SPIRIT OF THE PRESS

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

DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS.

From the N. Y. Times. The real masters of this city wanted it on Friday for their own purposes, and they took it. Such streets as they did not happen to need they graciously allowed Americans to use—but otherwise "New Ireland" was taken possession of by men from "Ould Ireland," and the American was hustled into the side streets. The traffic along Broadway, and the main avenues through which the cars run, was completely suspended. It is the second time within a few weeks that the public have been taken by the neck and shoulders, as it were, and turned out of their own property. The entire civic administration is placed at the disposal of our Irish friends, from the Mayor to the police—the Mayor, indeed, is largely responsible for what he must know is a great abuse of law and authority. "It would be curious to know," says the Express, how many of the people now inhabiting the United States "are Irish, or the sons and daughters of Irish parents." It would be still more curious to know what degree of freedom will be allowed to the true American when the Irish have obtained the same ascendancy over the National Government which they have secured without a struggle over that of New York. If we may judge from our own experience, the Irish are no gentle masters when they have gained the upper hand. They do what they think proper with New York, and we hope men of business and private citizens who yesterday had

their chief streets taken from them admire

the arrangement. But as a correspondent

recently told them, "Av they don't like it, they

We wish that those persons at a distance who talk about Democracy in a dilettanti fashion, and think that it would not be bad for a change, and that it would be as well to give the country over to the Democrats by way of taking vengeance for Mr. Sumner, etc., could have been eye-witnesses of the condition of this city on Friday. We should like them to have seen their rulers face to face. Of course it will be said that the Democrats of this city are not fair samples of the Democrats in other parts of the country. But Tammany rules the Democracy everywhere, and the men we saw in the streets on Friday are the motive power of Tammany, and therefore they are fully entitled to be considered representative men. The truth is, that we in this city live under a Democratic government, and we see what Democratic principles lead to when they have reached their highest state of development. Wherever Democracy becomes as powerful as it is here, it will inevitably produce the same fruits which it has produced here-those, and no other. There will be a "Boss" at the head of affairs, and a handful of rascals doing all his dirty work in consideration of having their fortunes made. It is because we know this so well, from painful experience, that we are more anxious to see Republicans maintain their ground than to see Senator Sumner "revenged" on President Grant, or General But-

ler "get even" on Speaker Blaine.

A long lease of power is always dangerous to those who are in the enjoyment of it, and our own party seems destined to find out that a touch of adversity now and then is necessary to brace men up for the vindication of great principles. One of the worst signs at present is the cowardice with which men calling themselves good Republicans are ascribing the blame for all that is going amiss to the President, as if leaders in Congress and elsewhere had done nothing to weaken the party. We see at present clique after clique "rallying round" this or the other "distinguished" Senator or Representative; but as for any anxiety about the country, it seems to be the last thing thought of. We asked the grumblers the other day who was the man to restore harmony to the party-who was better entitled to public confidence than General Grant? Not one of them has ventured to come out and answer the question. Several correspondents have, indeed, written to us pretending to answer it. One, who signs his letter "A Voice from the People," says that what is wanted is the abolition of the income tax. Well, surely, Congress is the proper authority to scold about that. Another tells us that if the President would declare himself in favor of civil service reform, he would greatly strengthen himself. But it is well known that he is in favor of such a reform, and once more Congress blocks the way. The great source of weakness is that we have too many "leaders," and that they are more bent upon "paying off" their own "scores" than studying the real wants and wishes of the people. If you are going to run a muck at the President, it is only reasonable to ask you to produce the man who seems calculated to enlist a larger measure of popular support.

We earnestly hope that our friends in Connecticut will prepare to silence the premature rejoicings of the Democrats over their recent victory. On the first Monday in April they will have an opportunity of doing their part towards handing the country over to the Democrats, or keeping it under Republican rule -a rule, remember, which has been the means of reducing the debt about 2041 millions, and the interest about eleven millions, which has restored public credit, and brought gold down to 11 premium. All the abuse which can be heaped on General Grant's administrationall the cowardly slanders levelled at his wife and children by disappointed office-seekers—cannot get rid of these facts. There they stand, big exough for the whole world to see. Under Democratic rule it is quite probable that very little of the debt would have been paid off, although some of it might have been wiped off. Let us not run any risk of this or similar dangers. We beg our friends in Connecticut to be on their guard against a Democratic surprise, and to rebuke the cravens and fanatics who are going about whining that it is all over with the Republican party, because, forsooth, a majority of Republican Senators refused to replace Mr. Sumper on one of their committees.

THE STYLE BOUFFANT. From the N. Y. Tribune.

There can be no doubt of it: Grandy femme has utterly routed Jenkins. A host of lady Mercuries, "swift-footed and winged-brained," with pens ready drawn, have scaled all the high places of interest in the country, from the blue room to the last criminal court, and put to flight the manly, long-established Paul Prys. The country is, no doubt, the gainer. It seems to be necessary for our development as a nation that we should be warned of all approaching marriages among the very ordinary fashionable people in New York or Washington, and be posted daily as to Mrs. Grant's lunch-table, or the frills on Madame Cataoszy's petticoats. By all means, then, let these he ps to civilization be fur-

nished us by the keener-sighted sex, who | throw themselves into the business amore. We do not refer to the long-existing corps of lady correspondents, whose old notions of grave propriety are voted obsolete by this newer and more aspiring band. One of these last, we are told, went intely to a lady whose story has become historic, and, representing herself as a long-lost cousin, was admitted to her confidence and dressing-room, and the next day sent off to her New York employer a budget of Bonaparte family gossip, and a full description of the undraped arms and shoulders of the too confiding dame. Here are the very esthetics of impudence. Jenkins can but admire and be silent,

But the point to which we wish to call attention is the introduction into our literature of a new style by these ladies. It is all their own. All subjects, from Santo Domingo to the hair of a new Senator, weigh alike in the alembic of their brains, and come back to us marked feminine food forever. Politics, finance, the fishery question, undergo the same treatment at their fair hands; are millinerized, so to speak; are befrilled and furbelowed with tags of school-girl sentiment, and dance down the stage upon us with as amazing silliness and simpers as the three conspirators in La Grande Duchesse. One leading political lady writer suggests that the difficult present question of annexa-tion be "cooked as a national pie," and calls plaintively on "the coming woman to blot out at once Mason and Dixon's line, banish North, South, East, and West, and convert the nation into a conglomerate whole, a huge glacier, or a mountain bowlder." Are these prophetic hints? When women rule, are all Gordian knots, political and religious, over which our statesmen have wrangled themselves grey, to be snipped thus delicately by their pocket scissors? Are problems of moral and social science to be draped in infantine sentiment, and points in international policy illustrated in Congress debates, not by gibes or the lie given, but by apt quotations from Mrs. He-mans and L. E. L.? It is a dream of Arcady. We rejoice in that sweet femininity which already begins to soften and blush through man's ruder work. If this is the dawn, what may we not look for in the perfect day?

Meanwhile, as questions of state are not yet submitted to the manipulation of these lady writers, they have laid the soft violence of their hands upon individuals. Their touch confers swift apotheosis on each other; a lady candidate for the Presidency becomes "full-armed Minerva leaping out of the head of the democratic Jove;" one public woman is the "myth of Una," whatever that may be, and another the "Apostle John of the Contagious Disease Discussion." Now, this sweet gush, like school-girls' kissing, is very winning and attractive, when it is confined to each other. But we would suggest that rougher man must be acclimated by degrees to a drenching in rose-water before it is comfortable. A Congressman may be used to any amount of petting and deification from his wife over his pipe at home. But when he is proclaimed on the housetops to be a "babelike Jupiter," does he like it? Why should the country be not only told that a certain retiring Senator "has saved millions of dollars to the Treasury," but invited to hear his sobs over his wife, dead years ago? How does Judge Welker relish being held up to the people as "made of colors that will wash. with the faith of many men and women pinned to him?"

New and peculiar effects suddenly open upon us in Congress. While Mr. O'Neill, of Philadelphia, "slips back into calm waters," Mr. Rainey has "fallen into a seat noiselessly as a snow-flake. "Codish and cotton, Massachusetts and South Carolina, are represented by one man in an inky covering and shadowy halo of romance." The jaws of another gentleman "close with the force of two hundred years of bondage." A new colored member will naturally be subjected to keen criticism from men until, by his votes or speeches, he has proved his rank both in culture and pative strength; but the feminine eye hasswifter means of decision. "A handkerchief of pineapple origin peeping from the pocket of this Representative, photographs the exquisite gentleman." That is settled. Regarding the mulattoes, she exclaims ecstatically: -"Black men? No! White men? No! But tinted a shade the Eternal only knows how to mix!" But, "Alas! alas! what of all this?" she wails; "William B. Allison is no longer in his seat! Never again will the large brown eyes wander from floor to ceiling, seeking some soft receptive spot whereon to languish and to die." This is effective treament. The only question is, when the Salie law is reversed, is it to become universal? Is there no way by which a handsome Congressman can secure a title-deed to himself before he is torn limb from limb and held up to the gaze of the admiring public?

CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.

From the N. Y. World.

The disgraceful history of Mr. Sumner's removal has called off public attention rom the still more disgraceful character of the appointment made in his place. Compare the pecuniary integrity of the man put out with that of the man put in. At no time in the history of our country did its honor or its interests demand so clearly as now that the character of the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations should be above suspicion. The questions between the United States and Great Britain have led to the unusually grave step of appointing a Joint High Commission, whose proceedings are now looked upon with interest by the civilized world. The British Government has sent here noblemen of high rank and statesmen of skill and character. The commission is to discuss the gravest questions of international law, and matters deeply affecting our national honor and interest. Diplomacy never dealt with problems more deficate or more far-reaching in their consequences. The treaty-making power is in fact in the Senate. Upon these questions the chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations in that body is the foremost man. He is the central figure so far as Congress is concerned. He is put forward to meet the noble and distinguished men of the British commission. Is Simon Cameron a fit man to hold that place? What has been his character, from early life down to the day he left the office of Secretary of War in disgrace? It cannot be said that the charges which blacken him are made only by political ens-mies. It was a Republican House of Representatives which passed the following censure upon his official conduct: -

resolved. That Simon Cameron, late Secretary of War, by investing — with the control of large sums of the public money, and authority to purchase military supplies without restriction, without requiring from him any guarantee for the faithful performance of his duties, when the services of competent public officers were available, and by involving the Gaverament in a vast number of contracts with persons not legitimately engaged in the business pertaining to the subject matter of such contracts, especially in the turchase of arms for future delivery, has adopted a policy highly tajurious to the public service, and deserves the censure of this tiouse.

This was the mildest form of censure his

This was the mildest form of censure his pelitical friends could frame in view of the

he has any intellectual fitness for the place he holds. He has made himself rich by those arts which the lowest minds can practise. In the debate upon the army frauds, Thaddeus Stevens, who was a defender of Mr. Cameron, upon the floor of the House of Representatives, admitted his want of capacity. We give the words of Mr. Stevens: -

As I have said already, I have not introduced the name of General Cameron in this debate. It is unpleasant to go into one's blography. It is true, as the gentleman has said, before the appointment of General Cameron to a place in the Cabinetof Mr. Lincolp, I, together with eight or ten others of my colleagues, waited on Mr. Lincoln and protested against his employment as a member of the Cabinetof Cabine against his appointment as a member of the Cabi-net. We did not think he was the proper person to go there, nor did we think he had the capacity. We gave other strong reasons why he should not be ap

The Santo Domingo job is not the only thing "with money in it" which is to go through the hands of this committee; not only are vast sums involved in the question with Great Britain, but the negotiations can be made to tell upon the stock market. Mr. Sumner stood in the way of such things. When a President who "takes presents" and a Senate which reeks with corruption push an honest man out of his place, the British negotiators will be dull indeed if they do not take the hint. The Tribune has had much to say about the use of British gold in legislation about tariffs. Will it arouse its readers to the danger of its use at this time?

COMMERCIAL FAILURES.

From the Mercantile Journal. A comparison of the failures in the United States in 1870, with the annual statistics for the two previous years, exhibit an alarming increase in the aggregate losses of the entire country. In 1868, the failures in the United States showed losses amounting to \$63,754,000, as compared with \$75,054,000 in 1869 and \$88,272,000 in 1870. This statement is certainly a startling one, showing as it does an increase of nearly twenty per cent. over the losses involved by the disasters of the two former years, and over thirty-three per cent. more last year than during 1868. It would certainly be unwise to attribute the majority of these losses to any one cause, where it is quite certain that most of them arise from a combination of circumstances, prominent among which are the laxity with which credit is regulated, the enormous expense of carrying on business, and the constantly diminished profits that are paid to traders. The real absolute wealth of a community is alone attainable from the soil, and when the number of producers is exceeded by the number of consumers, there must always be dull times, to be followed by depression and bankruptcy. The war entailed upon society an unnatural spirit of speculation, while it inaugurated a system depending for its success on inflated values, the services of an army of middlemen, and enormous gains.

It is the effort to continue this system that prevents the accumulation of surplus wealth, which is so necessary to material prosperity. Heavy expenses, high rates, excessive taxes, and the increased hazards that have unfavorably influenced personal property for the last few years, all contribute their quota to de-stroy men of limited capital and slender resources. The fact is apparent to the most superficial observer that the big fish are swallowing up the little ones. Monopolists are having their way in almost every field of domestic pursuit. Not that the fault is beyond remedy, but much of the trouble may be attributed to unwise co-operation, foolish strikes, extravagant expenditures, and over-trading. There are too many sellers of merchandise, and too few buyers; too many consumers, and too few producers. Reverse the present order of things. Allow economy to be the rule and not the exception; do not build up anticipations of success on a fictitious basis; employ capital in business only so far as it will be safe and profitable, and we shall have fewer causes of alarm from the advancing tide of

commercial misfortunes. We must not expect in many years to witness a time of unexampled prosperity; but very reasonably hope to advance gradually in wealth, and in the course of a few years, if unrestrained in the natural development of our vast and constantly accumulating resources, we shall have gained that position in industrial prosperity that we should long since have attained, had it not been for the happening of the Southern Rebellion.

The country at large appears to be very slow in learning these lessons of prudence that are so necessary to permanent success; much slower, in fact, than the commercial men who do business in our midst. As evidence of this fact we need only point to the table of statistics before referred to, in which it is set forth that the aggregate losses by failures of New York and Brooklyn in 1868 amounted to \$31,634,008, against \$21,-370,000 in 1869, and \$20,373,000; being a reduction of \$11,061,000 in the three years.

It is very plain to perceive what dire consequences must result to our national wealth. providing the present imprudent management of commercial affairs is suffered to go on unchecked. However cautious we of the city may be, we are too dependent upon the country at large for our general prosperity, not to be seriously affected, while the evils that would afflict the nation would prove almost incalculable.

THE PITTSBURG AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

From the Baltimore Sun. The difficulties with which that very important branch of the railroad connections of Baltimore, the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad, has had to contend must be fresh in the recollection of all our readers. It will be remembered that the municipality of Baltimore originally loaned a million of dollars to the work, the whole line of which, as proiected, from Cumberland, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to Pittsburg, is a distance of 148 miles. After the construction of fiftyeight miles of the road, from Pittsburg eastward, in which the means raised upon the credit of this city were used, it came to a halt, and made no progress during the war, its advantages, during the interval, of course inuring exclusively to Pittsburg and the limited section thus getting an ontlet to that point. Meantime persistent and protracted efforts were made both in the Legislature and courts of Pennsylvania by antagonistic. Pennsylvania interests (the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, in fact) to vacate the charter, on account of the failure to complete the road; but these, after a long fight in both the Legislature and Courts, were successfully resisted, mainly by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. Having got through this contest, it became necessary to east about for means to complete the work, and about two years ago these directly interested in it. at Pittsburg came to Baltimore, and joining with the large interests here which fully appreciated the great practical value of the measure, urged the city authorities to waive its first lien, the principal and accrued interest of the loan, then amounting to about \$1,800,000, so as to effect a new loan on

facts set forth by a committee made up a first mortgage for four millions, with mainly of Republican partisans.

It cannot be claimed for Mr. Cameron that work. This effort, which we strenuously supported at the time, was successful, though some were so injudicious as to advocate a sale of the city's interests, which might have been availed of to their own purposes by the very adversaries whom we had been combating triumphantly in the courts. The Baltimore and Ohio road at once took a million of the new loan at 90, and others of the bonds were readily disposed of, from time to time, among our Baltimore capitalists, till now the whole loan has been absorbed, the last of it, some \$400,000, in the past few days, at 90 and interest, showing the confidence here felt in it as a first-class security. As the result of this wise liberality, this important road is now almost completed, the track-laying going on in both directions be-tween Cumberland and Connellsville, and before the end of this month the whole of the iron will have been put down. All the bridges upon the road are to be of iron, and are contracted for at Baltimore and Pittsburg -mostly here-and nearly all will be up by the time the track is finished On this enterprise are based the efforts for

an independent line from Pittsburg to Chicago—the Baltimore and Chicago extension. The completion of the Pittsburg and Connellsville road will add a heavy volume of trade to this city, and, with its Western connections, existing and in prospect, its influence upon the prosperity of Baltimore must be im-mense, and triumphantly vindicate the policy of having held on, through all trials, to the charter and the final accomplishment of the scheme by the waiver of our city's first lien upon the work. The city will now stand in the position of a second mortgage creditor upon a finished road of 148 miles in length, with only \$4,000,000 taking precedence of it-a road which, no doubt, is, in due time, to be a very successful one, not only augmenting the trade of Baltimore, but serving to stimulate the growth and add value to much of the property of the city. The annual report of the Ohio and Baltimore Company for 1870, just issued, in alluding to the expected early epening of this line, says: "It is believed that no line heretofore opened in connection with the system of improvements of this company ever promised to command so large a business, or produce more important results in advancing the interests of great communities. Arrangements have been made for an increased equipment to meet the requirements of the large anticipated traffic." Low through rates must prevail on this line to Pittsburg, as the Northern Central Road, in connection with the Pennsylvania Road, offers direct competition for the traffic. The advantages which Baltimore offers the West-such points as Chicago and St. Louis-of a route two hundred miles shorter to the seacoast than any other, will, as regards the Northwest especially, be augmented by the opening of this line, and the very considerable amounts of heavy freights which the Baltimore Road has heretofore diverted from the New York roads will probably be materially increased in the future.

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 prothe 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. 2 14eod t4 10 State Treasurer.

REDEMPTION OF STATE BONDS. STATE OF CALIFORNIA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 1, 1871. Whereas, there is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand (\$250,000) dollars, which, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of said State, entitled "An Act to provide for paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April 28, 1867; 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, until the

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 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. demption. 2 14 eod t 4 10 State Treasurer,

OFFICE VIRE COMMISSIONERS, S. E. COTHER FIFTH and CHESNUT.
PHILADELPHIA, March 15, 1870. THE VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPAR (MANT having been retired from service and the NEW ;DEPARTMENT

placed in operation at
6 o'GLOCK THIS EVENING,
the Board respectfully asks the co-operation of the
public to assist them in their endeavors to make the
Department a success. The Board would return their sincere thanks to the Volunteer Department for their assistance and uniform good conduct while they were engaged in

JACOB LAUDENSLAGER, Attest-John R. Cantlin.

OFFICE OF THE LOGAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY,
PHILABELPHIA, March 13, 1871.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this company will be held at the office, No. 230 SOUTH THIRD street, on TUESDAY, March 28, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for Five Directors, and such other business transacted as may then be presented.

By order.

CHARLES WESTON, JR.,

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 218 S. FOURTH Street.

COMPANY, No. 218 S. FOURTH Street.

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, I hiladelphia, on or before the 24th of March, 1871.

Fy order of the Board of Directors.

Saw Jacob Rie 12L, Treasurer.

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.

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The first examination for admission to Harvard College will begin June v9, at S 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 changed this year. There is now a mathematical atternative for a portion of the classics. A circular describing the new requisites and recent examination papers will be mailed on application.

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

THE LAW SCHOOL has been reorganized this year. It has seven instructors, and a library of 16,100 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 263m

Secretary. Еревитет всноог MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., .

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Black Silk, warranted Belion's make, \$2. Black silk, warranted Bellon's make, \$2.50 to \$5.

ONE CASE

Splendid Evening Silks. ALL THE NEW SHADES,

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Hernapi, Hernani, Hernani, 75c. 87c. One Case Tea Rose Poplias, 37to. worth 62 c.

One Case Splendid Silk Serges, One Case Splendid Blue and White Plaids, 75c., worth \$1'25. One Case Granite Poplins, 29 inches wide, 28c.

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