SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OFINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURBENT TOPICS-COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

THE MINERS' RIOT.

From the N. Y. World. The pitiful story which our special correspondent from the mining regions tells needs little comment. The assault of the idle miners upon the working miners was undoubtedly a brutal thing. But though the men who committed it may have been brutes, in the sense of being ignorant men who had never been taught or trained to control their passions, it is not at all to be supposed that they were fiends. A feeling, although it has found bloody if not fatal expression, which extends through a large class of persons and a large tract of territory is by no means to be lightly dismissed upon the easy hypothesis of a homicidal mania. These men had a real grievance. They were not maniacs. They were not drunkards. In fact, their demeanor since the beginning of the "strike" of which they are accused, but which it should not be forgotten was a strike of their employers against them, and not a strike of themselves against their employers, has proved, according to hostile as well as friendly testimony, a degree of self-control highly creditable to them and not at all frequent among men of their sort and condition. In the face of these facts it behooves us to inquire what their real grievance was, with a view of redressing it.

It has been the luck or the skill of the coal operators to put the blame of every sudden increase in the price of coal upon the shoulders of the miners. The extent and the suddenness of the recent rise in the price of that product has instituted inquiries and induced revelations which will make that pretense forever hereafter impossible. The difference between the highest rate demanded by the miners and the lowest rate accorded by the employers does not amount to a difference of half a dollar a ton in the price of coal to the consumer. When we see the evident endeavor of the great coal operators to stop the production of coal, coincidently with the endeavor of the great coal carriers to raise the freight of coal, it needs no ghost come from the grave to tell us that the two classes are acting in collusion. But when we find that the great coal-mining companies are identical with the great coal-carrying companies the surmise becomes a certainty. The great operators reduced the wages of their men, not because the price which the men were receiving was too great for their work, but because the operators meant to stop the production of coal at any price. They reckoned upon and instigated the strike of which they made a pretence of complaining. They deliberately took the bread out of the mouths of the poor laborers of Pennsylvania, and kept the coal out of the stoves of the poor laborers of New York, for the sake of filling fuller their own plethoric pockets. If coal mining and coal carrying had been a free trade, a "corner" in coal would have been impossible. Because it has been a monopoly or a "tripoly" of great corporations, the corner was effected.

It is not to be expected that the miners to whom this was a question, not of profit and re and starvation, of life and death, should regard this operation, begun under such auspices and from such motives, with a friendly eye. But it is admitted that they abstained from violence until not only men had been taken on to work when they were excluded from work, but until the last hope of legislative redress had disappeared. Then they came out, confounding, as was natural enough to such men in such circumstances, the men who really took the bread out of their mouths with the men who palpably took the bread out of their mouths, and assaulted these latter. The damage to life and limb was a small thing. But the feeling which it betokened was not a small thing. It behooves the monopolists in coal, and the Legislature whose function it is to take care when it bestows an exclusive privilege that that privilege shall not be abused to the detriment of multitudes of men, to take this slight but still significant warning lest a worse thing happen to them. The narrow parsimony which, by neglecting to provide a necessary outlet, smothered 108 miners to death like rats in a hole at Avondale, is but another phase of the same reckless greed which has caused uncounted suffering for many months among all the thousands of miners in the Susquehanna Valley. The turbulence of rude and ignorant men is to be put down at all bazards and under terrible penalties to society. But the grasping greed of shrewd and calculating men, intrusted by law with boundless power, is to be controlled by law under penalties to society still

WHAT CAN BE DONE IN 1872.

From the N. Y. Times. Senator Morton, of Indiana, told some good plain truths about the Democrats on Saturday night, in a speech which we republished yesterday. It is well known that a section of the Democratic party at the North is very anxious to impress on the minds of its allies at the South the necessity of practising a little dissimulation at the present moment. The advice amounts to this:-"Whatever may be your real wishes or opinions, disguise them until we get into power. If you make your demands just now you may scare the people, and so ruin everything." A few Democrats go a step further than this, and tell their Southern friends that they ought to accept the situation as they find it. They forget that this is asking the South to give up the only political principle which seems to be valued at a pin's point by the people. The Southern press has of late assumed a bolder tone than at any period since the close of the war. The quotations we have recently made from those journals will convince anybody who reads them that the Southern Democrats, as a rule, are not disposed to regard any "issues" as "dead." They are firmly persuaded, with Jefferson Davis, that the "lost cause" is only temporarily lost. The Montgomery Mail insists that "fourteenth and fifteenth amendments are revolutionary, null, and void," and it points out that when these amendments are are subverted, "the structure of negro supremacy founded upon them must necessarily fall with them." Again, the writer says: 'Although we leave our ultimate object in the background for a season, it shall nevertheless be kept duly alive." Sentiments of the same kind appear in numerous other journals. They leave no room for doubt with regard to the predominant principle of Southern po-

Senator Morton is therefore fully justified in asserting that the Southern people would disfranchise the negro in sixty days if the Democrats were restored to power. It would

be much more agreeable to believe that | Senator Morton is mistaken, but the Southern Democrats are too outspoken to admit of any question on the subject. It is therefore useless to say that the next Presidential election will be conducted without any reference to the war, or the measures growing out of it. Republicans would be very glad if it could be so, but, misled by the Democratic success in New Hampshire, the Southern people are showing their hands a little too freely, and it is quite evident that we shall have to meet them on their own ground. At the same time, we cannot agree with Senator Morton in his recent remark that none but "war issues" are likely to be thought of in the Presidential canvass. The people at large expect from us a progressive policy. To secure what we have already gained is an important work, but it is not the only work waiting to be done. There must be greater wisdom shown in managing the national finances. Imposts which produce little money and a great deal of irritation-such as the income tax-must be got rid of, and the Republicans must show that they are in earnest in identifying themselves with the great cause of political reform as against political corruption. The Democrats will give them plenty of opportunities. The Presidential canvass is to be conducted on their parts with a wild disregard of all considerations save the single one of coming off victorious. It would probably be impossible, and is certainly undesirable, for the Republicans to spend one-half as much money on the election as the Democrats are prepared to spend. Our strength will consist in gaining the respect and confidence of the people by waging warfare against the very tactics which our opponents will rely upon for gain-

A very large part of the money to be spent by the Democrats will come from New York. Arrangements are already made for collecting it. The "Viaduct bill" signed on Wednesday last by the Governor-as we predicted it would be-will place millions as the disposal of the Tammany clique. The money which appears in the bill itself is a "flea-bite" compared with the amount which it enables Governor Hoffman's proprietors to raise under its provisions. Those who are familiar with the subject estimate the sum which can be made under this one bill at so very large a figure that if we mentioned it the general public would suspect us of exaggeration. They will find out all about it by and by. In the meanwhile, they may safely take our word for it that the "Viaduct bill" is one of the fattest and richest jobs ever forced through a corrupt Legislature by the Tammany crew. Now, a part of the plunder will undoubtedly stick to the fingers of the men who "run the machine;" but they intend to put something aside for the Presidential election. New York is like a gold mine to the ring-people are pretty well off, and as a general thing they would rather pay any amount of taxes than "make a fuss," or put themselves to any inconvenience. That is why they have seen thirty millions added to the city and county debt this very year without a mur-"Mr. Tweed's Legislature," as his own hired organs have the impudence to call it, never feathered the nests of its masters better than it has done this sesson. Tammany, then, will unquestionably have

the longest purse, but it is a great mistake to suppose that the contest can be settled by that circumstance alone. The Tammany chiefs judge of the whole people by the standard of political morality in New York. They think that it is simply impossible for any man to refuse a bribe when it is offered to him. Connecticut ought to have taught them a lesson, but the Democrats, like the Bourbons, learn nothing and forget nothing. We can make tolerably certain of beating thom by going before the country with wise, liberal, and progressive mea-sures. No doubt some discouraging circumstances surround us. The party is a good deal divided-most parties are which have held power for a long period unchecked. In this State and in some others there are feuds going on which exhibit in a striking manner the mean and ignoble side of political life, if that were anything new in the world. Experience, however, shows that all this sort of cut-and-thrust business counts for very little in the presence of a really great crisis. The people will, as usual, be wiser than those who fancy they lead them. Let Southern Democrats go on vaporing in their present fashion, and Northern ones tie themselves a little faster to the skirts of Tammany, and the quarrels of local politicians will be swept away like chaff before the wind. A tempest in a teapot may attract attention in quiet times, but when the real storm comes nobody thinks of looking at it.

CAUCUS IN CONGRESS.

From Every Saturday. We do not now dispute that caucus has a legitimate field of operation, though it is to be noted that the caucus system is yearly growing weaker as an element in political Certain proceedings in Congress affairs. during the last four or five weeks move us to call attention to its abuses and unwarrantable assumptions. This abuse and assumption is twofold in aim and character: -First, there are wrong-doing and prejudice to the public welfare in bringing matters before a caucus for decision; and, second, there is an infringement of private right and a tresspass on national policy in the attempt to legislate under

the decree of a caucus majority. Take the case of Mr. Sumner as an illustration. Here is a citizen of the highest public standing, whose Republicanism no sensible man has ever questioned, and whose whole life has been devoted to the largest ideals of American statesmanship. What may be called his personal policy has frequently been criticized-we ourselves have spoken of it with entire candor-but everybody admits that his service as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations has been wise, prudent, and far-seeing, while his experience and knowledge rendered him pre-eminently fit for continuance in the position he had so long adorned and dignified. As against him, we do not believe the Senate yet so debased that even one-quarter of its members would have voted for Simon Cameron if entirely free to exercise their own will and preference Twenty-six of them, for reasons it is not. now necessary to discuss, voted in caucus to depose Mr. Sumner, and, of all men, put Mr. Cameron in his place; and by a vigorous use of the party whip this decree of caucus against all protest and pleading of individuals and the country at large was ratified. But it is to be noted that less than a majority of the Republican members of the body made this decree, so that even on mere party grounds its rat fication cannot be defended. More than that, it is expressly provided that "the Senate shall appoint its standing committees,"-the Senate, observe; not a caucus, nor even a majority of the dominant party, but the Senate itself in its entirety. Here then was a flagrant and indefensible abuse perpetrated in the name of a caucus.

The indictment against this contrivance of

stronger grounds than those directly rolating to individuals. The House at the present spring session passed various bills, among which were those abrogating the tariff duties on coal and salt. These are measures of the first importance to certain portions of the country. The majority of a Senate caucus decrees that they shall go over to next winter for consideration. This is a gross abuse of cancus. If a majority of the Senate in open session votes to postpone action on a pending bill, whatever censure may be passed upon persons for their votes, no just ground of complaint can lie against the Senate as a whole for the exercise of its plain right. But here is a denial of action by a mere majority of a caucus majority. The majority of a House caucus declares for a certain bill to suppress Ku-klux outrages, and the member who drew it and had it in charge attempted to bully and dragoon it through the House on the dictum of this caucus majority. Fortunately, several prominent members revolted, and a vote showed that a majority of the Republicans themselves were opposed to the measure. These attempts to define the form and limits of legislation by caucus majorities are not merely unwise from a party point of view; they are violative of public polity, for the reason that every citizen has a right he never surrenders to see how his representatives in Congress vote, and to learn, if he chooses to read, the ground or argument on which votes are based, should any be presented. It is high time for all rational men to pro-

test against the abuses of caucus to which we thus briefly call attention. The Republican party, now in power, does not consist of 225 Senators and Representatives at Washington: it is to be found among the forty millions of people at home who elected these gentlemen to the seats they occupy. This party has a right to witness the official career of the persons to whom it has temporarily delegated its voice and power. Moreover, all citizens, whatever their party affiliations, are equally interested in the legislation of Congress. Free speech and free votes are the safeguard of the Republic. This despetism of caucus is at war with the very life of our institutions, in that it transfers power from the majority of bodies constitutionally chosen to make laws under the oversight of all the people, to bodies unknown by the Constitution, meeting in secret chambers, declaring their votes behind closed doors, and assuming to bind the action and stifle the conscience of individuals.

THE QUARRELS AND CALAMITIES OF AUTHORS.

From the N. Y. Tribune. "I didn't think," remarked Mr. Boffin, at the end of the first evening's entertainment with the Decline and Fall Off the Rooshan Empire, "there was so many scarers in print; but I'm in for it now." Something like this, we suspect, is the reflection alike of the Hon. A. Oakey Hall and Mr. Edward I. Sears LL.D., when these eminent men contemplate the row into which they have got themselves anent Mr. Sweeny and the Central Park. Mr. Hall is pretty well known, at least by name, to the civilized races of the earth. Mr. Sears is perhaps in need of an introduction. We are given to understand that he is from Ireland. Probably his ancestors were kings of that country. Like Mr. Hall, and also like Mr. Silas Wegg, he is a literary man, and all print is open to him. You couldn't show him the piece of English print that he wouldn't be equal to collaring and throwing on the spot. He is the editor and proprietor of a periodical called the National Quarterly Review, to which "Mr. Charles O'Conor," the "Hon. Nelson J. Waterbury," "Major-General Dix." and probably some other persons, are subscribers. Mr. Sears alludes to his friendship for Mr. O'Conor, who once invited him to Washington Heights; for Chancellor Ferris, who loaded him with invitations and honorary degrees; for Mr. August Belmont. who sent him some money "not more than four days ago;" and for other distinguished citizens, in a style which has not been equalled since Captain Costigan discoursed of his convivial intimacies with the Prince Regent and the Duke of Kent. Mr. Sears knows all about Shakespeare, Horace, Cardinal Mazarin. Samuel Johnson, and General Ingails. And yet with such a man Mayor Hall has ventured to get into trouble. This was the way Mr. Sears, with that acuteness character-

istic of great men, saw that his Review, coming out only four times a year and having no particular circulation, was an excellent medium for corporation advertising. He wrote, therefore, a long letter to the Mayor, setting forth his claims, and asking for a job of work; and though he did not, as it seems, get a favorable reply, he put in some advertisements at a venture, without waiting for authority. By a curious coincidence, just about the time that he wanted his bill for this job approved, he was urgently requested, in the name of the Mayor, to notice a highly laudatory biography of the Hon. A. Oakey Hall, published in a weekly paper. Mr. Sears did not comply with this request, and by another curious coincidence his bill was not approved. A later number of the review contained an allusion to the Mayor, leaving apparently uncertain whether Mr. Sears regarded that functionary as a "villain" or just the reverse; and by a third coincidence, more extraordinary than either of the others, the bill was thereupon approved immediately. Encouraged by the result of this engagement, Mr. Sears now printed the ordinances of the Central Park, and sent in a bill of \$312.50, which was promptly repudiated. It was his turn to have a coincidence now, and accordingly the Review opened upon the management of the park with a furious articie, showing that the place was going to ruin, and that Peter B. Sweeny was chopping down trees more recklessly than the youthful Washington. Then Mr. Hall and Mr. Sears published each other's private letters, and told all the little facts which we have just narrated.

But before this lamentable affair reached the point of open war, a curious incident is said to have occurred, whose significance has vet to be explained. The number containing the Central Park article was printing when Mr. Sears tells us he was surprised by a visit from no less a person than Mr. David Dudley Field. Mr. Field proposed to buy the Review. At this offer Mr. Sears was astonished, for the reason that he never had offered to sell-and probably for another reason also, which prudence forbids him to mention. Mr. Field was inquisitive respecting the contents of the forthcoming number, and especially interested in knowing what was to be said about the Park. The negotiations for purchase, however, seem to have fallen through, and Mr. Peter B. Sweeny's

annihilation came off at the appointed time. Now Mr. David Dudley Field is a shrewd man, and a rich man; but we can hardly believe that he formed the daring design of buying out the National Quarterly Review as a commercial speculation. It is not likely that he wanted an organ through which to politicians should, however, be put on answer General Barlow, because he has the

Tribune, which prints all his communications gratis, and gives a first-rate editorial notice of them besides. Mr. Field's client, Colonel Fisk, has bought up nearly everything big, including an opera house, a theatre, a line of steamers, a few railroads, a regiment of mili-tia, some judges, two Legislatures, and a firm of lawyers; but he is not a literary man, and a quarterly review would be out of his line. We can think of but one other explanation:- Is it possible that among the duties of the leading counsel of the Eric Bailway Company is the suppression of all "literary" men who attack the Tammany Ring?

MR. DOUGLASS' VIEWS.

From the Washington National Era. Mr. Frederick Douglass is represented, by a correspondent of the New York Times, as being warmly in favor of the annexation of Santo Domingo. Mr. Douglass has an undoubted right to entertain such views as he pleases, and also an undoubted right to express them whenever and wherever he sees fit. It may be true also that the Dominicans are a far superior people to the Haytiens, and that the Government of Hayti, claiming to be a republic, is a despotism of the most opprossive character. We have no disposition to underrate the extent of Mr. Douglass' observations nor the accuracy of his conclusions. The latter are entitled to weight with the country, on account of the high character of him who has formed them, and the opportunities he has had to arrive at them.

And yet, if Mr. Douglass is correctly reported, he goes outside of his legitimate duty when he asserts that "if Mr. Sumner shall persevere in his present policy, I shall consider his opposition factions, and regard him as the worst foe the colored race has on this continent." There is much of dog matism in this assertion, and we have little doubt matism in this assertion, and we have little doubt but that the correspondent has drawn upon his imagination for a good portion of it. Mr. Sumner's opportunities for collecting correct information have been quite as abundant as those of Mr. Douglass, It does not follow that personal inspecdon is always the best means of arriving at just contion is always the best means of arriving at just con-clusions. The study of abundant documents of an official, ethnological, geographical, and political character may furnish full as accurate data, upon which to rely, as a personal visit, necessarily hur-ried and incomplete. That Mr. Sumner has given the subject upon which he speaks the fullest inves-tigation, we presume Mr. Douglass will not himself deny. Soitly and fairly then, Mr. Douglass, when you traverse opinions with such an old friend as Mr. Sumner.

Of course Mr. Douglass has given vent to no such spiteful declamation as that contained in the such spiteful declamation as that contained in the stigma affixed to Mr. Sumner as "the worst foe the colored race has on this continent." No one knows better than Mr. Dougnass how earnest and faithful have been the efforts of the Senator in behalf of that race; how he has always been in the fore front of the battle for popular rights; how he has ever been the acknowledged champion of the oppressed and down tredden. down-tredden. Mr. Douglass cannot afford thus to vituperate Mr. Sumner because he chances to hold views different from his own, and we do not believe he has done so. Frederick Douglass is too sensible, too logical, and too self-contained thus to indulge in an outburst of passion. We shall be greatly disap-pointed if this statement is not corrected.

pointed if this statement is not corrected.

But, if he has thus given expression to his feelings, he seems to have jost sight of the true nature of Mr. Sumner's argument. That argument does not depend for its effectiveness upon the social or governmental conditions of the people of Hayti or Santo Domingo. The former may be a despotism of the blackest dye, and yet Mr. Sumner's indictment is unassailed. Hayti, at least, is a power friendly to us and inoffensive to us. Our wrong is not decendent and moffensive to us. Our wrong is not dependent upon her status. Our ships of war had no business to menace her, were she under the sway of a Bomba. Mr. Douglass, or, as is more likely, the correspondent of the Times, seems to have overlooked this flaw in the arraignment of Mr. Summer; but it is crushing to the issue made. On the whole, we do not think that Mr. Sumner's enemies are to gain any new laurels by this new mode of attack.—Syracuse

We have never had but one opinion of Senator Sumner, and that opinion is, that he is an honest man and sincerely devoted to the cause of justice and to the welfare of his fellow-men. We have never thought him anything else. He has ever been our friend and the friend of our despised race. We have thought him such even in opposition to the annexation of Santo Domingo. Nevertheless, we cannot but consider his opposition to that measure unfortunate and rious to that part of the colored race who live in Santo Domingo, and, practically, a great calamity to the colored race in the United States. First, because it tends to the division, defeat, and distraction of the Republican party; and, secondly, because it is an encouragement to the idea that no additions to the colored race are to be made in this country. By his manner of speech and by his position, he is most effectively playing into the hands of the Democratic party, and thus serving to strengthen the worst enemies the colored man has. His wise and statesman like course in the past has given him a hold on the American people which makes his present attitude doubly effective for evil. The fact that Sena-tor Summer denounces the President of the United States as a pattern of violence and chief of the worst class of murderers and assassins, will be enough with some men to induce the belief that President Grant, even if not guilty to the full extent of these denunciations is, to say the least, a very bad man, and no longer worthy of the love and confidence of the American people. Even a bad man may sometimes mislead the public mind; but when a good man does wrong, and persists in that wrong, his very goodness and character become elements of power in the interest of evil. Hence we say, and have said before, considering the glorious record of Senator Sumper, he is to-day practically (not intentionally) the most dangerous and the most effective power now arrayed against what we consider the cause of our race. Whatever else may be said of the Republican party and of General Grant, they are now the only visible hope of the colored race in the United States. Ontside of these we she no power that is likely to stand between the country and rebellion, between the negro and murder, which is even new revelling in loyal blood, and rendering the constitutional guarantees which Mr. Sumner did so much to frame null and void. We feel strongly, and speak strongly, but none too strongly. same principles that have made us devoted to Mr. Sumner, and to fellow him with unhesitating step in the past, now make us cry out against his present alarming position. We do this, however, in no malignant spirit, nor without hope that Mr. Summer,

when all the facts are before him, will change his course. It would not be like Senator Summer to persist in any course he sees to be wrong. He is great and knows his greatness, but he does not claim to be infallible. He knows the members of the Santo Domingo Commission, and knows that they are intelligent, faithful, and honest men, and that they are incapable of framing a report merely to suit the wishes of General Grant. To say that he will respect their testimony is simply to accord to him common honesty. To say less of him would be to accuse him of downright madness, malignity, or dishonesty. No such things can or ought to be said of him.

We have said so much partly to set ourselves right before the public and partly because we respect the spirit of the Syracuse Standard, which only does us justice in doubting that we could have dealt in the bald and unqualified denunciation of Mr. Sumner attributed to us in other quarters. We are not in the habit of dealing in violent denunciation against anybody, certainly not against one whom we have loved and honored during more than twenty years. We speak of him in sorrow, not is anger, and not because we love him less, but the cause of humanity more, which, for the time being, and in his present attitude, he is more effectually striking down than any other man in the United

The Bayards, the Blairs, and the Thur-

mans wield no such thunder as this man, They are the open enemies of the present administration and of the Republican party, and the country understands them. They are the friends of the late rebels and traitors. and would gladly overthrow the constitutional and legal guarantees of justice and liberty won by the blood and valor of loyal men. We say the country knows these men, and knows just what value to attach to their arraignment of the Republican administration and of General Grant. But Mr. Sumner is quite another man, and has quite another history, and holds an entirely different place in the confidence and affection of the American people. When he unites with them to assail the present administration he places himself in the worst political company known to the country, and his cause must be unquestionably good, or he must stand condemned with the men whose company he has strangely sought, and whose plaudits seem now most welcome to his ear and heart. One would think that the fact that these men praise him would lead him to suspect the soundness of his present views and the wisdom of his present course. We repeat the hope that the report of the Commission of Inquiry, partly if not wholly composed of his personal friends, will convince him and set him all right in action and position, as he is in heart and integrity of purpose.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, April 3, 1871.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, neld this
day, a QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF RIGHT D'OLLARS per share was declared, PAYABLE IN GOLD
to the stockholders on and after the 15th instans,
clear of all taxes.

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The next academic year begins on September 28,

The first examination for admission to Harvard College will begin June 29, at 8 A. M. The second examination for admission to Harvard College, and the examinations for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools, will begin September 28. The requisites for admission to the College have been changed this year. There is now a mathematical a'ternative for a portion of the classics. A circular describing the new requisites and recent examination papers will be mailed on application.

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

THE LAW SCHOOL has been reorganized this year. It has seven instructors, and a library of 16,000 volumes. A circular explains the new course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the cost of attending the school. The second half of the year begins February 13.

For catalogues, circulars, or information, ad-J. W. HARRIS, Secretary.

Еревнитг всноог MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,

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For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

1871.

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"Freiburg, Germany.

LEGAL NOTICES.

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

Estate of BURKE, Minors.

Estate of BURKE, Minors.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the fourth and final account of JOHN GEGAN, Guardian of THOMAS B., TERESA, and JOHN BURKE, minor children of JOHN F. BURKE, deceased, and to report distribution of the baiance in the hands of the Accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on MONDAY, the 17th day of April, 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 433 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

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SAFE DEPOBIT COMPANIES. THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING ANNUITIES. Office Ne. 304 WALNUT Street.

INCORPORATED MARCH 10, 1812.

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

SURPLUS UPWARDS OF \$750,000. Receive money on deposit, returnable on demand, for which interest is allowed.

And under appointment by individuals, corpora-

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, TRUSTERS, GUARDIANS, ASSIGNEES, COMMITTEES, RECEIVERS, AGENTS, COLLECTORS, ETC. And for the faithful performance of its duties as such all its assets are liable.

tions, and courts, act as

Alexander Biddle,

CHARLES DUTILH, Plesident. WILLIAM B. HILL, Actuary. DIRECTORS. Charles Dutlin. Joshua B. Lippincott, Charles H. Hatchinson, Henry J. Williams, William S. Vaux, John R. Wucherer, Adolph E. Borie, Lindley Smyth, George A. Wood, Anthony J. Antelo, Charles S. Lewis,

Henry Lewis. SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company OF PHILADELPHIA IN THEIR New Marble Fire-proof 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 safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate ratea. The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from \$15 to \$15 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Kenters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY 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 from 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. ROBERT PATTRESON, Secretary and Treasurer. N. B. Brøwne,
Clarence H. Clark,
John Welsh,
Charles Macalester,
Edward W. Clark,
Henry Pratt McKean.

DIRECTORS.
Stephen A. Caldwell,
George F. Tyser,
Henry C. Gibson,
J. Gillingham Fell,

THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST, INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS IN THE PHILADELPHIA BANK BUILDING, No. 421 CHESNUT STREET, FOR SAFE-KEEPING OF GOVERNMENT BONDS and other SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, JEWELRY, and other VALUABLES, under special guarantee, at the

lowest rates. The Company also offer for Rent, at rates varying The Company also oner for Rent, at rates varying from \$15 to \$75 per annum, the renter holding the key, SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, affording absolute SECURITY against FIRE THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT. All fiduciary 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. Thomas Robins,

Benjamin B. Comegyz, Augustus Heaton, F. Ratchford Starr, Daniel Haddock, Jr., Lewis R. Ashhurst, J. Livingston Erringer, R. P. McCullagh, Edwin M. Lewis, Edwin M. Lewis,

James L. Claghorn,

Hon. William A. Porter.

OFFICERS. 

2 Sfmw5 OITY ORDINANCES.

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

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 inte-rest 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 expressed in said certificates that the loan therein nentioned 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 appropriated out of the income of the cor rate 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 redemp-tion 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 news-papers of this city daily for four weeks the dinance presented to Common Council on hursday, March 16, 1871, entitled "An ordi-Thursday, nance creating a loan for the extension of the Water Works." And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after said publica-tion, 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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4 1 5m G. W. MULLIN & BRO., Proprietors.

OHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Tick-ing, etc. etc., No. 223 CHESNUT Street, Philadel-