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

FUN ALIVE.

From the N. Y. Sun. From its very beginning the San Domingo commission has been funny. Rough old Ben Wade, sensible and profane; Dr. Howe, with his dyspepsia, watching his stomach; President White, with his refined, scholarly ideas and changeable purposes, form as incon-gruous a set of fellows as could be got together. Then around them they had a comical crew of buggists and shellists, bent on the most useless sort of science; while General Sigel, that brave man of war, wandering aimlessly about, made the ludicrousness of the affair something delicious.

But, as if all this was not enough, here was a commission to investigate a Spanish country without a man in it or attached to it capable of speaking Spanish. One of the most peculiar incidents of this inability to talk has been described by Mr. Sumner:-

"Mr. Wade went to San Domingo determined to be pleased with everything he saw. No sooner had the arrived there than he rowed ashore to visit Baez, though he could not speak a word of Spanish, nor Mr. Bacz a word of English. So they sat for a couple of hours with clasped hands, and looking at each other like a couple of lovers. Mr. Wade is very enthusiastic over Baez, though everybody else knows what sort of a man he is."

While they were in San Domingo our jolly old commissioners went out for a ride, according to the fashion of the country, on bullback. For the history of this excursion we refer to the lively columns of the Capital:-

"The bulls of San Domingo are a quiet, inoffensive set of animals, and the one ridden by the chairman, sturdy old Ben Wade, was a specimen animal of great power. The three rode off, surrounded by na-tives and followed by correspondents, some walking tives and followed by correspondents, some walking and some carried on the back of negroes, so that the cavalcade presented a very imposing appearance. The venerable Howe expressed himself very much pleased with his beast. He said that the slow, undulating motion promoted digestion and stimulated poetic reflections, and he sang aloud our national anthem, as written by his accomplished lady, to the tune of John Brown. Whether it was this singing to which the beast was unaccustomed, never having heard of our great martyr, alarmed it or not, the specimen built under sturdy Ben Wade took fright and suddenly ran away. A buil's running is not much as to speed, but it is strong and very joiting. Our venerable exsentor had to hold on to the horns and saddle to retain his seat, and disappeared from the eyes of his retain his seat, and disappeared from the eyes of his friends and followers in the deep forests that abound in that island. When again seen he was found sitting upon some rocks scraping the mud from his sturdy person. He swore terribly at the event, and ended by ordering one of the other com-missioners to dismount, so that the chairman of the commission could continue his important excursion. This the other commissioner flatly refused to do. In this way the quarrel began."

What became of President White in this imbroglio is not clearly stated by the writer; but we infer that he must have been the commissioner who was ordered by Ben Wade to dismount, and who refused to obey. On that refusal we tender to Mr. White our hearty congratulations. It was manly and reasonable. If Ben Wade could not stick on his own bull, it certainly was not the duty of the President of Cornell University to go afoot in the mud in order to give Ben Wade another bull to ride on. Ben ought to have run and caught his bull for himself; or his friend Baez, whose hand he had clasped like a lover for two hours at a time, ought to have had a spare bull at hand, and a well-broken one, too, for Ben to mount as soon as he had scraped the mud off his clothes. But however that may be, it must have taken a good deal of courage in President White to sit immovable in the saddle of his own bull after old Ben had required him to dismount. In the whole history of the commission that is perhaps the occasion on which the highest moral power was manifested. What a fine subject for a painter! Old Ben in a rage: -

"He ripped, he tore, he cursed, he swore, He swore he wouldn't go home any more," unless President White would get off and surrender his bull. This is one side of the picture-the tempestuous side. The other side should represent President White in perfect calmness, mildly yet firmly refus-ing, as a philosopher should refuse, so unreasonable a demand to give up his bull. It is a scene worthy the genius of the greatest

The commissioners were getting into disputes with each other all the time. They differed in judgment and in wishes at every turn. One of their most diverting squabbles was at Port-au-Prince, on the question whether they should go straight to Key West or meander about with the Tennessee to other parts of the West Indies. They disputed about it in the cabin till after midnight. Ben Wade was for Key West; President White wanted to go over to Santiago de Cuba; and Dr. Howe thought some other place would be more beneficial to the interests of his country and his bonds. Finally, old Ben could stand it no longer, and bidding his fellow commissioners to go to ---, he went off to bed. The upshot was that next day the Tennessee sailed for Kingston.

And so it went on to the end of the chapter. Fighting and disputing, swearing and scolding, were the order of the day, and of the night too; and through all President White maintained his temper, though Dr. Howe could not maintain his digestion. And now they have been having a fight at Washington to finish with. Ben Wade wrote his report, but White and Howe would not sign it without additions and embellishments that disgusted Ben. Of course, they must come to some agreement at last, or they would all cover themselves with derision; but, however they patch up this final controversy, they are a pleasant and amusing set. John Gilpin with his ride was nothing to these laughable explorers. The only consolation about it all is that Grant's scheme of annexation was so ridiculous that nothing but such a ridiculous commission could properly give it the finishing stroke.

PHILADELPHIA FIREMEN. From the N. Y. World.

The startling statement comes from Philadelphia that the "Moyamensing Hose Com-pany" has made its final parade in the character of a hose company preparatory to assu-ming the character of a literary association. A hose company and a literary association are not commonly convertible terms. And the Moyamensing Hose Company is an organiza-tion understood to be less addicted to resthetic pursuits than almost any of its kind. For many years its excuse for existing has been that it broke the solemn stillness of the normal Philadelphia evening with the soft note of the pistol and the wild cry of the rioter. Even the vicious vitality thus imparted was preferable in the judicious mind to the virtuous death which it diversified. But the sudden subsidence of what was a gang into what will be a sodality shows how the powerful soporific influence of Philadelphia will prevail even over the worst intentions. With the full and earnest desire to be sprightly public nuisances, these people have been

forced by public opinion to become dismal ! and decorous ornaments to society. The cenversion of St. Paul is an incident almost incredible to the modern critic. Let the modern critic bethink him how much more incredible to the future Philadelphian will be the event which has now been transacted, and modestly hold his peace. The cenversion of a single Saul from persecuting the saints to writing pastoral letters was as nothing to this conversion by wholesale of Philadelphia firemen from their former diversions, of devouring the salient fea-tures of the members of rival companies and dragging the hose-cart of Juggernaut over unwary infants, to assuming the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit and holding sweet and controversial counsel over the historical question what song the sirens sang, or the scientific question, "Will molasses explode?" Why they should become a literary society is not so clear. In Boston we can understand that the silent influence of the town would force a party of pugilists to make at least such a confession to public opinion as is implied in frequenting the Public Library and voting the radical ticket. But why the rough Philadelphian should become literary, when even the smooth Philadelphian commonly abstains from the perusal and much more from the discussion or the production of printed matter, passes understanding. It may be, indeed, that no other course was open to them of signalizing their conversion from the error of their fire-subduing ways. The path to glory, or at least to respectability, in Philadelphia is by the way of radical politics. And as, according to the satirical invention of some zealous Protestant, a South Sea Islander accustomed to a sensuous and demonstrative worship of his own handiwork declined the solicitations of a Catholic missionary on the ground that from paganism to popery was not enough of a change, the Philadelphia firemen may have declined embarking in statesmanship on the ground that radical politics as pursued in Philadelphia consisted mainly of the same sort of thing they had been doing in their unregenerate career, and dropped into poetry out of pure desperation.

THE ST. DOMINGO SCHEME-GENERAL GRANT'S JUDICIOUS RETREAT.

From the N. Y. Herald. We are gratified to record a retreat on the part of General Grant as honorable to him as the head of the Government as his crowning victory of the war at the head of the Union armies. We refer to his judicious retreat on the St. Domingo annexation scheme. It has been semi-officially announced from Washington, through ex-Governor Hawley, of Connecticut, that with the transmission to Congress of the report of the St. Domingo investigating commission the President will send up an important message on the proposed annexation, and that it will be substantially to this effect, that had the question received fair treatment when the treaty last before the Senate was debated and rejected, he would not have asked its further consideration; but, believing that the scheme had not been fairly presented to the country, and the question having become complicated with charges and insinuations foreign to its merits, he desired that full investigation at the hands of Congress which has been made, with results vindicating his course in the premises. He has, therefore, no further action to recommend upon subject at present, but transmits the report of the investigating commissioners for the information of Congress and the country, still adhering to his opinion of the advantages of annexation. He does not care to press the measure, because he is confident that, if the country desires it, the object can be accomplished, and that the action of Congress will indicate the desire by advising a treaty to be made. He does not, by any means, abandon his own views, but leaves the responsibility of future action upon Congress, and he repeats his original declaration that he has no policy to enforce against the will of the people.

This, it appears, is the substance of the President's message, which will accompany the submission to the two houses of the report of the St. Domingo "high joint" commissioners. Their aeport will handsomely cover the retreat of the administration from its untenable position, in view of the discords created in the Republican party; for it is understood that the commissioners are not only unanimously, but enthusiastically in favor of the proposed annexation. They have returned, as we are told, enraptured with the tropical beauties and the amazing fertility, abounding products and incalculable resources of that splendid island of St. Dominbo; they return satisfied that it is the general wish of the people of the Dominican Republic to come under the protecting flag of the United States, and they are satisfied that the annexation bill of costs will be but a bagatelle compared with the commercial profits which from the annexation will be ours. But if such is the commissioners' report, why does the President "back down?" Why did he ask of Congress authority to send down to St. Domingo this exploring expedition if it was not for the purpose of pushing on the annexation scheme?

The answer is substantially that the express object of the expedition was the refutation of certain serious charges and insinuations made in the Senate against the President in connection with this annexation project. What were these charges and insinuations? They were the charges and innuendoes advanced by Mr. Sumner, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, against the President in connection with this Dominican enterprise. Thus, according to Mr. Sumner's indictment, General Grant has been guilty in this business of a usurpation of the war power of Congress in his employment of the navy; guilty of the design and of the attempt to appropriate the territory of an independent State upon usurpations and false pretenses, and in opposition to the wishes of the people concerned; guilty of a design to foment a war as a pretext for the subjugation and seizure of the African republic of Hayti; guilty of a disgraceful copartnership with a gang of unscrupulous speculators in a scheme to divide the spoils from the annexation of Dominica in certain appropriated lots and lands, which, under the Government of the United States, it was believed, would become exceedingly valuable; guilty of employing officers of the United States navy as confederates of this aforesaid gang of annexation speculators. In short, according to Mr. Sumner, General Grant, in this annexation project, has played the ignoble part of the interested tool and copartner of a "ring" of reckless adventurers in a monstrons job, regardless of the consequences to Dominica or Hayti, or to the Treasury or good name of the United States. The St. Domingo Commission, after a care-

ful investigation under the instructions embodied in the resolutions of Congress, having vindicated the President against all these charges, insinuations, and denunciations, General Grant is content to turn over the annexation scheme to the discretion of Congress. In other words, having spiked the guns of Mr. Sumner, the General retires from the

field. He has gained his point. He has the honest soldier's sense of honor, and he has made it good. President Johnson, in the Stanton-War Department imbroglio, acsused the General of deception and falsehood, and we know the consequences that followed to Johnson, Mr. Sumner, in his turn, has already felt something of the reaction against similar charges touching the honesty of Gene-ral Grant; and with all his pompous, ponderous, and thundering philippics, we expect the Senator, by the simple facts of the St. Domingo Commissioners report, will be reduced to a mere bag of wind-"full of sound and fury, signifying nothing." It is re-markable, too, that after his unbounded admiration of the Alaska annexation scheme, and after carrying through that delightful purchase of icebergs and white bears, at an outlay of seven millions in gold to Russia and two hundred thousand to the lobby—it is, in-deed, very remarkable that Mr. Sumner should regard the annexation of Dominica, at less than one-fourth the cost of Alaska, as a scheme of war, bankruptcy and all sorts of national disasters.

The opposition of the Democracy to this Dominican scheme is not surprising, for General Grant in this idea is stealing Democratic thunder. Nor are we amazed at the horror concerning the project of those radical Republicans of the old Puritan school, who fought to the last ditch against the annexation of Texas; but Mr. Sumner's hostility to General Grant's pet measure, after all, we fear, is mainly due to his mistaken estimate of his own importance as the Magnus Apollo of the Republican party. At all events he is silenced upon San Domingo, and, with Schurz and the other Republican mutineers against General Grant, Mr. Sumner must now seek some other point of assault, or give up the fight to cut him out and cut him off as the Republican candidate for the succession. "Where there is a will there is a way," and we apprehend that the troubles of most of these disaffected and disappointed Republican leaders lie deeper or nearer home than San Domingo.

General Grant, however, has still the party organization within his reach, and may still, with proper management, be master of the situation. He is learning, but has yet much to learn of the complications of the political party machine. The examples furnished by General Jackson he may profitably consult in reference to intractable bolters; and the conciliatory policy of Lincoln with aspiring but floxible malcontents should not be overlooked. Jackson ruled Calhoun off the Presidential track as a declared enemy; but Lincoln conquered the aspiring Chase, and quietly disposed of him as a friend by making him Chief Justice of the United States. Let Gen. Grant call the leading Republicans of Congress around him for counsel in any doubtful movement henceforth, and he may escape a repetition of the troubles he has had to encounter upon St. Domingo. Let him propose a general amnesty in connection with the pending scheme of a bill of pains and penalties on the Southern Ku-klux Klans, and he may do much to secure his lost ground in the South; let him be cautious in interposing his authority and his personal punishments in relation to the local squabbles among his party leaders in this State, that State, or the other, and let him seek rather to heal than to widen the breaks in the party lines, and he may do much to keep his party together. Otherwise the malcontents may reduce him to the humiliation and the hazards of a scrub race in

WHO PREVENTS RESUMPTION?

om the Scranton (Pa.) Republican. The leaders of the W. B. A. are being brought to light in their true attitude. Many of their transactions during the present suspension have been kept carefully concealed, not only from the country, but from the miners themselves. We make the assertion here, boldly, and without fear of being contradicted with proof, that the leaders of the W. B. A., residing in Schuylkill county, have designedly prevented the men in this region from resuming work. Messrs. John Siney, Kealy and Parker, of the Schnylkill leaders, are the trio whose interference has frustrated arbitration, compromise, and resumption upon satisfactory terms in this valley. Honest miners in this region may quail at this assertion, and denounce us for making it, but we tell them, for their own sakes, that they have been sold out by the men we have named, and whatever misery and suffering may be in store for them in the immediate future must be attributed to them. They have shown themselves, by their actions, that they are the evil geniuses of the miners, who have brought upon them much of the misery and privations which they have suffered in the past, and we have the evidence

to prove it. When President Gowen, of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, made his plea before the Senate Judicial Committee (after Governor Geary had made an attempt to settle matters), he offered on the part of all the companies to submit the whole matter to arbitration on the following conditions: -1st. That the men should resume work without conditions-not upon the terms proposed by the companies in December-but without any specified terms, and the question of wages and all other matters in dispute to be settled by arbitration afterwards. 2d. That the Judiciary Committee should be discharged from further consideration of the subject before them.

As we understand it, Mr. Gowen was authorized to make this proposition in behalf of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western, Delaware and Hudson, and Pennsylvania Coal Companies, as well as for other corporations and operators. The offer opened the sought-for opportunity to submit the questions at issue to arbitrators composed of operators and miners, with a disinterested third party as umpire. But without consultation with the miners, whose interests they hold in the hollow of their hands, Messrs. Siney and Kealy rejected the proposition, and insisted that the committee go on and make their report. In this Messrs. Siney and Kealy acted upon their own responsibility, not for the purpose of serving the miners, but to show the companies and the world their power over the thousands of poor men who have trusted themselves to their tender mercies. Had the proposition made by the companies, through Mr. Gowen, been accepted, it would have been no dishonorable yielding of the men, but they would have met the companies upon common ground, and in the settlement of their difficulties would have had an equal voice with their employers in the arbitration. The leaders of the W. B. A. have had their way-they have shown to the world once more the power they yield; the Senate committee will go on and report, but what will it profit the poor miner and laboring man upon whom bears the heavy burden of suspension? Arbitration is a recognition of the rights and interests of each party to an unsettled question. The companies have made the offer, and the Schuylkill leaders of the W. B. A., speaking for the Luzerne miners, have rejected the offer. If this action shuts the

door to compromise, and results in yet additional months of suspension, prostration, and suffering, let the curse rest where it belongs, upon the leaders of the W. B. A., Siney, Kealy & Co.

We have the most positive information that

since the rejection of this offer to arbitrate, the companies are more than ever determined not to yield, and we see no hope for a compromise in the immediate future. The action of Messrs. Siney & Co., in rejecting the companies offer, should only serve as an additional evidence to the miners of this county that their future well-being demands that they manage their own affairs, instead of entrusting them to the care of men who have shown nothing but criminal ignorance and incompetency in every suspension or strike in which the miners have become involved. We do not say: sever your connection with benevolent or protective associations, but we do say that the Luzerne miners should themselves decide whether they desire to submit their difficulties to arbitration or not, and not leave John Siney or any one else in Schuylkill county to decide for them, and without consulting them. But the labor autocrats who control the 30,000 miners and laboring men did not want the Luzerne miners to pass judgment upon the proposition of the companies, for they knew that if they did they would accept the proposal with an overwhelming unanimity. Let our miners act for themselves, and not transact their own business through men in another county, who have no further interest in their welfare, except to receive the quota which pays them their annual salary.

When we talk to intelligent miners upon the subject of the suspension, they tell us that they are ready to meet the companies half way, and we have repeatedly been told that the men are ready to compromise and arbitrate their difficulties. Do these men not know that they have given Schuylkill leaders the power to accept or reject terms for them? If they hold that Siney & Co. acted without authority in rejecting the offer made by Mr. Gowen, let them publicly disown the action, and renounce it.

The time has come to look at the subject of the present suspension not as we should like to have it, or as it might have been, but just as we find it, and in this light we ask the miners to look at it. If the companies were to offer terms to the men to-day, we presume, on the same principle on which the proposition at Harrisburg was rejected, the men would be compelled to refer the companies to Messrs. Siney and Kealy, to ascertain if the terms effered were acceptable. We are not surprised that the companies refuse to treat, through Schuylkill county leaders, in order to

reach the miners in their employ.

In their management of the W. B. A., Messrs. Siney, Kealy, and Parker have shown themselves greater tyrants and autocrats, and worse enemies to the interests of the laboring men and miners, than the companies themselves. And the day is not far distant when the miners in Luzerne will assert their manhood and independence, and shake off the leeches that have fastened themselves upon them, and are sucking their life-blood.

FRANCE DRIFTING TO A MONARCHY From the N. Y. Times.

The chances of the Versailles Government seem to improve, but there is little question that it will find itself, after it takes possession of Paris, in presence of one of the most disagreeable problems with which any French Government has yet had to deal. The Reds will be disarmed, but they will be still there, and very hungry and very mutinous, and they will still continue to publish such pleasing and instructive periodicals as The Cry of the People, The Iron Mouth, The Avenger. These papers are small, dirty sheets, filled with blasphemy and indecency, and attacks on property and religion. In most countries they would hardly live a week, or if they did live, would only be read for amusement. But one of the peculiarities of the Red mind is that it takes all this disgusting trash in sober earnest, and a week's reading makes a Belle ville or La Villette republican ready to shoulder his musket and "descendinto the streets." for the purpose of embodying the ideas contained in these publications in the political system of the country. If you asked him why he thought it his duty to take this very violent step, he would be able to you no better reason than that he saw in print that it was a good thing to do.

Now, this being the effect of the liberty of the press on the French mind, it is impossible for any Government in France to let the press alone. No matter how liberal the regime that may be set up, it is sure not to be liberal enough for the radicals, nor would any regime be tolerated which did not arrange for a fair division of property every Monday morning. Consequently the radical press is sure to assail it violently, and to excite the Reds to active resistance; the radical papers will, therefore, have to be suppressed, and, of course, when once the Government takes upon itself to suppress newspapers for any reason, there is no telling when to stop, or where to draw the line.

After having put down the Bouche de Fer for advocating resistance to all government, of course official censors will be disposed to put all criticism of the Government as hostile to order, and to bring the journals Des Debats and the Presse, under the same rule as the dirty sheets of the Faubourg St. Antoine; and then we have one of the worst features of the Empire restored, and one of the most valuable guarantees of liberty and economy destroyed. The effect of such restrictive measures, too, is of course more damaging to a republican than a monarchical government. Every government has to keep up some show of adhesion to its own principles; and the liberty of the press is, of course, one of the chief articles in the republican creed, so that a republican government which repudiates it, is in some sort guilty of self-stultification.

Take, also, the question of the standing army. We presume there is nobody now who shares General Trochu's amiable belief that the Parisians can be governed by "moral force." It is quite plain that for some time to come they will have to be governed by brute force. Paris will have to be garrisoned by about one hundred thousand men, and the population will have, as of yore, to be disarmed, and the Government will have to rely on this force for police duty to a degree which must, to a greater or less degree, subordinate the civil to the military authorities, and make the General in command of the troops the most important person in Paris. Now there has never yet been a republic, or even a constitutional monarchy, which was able to endure the presence of a large military force concentrated in its capital, and for the avowed purpose of keeping down the people. Countries in which constitutional government is as deeply rooted in the popular affections and habits as the United States. or England, or Hungary, could hardly stand this; still less can a country in which the people are entirely unused to popular government, and in which democratic assemblies rule by just the same methods and instruments as military dictators. Among the first things done by all parties in France which get

into the escendant, is to suppress newspapers and shoot defeated opponents; and such a thing as a government which had a large standing army at its disposal, and did not use it to crush opposition, is something of which few Frenchmen kave, as yet, any idea. A French general in command of a large armed force, and yet feeling his subordination to the civil power, and respecting it, is a very rare bird also—in fact, if he did not appear in General Cavaignac, it would be difficult to say when or where he did appear. or when he will appear again. Any French general of this or the next generation who knows that the Legislature is dependent on him for protection against being turned out

of doors, is hardly likely to respect it.

These two difficulties met, or temporized with, as they probably will be, there would still remain another, and this, also, an immense one-the question of the form of government. The Assembly was monarchical when it met: it is now more monarchical than ever. The scare caused by Gambetta's performannees has been deepened and intensified by the recent events in Paris. Any doubts which the country members might have had about the advisability of establishing a republic will have been dissipated by the establishment of "the Univer-sal Republic" in Paris; and the melancholy days they have passed in Versailles, and the terror in which all persons having property are now living in Paris, have probably deepened the horror of democratic government, Of course there will be much disputing and intriguing about the choice of a monarch, but the choice will be, after all, between Bourbon and Orleanist, and the return of either of these will madden the Republicans, and make the government of the towns a serious task to the new dynasty. A new dynasty without antecedents, absurd as it would be in France of all countries in the world, would in some ways promise better than the return of any of the old ones. But new dynasties are no longer likely. It would take a Napoleon to create one, and if the present troubles do not throw a new "Savior of Society" to the surface, the country will probably throw itself back into the arms of Henry V or the Count de Paris. The title "Savior of Society," as applied to poor Louis Napoleon, by the way, does not look so ridiculous as it did a year or two ago. Most men now acknowledge that, bad as the Empire was, it at least kept off a worse thing-"The Universal Republic."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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 Bouds will be received at this Department for the amount above specified,

10TH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1971,

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 demption. A. F. CORONEL

2 14 eod t 4 10 State Treasurer.

REDEMPTION OF CIVIL BONDS OF STATE OF CALIFORNIA, TERASURY DEPARMENT,

SACRAMENTO, February 1, 1871. Whereas, There is en 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 indersed "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.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE IN-SURANCE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, April 3, 1871. At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of BIGHT DOL-IARS per share was declared, PAYABLE IN GOLD to the stockholders on and after the 15th instans, clear of all taxes, J. W. McALLISTER, 4 11tt

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a quarterly dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT., payable at their office, No. 303 WALNUT Street, up stairs, on and after SATUR-DAY, April 15, 1871. L. CHAMBERGAIN, 8 31 fmwtA15

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST HAIR DYE IN THE WORLD, Harper's Liquid Hair Dye Never Fades or Washes Out, will change gray, red. or frosted hair, whiskers, or monstache to a beautiful black or brown as soon as applied. Warranted, or money returned. Only 50 cents a box. Sold by all Druggists. 3 28 tuthsem

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- THIS SPLEN. did Hair Dve is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"Dees at trontain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injurent, 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 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.

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 17;

JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gioves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers, Price 25 cents per bottle. THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

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

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestora Tick-ing, etc. etc., No. 223 CHESNUT Street, PhiladelBAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING

ANNUITIES.

Office No. 304 WALNUT Street. INCORPORATED MARCH 10, 1813.

CHARTER PERPETUAL. CAPITAL \$1,000,000.

SURPLUS UPWARDS OF \$750,000.

Receive woney on deposit, returnable on demand, for which interest is allowed. And under appointment by individuals, corporations, and courts, act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, TRUSTERS, GUARDIANS, ASSIGNESS, COMMITTEES, RECEIVERS, AGENTS, COLLECTORS, ETC.

And for the faithful performance of its duties as such all its assets are liable. CHARLES DUTILH, Paesident.

WILLIAM B. HILL, Actuary.

DPRECTORS.

Joshua B. Lippincott,
Charles H. Hutchinson,
Lindley Smyth,
r, George A. Wood, Henry J. Williams, William S. Vaux, John R. Wucherer, Anthony J. Antelo, Charles S. Lewis, Adoiph E. Borie, Alexander Biddle, Henry Lewis.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT. The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and

Bafe Deposit Company OF PHILADELPHIA IN THEIR New Marble Fire-preof Building,

Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street. Capital subscribed, \$1,000,000; paid, \$700,000. COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS; and VALUABLES of every description received for rate-keeping, under

guarantee, at very moderate rates. The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from \$15 to \$75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vanits provided for Safe Menters.

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

TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS Kept SEPARATE AND APART it im assets of Company. INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one pe

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President. C. H. CLARK, Vice President. ROBBET PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer. DIRECTORS. N. B. Brewne,
Clarence H. Clark,
John Weish,
Cliarles Macalester,
Edward W. Clark,
Henry Pratt McKean.

DIRECTORS.
Alexander Henry,
Stephen A. Caldwell,
George F. Tyler,
Henry C. Gibson,
J. Gillingham Fell.
(5 13 fmw)

THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST, INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS IN
THE PHILADELPHIA BANK BUILDING,
No. 421 CHESNUT STREMT.
CAPITAL, \$500,000.
FOR SAFE-KEEPING OF GOVERNMENT BONDS and
other SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, JEWELEY, and other Valuables, under special guarantee, at the

lowest rates.
The Company also offer for Rent, at rates varying from \$15 to \$75 per annum, the renter holding the key, SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF key, SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLARY RESERVAULTS, affording absolute SECURITY against FIRE THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT, All fiductary obligations, such as TRUSTS, GUAR-DIANSHIPS, EXECUTORSHIPS, etc., will be undertaken and faithfully discharged.

All trust investmenes are kept separate and apart from the Company's assets. Circulars, giving full details, forwarded on appli-DIRECTORS.

Benjamin B. Comegys. Thomas Robins, Augustus Heaton, F. Ratchford Starr, Lewis R. Ashburst, Lewis R. Ashhurst,
J. Livingston Erringer,
R. P. McCullagh,
Edwin M. Lewis,
James L. Claghorn,
Hon. William A. Porter.

OFFICERS.
President—LEWIS R. ASHHURST.
Vice-President—J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER.
Secretary—R. P. McCULLAGE.
Treasurer—WM. L. DUBOIS.

2 3fmw;

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

TEWIS 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 Gents' 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 WARD

of the latest designs in great variety, for weddi Repairing done in the best manner and guaran-5 11 (mw)

GOLD MEDAL REGULATORS.

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

G. W. RUSSBLL,

Begs to call the attention of the trade and customers to the annexed letter:-TRANSLATION.

"I take pleasure to abnounce that I have given to Mr. G. W. RUSSELL, of Philadelphia, the exclusive sale of all goods of my manufacture. He will be able to sell them at the very lowest prices.
"GUSTAV BECKER, "First Manufacturer of Regulators, "Freiburg, Germany.

GROCERIES, ETC. ONDON BROWN STOUT AND

SCOTCH ALE,

In glass and stone, by the cask or dozen.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sta.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL, No. 126 Wainut and 21 Granite Sts., IMPORTERS OF

WHISKY, WINE, ETQ.

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES, IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 235

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES NO. 27 NORTH WATER STHERT; PHILADELPHIA. ALEXANDER G. CATTERL ELUAR C BLUAK CATTEL