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

DREAMS OF PEACE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

In the palmy and Augustan days of the Spectator, a sickly and deformed but precocious boy, who name was Alexander Pope, sent to Mr. Addison "The Messiah; a Sacred Eclogue, composed of several passages of Isaiah the Prophet," in which occur the following lines:-

"No more snall nation against nation rise No ardent warriors meet with hateful eves Nor fields with gleaming steel be cover doer, The brazen trumpets kindle rage no more! But useless lances into sorthes shall bend, And the broad faulchion in a plough-share end!"

Ages have elapsed since the prophecy was uttered of which these verses are a paraphrase; and at the close of one of the most destructive, albeit one of the shortest of wars, we find the Pennsylvania Peace Society, on the 2d of March, A. D. 1871, "respectfully recommending the simultaneous disarmament of England and the United States," the Joint High Commission at Washington being requested to take the matter in hand, although it does nowhere appear that the said commission has any authority to do anything of the kind. The peace men of Philadelphia are likewise enthusiastically of the opinion, should we, with our elder brethren, adopt the plowshare policy, that "France would also adopt it, and Prussia, Russia, and other powers would be led to the same reform." It is a little dispiriting to read of this pacific project. Its consummation has been sought for and sighed for by benevolent men, to whom battle-fields were repulsive spectacles. Economists have shown the waste of war, and satirists have exhibited its folly, while the Church, responsible as it is for some of the most prolonged, cruel, and desolating wars which ever distracted this "groaning globe," has stuck still by its theory of peace, and been vociferous in its anticipations of a sure millennium at last. Meanwhile, war changes somewhat its minor peculiarities, but does not change, and never can, its fundamental characteristics. Campaigns are shorter now, but still the grim problem remains. So many men are to be killed upon this side or that, and, although there may be a material benefit in celerity of slaughter, it is not easy to discover the moral superiority of our sharp, quick campaigns over the longer ones of olden times-the times of the fire-lock, of winter quarters, and of fighting battles by the rule of three-in fact, the art of modern warfare, originating in the impatient and decisive spirit of Napoleon, seems to be rather the most savage and destructive. Indeed, we are by no means sure that the rapidity of the decision is not to nations which might shrink from the prolonged horrors of a "Thirty Years' War," a temptation to take up arms. Be this as it may, the fact is apparent that Prussia, Russia, Austria, France, and England, to say nothing of Italy and the United States, are as far as possible from a general disarmament. In four of these countries, at least, armies always standing are the police which ward off revolutions, and England must be put into the same category, if she is to retain her supremacy in Ireland. Singularly enough, armies, which preserve monarchies, have been proved necessary, in ty and perpetuit of republics. All this points to the need of military organization of some kind, at least for the present, if the stability of government and the security of society against its lower constituents as with ourselves, or against the republican tendency as in despot-isms, are to be maintained. But the very possession of an army in the interests of internal peace is a temptation to undertake external aggrandizement and to make a

nation arrogant and unreasonable in its diplomatic relations. The question, therefore, is by no means so simple as our well-intentioned Philadelphia friends seem to suppose. The difficulty is not in the armies themselves, but in the human passions which require restraint, the natural ambition which springs from a no less natural pride of country, the tendency as old as the world is of the strong to oppress the weak, and the embarrassment of adjusting international differences without a resort to the ultima ratio. All this, we may admit, is extremely disheartening, but it is not more so than much else in the constitution of society which offends the better and truer moral sense. It is simply evidence of one kind of human infirmity, as the institution of courts of justice is another. It is possible that the time may come when there will be no theft, no cause for civil actions-at-law; when the Golden Rule shall everywhere prevail, and when it shall be clearly apparent that society has outgrown the constable, and has no longer need of the jail-but have we any reason for anticipating this blessed condition of things to-morrow, or next week, or even next year? The abolition of all military forces may be a thing very properly to be demanded by Pennsylvania peace societies; but it must be preceded, if it is to take place at all, by an immense advance of mankind, not only in moral discrimination, but in the will to act by its results. There may be a clear enough perception of the right, and still a shamefully eager pursuit of the wrong. A strict adherence to the doctrines of Christianity upon the part of all men would involve a general pacification; but does Christianity itself teach ns to hope for this at once? Moreover, is it not true that a vast majority of those professing Christianity to-day, after its long establishment, believe it to be certainly not unchristian to resort to force for the protection of the person against illegal violence. And, while men continue so to believe, and while this violence continues, we shall have private and public wars; and, as the last may at any time come, we shall have armies. Joint High Commissions may amicably adjust many differences otherwise to be fought out; and in this there is a great gain; but we shall have no universal peace until such commissions have become unnecessary. They may be an improvement upon the old diplomatic double-dealing; but they do not by any means indicate that nations intend to abandon war. Ah, if they would! ah, if they could! Clear enough are our perceptions of the disrepute which war brings npon the nature of man, of the discredit which it does to our much-bepraised civiliza-tion, of the agony which it inflicts upon innocent peoples and upon the whole class of non-combatants, of the material destruction, the famine, the pestilence, the homelessness and the houselessness of which it is the parent. It is through all history a demonstration of man's self-stultification; but until all of us grow wiser and better, how are we to

WHAT DO YOU WANT?

be wholly rid of it?

From the N. Y. Times There are Republicans who have nursed their grievances so assiduously as to find court and a cunningly packed jury. Trial by gause for great rejoicing in the Democratic

victory in New Hampshire. It is, they say, a good lesson for General Grant-it will bring him to his senses, etc., etc. Well, now, it is very convenient to have a scapegoat at a time like this, and who so fitting to be made use of in that way as the President? There he is in a conspicuous position, and it is the simplest thing in the world to make him responsible for everything that goes wrong. It is doubly convenient because it saves you, who make the charges, from taking any blame to yourself. As for the justice of the course, who thinks of doing President Grant justice? No, no-it suits the whim of many Republicans far better to charge him with all kinds of offenses, and to read those generous and manly attacks upon his father, his wife, and all who belong to him, which are prepared from time to time by the professional libellers of the press, and which pass muster in these days for political

If President Grant is "all wrong" at this particular crisis, where is your man who is 'all right?" Bring him out. Let us have a look at him. Why make him a "dark horse?" Nobedy wants to prevent you "saving the country." If you have got anybody stowed away in the background who can reconcile the discordant sections of the Republican party, and give to each section all that it demands, for pity's sake let us know who he is. Where is your one man who is to-day more entitled to the confidence of the country than this much abused President-whom you first dragged from a post with which he was well satisfied to make President, and whom you then proceeded to scold, misrepresent, and abuse? Politics is a practical business, not a jack-o'lantern, to be oursued by fanatics, sentimentalists, and 'soreheads," with the public at their heels. We must have some man at the head of affairs, and not an abstraction hatched by doctrinaires. Now where are you going to find a man-you Republicans who go about raving at General Grant-likely to do all that you require of him? Why, if you could produce such a man by evolution, or natural selection, or any other device of the philosophers, you would be pelting him with mud before six months were over. "It is all President Grant's fault," Very good—then, of course, you have some policy to suggest which would restore harmony and enthusiasm to the Republican ranks? Let us hear what it is.

Wendell Phillips speaks first. What does he take to be the panacea for all our troubles? Here we have it, red-hot from the National Standard of this week:-"Nothing short of half a dozen Southern millionaires at the drum-head will awe the Ku-klux into submission." Mr. Phillips prints this new remedy in capital letters, but it looks to us sufficiently fierce in ordinary type. And again he talks of "sweeping Rebellion with the besom of destruction and leave it no ruler but the sword, until every now living white man is in his grave." Mr. Phillips puts no commas in this sentence, nor do we, for it is clearly meant to be read in a breathless manner. Now is this the magic policy which would have prevented New Hampshire going Demo-cratic? The New York Evening Post—as thoroughgoing a Democratic paper as you will meet anywhere—vows that even the comparatively moderate measure introduced into Congress for the restoration of order at the South, would "fall with the certainty of doom that always falls on madness in power.' A charming sentence, although we cannot pretend to say what it means—except that Wendell Phillips' specific would not take specific would not take with the Post. So here we have the doctors quarrelling over the patient, and protesting that each other's prescriptions would be certain to put him out of the world. Republicans are everywhere wrangling about the differences which they have created for themselves, and then they go shouting at the President, and tell him that it is all his fault that they are living like dogs, whose nature it is, as we know on the very best authority, to bark

and bite. Let those Republicans who are clamoring for the "impeachment" of Grant and the dissolution of their party come out plainly and tell us what it is they want. If you don't like the President's policy, why don't you suggest a better one?-not on a single point only, mark you, but upon the entire range of questions with which a man in the President's position is necessarily required to deal. It is easy enough to keep on nagging at a public officer, but can you produce i better than that which he is pursuing? If not, the best thing you can do is to lock yourself up in a room and have your minister come and talk to you, or read you a few chapters out of some good book, or else you had better fight it out with your own shadow, and not go forth like a prophet of evil into the public streets, wringing your hands and tearing your hair, and calling out for "more gore" and a few Southern heads—as Mr. Phillips does, for instance-by way of freshening things up a bit.

GENERAL BUTLER'S KU-KLUX BILL From the N. Y. World.

We approve and endorse the resistance made by the Democratic members of the House, on Wednesday, to the introduction of the so-called Ku-Klux bill drafted by General Butler. It is an occasion which justifies recourse to every obstructive parliamentary device. It is the duty, not of Democrats only, but of all honest men, to meet this lates scheme of tyranny at the frontier, and to withstand and tight it at every stage of its progress with every weapon and by every kind of tactics.

If, in spite of all resistance, this bill passes and is signed by President Grant, then we will spurn and spit upon it, and counsel a resolute opposition to its enforcement. An army of five hundred thousand men will not suffice to put such a law in execution.

If this incendiary fire-brand is flung into the South it will kindle a conflagration which it may require rivers of blood to extinguish. The passage of such a bill is the overthrow of the Constitution and the destruction of our free institutions; and whoever acknowledges its authority or submits to its enforcement is a traitor to his country. We have steadily connselled forbearance and moderation; but if this bill passes the country has got beyond the point where forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and the time will have come for stout hearts and bold leaders. Life, property, all material interests, are trivial in the face of such an issue as these mad revolutionists are seeking to force upon the country.

We are glad to find that the most respectable Republican journal in the country, the Evening Post, meets this bill on the threshold with a vigorous protest against its passage. But the Post overlooks the most atrocious and intolerable feature of this revolutionary bill. The grounds on which the Post condemns and denounces it are amply sufficient to warrant the prediction that a free people will never brook its enforcement; but its worst parts still remain to be described. It is the very essence of this infamous bill that it puts the lives, liberty, and property of

to this insulting mockery of justice. It is the difference between a scourge of whips and a scourge of scorpions. The Ku-Klux bill, with all its atrocities, would be harmless if the accused were to have a fair trial before an impartial jury. No twelve honest and un-biased men would ever agree on a vereict of guilty under this outrageous law. The trial by jury was thought by the framers of the Constitution a complete security against oppressive or unrighteous Federal laws. Hence the reiterated emphasis with which the Constitution asserts the inviolability of that chief senctuary of freemen, the right of trial by jury. We copy the following provisions: -

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeach-The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise intamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury.

In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right of a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law.

Nobody knows better than General Entley.

Nobody knows better than General Butler that if these careful provisions of the Constitution were allowed to operate according to their plain intention, his infamous law would be a dead letter, as nobody would ever be convicted under it by an impartial Southern jury. His ingenuity has therefore been exerted in contriving means to evade these requirements. The problem was, to pack a jury with political partisans, and still keep apparently within the letter of the Constitution. It is a vain endeavor. Nothing is more obvious on the face of the bill than its intention to circumvent the Constitution, and defraud the accused of their right to be tried by "an impartial jury." One means of attaining this object proposed in the Ku-klux bills drafted by other members, was by compelling all jurymen to take what is called "the ironclad oath," that is, to swear that they had never voluntarily participated in the Rebellion. Butler is too sharp not to perceive that even this would endanger the success of the scheme. Boys who were eleven years old when the Rebellion commenced are qualified for jurymen now; and in every Southern county there is a crop of such citizens who could take the oath. If there should be even one impartial man in a jury of twelve, nobody could be convicted under this infamous law. Moreover there are many Southern citizens who were of age when the civil war broke out who can conscientiously take the oath. Juries must be unanimous in order to render a verdiet; and a vigorous exercise of the right of challenge which belongs to the prisoner in a jury trial, would be pretty sure to bring at least one firm and impartial man among the twelve. So General Butler has introduced into his bill a carefully guarded device to prevent anybody but negroes and carpet-baggers from being summoned to serve on juries. A partisan mar-shal, liable to be turned out of office

the moment he displeases the President, is to

select, each autumn, a sufficient number of

radical names to supply all the jurymen

likely to be wanted for a year. The names of

these negroes and carpet-baggers are to be

put into a box from which all actual jurymen are to be drawn. If the number drawn is ex-

hausted by challenges before the twelve is completed, the same box of radical names is

to be again resorted to, and the most minute

and stringent provisions are made to guard

against the remotest possibility of any one

impartial man getting upon any jury. If the

law is not to be a dead letter, if it is ever in

any case to be executed at all, some such

vertiv scheme for mobing un

which every impartial man is excluded, was absolutely necessary. Now the reason why an attempt to executs this law, if it should pass, will justify resistance to the last extremity, is that it denies to every person accused under it his right to a fair trial by an impartial jury of the vicinage. These bastard packed juries will be as servile tools of the President as Jeffries and other infamous judges were of the Stuart kings. If the bill permitted a fair trial by an impartial jury selected without regard to political bias, we would counsel no other resistance than appeals to public opinion. An honest jury trial would protect citizens against any very flagrant injustice. But the very corner-stone of our liberties is removed, and the whole edifice tumbles, when an unjust and unconstitutional law is enforced by packed juries consisting of heated partisans who hate the prisoner for his politics and are bent upon his ruin. It is a far more nefarious mockery of justice than trials by a military commission; for military officers have sufficient standing to be held amenable to public opinion, whereas juries of low negroes without any character to lose will be shielded from personal infamy by the obscurity into which they immediately return. The lives of the most respectable citizens of the South will be at the mercy of their inveterate political opponents. It is quite certain that other citizens will not be passive spectators of such a wrong. If Grant and Butler choose to get up another rebellion against the Constitution and inaugurate a new civil war, on their heads will be the consequences. They will learn that a great deal of the blood of our patriot forefathers still flows in American

Under this infamous Ku-Klux bill prisoners are to be tried by a biassed court as well as by a packed jury. Only the circuit judges are to be permitted to conduct such trials; but every one of these circuit judges is an appointee of General Grant, who aims to prostitute the judiciary to party objects. Most of the district judges were appointed by General Grant's predecessors, and their subserviency cannot be trusted.

We implore the radicals in Congress to 'let us have peace." But the American people have not yet become so degenerate as to be willing to purchase peace, valuable as that blessing is, at the price of liberty and the most sacred guarantees of the Constitution.

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 (\$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 30, 1860, 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, 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 surrender of Civil Bonds of 1860."

Said bonds will be redeemed and interest paid in gold and silver coin of the United States, and must be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance of the proposal for their redemption

A. F. CORONEL. State Treasurer. SPECIAL NOTICES.

REDEMPTION OF STATE BONDS. STATE OF CALIFORNIA. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SACRAMENTO, Peb. 1, 1871.)

Whereas, there is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand (\$250,000 dollars, which, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of said State, entitled "An Act to pro vide for paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a fouded debt for that purpose," approved April 28, 1967; and also under the provisions of an act amendatory of said act, approved April 27, 1860, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds of 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,

10TF 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 accompaneach proposal, which must be marked "Seale 1 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. demption. 2 14 eod t 4 10

State Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 218 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADRIPHIA, March S, 1871.
An instalment of Five Dollars per share on the subscriptions 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.
382w JACOB RIEGEL, Treasurer.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADRLPHIA

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

D. T. GAGE, No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE THIS SPLEN did Hair Dve is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instan-"Does me !contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to in-jurant 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 mwf]

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. MARCH 6, 1871.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY OENTS 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.

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.

JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle.

DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street. Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock.

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 Archæology, Episcopal Theological School.

The next academic year begins on September 28,

The first examination for admission to Harvard College will begin June 19, at 8 A. M. The second examination for admission to Harvard College, and the examinations for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools," will begin September 28. The requisites for admission to the College have been changed this year. There is now a mathematical alternative for a portion of the classics. A circular describing the new requisites and recent examination papers will be mailed on application.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES, .- Thirty-three courses in 1870-71, of which twenty begin in the week Feb mary 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 18.

For catalogues, circulars, or information, ad-J. W. HARRIS, 2 6 3m Secretary.

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

The session commenced MONDAY, April 10, For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG VI Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Long and widely-known for superior facilities and rare beauty of loca-tion. Board and English tuition, \$150 for half year, patrons and teachers.

Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal. commencing February 23. Special terms to cierical

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 S. ELEVENTH Street, below Chesnut.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS. WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE. WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED. 802 Chestnut St., Phila-

Would invite attention to their large stock of Ladles' and Cents' Watches Of American and foreign makers.
DIAMONDS in the newest styles of Settings.

LADIES' and GENTS' CHAINS, sets of JEWELRY of the latest styles, BAND AND CHAIN BRACELETS, Etc. Etc. Our stock has been largely increased for the approaching holidays, and new goods received daily.

Silver Ware of the latest designs in great variety, for wedding presents. Repairing done in the best manner and guaran-

GOLD MEDAL REGULATORS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

able of all goods of my manufacture.

able to sell them at the very lowest prices.

"GUSTAV BECK ER,

"First Manufacturer of Regulators,

"Freiburg, Germany,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York, No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia, No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore. We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tags furnished at the shortest Begs to call the attention of the trade and customers to the annexed letter:-TRANSLATION.

A LEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 25 NORTH WRARVES
AND
NO. 25 NORTH WATER STREET;
PHILADELPHIA
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL "I take pleasure to announce that I have given to Mr. G. W. RUSSELL, of Philadelphia, the exclusive sale of all goods of my manufacture. He will be

PASTON & MCMAHON.

FINANOIAL.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING

ANNUITIES.

Office No. 304 WALNUT Street. INCORPORATED MARCH 10, 1812.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL \$1,000,000. SURPLUS UPWARDS OF \$750,000

Receives money on deposit, returnable on demand, for which interest is allowed. And under appointment by individuals, corpora-tions, and courts, act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, TRUSTESS, GUARDIANS, ASSIGNEES, COMMITTEES, RECEIVERS, AGENTS, COLLECTORS, ETC. And for the faithful performance of its duties as such all its assets are liable.

CHARLES DUTILH, President. WILLIAM B. HILL, Actuary.

Charles Dutilh. Henry J. Williams, William S. Vaux, John R. Wucherer, Adolph E. Borie, Alexander Biddle,

FOR SALE,

A NEW AND ELEGANT

BROWN STONE RESIDENCE,

East Side of Logan Square,

Three Doors above Sumner St.

Replete wi h all modern conveniences.

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

No. 836 CHESNUT STREET UNDER THE CON

TINENTAL

FOR SALE-DESIRABLE DWELLING No 317 South FIFTH street, below Spruce. Good house and lot 20x150 feet to a wide back street. Apply to S. WAGNER, JR.,

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A STORE.

On Chesnut or Eighth Street.

ADDRESS, STATING PRICE, LOCATION, AND

FULL PARTICULARS,

19 15 tf

No. 627 WALNUT Street.

"F. B. K."

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

"Box 1734, Philadelphia Post Office."

S. KINGSTON MCCAY.

No. 429 WALNUT Street.

8 14 tf

TO INSURANCE COMPANIES, CAPITAL-

ISTS, AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE,

STREET.

Four-story front, five-story double back buildings,

occupied as offices, and suitable for an insurance

TO RENT.

SUITABLE FOR ANY BUSINESS.

Store and Dwelling.

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF SIXTEENTH AND

VINE STREETS.

FOR THE SUMMER OF 1871,

Or a Term of Years,

A HANDSOME FURNISHED COUNTRY PLACE.

Address X. Y. Z., P. O. Box 1682, stating charac-

TO RENT.—ON MODERATE TERMS, very desirable store, No. 224 MARKET Street, 21 by 10 feet. 8 16 tf

FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

OVER FIVE MILLIONS (\$5,000,000) OF DOLLARS

WORTH OF PROPERTY IN THE UNITED

STATES HAS ACTUALLY BEEN

SAVED BY THE EXTIN-

GUISHER

Within the past three years; while in Philadelphia alone twenty-five fires, endangering property to the extent of HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOL-

extent of HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOL-LARS, have been extinguished during the past year by the same means. Our Machine is the IMPROVED CARBONIC ACID GAS FIRE EXTINGUISHER, and is indersed and used by M. Baird & Co., Henry Disston & Son, Benjamin Bullock's Sons, Morris, Tasker & Co., Alan Wood & Co., Lacey & Phillips, Bromley Brothers, S. J. Solms, Charles Eneu, John-son & Co., Rimby & Madeira, Francis Perot & Sons, George W. Childs, Pennsylvanta Railroad Company, Philadelphia and Boston Steamship Company, Phila-delphia and Southern Steamship Company, and Ruany other of our leading business men and corpo-rations.

rations.

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,

No. 118 MARKET STREET.

fl 98 stutfrn

TO RENT ON MODERATE TERMS

Apply on premises.

ter and location of place.

GOOD BUSINESS STAND TO LET.

WANTED TO RENT

company, 21 feet 9 inches front, 124 feet deep.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

Desirable Real Estate.

WITHIN ONE MILE OF BROAD AND CHESNUT

cash. Address

T

ANY HOUR OF THE DAY.

good trade.

POSSESSION AT ONCE. CAN BE SEEN AT

DIRECTORS. loshua B. Lippincott. Charles H. Hutchinson, Lindley Smyth, George A. Wood, Authory J. Antelo, Charles S. Lewis, Henry Lewis.

Bowles Brothers & Co...

PARIS, LONDON, BOSTON.

WILLIAM Street

New York,

ISSUE

for Travellers Credits IN EUROPE.

Excharge on Paris and the Unio Bank of London,

IN SUMS TO SUIT.

CITY OF BALTIMORE \$1,200,000 six per cent, Bonds of the Western Maryland Ratiroad Company, endorsed by the City of Baltimore. The underrigned 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 Payable in good and available trade, and partly in 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 BUSINESS PRORERTY, No. 427 WALNUT shows that she has available and convertible assets more than sufficient to pay her entire indebtedness. To investors looking for absolute security no loan offered in this market presents greater inducements. These bonds are offered at 87% and accrued inte-

> WILLIAM KEYSER, JOHN K. LONGWELL, MOSES WIESENFELD.

Finance Committee. Edmund D. Randolphet Form Smith Randolpha Co. Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York Dealers in US Souls Mombers of Brook and Fold Exchanges issue Wills on London Paris & German and Letters of Credit available throughout Curopes

rest, coupons payable January and July.

LEGAL NOTICES.

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

Betate of HORACE BINNEY, Jr., Esq.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of WILLIAM J.
BINNEY, acting executor of HORACE 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 28d, 1871, at pointment on THURSDAY, March 23d, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at his office, No. 131 South FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. GEORGE M. CONARROE,

3 9fmw5t

IN THE ORPHANS' 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

and adjust the first and final account of CHARLES DICKLE and REUBEN S. JACOBY, Executors of MARY MANN, dec'd, 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 WEDNESDAY, March 22, A. D., 1371, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 125 S. SEVENTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

J. OOOKE LONGSTRETH,

3 Swfm5t.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS OFFICE,

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25, 1871.

All keepers of hotels, taverns, restaurants, and others selling liquor by less measure than one quart are hereby notified that if they refuse or neglect to make application for license, and procure the same, within the time prescribed by law, and who continue to sell, will be promptly proceeded against, as required by the provisions of the act of Assembly.

FURMAN SHEPPARD,

District Attorney. District Attorney.

CHY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
NO. 212 S. FIFTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25, 1871.)

The act of Assembly approved April 20, 1858, requires that all keepers of hotels, taverns, restaurants, and others selling liquor by less measure than one quart, shall make application at this office for license in the month of March only. The law in this respect will be strictly enforced.

ALEXANDER MCCUEN,
THOMAS M. LOCKE,
JAMES BAIN,
City Commissioners.

WHISKY, WINE, ETQ.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL Wo. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts IMPORTERS OF Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Eta. WHOLESALE DRALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES. IN BOND AND TAX PAID.