THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1871.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OFINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS-COMPILED EVEBY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

WHAT THE COUNTRY THINKS OF THE CORRUPT DEMOCRATS.

From the N. Y. Times.

It would be a great satisfaction to us as Republicans to have the Democratic party carry the Tammany gang on their shoulders in the next Presidential struggle. The contest would be a comparatively easy one. The immense power and influence of this gang of adventurers are now mainly confined to this city and State. Here the money they have plundered, and the hundreds of petty offices they can distribute, and the rabble they command, give them great weight in all our political affairs. The accumulation of an ignorant foreign population in this city and the "lower counties" is throwing every year a heavier vote into their hands, which they are not slow to increase by any dishonest means. Uniting this vote with that of the more respectable rural Democracy, they have been enabled to elect the Governor of the State, to control the Legislature, and to pass laws whereby they have acquired absolute power over the income of this wealthy metropolis. Imposing, however, as is the position of the "Ring" in this city and this portion of the State, they have thus far little power outside of it, and are daily losing influence with their own more honest supporters in the rural districts. If we pass beyond the limits of New York State, the name of this audacious and unprincipled band of rogues and adventurers is "a byword and hissing" to all honest men. In the West it is well understood that the Erie gamblers and their lawyers, the courts and judges who protect them, the Tweeds, Sweenys, and Connollys who now receive the rich income of this city and have become millionaires themselves, the "roughs" and "repeaters" and ward politicians who have so long aided to elect them, with Governor Hoffman at the head of all, form together one vast and unscrupulous "Ring," which now seeks to obtain control of the National Government. The character of this set of

scamps is enough to ruin Governor Hoffman forever, if he is presented by them as their chosen candidate for the Presidency. No party in the Union could carry round its neck such a weight as the New York Ring.

Even in the neighboring State of Connecticut, where these adventurers could employ money and personal influence as they never could in more distant communities, we have seen how the well-founded rumor that the Democratic Governor was in collusion with Tweed has been one of the principal causes of his defeat. In our own State, we venture to predict that this triumph in Connecticut is the sign of the approaching storm which shall sweep away the Ring and its works from public sight for many years. Without doubt, next year the Republicans will carry both branches of our Legislature, and then it will be hard if New York, its beautiful parks, its Boards of Education and Charities, its finances and police, cannot be rescued from the hands of an ignorant and rapacious faction.

The truth is that the rural population in this and other States still retains the genuine American pluck and honesty, and will not suffer themselves to be utterly at the disposal of the most notorious gang of sharpers and adventurers who ever infested a civilized community. The "marble palaces," and countless city lots, and splendid equipages, and innumerable offices in the hands of Fisk and Sweeny and Tweed, do not impose on the honest yeomanry of Western New York or Connecticut or our neighboring States. These trophies are to them merely the signs of dishonesty and successful gambling. As Republicans, we might desire above all things that the Democratic party of the Union should present the chosen champion of the Erie and Tammany Ring as their candidate for the highest office of the Union. The prospect before our rural community of having the performances of Fisk and Gould, of Tweed, and Sweeny, and Connolly, repeated on a grander scale in Washington and throughout the country, would make the course clear for any Republican candidate. But on higher grounds we should prefer, for the honor of the Republic, that no party, even by a nomination which had no chances of success, should ever place the stamp of approval on a set of men whose offenses are a disgrace to our civilization and a danger to the success of free principles.

ing a junction of their columns, with the ter-rible design of advancing on Versailles, but rest he concentration was effected far in the rear of their previous position, and behind Fort Mont Valerien, it is more probable that they advanced backward on Paris than that they reached Versailles. In some of the re-ports, inspired from Paris, the battle is repre-sented as a very sanguinary affair indeed; but as the firing was confined exclusively to ar-tillery, it is not likely that the ranks of either tillery, it is not likely that the ranks of either army were decimated

What operations followed the flight of the Communists we know not yet in detail, but the intimation that the Government troops again defeated the Communists would seem to imply that the mob thus thrown into confusion has not been collected again. The prompt advance of General Vinoy is unquestionably the proper policy for the Government, since pursuit will give the Commu-nists no time to rally for defense against the army, or to commit outrages upon peaceful citizens. Thus far the sacrifice of life has not been great; the danger now is that the cowardly mob may wreak vengeance on the defenseless people of the capital before the Government is in possession for their protection

DIVIDENDS BY INSURANCE COMPA-NIES.

From the N. Y. Herald.

There is, in connection with life insurance, a question which deeply concerns the public. We allude to the practice followed by many of our companies of announcing large annual dividends, apparently as an inducement to insure with them. This custom has of late years obtained to such an extent that the very existence of several of the smaller institutions has been absolutely imperilled by it, and it has formed a part of that gross mismanagement which has led to disastrous results. Moreover it has tended to create a wrong impression as to the real purposes of life insurance.

The April number of the Protector alludes to the subject in these terms: -- "It ought to be more generally understood that insurance companies were organized for the express purpose only of equalizing life, or, in other words, to take advantage of a natural law, which enables them to estimate with accuracy the average duration of life of a large number of persons, and thus give a single life the benefit of this calculation." By way of illustration it is stated that a man's expectancy of life is of course the number of years which the average at his age will attain. To assure his life, therefore, a sum must be charged to him annually which, computed with four per cent. compound interest for the years of his expectancy, will come to the amount for which he wishes to insure. With a view of meeting such contingencies as may possibly arise from increased mortality or from unforeseen causes, a small addition is made to this annual payment. This is briefly the principle upon which life insurance works. This paramount object being attained, it happens, however, says the Protector, that the estimate for contingencies exceeds, in well-managed companics, the necessities of the case. This arises in part from the fact that the rate of interest obtainable on investments is larger than what was taken into the calculation, and from there being certain other sources of profit to a company from lapsed and surrendered policies; a

light.

Now a word as to the evidence of the facts. rather than to the veterinary or smithy process which is to be applied to the heels of our tramping President. This great conspiracy, looking so far forward to a distant Mer, is proved by one witness-a vagabond journeyman carpenter who had run away from Cabarrus county, North Carolina, who drinks bad whisky on his way to Sabbath-school, and after helping to whip negroes "peaches" on his associates, and is rewarded by being honored by Governor Holden and paid mileage by Senator Scott. This is a simple statement of his history as given by himself. The mode of examination by his friends on the committee-chiefly by Nye-is delicions. We venture on one specimen-the narrative of a frustrated attempt to drown a government detective whose moral tone, judging from the places he visited, was at least questionable. He says; -

Munroe was to get him out at one of these bad ouses just on the river. Munroe said he had drank with Myers two or three times, and he could get him out: he would never think nothing of it, and then the other men was to go there and kill him and throw him into the river. But there was an awful rain come up that night, and they didn't go. Perry saw me the next day or so, and said, "Tom, the cat-fish haint eat that fellow, it rained too hard,"

This was hardly specific enough for the anxious, scrutinizing Nye-for non constat but that the river might be tenanted by perch or herring-and we read:-

Q. Is that the kind of fish that are found in the river there? A. Yes, sir.

And thus in a "water haul" the story ends:

Q. Did Myers go away from Kinston then? A. No, sir; he did not; he went backward and forward from Kinston to Newbern, and they couldn't get him of

Q. You mean by that that they couldn't catch $\lim_{n \to \infty} X$ No, sir; and then he catched some of them.

Nor were the machinations of these Thugs directed only at human life-the toppling of detectives in the Tar or Neuse. As nearloyal Philadelphia and disloyal Brooklyn, whisky made from what Nye calls with lovely alliteration "clandestine corn," seems to be dear to the Ku-klux heart.

But the gravamen of Senator Scott's charge, 'the coiling of his serpent," is the 40,000 Rebel soldiers who are organizing to renew the war and extending through the whole South; and thus the ex-negro whipper and smuggler proves it, winding up his testimony with a pleasant jest-the farce after the tragedy:

Q. Did you learn from your commander, or otherwise, that the order existed throughout the South-ern States? A. Yes, sir; I heard him tell me them very words out of his mouth-that it existed plumb through the Southern States; said they had a complete line o. it.

plete line of it. Q. Of what kind of people was the Kn-klux Klan composed? Was it made up of men who were in the Rebel army? A. Yes, sir; I don't believe there was one that belonged to it but what had been in the army. There was one little fellow, with one leg shorter than the other. I don't think he was in the army.

Nor is "treason domestic" enough. We have "foreign levy" too: --

the entire State, spreading devastation and conflagration, and involving all in a common ruir, it will be readily granted that a claim could not arise against the public treasury. All would be claiming indemnity for all, in a catastrophe in which all had suffered alike. To tax all for the payment of the losses of all would be multiplying the burdens and deep-ening the public calamities. In such desola tion of war as that which has swept over France indemnity for loss is out of the question. Neither public resources nor public credit could bear the immense weight of debt that would be imposed on the nation. But such is not the case with the claims made by the people of the border. The shock of the invasion fell on five or six counties. In this region fields were laid waste, horses and cattle driven away, farm-houses and barns pillaged, and a flourishing town laid in ashes. In a single day hundreds of citizens were reduced from affluence to absolute want, and were compelled to seek shelter in the fields, guided by light from their burning dwellings. This was not the fate of other portions of the State. The people elsewhere in Pennsylvania were prospering, notwithstanding the invasion. Many citizens enriched themselves in a war which brought in its train woe and desolation to the people of the border. The State is rich and able to pay those whe have suffered. No question concerning the public credit is involved. But the claimants ask only that the taxes due from the border counties which were swept by the invasion shall be devoted to the payment of the damages. The duty of the State to protect her citizens will not be denied. This obligation is recognized in numerous ways. For the sake of common defense the militia are organized, placed under the command of the Governor, and sent forth to repel invasion or to quell domestic insurrection. If that be not the duty of the State, Judge Black has said that he does not know what the State was created for. When the State fails to defend her citizens from foreign invasion, or protect them from the violence of domestic insurrection, she must make good the losses sustained. This obligation has been repeatedly acknowledged and the debt has been dis-

Quite a number of country newspapers in this State are using patent outsides. That is, they buy their paper from a firm which forCITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION To Enter Satisfaction on the Bond 0

Henry Phillippi. Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Solicitor be and he is hereby instructed to enter satisfaction of the judgment entered on the bond of Henry Phillippi, on the seventh of October, 1870, to September Term, 1870, No. 350, D' S. B., in the District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia in the sum of ten 350, D. S. B., in the District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, in the sum of ten thousand dollars: Provided, that in the opinion of the City Solicitor the interests of the city will not be prejudiced by such entry of satis-faction. And provided further, that ten dol-lars be first paid to the City Treasurer to de-fray the expenses of the publication of this re-solution. solution.

HENRY HUHN, President of Common Council. Attest-

JOHN ECXSTEIN. Clerk of Common Council. SAMUEL W. CATTELL. President of Select Council. Approved this twenty-fifth day of March,

Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and Anno Domini one (A. D. 1871). seventy-one (A. D. 1871). DANIEL M. FOX. Mayor of Philadelphia. 461t

RESOLUTION To Authorize the Grading, Curbing, and Paving Sidewalks on Centre Street in the Twenty-first Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to notify the owners of property on Centre street, from Cresson street to Wood street, to grade, curb, and pave the footway as on said Centre street, and if they fail to comply with the terms of said notice for thirty days from the service thereof, the Chief Commissioner shall cause the work to be done and charge the expense thereof to the property-owners.

HENRY HUHN. President of Common Council

Attest-ABRAHAM STEWART.

Assistant Clerk of Common Council. SAMUEL W. CATTELL, President of Select Council. Approved this fourth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-

one (A. D. 1871). DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor of Philadelphia. 461t

R ESOLUTION Of Request to the City Solicitor.

Whereas, There is now a Jury of View ap pointed to examine and estimate the value of the Perklomen turnpike, with a view to its becoming a free road; and whereas, it is desi-rable that the city should be represented by its law officer to protect the interest of the said

city: therefore, be it Resolved, By the Select and Common Coun-cils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Selicitor is requested, by himself or assistant, to be present at the taking of testimony before the jury, in the matter of the taking of the Perkiomen turnpike by the city of Philadelphia.

HENRY HUHN. President of Common Council. Attest-

ABRAHAM STEWART, Assistant Clerk of Common Council. SAMUEL W. CATTELL, President of Select Council Approved this fourth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

461t

DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION To Authorize the Opening of Holly and other Streets. Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to notify the owners of property over and through which Holly street, rom Lancaster avenue to Hutton street, Grape, Sycamore, and Aspen streets, from Thirty-ninth to Fortieth street, Lewell avenue from Beach street to the Cohocksink creek, will pass, that at the expiration of three months from date of said notice said streets will be taken for public use, provided the same be dedicated to the city.

OITY ORDINANCES.

ESOLUTION

R ESOLUTION To Approve of Contracts for the Erection of School Buildings in the Tenth and Fifteenth Wards.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Counclis of the City of Philadelphia, That the con-tract dated March 29, 1871, between the city of Philadelphia, of the one part, and Philip H. Somerset, of the other part, for the erection of a school building on the north side of Race street, below Fifteenth street, in the Tenth ward, for the sum of ten thousand dollars, be and the same is hereby approved, and that David C. Moore, the surety therefor, is also approved.

And that the contract dated the twenty-ninth day of March, 1871, between the city of Phila-delphia, of the one part, and Charles C. Carman, of the other part, for the erection of a school building on the northwest corner of Twentythird and Shamokin streets, in the Fifteenth ward, for the sum of twenty-eight thousand seven hundred dollars, be and the same is hereby approved, and the surety therefor. Samuel F. Prince, is hereby also approved, and the Mayor of the city is hereby authorized to affix the corporate seal of the city to said contracts.

HENRY HUHN, President of Comm on Council, Attest-

ROBERT BETHELL.

Assistant Clerk of Select Council. SAMUEL W. CATTELL, President of Select Council. Approved this fourth day of April, Anno. Domini one thousand eight hundred

and seventy-one (A. D. 1871). DANIEL M. FOX, 461t Mayor of Philadelphia.

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, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be ex-pressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned and the interest there is a state of the same state of the mentioned and the interest thereof are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be by force of this ordinance annually appropri-ated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by 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 redemp-tion and payment of said certificates.

charged. PATENT OUTSIDES. From the Lancaster (Pa.) Intelligencer.

wards it to them with the outside already printed. The party who furnishes the patent outside not only makes his own selections, but he has the right to publish therein a certain amount of advertising which he also selects without consulting the country jourselects without consulting the country join-nalist. A Republican editor in Mifflin county was astonished the other day to find his paper sent to him with the whole fourth page taken up by elaborate and extended puffs of Brick Pomeroy's Demoorat. His contract required him to publish whatever was sent and he could to do what no doubt went sorely against his grain. The patent-outside system is a nuisance, and no live newspaper men would have anything to do with it. Every publisher ought to make his own selections with especial reference to the wants of his readers. The selections of a country newspaper are fully as important as the original matter, and as much care should be bestowed upon them. What is suited to one locality would be out of place in another -what would please one class of readers would be distasteful to others. No one can cull matter which will be suitable for fifty or a hundred newspapers published in different parts of the country at the same time. The editor who surrenders control of one-half of his paper to some manufacturer of patent outsides may make a slight reduction in his current expenses, but in the end he will lose both money and influence.

AN OPERA BOUFFE BATTLE. From the N. Y. Tribune.

"Promotion has been quick in the French army" from the time when Claude Melnotte rose from the ranks to a colonelcy in twelve months, and Corporal Fritz to be a general in as many minutes, down to the memorable time when Gustave Flourens was transformed in a brief fortnight from the skulking leader of a Montmartre mob to the commander of a corps of National Guards. The organization, leadership, and achievements of the Paris insurgent army are a burlesque upon those of the opera bouffe, and Fritz and Boom are caricatured in Flourens and Bergert. As in every revolution of the kind which affrights Paris with its passion and terrors, the seum of the great city is the first to come to the seething surface. The Commune has elevated to place men with only the slightest knowledge of public affairs; whose brief experience in war operations has been confined to the direction of infernal machine conspiracies or attacks on the Hotel de Ville. These have been intrusted not only with the liberties and safety of a city of a million and a half of people, but have had the temerity to lead to battle a column of a hundred thousand men, lacking in arms, deficient in training, and almost whelly unorganized.

The natural result was the very ridiculous conflict which we recorded yesterday. It seems to have been a principal feature of the plan of campaign against Versailles that the Government troops in Fort Mont Valerien were to fraternize with the insurgents, refuse to serve their guns, throw open their gates, and otherwise reveal their incapacity to obey and enjoy good governmenf. On this sup-position, which nothing seems to have warranted, and only blind ignorance and folly could have suggested to the Commune lead ers, they occupied on Sunday night savaral villages between Fort Mont Valerien and Versailles. When morning dawned on Monday, Fort Mont Valerien opened a heavy fire upor them. Then began a desperate struggle to get back to Paris, in which each individual insurgent appears to have relied less upon the organization to which he belonged than in the strength of his own good legs. Taroughout the day the fort, and a few batteries of flying artillery posted in advance of Versailles, kept up continuous fire on the mob, dispersing it in every direction. According to their owa story, the Communists succeeded, by strenuous and almost superhuman efforts, in form-

large fund denominated a surplus thus fre quently accumulates, which in mutual companies is intended for distribution among their policy-holders.

It will easily be understood that it takes some time to realize the enormous accumulative power of compound interest-an important part of the foundation upon which the system of life insurance rests. It must, therefore, be manifest to every policy-holder that it is for his advantage to allow his dividends to collect for some years before touching them, as the compound interest alone gives a company much additional power to make returns. The dividends will thus become proportionably larger. The period selected by English offices to declare a "bonus," as it is called in England, is usually after the payment of the fifth annual premium, and it has been found to work more satisfactorily, both to the assurer and to the assured, than an earlier dividend.

Such is a brief statement of the real facts surrounding the question; and we believe that those life insurance companies which will abandon the system of declaring illjudged dividends for the sake of popularity will also, in the long run, commend themselves most to the favorable opinion of the public as being the more thoroughly conservative, and hence entitled to the greater confidence.

KU-KLUX CLANGOR. From the N. F. World.

Pennsylvania, once represented by Robert Morris and Albert Gallatin and James Ross and George M. Dallas and James Buchanan, has now for Senators John Scott and Simon Cameron. They differ except in this: that they are both the dependants and agents and representatives of the huge corporation which is trying to bestride the nation-do its bidding, and in their time have received its pay. Cameron's story, from the days of the Winnebagoes, through the varied phases of getting into cabinets and being turned out, as the leader of his own party said, for incapacity, down to the day of his latest exposition of the same negative quality in a new position, is pretty well known. He rarely speaks, but explodes occasionally in what may be termed the gossip of debate. He tells what occurred at gentlemen's and ladies' breakfast tables, and puffs the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as in common gratitude he is bound to do, and here it ends. The other Senator is of higher qualities. He has practised law in the county courts, and has that training which a tolerably long course of squabbling, in Pennsylvania fashion, as attorney for the same railroad, with the presiding judge of his district is apt to give. To him has been delegated the duty of getting up the Ku-klux campaign document for his party, and he has done so in a speech elaborately reported in the Glube, and now asks for and gets more money to keep the mill of venomous gossip going. This speech now lies before us, and certainly a more melancholy exhibition of intellectual degradation, in substance and in style, in all our apprenticeship of this sort of stuff it has rarely been our lot to gaze upon. Our readers need not imagine we are going to say much about it, though in its pretentiousness as a party manifesto it deserves some notice. It treats generally of "bandits" and "Thuga," "Draco" and the "Holy Vehme," "Jack Cade" and "the Son of David," and thus concludes, and to this passage alone do we direct attention :-

Over-violent laws against a precedent have slways failed. I think it was the 21st Richard II which enacted that even the intent to depose or to kill the king should be high treason with out an overt act; and in two years after the act was passed Richard II was both deposed and mardered. No, sir; the truth is this: in North Carolina forty thoasand, according to estimate—it may be too much or it may be too little—but certaioly many thousands of the men who were in the Rebel army, wearing

Was anything said about foreign war? A. Yes sir; I heard them say if there was a foreign war started up and the United States should take a hand in it, they could jump in on their backs and lick 'em

Q. Lick the United States out? A. Yes, sir. Q. They said if the United States took a hand in it? Then they could jump in on her back and wool her out.

Nor it is hardly credible, but strictly true, that Senator Scott's venomous rhetorie and the projected legislation by which the iron heel of executive power is to be more heavily planted have no other earthly foundation in the testimony than this, and for the aggregation of such stuff Congress has already spent \$40,000. On such evidence as this is the habeas corpus act to be suspended, martial law to be proclaimed, and the President, according to his expressed wish, is to have military possession of the States south of the Roanche, with their fifty-two electoral votes. till "the end of the next session of Congress" -i, e., till the very verge of the Presidential election!

"If," said General Blair, interrupting this Pennsylvania tirade with an emphasis that must, as did Colonel Newcome's objurgation of the lying Barnes, have made more than one cheek tingle-"if the Senator makes statements as reckless as these, I leave it to the country to judge of a man who is so utterly reckless as to make such statements about things as to which he knows and can know nothing.

On one point of Southern wrong-doing the Senatorial solicitor of the Pennsylvania company was at home-the use of the State credit in buying up distant railroad bonds. "All our money," said one of the witnesses with a piteous wail that sounded like Harris-"all our money has gone into the burg-Florida Railroad, so that we have got nothing, while they have got a road in Florida which is covered with mortgages, and we cannot reach it.

This, however, is a branch of Ku-kluxism which we cannot now pursue.

THE BORDER CLAIM FOR RELIEF. From the Harrisburg Patriot.

For yet another time the people of the border counties of Pennsylvania make an appeal to the Legislature for the relief to which they are entitled. It is quite evident that their claims are now receiving more nespectful consideration from the press of the State than formerly. There is no more of that ungenerous and often indecent language in which a portion of the newspapers indulged towards the claimants, but there seems to be a disposition to discuss their demands in a spirit of fairness and moderation. If the injustice of the Legislature should continue, something has already been gained in inducing the press to consider the merits of the claims instead of calumniating the sufferers. The bill now before the Legislature simply provides that the taxes due the Commonwealth from the border counties shall be de voted to the payment of these claims; and that rightful claimants be granted treasury certificates showing the amounts due them from this fund. The claims amount to about \$2,700,000, as ascertained by a board appointed by a former Legislature. A revision of them is again to be made, and the utmost care is taken in the bill to provide against the admission of any but such as are just and meritorious. It was those beggarly claims improperly considered and admitted 80 former boards, and paraded in by the newspapers, which have provoked general feeling of disgust, and cast odium and suspicion on the entire body of the demands of the people of the border counties. The injustice which selected those claims as examples of the losses incurred in the rebel invasions was as conspicuous as the meanness which induced the application for their payment. The conflagration of a prosperons town and the waste of flourishing

SPECIAL NOTICES. SURANCE COMPANY,

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of EIGHT DOL-LARS per share was declared, PAYABLE IN GOLD to the stockholders on and after the 15th instant, clear of all tays

clear of all taxes. J. W. MCALLISTER. 4 4 11t Secretary. 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. 8 28 tuthsôm

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. 6 30 tf 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. 11 176 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. Patients treated gratuitously at this institution

daily at 11 o'clock. WATOMES, JEWELRY, ETO.

GOLD MEDAL REGULATORS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

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

TRANSLATION.

"I take pleasure to announce that I have given to Mr. G. W. RUSSELL, of Philadelphia, the exclusiv 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.

WHISKY, WINE, ETQ.

CARSTAIRS & MCCALL,

No. 126 Wainut and 21 Granite Sts., IMPORTERS OF

Brandies. Wines. Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES, IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 235

J OHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MER-chapts and Manufacturers of Conestoga Tick-ing, cic. etc., No. 223 CHESNUT Street, Philadel-phia.

HENRY HUHN. President of Common Council.

Attest-ABRAHAM STEWART, Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

	President of Select Council.
Approved thi	s fourth day of April, Anno sand eight hundred and seventy-
one (A. D. 1871)	

DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor of Philadelphia 461t

R ESOLUTION To Authorize the Repaying of Carbon Street, from Bainbridge to Fitzwater Streets, with Tramway Stone.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Coun-cils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to repave Carbon street, from Bainbridge to Fitzwater streets, with tramway stone in the tracks of the wheels; cost of said repayingto be taken from Item 4 of the appropriation for repairing streets.

HENRY HUHN. President of Common Council. Attest-

ABRAHAM STEWART, Assistant Clerk of Common Council. SAMUEL W. CATTELL, President of Select Council Approved this fourth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and Anno Domini one (A. D. 1871). seventy-one (A. D. 1871). DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor of Philadelphia. 461t A N O R D I N A N C E To Anthorize the Repaying of Federal Street, Between Twenty-sixth Street and Gray's Ferry Road, in the Twenty-sixth Ward, with Cobble-stone Pavement. NORDINANCE Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain. That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and is hereby directed to have Federal street, be tween Twenty-sixth street and Gray's Ferry road, in the Twenty-sixth ward, repayed with cobble-stone, all ordinances to the contrary hereof notwithstanding. HENRY HUHN, President of Common Council.

Attest-JOHN ECKSTEIN,

Clerk of Common Council. SAMUEL W. CATTELL, President of Select Council. Approved this fourth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871). DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor of Philadelphia. 4611 A N ORDINANCE

A To Make a Further Appropriation to the Department of Highways, Bridges, Sewers, etc. Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of four thousand (\$4000) dollars be and is hereby appropriated to the Department of Highways for the purpose of completing the grading on Paoli avenue, from Ridge avenue to Washington street, in the Twentyfirst ward. HENRY HUHN, President of Common Council. Attest-

JOHN ECESTEIN. Cierk of Common Council, Approved this fourth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seven-ty-one (A. D. 1871). DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor of Philadelphia 4611

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 ordinance creating a 'oan 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

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