SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS-COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

From the N. Y. Sun. Probably a dozen or more attempts have been made in England within the last half century to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister, and invariably with the same result. The measure usually prevails in the House of Commons, but in the House of Lords, where the influence of the Banch of Bishops is exerted against it, and the couservative element is in the ascendancy, it is decisively defeated. The subject has been once more before the British public, and a bill legalizing such marriages recently passed the lower house of Parliament, only to be defeated in the upper house. This result was foreshadowed by the action of a meeting in the conservative interest, in which a number of lords temporal and spiritual participated. recently held in London. The chairman, Earl Percy, denounced the measure as contrary to Holy Scripture, contrary to the rule of the Church in all ages, and contrary to common sense and all right feeling; and he believed that if it should become a law it would be productive of the worst effects both socially and morally. Another lord showed that the present law against such marriages had been the law of England for a thousand years; and the Bishop of Winchester, familiarly known in England as "Soapy Samuel," declared that if there was no law of affinity to restrain a man from marrying his wife's sister, the law of consanguinity did not prevent him from marrying his own daughter, and he prononneed it to be a high crime and misdemeanor for any one even to mention in terms of advocacy such a shameful act. He adjured

the English people to reject the proposal as

one tainted with impurity, and which would

sap the foundations of morality and public

decency.

In the United States, where a distinction has been made between marriages of kindred and those of mere affinity, such language seems extravagant, if not absolutely ludicrous. No law here prevents a man from marrying his deceased wife's sister, and such marriages do in fact take place, though by no means frequently. But the terrible results anticipated by the English alarmists have not followed. The purity of domestic life has in no appreciable degree been sullied, and it is within the experience of almost any one that the infant children of a deceased wife have been cared for, as they perhaps could not otherwise have been, by her sister succeeding as their mother. Not only has the tone of society not been lowered by the celebration of such marriages, but there is reason to believe that domestic happiness would be promoted if they could oftener occur. Widowers, with or without families of young children, usually, however, incline to matrimonial alliances in a different direction from their first venture. Some general law of change perhaps influences them, or they are opposed, for reasons similar to those adduced by conservative Englishmen, to marrying their sisters-in-law. But the significant facts are that in a country which legalizes marriages with a deceased wife's sister they are not frequent, the basis of social life has not been unsettled, and public morals are as pure and public decency as strictly enforced as in England. The subject is one which may well be left to individual tastes and temperaments. If the law should ever be changed in England, a natural rule of selection which is superior to Parliamentary enactments will in all probability prevent there, as it has in America, the frequent occurrence of marriages which so shock the feelings of hereditary British legislators.

JENKINS AGAIN! From the N. Y. Tribune. We are enabled to hasten to report the following important intelligence, exclusively for the Tribune:-The special Jenkins of a New York newspaper has been honored by an interview with the ex-Emperor at Wilhelmshohe. The gifted Jenkins was at Berlin when an intimation was given him, from some source which is left in painful uncertainty, that Napoleon could not think of leaving Germany without a few moments instructive conversation with the representative of the greatest journal in the world. To buy a new papercollar, drop a little ink on the tell-tale stocking which peeped through a crack in his left boot, and throw himself into a railway carriage with a buttered biscuit and a copy of Ollendorf, was to Jenkins an affair of a few moments. He arrived at Wilhelmshohe. He went to the hotel. The head waiter recognized him at once, and in the most affable manner offered him a glass of beer. He took a walk. He apostrophized "the glorious United States, the asylum of liberty." He made the pro-found remark that Napoleon, whose sun un-equivocally set last September, was typical of yonder refulgent orb of day, which had not yet set, but was pretty soon going to do so, and he added the observation, "What an abundance of romance does not the history of the world afford." Having thus, by gentle exercise and philosophic reflection, soothed and sustained his agitated frame (as Mr. Disraeli would say), he ventured to approach the presence. He got in through the stable. Reaching the castle, he "confronted M. Pietri," who let him pass. He met various officers on guard: but one and all, having a wholesome dread of interviewers, fell back at his advance. Prince Joachim Murat "greeted his American countryman with a friendly nod." Dr. Corvisart was equally curt. But the moment of triumph was at hand. Jenkins "stepped into an adjoining saloon," and there he found his imperial victim, who "shook hands," and welcomed him "as an old acquaintance." Poor Emperor!

The record of what ensued is less complete than we could wish; but we believe the conversation was to the following effect:-

Jenkins—Avez-ous k joli petit conteau du cuisinier demon pere? (Looking at his Oliendor). No; that isn't it! Beg pardon; got the wrong exercise, Avez-vous beaucoup d'argent?

Napoleon—Non, Monsieur; je n'en at pas beaucoup, J.—Votre femme a-t-elle beaucoup d'argent et te—le—(looking at the book). Oh yes! here it is—le vitain savon de la fille du charcutier?

N.—Non, Monsieur, elle n'a ni l'un ni l'autre.
J.—Avez-vous soif? (Looks in the book, but can't find the place). Oh, d—n! I mean, What do you think of Gambetta?

Here the conversation lapsed into English, and became somewhat vague. The ex-Emperor seems to have expressed the opinion that France would be all right if she could only have another plebiscite, and that the people as a general rule did not know what was good for them; while Mr. Jenkins, with a cheerful irony of which we hardly thought him capa-ble, inquired whether his Majesty "intended to retire into private life?" To this question he got a rather indefinite answer, and we are

"the Emperor exhibited less equanimity of temper" than on the occasion of his last previous interview with Mr. Jenkins. If Jenkins keeps on, the Emperor will exhibit less and less equanimity every time. The truth is it began to dawn upon the young man's mind that Napoleon was on the point of boiling over, and the sooner he got out of the way the better. But we must tell the rest in his own words, which are too precious to be tampered with: -"Having had some forebodings, without indeed knowing why, that he was not in a very cheerful mood, I commenced and carried on the conversation in French, instead of English or German, expecting thereby to facilitate matters. It may have had the opposite effect. [Yes, indeed, poor man!] The Emperor's features remained rather rigid, and I could perceive no change as I made my obeisance and retired." And so this momentous meeting terminated; but later in the day there was a little supplementary incident which deserves to be recorded. Napoleon came to the hotel to take leave of the Princess of Moskowa, who was going to Geneve; he probably saw Mr. Jenkins peering at him from behind the tap-room door, for he went away "looking very much agitated." Thus the curtain falls upon a scene of misery and deepest gloom, and a cowed and quivering despot retreating dismayed from the presence of a free American citizen.

On the very same day the very same Jenkins was at Rome, interviewing Cardinal Antonelli! It is a curious fact-or rather it is not at all curious, but, on the contrary, perfectly natural-that the Cardinal, like the Emperor, also exhibited less equanimity' than he had shown under a former visitation of Jenkins, the fate of this estimable gentleman being to make a perpetual round of visits and get a colder and colder welcome every time he calls. His Eminence "did not rise," says Jenkins, "with the elastic cour-tesy displayed when I saw him last." Neither was his conversation especially cordial. "His tone was different-he was neither patronizing nor inquisitive, only appearing indiffer-ent." He "put on a smile for the occasion." He had "a quiet, passive attitude of contraction, as if he were waiting for something. Dear sir, he was waiting for you to go.

Mr. Jenkins was pleased to observe that "notwithstanding the attacks of the penny press," the Cardinal continued to show "the marks of intellect:" but there was a change in his physical appearance. "Not a year has elapsed, yet he offers much more of reduction or contraction, so to speak, in personal appearance, than that period of age should naturally have produced in him. A cardinal, indeed, whose frame begins to contract at the early age of one year, when he ought to be getting his growth, must be a melancholy spectacle. Possibly on account of this morbid physical condition, his eminence did not say anything, so far as we have been able to discover, during the entire interview. The brightest sallies, the tenderest expressions of sympathy, and the most solemn utterances of philosophy from the genial and accomplished Jenkins failed to rouse the infant minister, until our aash countryman touched upon the question of the guarantees. This remark must have been inspired by the same exquisite tact which led Jenkins on a previous celebrated occasion to ask Mrs. Lawlor what she thought of Montaland. If we may be pardoned the expression, Jenkins got Antonelli on the raw. "The sore point of hisE minence being hit upon, the one which most affects him in his present debilitated and dilapidated condition, he at once assumed a keen, bitter tone of voice, and with a mocking look said: — —What he said we shall not repeat. Something happened just about that time. Mr. Jenkins came away in a damaged and obfus-cated condition. The subsequent proceedings interested him no more, and he is unable to give any intelligent account of them. We believe he was kicked out. "I retired from the interview," he says, "with the impression that I had received a copy of the second edition of the work known under the title of 'Non Possumus, by his Holiness Pope Pius IX.'" But if he got it, who gave it to him, and what he did with it, and what was in it, he knows no more than we do.

PLAYING AT SOLDIERS.

From the N. Y. Times. The publication of the "accounts" of the Fenian Brothers who occupied the Moffatt Mansion in Union Square, in 1866, induces one to ask once more, how it is that the patriotism of the Irish in the United States can so completely overwhelm their sense of humor, and their general strong aversion to being cheated. The opening of the Moffatt Mansion was a kind of formal experiment on Irish credulity, and the accounts show that it was carried out with ludicrous pomp and circumstance. In the first place, the estabment of a belligerent "Government," on foreign soil, was in itself a buge joke, but this was suggested, and its real nature disguised, by the operations of the Southerners in Liverpool. The Rebels really had their Navy Department in that city, which fitted out expeditions against the enemy, with as much assurance and success as if it were working on its own territory; but then, it had territory of its own elsewhere, and a regularly organized government to back up its pretensions, and give it force and substance. It was characteristic of the Fenians to perceive only that the Confederacy had its seat on foreign soil, and dispatched military expeditions from a neutral port, and not to perceive at all the importance of having some-where a political organization to furnish it with authority and standing in the forum of international law. The institutions which were set up in the Moffatt Mansion were, on the contrary, the baseless fabrics of a vision. The "Head Centre," who presided over it, had no Circle. The "Secretary of Civil Affairs" had no "civil affairs" to attend to. 'The "military affairs" were all civil and "peaceable" as possible. The "bonds, of which the numerous "bond clerks" took charge, bound nobody; and "the Chief of Artillery" had no guns. The whole thing was, in short, a little comedy which "drew" about \$150,000, and this sum the principal performers divided among themselves.

Nevertheless, the general dissatisfaction caused among the Fenian public by the performance did not prevent its reproduction under a new name in 1869, but with the "Invasion" left out. Money came in, and "war" was declared as before, to the huge delight of thousands of Irishmen, whose faith and hope seem to be absolutely boundless. The failure last summer in Canada was enough to damp the enthusiasm of any other nation. Even Parisians would have succumbed under it, but Irishmen hardly ever ask for anything but a change of leaders, for they firmly bold the French theory that when they are defeated it is through "treason."

Accordingly, we are now informed that the chiefs who have been of late presiding over the Fenian Brotherhood on these shores are to be set aside remorselessly by the recently arrived "exiles," who are hereafter to have the direction of all movements on this side of the water for the overthrow of the British Empire. This is very like what happened not surprised to learn, a few lines below, that once before, when the arrival of James City" as his own production,

Stephens, another renowned "exile," broke up the "Moffatt Mansion" establishment, and turned the Centre and the bond clerks and chiefs of civil and military affairs out on a cold and unfeeling world. If this happens again, we doubt very much whether the 'exiles" will meet with as hospitable a reception on this side of the water as they have hitherto received. In connection with these convulsions here.

Lord Derby's recent observation in the House of Lords on the Irish trouble is worth notice. He says, what a great many Euglishmen of the same standing are beginning to say, that, after all Irish grievances are redressed, there will still remain the very formidable obstacle to tranquil union with England, in the shape of Irish dislike of English rule-simple uaadulterated dislike, without rhyme, or reason, or foundation. The Established Church is gone, and the Land laws have been amended, and the Catholic clergy do pretty much as they please, and yet there is terrible discontent-and what is worse, the Protestants are said to be no longer as devoted to England as they once were—the "idea of legislative independence which sprung up," as Lord Derby says, in 1782, never having died out, while it derives additional force now from the concessions which Government has felt called upon to make on certain questions of reform. What gave the repeal agitation under O'Connell its deathblow was the general belief that its success was hopeless. But since agitation has resulted in bringing about such tremendous changes as the disestablishment of the Church, and the concession of more "tenant rights" than its advocates even ten years ago dreamed of ever asking for, people have not unnaturally begun to inquire whether the old scheme of legislative independence is, after all, impracticable, and some of the baser sort are not unnaturally asking themselves also whether the species of agitationthat is, the shooting, cutting, and blowing up, which seem to them to have brought about the abolition of the Church and the new Land law—may not be made to effect the repeal of the Legislative Union also.

We think it may be safely said that there is only one- argument against the repeal of the Union which has any weight with anybody besides Englishmen, but this is a very strong one, viz., the awful badness of the Government which Irishmen set up when they get a chance to set one up. The Moffatt Mansion Government was, to be sure, a farce; but then it, like the whole Fenian organization, does not afford the slightest evidence that the men who got it up and carried it on were capable of serious workwhich a really well-acted farce might have done. And then, we are sorry to say, that in our times the cause of Irish independence has a foe of which Grattan, Flood, Emmet and Wolfe Tone never dreamed of, namely, the municipal government of New York. Had it existed, such as we now see it, in the last centur: Grattan would never have thundered against the Union, and Tone would never have been hanged. Castlereagh would only have had to distribute the New York Corporation Manual pretty freely among the decent people of the island to prevent the heroes of 1788 from making any figure in his-

-In the course of the late war the French often called their enemy names of Goths and barbarians, and bystanders have been so far moved as from time to time to agree with them. But it was reserved for a famous Professor of Berlin to fix this title upon his countrymen as a compliment, and by way of strict historical parallel made in cold blood. At the conclusion of a lecture on the Roman catacombs held on the 13th of January last, the historian Theodor Mommsen described the siege of Rome by the Gothic invaders, turning it, in the following manner, into a figure of another siege:-The Roman knows nothing of what is outside his city walls, and despises it; for strangers, under the disguise of a most ready courtesy, he has at bottom nothing but a contempt. "The inroad of Alaric and his Goths had been wantonly brought upon themselves. "Despite the prodigious circumference of the walls, all the twelve gates were beset; traffic was closed upon the Tiber, the pres-sure of famine commenced, they began to portion out the bread per head, then to distribute half rations, at last one-third rations only, as the necessity gradually became more terrible. Pestilence and contagion began their fearful work in the invested space: it became impossible so much as to bury the dead, for the cemeteries were all in the occupation of the enemy. The besieged threatened a sortle en masse; the Goth laughed, and said, "The thicker the grass the better cuts the sickle." The Government resided far away in Ravenna; it sent bodies of troops to raise the siege, but they never reached Rome, and were destroyed one by one. The Goth tried many ways of extorting a peace; he demanded requisitions in money and grain, and the cession of Venetia. Noricum, and Dal-matia. They offered him gold and silver "as much as he would," but beyond that he could gain nothing. The Emperor Honorius and all his officials swore they would never make peace with Alaric, but wage eternal war against him, etc.

The literary point made is a good one, and probably the historian was too much taken up with the stiffneckedness of the Romans to consider the merits of Alaric's enterprise.

-A Western man has whittled out a clock with his jack-knife.

-Leporte, Ind., has a Swede, a carpenter, who claims to be a first cousin to Jenny Lind. -A railroad with a three-foot gauge is in operation between Akron and Massillon, Ohio. -The bridal dress of the Princess Louise is to be of white Ifish poplin, with veil and trimmings of Honiton lace.

-Advocates of woman suffrage are complaining that they now receive very little encouragement from New England. -During the past winter the range of the thermometer has varied as much as 72 degrees

within twenty-four hours. -A veteran wood-sawyer of Pittsfield, named Lysander Searles, sixty-six years of age, last week sawed over eleven cords of four feet wood twice in two, in four days.

—In order to avoid the objections made to

dancing by the churchmen in Virginia, the folks there have taken to roller skating "through the

-The returns of income made this year are not to be published, and the officers administering the law are required to keep them -Delescluze, the editor-in-chief of the Paris

Reveil, who was imprisoned by order of the Minister of Justice, in October last, says that he was treated by his jailers more brutaily than during his repeated confinements under the Second Empire. -Old Cousin-Montauban, Count de Palikao. and Eugenie's Prime Minister after Ollivier's

resignation, is living in splendid style in London, where he has rented a very fine residence on Buckingham Square. He is reported to be worth eight or ten million francs, the fruit of his extortions during the long service in Africa, and principally during the expedition to China.

The activity which Henry Laube, the German dramatist and theatrical manager, constantly displays is something extraordinary. Not only is he busily engaged in hastening the preparations for the construction of his new theatre in Vienna, but he is writing three or four new plays, corresponding for a number of journals, and has nearly completed an exten-sive new work on dramatic art.

-Frederick Gertstæcker, the German traveller and novelist, is in trouble. The English pub-lishers of Charles Rowcrofts' Australian novels, some of which Gerstecker has published in German under his own name, have threatened to prosecute him for plagiarism. About twentyfive years ago Gerstrecker published at Leipelc a German translation of Lippard's "Quaker

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The state of the s

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

10TP DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1871, at 11 o'elock 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.

REDEMPTION OF CIVIL BONDS OF 1860. STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

THEASURY DEPARTMENT, SACRAMENTO, February 1, 1871. Whereas, There is on this day in the State Trea. sury the sum of twenty-eight theusand (\$28,000) doilars 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 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.

OFFICE OF THE WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY, NO. 230 SOUTH THIRD STREET, CORNER OF WILLING'S ALLEY.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1871.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Westmoreland Coal Company will be held at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, April 5, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for eleven Directors to serve during the ensuing for eleven Directors to serve during the ensuing year. F. H. JACKSON, 3 20 14t

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire

Extinguisher. Always Reliable. D. T. GAGE, No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only
true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tinte—
"Does no tecntain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to ininveste Hair or System." Invigorates the Hair and jureta. 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] MAMMOTH GOLD AND SILVER MINING The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at No. 900 WALNUT Street, at noon on the 4th

day of April, when an election will be held for Five Directors to serve the ensuing year. MICHAEL NISBET, JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gioves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25

DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 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

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WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETO.

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. SILVER WARE of the latest designs in great variety, for wedding

presents. Repairing done in the best manner and guaran-5 11 fmw9

GOLD MEDAL REGULATORS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

to the annexed letter:-TRANSLATION. "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

Begs to call the attention of the trade and customers

able to sell them at the very lowest prices. "GUSTAV BECKER, "First Manufacturer of Regulators, "Freiburg, Germany.

FURNITURE.

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MARBLE WORKS.

H. S. TARR & SON'S MANUFACTORY OF

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GREEN Street, above Seventh, PHILADELPHIA

STAIR RODS, STEP PLATES. GAS TORCHES, GAS TURNERS, WAX TAPERS, Etc. Etc.,

No. 225 South FIFTH Street.

On hand an for sale by WILER & MOSS, MANUFACTURERS. OITY ORDINANCES.

REDEMPTION OF STATE BONDS. R ESOLUTION
To Lay Water Pipe on Poplar street and other streets. Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Engineer of the Water Department be and is hereby authorized to lay water pipe on —
Poplar street, from Twenty-second to Twentyfourth street.

Brown street, from Twenty-seventh to Twentyninth street.

Shamokin street, from Twenty-first to Twenty-second street, in the Fifteenth ward. Berks street, from Sixth to Tenth street, in the Twentieth ward.

Centre street, from Hamilton to Wood Baker street, from Green lane to Gay street, in the Twenty-first ward. Elm street, from Thirty-seventh to Thirty-

ninth street. Warren street, from Thirty-eighth to Thirtyninth street. Haverford avenue, from Forty-fourth to

Sixty-eighth street, in the Twenty-fourth ward. Watt street, from Reed to Wharton street. Alter street, from Seventeenth to Eighteenth street, in the Twenty-sixth ward.

Irving street, from Fortleth to Forty-first street, in the Twenty-seventh ward; and on York street, from Germantown avenue to Tenth street, in the Twenty-eighth ward. HENRY HUHN,

President of Common Council. ROBERT BETHELL, Assistant Clerk of Select Council. SAMUEL W. CATTELL,

President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-seventh day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871). DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION A To Approve Contracts for the Erection of School Buildings in the Tenth and Fourteenth

Wards, and of the Sureties Therefor. Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the con-tract dated the tenth day of February, 1871, be-tween the city of Philadelphia, of the one part, and Philip H. Somersett, of the other part, for the erection of a school building for the price or sum of nineteen thousand eight hundred and forty-five (\$19,845) dollars, on the south side of Cherry street, east of Eleventh street, in the Tenth ward, be and the same is hereby approved, and that John H. Miller is hereby approved as

snrety therefor. And the contract dated the thirteenth day of December, 1870, between the city of Philadelphia of the one part, and William Keas, of the other part, for the erection of a school building for the price or sum of twenty-five thousand five hundred (\$25,500) dollars, on the lot of ground on the north side of Wood street, east of Twelfth street, in the Fourteenth ward, be and the same is hereby approved, and that Samuel Bolton and Edward Hayes, the sureties therefor, are hereby approved. And the Mayor of the city of Philadelphia be and is hereby requested to affix the corporate seal of the said city to sald contracts.

HENRY HUHN, President of Common Council.

Attest-BENJAMIN H. HAINES, Clerk of Select Council.

SAMUEL W. CATTELL,

President of Select Council. Approved this twenty-seventh day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred

and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).
DANIEL M. FOX. Mayor of Philadelphia. 2 30 1t

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA. CLERK'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1871. In accordance with a Resolution adopted by the Common Council of the city of Philadelphia on Thursday, the sixteenth day of March, 1871, the annexed bill, entitled, "An ordinance creating a loan for the extension of the Water Works," is hereby published for public

information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN. Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE CREATING A LOAN FOR THE EXTENSION OF THE WATER WORKS. Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby

authorized to borrow at not less than par, on the credit of the city, two million one hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars for the further extension of the Water Works. For which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum, shall be paid half-yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, required, in amounts of five hundred one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned and the interest thereof are payab free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan made by virtue thereof, there shall force of this ordinance annually appropri-ated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of threetenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city daily for four weeks the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, March 16, 1871, entitled "An ordi-nance creating a loan for the extension of the Water Works." And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 3 17 24t

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS. No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

Have reduced the prices of ALL THEIR Chromos 25 Per Cent. This includes

ALL CHROMOS PUBLISHED, AMERICAN AND OTHERS. FRAMES of every character equally as cheap.

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CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER. No. 11 North SECOND Street, Sign of the Golden Lamb. w receiving a large and splendid assortmen

of new styles of FANOY CASSIMERES And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS. [8 25 mws AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DEPOT COMMISSARY, No. 205 S. FOURTH Street,
Room No. 2.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY,
April 3, 1871, for furnishing the Subsistence Department U. S. A.:—

£8 pounds mess pork.
40,000 pounds of bacon—clear sides.
181,000 pounds of hard bread.
11,000 pounds of corn meal—kiln dried.
15,000 pounds of beans—white navy.

11,000 pounds of corn meal—kiln dried.
15,000 pounds of beans—white navy.
6,000 pounds of split peas.
4,500 pounds of rice—Carolina.
600 pounds of hominy.
17,000 pounds of green Rio coffee.
1,000 pounds of Rio coffee—roasted.
0,000 pounds of brown sugar.
1,500 gallons of whisky vinegar.
3,000 pounds of candles—adamantine.
8,000 pounds of extra family soap.
37,500 pounds of sait.

37,500 pounds of sait. 500 pounds of pepper—black. 4,500 pounds of hams—sugar-cured.

3,500 pounds of choice family flour. 1,200 pounds of dried peaches, 1,200 pounds of raisins. 175 gallons of pickled cucumbers. 50 gallons of pickled onions, 575 gallons of sauerkraut. 332 dozen cans of milk. 3,200 pounds of lard. 7,000 pounds of butter.

1,000 pounds of cheese. Information as to kind of packages, condition ctc. etc., can be obtained on application at this office.

3 18 † Captain, C. S., U. S. A. UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, BAL-

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

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

cavation, removal, and deposit. Material to be measured in dumping scows. The right to reject any bid is reserved. Forms of Proposals and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

WILLIAM P. CRAIGHILL, Major of Engineers, U. S. A. UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE.

TBIRD STORY UNION BANK BULLDINGS,
Fayette Street, near Charles,
BALT MORE, Md., March 28, 1871. PROPOSALS are invited for dredging a channel through Fredericksburg and Spottswood Bars, in the Rappahannock river, Proposals, to be sealed, in duplicate, endorsed on outside, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of April 28, 1871, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present. Separate Proposals will be also received for removing one wreck in Fredericksburg bar.

also received for removing one with the burg bar.

The material is easily removed. The channel is not to exceed 90 feet in width or 8 feet in depth at mean low water. The locality is sheltered. The tide rises about two feet

Forms of proposal and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,

3 29 6t

Major of Engineers U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
THIRD STORY, UNION BANK BUILDING,
FAYETTE STREET, NEAR CHARLES,
BALTIMORE, MD., March 20, 1871.
PROPOSALS are invited for Dredging a Channel PROPOSALS are invited for Dredging a Channel in Queenstown Creek, Maryland, from Chester River to Queenstown. Proposals to be sealed, in duplicate, endorsed on outside, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until neon of April 22, 1871, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may be present. may be present.

The material is easily removed. The channel is not to exceed one hundred feet in width or eight feet in depth at mean low water. The locality is

Forms of proposals and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,

3 23 6t Major of Engineers, U. S. Army.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
THIRD STORY UNION BANK BUILDING,
FAYETTE ST., NEAR CHARLES,
BALTIMORE, Md., March 29, 1871.)
PROPOSALS are invited for exceptating a channel the James river, at the Rocketts, near Richmond,

Va.

Proposals, to be sealed, in duplicate, endersed on outside, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of April 29. 1871, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be pre-The material to be removed is rock in beds and boulders. The channel is not to exceed 180 feet in

width or 18 feet in depth at mean high water. Ti locanty is sheltered. The tide rises about 2½ feet. Forms of proposal and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,

3 29 Major of Engineers U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
THIRD STORY, UNION BANK BUILDING,
FAYETTE ST., NEAR CHARLES,
BALTIMORE, Md., March 21, 1871.
PROPOSALS are invited for Dredging a Channel
at Cambridge, Maryland. Proposals to be scaled, in
duplicate, endorsed on outside, and accompanied by a

copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of April 24, 1871, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present.

The material is easily removed. The channel is not to exceed one hundred feet in width or ten feet in depth at mean low water. The locality is

Forms of proposal and any desired information to be had on application at this office. The right to reject any bid is reserved. WM. P. CR & IGHILL, Major of Engineer U. S. Army. 3 23

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER - GENERAL'S PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office (where proper forms will be furnished) until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, April 21, 1871, fer the delivery at the Schuylkili Arsenal, Philadelphia, of 889 pairs Boots (600 pairs to be cable screwed).

5000 Haversacks. 1000 yards Crimson Worsted Lace, 1% inch. All to be of army standard, samples of which can be seen at this office. STEWART VAN VLIET,

Deputy Quartermester-General, Brevet Major-General, U. S. A.II PRANKFORD ARSENAL, OFFICE A. C. S.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.,
March 15, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS in duplicate will be received at this office until 12 M., April 15, 1871, for fornishing the fresh beef required by the Subsistence Department, U. S. A., at this station during the two months commencing May 1, 1871. Information as to conditions, quality of beef, payments, etc., can be obtained by application to

WILLIAM PRINCE,

3 15

First Lieut, Ord., A. C. S.

Galvanized Elastic Cable Fencing

Does not "kink" in warm nor "snap" in cold weather. Is cheaper than most wood fences; orna-mental and durable; large quantities erected and satisfaction given. Send for circulars, or see the fencing at the manufacturer's, PHILIP S. JUSTICE.

No. 14 North FIFTH Street, Philadelphia, Shops-SEVENTEENTH and COATES Streets.

SAXON CREEN is Brighter, will not Fade, Costs Less than any other because it will Paint twice as much surface,

> SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN PAINTS.

J. H. WEEKS & CO., Manufacturers, 89tf No. 124 N. FOURTH St., Philadelphia.