enjoyed municipal franchises, and launch our city, with all its hopes and destinies, upon unknown and dangerous seas.

Sixth. Because these acts are sought to be passed without a single petition to the Legislature in their favor from the people whom they are to affect—their authors not during publicly to advocate them. but issuing anonymous communications to mislead the people, and to cover up their iniquitous schemes, we have a just right to believe and to infer that their end and design is to enrich themselves at the public expense, and with the vast funds under their control to perpetuate their tenure of office.

We, therefore, the people of this city, a city suffi-ciently great of herself to constitute a Commonwealth, the very birthplace of American liberty, are here to-day assembled to reaffirm that immortal declaration of our fathers, upon which the flight of passing years only sheds additional lustre, "that governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

Resolved. That we solemnly and earnestly invoke the members of the Legislature of our State not to pass those ruinous commission bills, which, in fact, declare the metropolis of the State unfit for self-government, but with a just pride for her honor, welfare and dignity to protect and guard her from the bad men who are seeking to plunder and de-

Resolved. That no argument in favor of these iniquitions Commission schemes can be based upon any alleged maladministration of municipal affairs, because if there be such maladministration of affairs, the people who suffer are themselves respon-sible for it, and can at the next election, correct the

Resolved, That the men from Philadelphia who have inaugurated, and presented to the Legislature these bills, deserve the reprobation of every citizen and taxpayer; are Arnolds to their country, and Judasses to their constituents, and should have the

finger of scorn pointed at them by every honest man and lover of his country.

Resolved, That the faithful representatives from Philadelphia, who have opposed the said bills, are entitled to the thanks of every citizen of Philadelphia, and they will justly earn our unbounded gratitude by defeating those iniquitous schemes, and the people of Philadelphia will see to it that honorable mention shall be made in the annals of Philadelphia of their faithful and unbought ser-

Resolved, That the president of this meeting transmit to the Governor and each member of the Senate and House of Representatives a copy of the proceedings of this meeting. Resolved, That a committee of fifty be appointed by the president to prepare and submit to the

Governor and Legislature such memorials and remonstrances against the passage of the said Commission bills as they may deem advisable and

Resolved, That the passage of the bills to create new Commissioners, now pending the action of the Legislature, would deprive the citizens of Philadelphia of fundamental rights, and would virtually declare them incapable of self-government.

Resolved, That centralization of power in the hands of a few, is inconsistent with the principles of true Democracy, and that we will oppose it by

all honorable means Resolved, That all public officers should be chosen by the electors whom they represent, and that their compensation should be fixed by law at a salary proportionate to the services rendered, and profits, or increase of the offices should be paid into the public treasury.

Resolved, That all public officers guilty of de-

trauding the government should be disfranchised and disqualitied from holding any office of trust or profit under the government thereafter.

The chairman then stated that the preamble and resolutions were before the meeting, and in that

connection he had the konor to introduce one of predecessors, the Hon. Richard Vaux. REMARKS OF HON. MR. VAUX.

The speaker, after the applause had subsided, spoke in substance as follows:—
Mr. President and Gentlemen:—Accepting the

invitation of the committee to address this meeting, I am here for the simple purpose of making some suggestions in regard to the impolicy and impropricty of the interference with our municipal affairs by the introduction of these commission bills. I am not here to discuss the perfection of our municipal

There may be diversity of opinion on this point. t is not to criticize the present system of municipal government, but to protest against the system by which the people of this city are to be deprived of their right of representative government. (Applause.) From the time that the tea was thrown into Boston harbor, it has been held that the people were the source of all authority and power, and hence entitled to govern themselves. This has not hence entitled to govern themselves. This has not been denied, and if it is, that denial is to be set aside to-night, if I can judge by the presence of so large a concourse of citizens here this evening. (Applause.)

That is the purpose for which this meeting was

That is the purpose for which this meeting was convened, to reafirm this great American principle, giving to the people the right to make their own policy and laws. So far as these bills are concerned, so far as the members of the Legislature are concerned, i have nothing to say. I do not wish to criticize or to censure, but merely to suggest that the members of the Legislature may be enlightened as to the opinion of the people of Philadelphia in regard to this movement on their part. And I hope that when these legislators will learn what is the great voice of the people of this city, they will stop and think pefore they set up city, they will stop and think offore they set up their own judgments against that of an independent and sovereign people. I have another objection to these bills, which is perhaps equally fatal. The financial view of the subject is a very important one, as is also the politico-economical view to those who are interested in this sphere of municipal life. This question addresses itself to the home feelings and the head of the family. In Philadelphia there are more houses covering heads of families than in New more houses covering heads of families than in New York and Boston put together. Here it is that our future prosperity is imperilied. This much I do say, and I take a pride in saying it, in this city there are more houses owned by the industry of the people than in any other city under God's heaven. Of all the houses in this city 33 per cent, are owned by individuals who have paid from \$1000 to \$5000. About 35 per cent, are owned by members of the in-About 35 per cent, are owned by members of the in-dustrial classes by means of building associations, it is in behalf of this class that I appeal to the Legislature to desist from a system which will take from these properties their value, and thus render miserable their industrious and worthy occupants.

The speaker here quoted a goodly array of figures to sustain this point of his argument. He affirmed that this city pays fully one-half of the entire receipts of the State taxes, and that if this scheme were to succeed the debt of the city of Philadelphia would be increased from fifty millions to eighty millions of dollars, and that under these circumstances accordingly the contractions of the contraction of the contractions of the contraction of would be increased from fifty millions to eighty millions of dollars, and that under these circumstances a poor man would no longer be able to own property. You were called upon to pay during the year 1870 over eighteen million of dollars in capital and labor to support the city government. If that be anything like the actual condition of affairs now, what will it be with the creation of some five or six commissions? Wilmington, a neighboring city, is exceedingly prosperous, with several large branches of industry, simply because the taxation is left in the hands of the city government. This infamous scheme will rob the orphan and the widow. There is another view of this subject. On the statute books of the Legislature of Pennsylvania there are many acts acts giving power for municipal liens which are the first liens in the land. Suppose, now, these commissions go into operation: the first thing an owner knows will be to see his property in the power of a commission without any redress and vithout any anticipation of the evil. Growing out of these commissions will be weeping and distress and despair over a large portion of the people of the city of Philadelphia. These suggestions are all that I have to make. These commissions are opposed to the very spirit of our city government. We must say to the Legislature we know our business, and we do not want any interference in our domestic affairs, and with this brief authority to take from us our dearest rights. We are a happy and contented people. We may be divided on many subjects, but danger unless phia. These suggestions are all that I have to make. These commissions are opposed to the very spirit of our city government. We must say to the Legislature we know our business, and we do not want aby interference in our domestic affairs, and with this brief authority to take from us our dearest rights. We are a happy and contented people. We may be divided on many subjects, but danger un tess us. I appeal to this great popular sympathy. You come here to stand up for a great principle, and to contend for the future prosperity of your city. The only danger is in the apathy of the people. We must awake from our it thargy, and decare our right to share in our own government. Let us go farth to ght under the old inviacible banner of virtue, thereby, and independence.

The Mayer then began to introduce William Rotch.

Wister, when he was interrupted by Damon Y. Kilgore, Esq., who begged leave to present a series of resolutions. Mr. Kilgore then read the following:—
Resolved, That the passage of the bills to create new commissions, now pending the action of the Legislature, would deprive the citizens of Philadelphia of fundamental rights, and would virtually declare them incapable of self-government.

Resolved, That centralization of power in the hands of a few is inconsistent with the principles of true democracy, and that we will oppose it by all honorable means.

Resolved, That all public officers should be chosen directly by the electors whom they represent, and that their compensation should be fixed by law at a salary proportionate to the services rendered; and all fees, profits, or income of the offices should be paid into the public treasury.

Resolved, That all public officers guilty of defrauding the Government should be disfranchised, and be disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit under the Government thereafter.

A vote was demanded by the audience, and it was put by the chairman, and they were unanimously adopted.

REMARKS OF WM. ROTCH WISTER.

That all public officers should be chosen

REMARKS OF WM. ROTCH WISTER. The Mayor then introduced Mr. Wister, who said after the able argument delivered he did not intend to enter into the merits of the case, but there were estions which it was necessary to call atten-He wanted to know if there were to be sixtech or seventeen wise men to rule over them in some things, if they were not to rule over them in all. Let us be consistent; if we are not, we will be tied hand and foot and be unable to struggle against the power that overwhelms us.

the power that overwhelms us.

The Legislature thought these men were fit to rule over us for five years. If we are not capable of ruling ourselves now, we will never see the day in the future when we will be. We should at once elect these men, and forever, so that we may have a perfect form of government. Give them the power to do what we thus acknowledge ourselves to be unable to do, and let us tie our hands and feet, and give us all political power in the future. give up all political power in the future. He had no fault to find with any of the men who had been appointed, or who were to be appointed; he was merely here to oppose a thing that he considered terrible in its consequences, and which he thought the people of Philadelphia would never submit to. (Cries of

If it was submitted to they would be in much the same condition of the clients who took the oyster to was left but the shells, and if these bills passed they would be gobbled up the same as the oyster was void be gobbled up the same as the oyster was. Prior to 1858-4 the truly wise men of the city presented a bill called the Consolidation act, and the labor required to perfect it would be remembered: labor required to perfect it would be remembered; and yet that bill, a good one and a wise one, met with opposition. But that opposition was entirely different from this. There were evils to be remembered in the manner of the receipts of the Row offices, but they should be considered calmly. There never was such a gross attempt to rob the city as this was, and it was the first time that a scheme of this kind had not been considered by the citizens, but he believed that no one citizen had heard of them until they were preconsidered by the citizens, but he believed that ho one citizen had heard of them until they were presented at Harrisburg. He merely came as a citizen, to add his protest with those already made. This he had considered it his duty to do, and he cheerfully performed it as a law-abiding citizen. The speaker then related the familiar fable of the stork and the frogs, and said he left the audience to draw their compressions as to the style in which they would own conclusions as to the style in which they would be swallowed by these sixteen wise men, if the bills were allowed to pass. (Applause.)

SPRECH OF JOHN O'BYRNE, ESQ. The chairman here introduced John O'Byrne, Esq., who spoke as follows: at 11 o'clock A. M.

The chairman here introduced John O'Byrne, Esq., who spoke as follows:—

Gentlemen:—In stirring times a speech should be short, sharp, and decisive. There was never a time in which the passions of men ought to be so evoked as just at this particular juncture of time. What do these men propose to do? They wish to declare that a popular system of government is a failure, and that a despotism ought to be inaugurated. I mean by a despotism an irresponsible government. You mean that by the despotism of Constantinople. You mean just that. These men were sent to Harrisburg to make laws, and if they saddle us with sixteen men to rule over us the Legislature has exceeded its powers, and resistance in any fashion becomes the duty of the citizen. I do not know about the peculation which is said to exist in the municipal offices. I only stand for the independence of the people. Let any lover of liberty who wishes to hand it down to his children take up the history of liberty, and he will find that whenever the conspirators of other countries wished to strike against liberty they first dealt a blow at the independence and self-government of the people.

independence and self-government of the people.

There are some advocates of this infamous measure. They prate of the centralizing powers which threaten the liberties of the State. What right have they to do this, when they themselves enter into a conspiracy to deprive Philadelphia of her rights? It is a truth, standing out as a line of history, that the municipality has been the cradle of liberty. When Charles I attempted to take away the free-dom of the people, the first thing he did was to take from the city of London the power to elect a Sheriff, and place in their stead lieutenants who were not responsible. But the people buckled on their swords and fought the battle, battered down the crown, and brought the traitor to the block.

These men who do the same thing, and follow a These men who do the same thing, and follow a bad example, are traitors to political freedom. That is the political aspect of the question. If it be right to govern 700,000 men by a commission of sixteen, not called for by the people, is it not right to govern the State in the same way? Let the halls of legislation be closed up; let the members commit political suicide, and let them decide that a commission of twenty six shall govern the article Commonwalth. twenty-six shall govern the entire Commonwealth.

An argument in favor of the commission is that

th will save the people's money. Let any one cast his eyes to the city of New York. The rich man in that city lives in a magnificent palace, and the poor one, instead of, as here, having his house which he calls his own, in this glorious commission city finds him in the sixth story of a tenement house, foul and days with resting all. with reeking filth.
horrid condition of its streets is another

point; festering and decaying animal matter is the order of the day. But of course none of the commis-sioners live there, nor do any of their relatives; but the vapor sends many a poor man's child into an carly grave. What security have we for these com-

mission men?

If our Highway Department is bad, we know them all, and if they drink, it is whisky, and their tastes are modest, but these commissioners are men of high culture, with corresponding ideas—they indalge in green seal and diamonds—and who shall pay the expense? The bill answers the question. The issue expense? The bill answers the question. The issue of boads and raising of money will increase your debt, and you will pay the taxes resulting from their elegant tastes. Where will your houses be? You pay the taxes on them where you own them, but wheee you rent your landlord will say, I must have more rent. You say, I cannot pay it, and they reply, You must, or leave the house, for my capital must, under these complishers yield me a certain recreation. under these commissioners, yield me a certain per cent., and, after all, it is the hard-fisted son of toll who foots the bill.

You must pay and your children must suffer. They must be taken from school and sent to the factory to aid in ekeing out your subsistence.

If this freedom of municipality is not preserved the commissions will eat up your capital and your labor, and instead of a destre to cultivate amenities between the rich and the poor, there will be heart-burning, envy, hatred, conflicting interest, and pos-

sibly open outbreaks. Speak out, then, in angry fashion against these men. Say that he who votes to disenfranchise is an enemy of the people, and should be marked out for public reprobation, even though he be a Senator. (Applause.)

ADDRESS OF L. BLODGETT, ESQ. The next speaker was Lorin Biodgett, Esq., who said he had never seen a parallel to the present state of affairs. It was a novel experience to all, and yet action was rendered absolutely necessary by the movements of a certain set of men who had assumed to control the entire city government. I wish to state what is the solution of the question which we have before us. There is always a state of unrest in the public, who always expect something better. Notwithstanding this the Legislature has thought that they could safely set aside the city government.

The speaker had done much in behalf of the embellishment and advancement of the city. It has been said that those who joined this movement were in favor of the abuses which prevailed in certain branches of the public government. But this was not the trath in any respect. Let these men be curbed in their very first movement until they learn the first principles of representative government, for if they go on it will result in the retardment of all public improvement. All representatives should be a impelled by the voice of the citizens to do their will. He was in favor of this movement with all his

EX-MAYOR M'MICHAEL'S LETTER. following letter from Hon. Morton McMichael was then read:-

PHILADELPHIA, March 14, 1871. Dear Sir-An important official engagement will prevent me from being present at the meeting this

should be laid, are questions not for the Commonwealth but the corporation. And I go further, and aver that in whatever concerns the city alone, and does not involve princip'es of general application, before a final decision is reached, the city, through its recognized organs, should be consu ted. If it is proposed to occupy our highways, to regulate the dissposition of our finances or the methods of our taxation, or to do any act of exclusive local interest, a decent respect for propriety would seem to require that the peoply most directly involved should be considered, and at least allowed an opportunity to be heard.

I have that the city has a large delegation at Harrisburg, whose business it partly is to project her rights; but these representatives are chosen to fill a wider aphere of duties. They have to participate in all the great movements that agitate the commonweath, and to assist in determining issues which are equally import not on the banks of the Delaware and Lake Erie. They are, by the very nature of their position, therefore, disqualified to pronounce as judiciously on the smaller and peculiar topics referred to as those to whom such topics are a constant study. And even were it otherwise, their own action is modified, and not unfrequently controlled, by associates who know little and care less about our policy or our progress.

"It is my wish, as I am confident it is yours, that between the Councils of the city and the Legislature of the State, there should be entire harmony. We have such frequent occasions for aid from the latter that it would be folly to do anything like y to interfere with our obtaining it. Nor are we so inc ined. On the contrary, for the readiness with which requests for the passage of enabling bills have been complied with even during the present session, we are sincerely grateful.

"But when our functions are usurped or disregarded—when measures affecting the city, and the city only, are adopted without our sanction, or in despite of our re monstrances, we are constraine

Since the foregoing paragraphs were written the evils to which they refer have been steadily growing. The proper functions of the local authorities have been constantly interfered with; and now it is proposed to absorb them altogether. The project is too monstrous to admit of a belief that it can be carried into execution; but it is most desirable that the citizens should stamp it with their earnest reprobation, in order that it may be speedily abandoned, and its authors be taught the dangers of any similar attempt hereafter.

Very respectfully yours,

Monton McMicharl.

W. B. Hanna, Esq.

W. B. Hanna, Esq.

THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED. After the reading of the letter, the resolutions proposed by the committee were unanimously approved, after which the meeting adjourned.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REDEMPTION OF CIVIL BONDS OF STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

TREASURY DEPARMENT. SACRAMENTO, February 1, 1871. Whereas, There is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of twenty-eight thousand (\$25,000) dollars which, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of said State entitled "An act to provide for the paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April 30, 1869, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds (of said State, issued under the provisions of said act, notice is hereby given that

SEALED PROPOSALS for the surrender of said Bonds will be received at this Department for the amount above specified until the 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 for the surrender of Civil Bonds of 1860." Said bonds will be redeemed and interest paid in gold and silver coin of the United States, and must be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance

A. F. CORONEL. 2 14eod t4 10 State Treasurer. REDEMPTION OF STATE BONDS. STATE OF CALAFORNIA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SACRAMENTO, Feb. 1, 1871.

of the proposal for their redemption.

Whereas, there is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand (\$250,000) dollars, which, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of said State, entitled "An Act to provide for paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April 28, 1867; and also under the provisions of an act amendatory of said act, approved April 97, 1860, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds of said State, issued under the provisions of said first mentioned act, notice is hereby given that SEALED PROPOSALS

for the surrender of said Bonds will be received at this Department for the amount above specified, 10TH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1871,

at 11 o'clock A. M. No bids will be entertained at more than par value, and a responsible guarantee must accompany each proposal, which must be marked "Sealed Proposals for the Redemption of Civil Bonds of 1857," Said bonds must be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance of the proposals for their re-A. F. CORONEL, 2 14 eod t 4 10 State Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 218 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, March 8, 1871. instalment of Five Dollars per share ubscriptions to the preferred stock of the National Railway Company will be due and payable at the office of the Company, No. 218 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, on or before the 24th of March, 1871.

By order of the Board of Directors.

3 8 2w JACOB RIEGEL, Treasurer.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER

COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGB, No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent. THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. MARCH 6, 1871.
e Directors have this day declared a dividend

of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per Share on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives after the 16th instant. 3 7 10t WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- THIS SPLENdid Hair Dve is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instan-"Does us tontain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to in-jureus Hair or System." Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwff] JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores solled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle.

DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 914 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth with-out pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 175 DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO.
216 S. ELEVENTH Street.
Patients treated gratuitously at this institution

ART EXHIBITION.

"LAND AND SEA," By EDWARD MORAN.

Exhibition in aid of the sufferers by the war in

Earles' Galleries, No. 816 Chesnut St. ADMISSION......25 CENTS Catalogues, illustrated, \$1-00.

MARBLE WORKS. S. TARR & SON'S

MANUFACTORY OF Carved and Ornamental Marble

GREEN Street, above Seventh, PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL JAY COOKE & CO..

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and WASHINGTON.

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.,

LONDON.

BANKERS

Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities,

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS. GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD

In connection with our London House we are now prepared to transact a general

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS,

Including Purchase and Sale of Sterling Bills, and the issue of Commercial Credits and Travellers' Circular Letters, available in any part of the world, and are thus enabled to receive GOLD ON DEPOSIT. and to allow four per cent, interest in currency

Having direct telegraphic communication with both our New York and Washington Offices, we can offer superior facilities to our customers. RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVEST-

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

2 2 8mrp No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philada.

A RELIABLE Home Investment.

THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company 7 PER CENT. GOLD

First Mortgage Bonds. Interest Payable April and Octo-

ber, Free of State and United

States Taxes. We are now offering the balance of the loan of \$1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien in the entire property and franchises of the Com-

At 90 and the Accrued Interest

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVEST-For pamphfets, with map, and full information,

WM. PAINTER & CO..

BANKERS.

Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 36 South THIRD Street. PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO INVESTORS. A Choice Security.

We are now able to supply a limited amoun

Catawissa Railroad Company's 7 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE MORTGAGE BONDS.

FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAX. They are issued for the sole purpose of building the extension from MILTON TO WILLIAMSPORT.

the extension from MILTON TO WILLIAMSPORT, a distance of 30 miles, and are secured by a lien on the entire road of nearly 100 miles, fully equipped and doing a nourishing business.

When it is considered that the entire indebtedness of the Company will be less than \$16,000 per mile, leaving out their Valuable Coal Property of 1300 acres, it will be seen at once what an unusual amount of security is attached to these bonds, and they therefore must commend themselves to the most prudent investors. An additional advantage is, that they can be converted, at the option of the holder, after its years, into the Preferred Stock, at par.

They are registered Coupon Bonds (a great safeguard), issued in sums of \$500 and \$1000. Interest payable February and August.

Price \$2½ and accrued interest, leaving a good margin for advance. margin for advance.

For further information, apply to

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO., No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

PHILADELPHIA SALE, OR

Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, Free of all Taxes,

At 85 and Accrued Interest These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax

to pay interest and principal.

P. S. PETERSON & CO., No. 39 S. THIRD STREET,

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS. GOLD AND COUPONS WANTED.

City Warrants BOUGHT AND SOLD.

No. 50 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA. 8 965

Bowles Brothers & Co.

PARIS, LONDON, BOSTON.

19 WILLIAM Street

New York.

ISSUE

Credits for Travellers

IN EUROPE.

Exchange on Paris and the Unio Bank of London.

> IN SUMS TO SUIT. [1 7 3m

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 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 tonds are offered at 87% and accrued inte-

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

1 6 60tt Finance Committee FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,

A NEW AND ELEGANT

BROWN STONE RESIDENCE.

East Side of Logan Square,

Three Doors above Sumner St., Replete with all modern conveniences,

POSSESSION AT ONCE. CAN BE SEEN AT ANY HOUR OF THE DAY.

WILL BE SOLD ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS.

ELEGANT STORE FIXTURES.

With Marble Counters, Large Fire-proof, Desk Letter Press, etc., will be sold cheap for cash good trade.

No. 836 CHESNUT STREET, UNDER THE CON TINENTAL.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. NT

A STORE,

On Chesnut or Eighth Street.

ADDRESS, STATING PRICE, LOCATION, AND

FULL PARTICULARS,

"F. B. K." EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, Desirable Real Estate.

Payable in good and available trade, and partly in

WITHIN ONE MILE OF BROAD AND CHESNUT

STREETS,

"Box 1734, Philadelphia Post Office," TO INSURANCE COMPANIES, CAPITAL-ISTS, AND OTHERS.

BUSINESS PRORERTY, No. 427 WALNUT STREET. Four-story front, five-story double back buildings,

FOR SALE,

occupied as offices, and suitable for an insurance company, 21 feet 9 inches front, 124 feet deep. S. KINGSTON MCCAY,

No. 429 WALNUT Street.

A LEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 36 NORTH WHARVES No. ST NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ALEXANDER G. CATTERL.

EDUCATIONAL. HARVARD UNIVERSITY

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,

Theological School.

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 Archæology, Episcopal

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 Scienting 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-

The next academic year begins on September 28,

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 2 6 3m Secretary. E DOBRILL SCHOOL

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., Four Miles from Philadelphia.

The session commenced MONDAY, January 9 For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL. 3 21 1y

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass, Long and widely-known for superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Board and English tultion, \$150 for half year, commencing February 23. Special terms to clerical patrons and teachers.
2 15 1m† Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

A UGUSTUS KINKELIN, TEACHER OF PIANO, can be engaged for Dancing, Parties, Entertainments, etc. Orders by mail from suburban residences punctually attended to. Residence, No. 110 ELEVENTH Street, below Chesnut, SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY

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

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

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES

of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates. The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from \$15 to \$75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

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

ten days' notice. TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnishe available in all parts of Europe,

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one pa The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and REUEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
ROBERT PATTRESON, Secretary and Treasurer,
DIRECTORS.

N. B. Brewne,
Clarence H. Clark,
John Welsh,
Charles Macalester,
Edward W. Clark,
Henry Pratt McKean.

DIRECTORS.
Alexander Henry,
Stephen A. Caldwell,
George F. Tyler,
Henry C. Gibson,
J. Gillingham Fell.

THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST, INSURANCE COMPANY. OFFICE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS IN THE PHILADELPHIA BANK BUILDING,

No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.
CAPITAL, \$500,000.
FOR SAFE-REEPING Of GOVERNMENT BONDS and other SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, JEWELRY, and other Valuables, under special guarantee, at the lowest rates. lowest rates.

The Company also offer for Rent, at rates varying from \$15 to \$75 per annum, the renter holding the key, SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, affording absolute Security against Firs, Thefit, Burglary, and Accident.

All fluciary obligations, such as Trusts, Guardianships, Executorships, etc., will be undertaken and faithfully discharged.

All trust investmenes are kept separate and apart from the Company's assets.

from the Company's assets.
Circulars, giving full details, forwarded on application. DIRECTORS. Thomas Robins, Lewis R. Ashhurst, ienjamin B. Comegya, J. Livingston Erringer, R. P. McCullagh, Edwin M. Lewis, James L. Claghorn,

Thomas Robins,
Lewis R. Ashhurst,
J. Livingston Erringer,
R. P. McCullagb,
Edwin M. Lewis,
James L. Claghorn,
Hon. William A. Porter,
OFFICERS,
Vice-President—LEWIS R. ASHHURST,
Vice-President—J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER,
Secretary—R. P. McCULLAGH,
Treasurer—WM. L. DUBOIS.

2 3fmw5

WHISKY, WINE, ETQ.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL. No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts IMPORTERS OF Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.) WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES, IN BOND AND TAX PAID. GROCERIES, ETO.

LONDON BROWN STOUT AND SCOTCH ALE,

In glass and stone, by the cask or dozen. ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries, Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sta. CTAIR RODS, STEP PLATES,

GAS TORCHES, GAS TURNERS, WAX TAPERS, Etc. Etc., On hand and for sale by

WILER & MOSS, MANUFACTURERS, No. 225 South FIFTH Street.

COTTON.-MIDDLING FAIR AND MIDDLING Gulfs, Alabama and Uplands, samples, clean stain, etc., for sale by

WILLIAM M. GREINER, No. 109 CHESNUT Street.