THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1871.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS. EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS-COMPILED EVERY

DAT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. STREET HIS HT --- TEL

"LA COMMUNE."

From the N. Y. Nation.

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To understand rightly what is passing in Paris at the present moment, and what the insurgents mean by "the Commune," and why they want "the Commune," and what significance there is in this rising against the National Government, we have to go back to 1848. Prior to that year, the Socialists were enly a comparatively small sect, and propa-gated their doctrines by means of secret societies. The revolution of 1830 was a political revolution purely, but it was probably the last purely political revolution that Paris was ever to see. The Government of Louis Philippe was overthrown also by a kind of surprise on a political issue; but the minute the ground was cleared, the Socialists rushed in to occupy it, and obtained a strong representation in the Provisional Government, and really had made it subservient to their designs before the bourgeoisie had recovered from their stupefaction. Indeed, we find in its earliest acts the very ideas which the Communists of 1871 are fighting for. One of the decrees issued the day after its

instalment ordered the raising of a large popular national guard, to be paid a franc and a half a day, and clothed by the Government; another, the next day, ordered all articles pledged in pawnshops to be restored to the owners at the public expense; another made the Tuileries an "asylum for invalid workingmes;" another formally guaranteed employment to all citizens, and "restored to the ouvriers to whom it belonged" the million of florins just falling due on the Civil List. The issue of these proclamations was forced on the Provisional Government by the state of things in Paris.

The streets were still full of barricades the ouvriers were armed, and, as now, refused to abandon the barricades and go home until they had been fully assured that the Government was not going to "betray" them. Even the presence of Louis Blanc and of Albert, "the Ouvrier," as he called himself in the Government, was not sufficient to reassure them; so that the same members of the Government were really obliged to let Louis Blanc and Albert have their way, in order to gain time, and the programme of these latter gentlemen was as yet only half revealed. To them the Republic meant what Louis Blanc called "the organization of labor," that is, the establishment of Government workshops for all branches of industry, in which all persons who chose could find employment, and would receive equal rates of pay; the establishment of Government banks, at which all citizens could get their bills discounted; and, in fact, the complete destruction of the present rela-tion of capitalist and laborer, this being in Socialist parlance the "exploitation of man by man." The Provisional Government was actually compelled to recognize the soundness of all these principles by public proclamation, but, to escape or postpone the con-sequences of its concessions, it appointed a "Government Labor Commission," put Louis Blanc and Albert at the head of it, and sent it over to the Luxembourg Palace to hold its sittings; and to this flowed the enormous sions of workmen, or "manifestations, as the French called them, to which the la-boring class gave itself wholly up in those days, thus giving the other members at the Hotel de Ville time to attend to the more serious and pressing affairs of the nation. The discussions at the Luxembourg Palace probably surpassed in folly and absurdity abything in which civilized human beings ever engaged; and one would read the reports of them now with amazement and even incredulity if the talk of the Communists at the present day did not so closely resemble them. But now was first revealed that dislike of the Paris population, and indeed of the republican party, to allow the country districts to have any control over the capital, which is one of the most striking and important phe-nomena in French politics, and which has proved the proximate cause of the present disasters, and found such strong and unfortunate expression in Gambetta's policy during the late war. The majority of the Provisional Government were naturally very anxious to summon a National Assembly as soon as possible to relieve them of the responsibility they had assumed after the revolution. But the Socialists were flercely opposed to anything of the kind. They knew that the majority of a legislature elected by the country at large would put a speedy end to their attempts to reorganize society, and it was with extreme difficulty that the elections were at last ordered. They wanted the "Commune"—that is, the government not of Paris only, but of the whole of France, by a body elected by a majority of the Paris voters; and they excused this desire to im-pose the will of the minority on the majority by a metaphysical process, which is peculiar to the French school of politicians, and without careful attention to which nobody can thoroughly understand French politics. We mean the process of abstraction, by which an ideal, or collection of attributes, is made to take the place and play the part of concrete objects in political reasoning. We pointed out how, in this way, "the people" and "the republic" had come to be treated as something quite different from, more excellent and strong and wise and fruitful than, the actual population of France, or the system of administration set up by it; just as woman is in this country, in like manner, coming to be used by certain agitators as the name of a force of extraordinary power and virtue, rather than a general term descriptive of persons of the female sex, such as we all know them and see them. So, also, "Paris" has assumed in the eyes of Parisians, and particularly the Communists, the position of an ideal being of superior might and wisdom, and entitled to rule by virtue of this superior might and" wisdom, and by no means a collection of houses, inhabited by a large body of ordinary men and women. This curious fancy found frequent expression during the late war in the defiances hurled at the Germans. Victor Hugo predicted, just as the siege was begin-ning, and doubtless expressed the sentiment of hundreds of thousands, that the enemy would, in some mysterious manner, be blasted when he arrived before the walls. "Paris," he said, "awaits you, the thunder in her hand." All through the siege this strange faith remained strong as ever among the Socialists. The defeats and the prolon-gation of the blockade were due to "treason." so was the entrance of the Prussians. The city could not be taken by fair means. "The eye of Europe" somehow could not be bunged up by barbarian hands. Now, here we have a complete justification of the plan of having France ruled by "the Commune." Paris ought to govern the country-the 500,000 to govern the seven millions,

because she is "Paris." The coming together of deputies from the provinces to take charge of the Government was, therefore, an outrage and a folly. The notion was only beginning to take pessession of the popular mind in 1848; the events of the last twenty years have helped to spread and strengthen it, and we saw in Gambetta's persistence in carrying on the war, in virtue of authority derived from a Parisian mob, and refusing to take the sense of the country at large, a striking illustration of the strong hold it had taken even of the minds of educated men of the radical school.

When the Assembly met, in 1848, it found the Government workshops in full activity, and the whole working population of Paris asserting "the right to labor." The Government had 6000 men in its employ on the 15th of March; by the end of the month, 30,000; and by the end of April, 100,000, and the numbers were increasing with frightfal ra-pidity. The private factories were all deserted; swarms of lazy and idle men began to pour in from the country districts. Even the co-operative associations stopped their own work and went off to live at Government expense; and large numbers of students, artists, and writers followed their example. All that anybody had to do to get enrolled was to give his name and calling and address. At first there was some attempt made to find them something to do. Parties were even detailed to plant "trees of liberty;" but of course it became impossible to find work, and all pretence of finding it was abandoned, and the huge and motley host was actually divided into "squads" and "brigades," under leaders, and marched up to draw its pay, over which there were continual fights. When the Assembly met, it found nearly two hundred thousand men living in idleness on the public. the treasury empty, business totally sus-pended, and society on the verge of dissolu-tion. It speedily stopped the inflax into Paris, abolished the Luxembourg Commission, ordered the workingmen to prepare to go to the country to work there, and directed all idle men between seventeen and twentyfive to enter the army or go about their business. The Reds at once rose in arms, and fought the three bloody days of June. The Assembly had taken the place of "the Commune," put an end to the great efforts to abolish "hereditary poverty," and, in short, had "betrayed the Democratic Republic;" and the Assembly, of course, represented the ignorant, brutal, degraded provinces. The Empire again, which overthrew the Assembly, and reigned in its stead, was also the product of the provincial vote, and, in keeping down Socialism, was carrying out the will of the peasants.

Now, if we bear in mind that the ideas about property, and government, and labor, and capital, which found expression in the Socialist experiment in 1848 have been gaining ground pretty steadily under cover of the ignorance and silence and repression which the empire created and maintained, and that side by side with them has been growing the worship of the goddess, "Paris," the centre of enlightenment, and the fountain of progress, under the influence of the continued increase of population and luxury wrought by the Imperial regime, we shall be able to understand the frame of mind in which the vast body of ouvriers, whom the downfall of the empire had thrown out of employment, and whom the loating during the siege with arms in their hands and high pay had utterly demoralized, witnessed the appearnce of another Conservative Assembl Versailles. To their leaders it meant the disappointment of the fierce hopes of years; and to the men, a return to the old round of toil; and to both, the subjection of Paris once more to the degrading yoke of the "rurals," as they call the country people. This term "rurals" is, in the mouth of a city Frenchman of any class, an expression of the bitterest contempt, and the mention of it brings in one other phenomenon of French politics which has had much to do with bringing about the revolt against the Assembly. The town population despises and dislikes the country population, and will not be governed by it if it can help it. This feeling is found in all of the great towns, but, of course, is stronger in Paris than elsewhere. Its origin is partly historical. It was one of the marked characteristics of the ancient regime, and at that time found a show of justification in the brutality and degradation of peasant life, and would probably have to some extent survived the transformation of the peasant's condition effected by the Revolution, even if there had been no very marked difference be-tween the two classes in our day. Bat the difference in character between the Frenchman of the city and the Frenchman of the country is now one of the most striking features of French society, and it is made all the more striking by the fact that it shows itself very soon in the ouvrier who has some in from the farm after having reached manhood, almost as markedly as in the native Parisian. It would take more space than we have at our disposal to describe it fully, but it may be summed up by saying that the peasant is cautious, timid, grave, un-enterprising, suspicious, frugal, laborious, conservative, religious, full of reverence for property and family, and all established in-stitutions; while his brother in the city is rash, gay, excitable, adventurous, pleasureloving, extravagant, without faith in God or confidence in man or woman, full of contempt for marriage, very licentious, a hater of law and of property, and of all sorts of restraint and discipline, and having impatience of labor and passion for equality as his most powerful springs of action; gullible, fickle, capable of acts of the loftiest generosity and of the vilest cruelty within the same half-hour, and swept like the chaff before the wind by every gust of feeling that runs through the incoherent mass to which he belongs. One of the Socialist mem-bers of the Constituent Assembly, in 1848, well described the mental and moral condition of the town population when he said, "The days of obedience are past; men feel themselves to be on an equality, and desire freedom. This is now the condition of their minds: they no longer believe, and they wish This provoked from La Rocheto enjoy." jacquelein, a Legitimist deputy, the biting retort, "That's the condition of the beasts,

cluded him from office and then from mem- | bership, on account of his having sung "au-inspired hymns" and communed with other denominations of Christians. The clergyman and a majority of the congregation sustained Mr. Stuart, and consequently were also ex-cluded, in 1868, from connection with the general body. In 1869 the synod began to cast covetons eyes on the church edifice and valuable property attached thereto, and to regret that they had left it in the hands of the men who were its original owners. They therefore entered suit for it in the name of the small minority who had left the congregation in consequence of their faith that the Supper of our Lord and the benefits of His Passion which they enjoyed were designed exclusively for Reformed Presbyterians, and that the God of the Universe could be acceptably worshipped by no language, or tongue, or people other than those able and willing to sing a certain rhyming version of David's Psalma. Whether the stanchness of their faith in these two points of doctrine en-titled them to rob Mr. Stuart and his friends of the church they had built was the issue brought before a civil court for settlement. Judge Williams' charge, which was an exceedingly able one, bore heavily against the want of moral or even legal justice in the entire action of the Ecclesiastical Court. The jury, however, were discharged without agreeing, and the property remains in the hands of Mr. Stuart and his friends.

The common sense of the country, however, will find no such difficulty in arriving at a verdict on the matter. Whether a man sees fit to worship his Creator on his knees or standing, by feasting or flagellation, by singing hymns or in silence and contrition of soul, his mouth in the dust, is at the most one of the lesser matters of the law. But there are requirements in which all mankind recognize a divine origin; justice, truth, the high honor, the infinite love to our brother man which Christ taught. Whether the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterians choose to sing hymns or paalms is a question which the world treats with the indifference it deserves; but when they rush before the public to violate the plain principles of justice and every-day honesty for the sake of greedy acquisition, all good men must regret that they have so far forgotten or failed to comprehend the teachings of their Master.

CONTESTED WILLS - THE JUMEL ESTATE.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"There are names not born to die." There are but few names, however, that have yet come within the application of the words quoted above. Singularly enough, it is not in the lifetime of any one that such immor-tality of name is predicted or even dreamed of. No one in the lifetime of the ancient lady of Washington Heights-Madame Jumel -or during her long years of isolation from the active world around her, would have ever supposed that, after she had passed away to the silent tomb, her name, so long forgotten, would become as famous as that of Anneke Jans, which has long passed into history. That the name of Madame Jumel is one of those "not born to die" is, in fact, becoming more and more apparent-at all events as far as suits and actions, and proceedings in courts before judges, lawyers, and juries, testimony of witnesses, oral and bene esse, and records of pedigree can make it.

The accumulation of money during life must certainly be one of those evils which men do which live after them; for we see it exemplified every day. The greater the amount of the accumulation the greater the evil and temptation the deceased bequeath to those whom they leave behind. The courts of this city and of the country at large are full of suits and litigations instigated by disappointments, by envy and heartburnings among the living, who clamor and wrangle over the moneys and properties left by deceased persons. Like carrion birds, relations never perhaps heard of, or whose consan-guinity with the deceased had been long tacitly or mutually forgotten or ignored, and who perbaps when known to each other lived in enmity, assemble from all quarters of the compass when they ascertain that wealth and lands, the fruit of successful toil and industry, have been left behind. Then commences the unnatural conflict over the dead man's bones. From From that moment nothing in the life or antece-dents of the deceased is sacred. Traly, indeed, saith the poet, "The evil that men do lives after them." Respect alike for the dead and living is cast aside like a garment. The latter are content to take shame and disgrace as part of the portion they thirst after. No act of the deceased, in his youth, in his man-hood or in his old age, has the charity of silence thrown around it, however calculated such may be to bring a blush of shame to the cheeks of the survivors. All is exposed with a rancor and hate which envy in the good fortune of a rival engenders in small minds, and the Recording Angel himself would probably find some act upon which he "had dropped a tear and blotted it out forever" made as red as scalet before an earthly tribunal. It were needless here to enumerate even a few of the many contested will cases that have been lately tried, while others are coming up every day before the Courts, presenting the spectacle not only of distant relatives, but of mother and daughter, brother and sister, wife and children engaged in unnatural conflict over wills and testaments. The great Madame Jumel will case, after years of contest in the various Courts, is again revived. At present there are two dis-tinct and separately contested claims against the Jumel estate. One cause, opened on Friday last in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Woodruff, is prosecuted by one Champlain Bowen, a non-resident of the State, who claims to be one of the grand nephews of the late Madame Jumel. A like case, pending in the Supreme Court, is prosecuted by one George Washington Bowen, no relative whatever of the other claimants of the same name, who claims to be the illegitimate son of Madame Jumel, and who is now seventy-seven years of age. The question involved as to the claimants is one entirely of pedigree, requiring a vast amount of testimony to be submitted, but which has been principally taken by commis-sion in different parts of the country, as well as a great amount of random swearing to make the genealogical tree complete. The Madame Jumel will case must certainly rank among the causes celebres of our civil courts.

whom that foundation was due to stare and gasp, the department of divinity has thus far been kept comparatively free from the loose and liberal ways of thinking which pervade alike the college and the caucus of our eposh. Under these circumstances we are grieved to record that Yale, moved thereto, as appears, by the sordid prospect of endow-ments, has consented to call the Reverend Henry Ward Beecher to the incumbency of a theological lectureship. The students of that department of learning will soon be at his mercy. The same eloquence which has hitherto been employed in berating the tricks of trade in Wall street and the social sins of Brocklyn will now be expended in the exposition of Paley and the reconstruction of Butler. 'Ine students who may sit at the feet of Beecher in New Haven will soon be reduced to the same painful incertitude which afflicts the parishioners who crowd to catch the droppings of Mr. Beecher in Brooklyn as to what the real doctrines of Mr. Beecher are. One thing is clear. It is not given to mortals to know what Mr. Beecher believes.

But we are vouchsafed the knowledge of what he disbelieves. One, of the things of which he persistently denies the existence is a place of eternal torment. What home is without a mother that is a theology without a hell. With Tophet daily held before their shrinking eyes the undergraduates of Yale have been known to wrench from their sockets the gate-posts of peaceable citizens and to seal the doors of obnoxious tutors. With an official assurance of the non-existence of that final restraint upon juvenile depravity it is absolutely painful to imagine the excesses into which they will precipitate themselves. The student of divinity is not commonly a riotous nor even a convivial personage. On the contrary, he is a meek youth, who teaches innocuous arts in female seminaries during vacation and addicts himself to a vegetable diet during term time. But with the precept and the example of a Beecher before his eyes he will infallibly discard the choker and the pallor which have hitherto been the main marks of his vocation, and become young and lusty as an eagle. From the ballast he will become the sail of the academic craft, and under the guise of piety lead his carnal colleagues into desperate adventures and strike into dumb horror the quiet burghers of the town. Parents and guardians will decline to send the hopes of their houses to an institution where divinity is inculcated by a divine who describes the respectable St. Paul as a "blear-eyed Jew." The faculty which has weakly consented to the introduction into their body of a pedagogue so frisky as Mr. Beecher will turn out to be, will carry their gray hairs with serrow either to the grave or to remote rural parsonages where, in interminable clauses, they may discuss the sin of Esau in peace. Mr. Beecher will be left as a solitary professorial owl in the collegiste desert to preach the duty of friskiness and "the uses of mirth." Young men of a sporting turn will assiduously attend him and put his precepts into practice.

Ircn-jointed, supple-sinewed, they shall dive and they shall run. Catch the wild goat by the hair and hurl their lances

in the sun. Whistle back the parrot's call and leap the rainbow

With the advent of this fierce and warlike race the peaceful population will gird their loins and flee, until the price of real estate in New Haven becomes a remote tradition of the past, and where the college green now stands



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OITY ORDINANCES.

E S O L U T I O N To Authorize the Paving of Orienna and R

Other Streets. Resolved, By the Select and Common Coun-cils of the City of Philadelphia. That the De-partment of Highways be and is hereby author-ized and directed to enter into a contract with a ized and directed to enter into a contract with a competent paver or pavers, who shall be selected by a majority of the owners of property front-ing on Orianna street, from Dauphin street to Huntingdon street, no cost for intersections; Bodine street, from Diamond street to Dauphin atreet, cost of intersection not to exceed fifty-one dollars; "B" street, from Twenty-second street to Twenty-third street, cost of intersec-tion not to exceed sixty-seven dollars and fifty cents; Albert street, from Emerald street to Jas-per street, no cost for intersection; Tulip street, from Montgomery avenue to Vienna street, from Columbia avenue to Susquebanna avenue, cost of intersections not to exceed three thousand, of intersections not to exceed three thousand, three hundred and sixty-six dollars; Adams street, from Gaul street to Almond street, in the Nineteenth ward, no costs for intersections, for the paving thereof, the conditions of which contract shall be that the contractor or contractors shall collect the cost of said paving from the property-owners respectively, and shall also enter into an obligation with the city to keep said streets in good order for three years after the paving is finished. HENRY HUHN,

President of Common Council.

Attest_ ABRAMAM STEWART.

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

Approved this fifteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and Domini one thomas (A. D. 1871). seventy-one (A. D. 1871). DANIEL M. FOX.

Mayor of Philadelphia. 4 17 1t

R ESOLUTION Relative to Repaying Water Street and

Delaware Avenue. Whereas, The Chief Commissioner of Highways does not consider himself authorized to allow the Directors of City Trusts to repave certain streets in accordance with the will of Stephen Girard; and

Stephen Girard; and Whereas, The Board of Directors of City Trusts have declared their willingness to repair or pave, with an improved pavement, Water street and Delaware avenue, between Vine and South streets, and to repair the paving of the intervening alleys, as far as funds will allow; therefore

therefore Resolved, By the Select and Common Coun-cils of the City of Philadelphia, That leave be granted the Board of Directors of City Trusts to repair or repaye Water street and Delaware avenue, between Vine and South streets, with an improved pavement, and to repair the paving in the intervening alleys: Provided, the work be done in accordance with city lines, and at no expense to the city of Philadelphia.

HENRY HUHN, President of Common Council.

Attest-JOHN ECESTEIN,

Clerk of Common Council. SAMUEL W. CATTELL, President of Select Council. Approved this fifteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventyone (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor of Philadelphia. 4 17 1t RESOLUTION

of Instruction to the City Solicitor. Whereas, The Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Passenger Railroad Company are now laying a double track on Broad street, south of

Washington avenue; And whereas, The eltizons of that section of the city have made complaint of the action on the part of the said railroad company; now therefore

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils the City of rhill the Cit Solicitor is hereby authorized and directed to institute legal proceedings against the said Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Passenger PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR-LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST. Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATUR. DAY "at noon," from FIRST WHARF above MAR. KET Street. Railroad Company's officers, to prevent them from laying the railroad tracks on Broad street, without delay. HENRY HUHN. No bills of facing signed after 12 o close of saling day. THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Scaboard Air-line Railroad, con-necting at Portsmonth, and at Lynchburg, Va., Ten-nessee, and the West via Virginia and Tennessee Air-line, and Richmond and Danville Railroads. Freights HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER BATES than by any other line. President of Common Council. Attest-

CHURCH DOCTRINE AND HONESTY. From the N. Y. Tribune.

The March term of the Nisi Prius Court in Philadelphia has been occupied by the case of George H. Stuart vs. The Reformed Presbyterian Church, a case to which the attention of the whole country has been drawn; not so much because of the value of the property involved as from the desire to see with what integrity to its high Christian principles a religious body deports itself when it enters, a greedy claimant, into a civil court. The facts of the case are doubtless familiar to all our readers.

George H. Stuart largely contributed to build and sustain the First Reformed Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia. A few years ago the General Synod of that church ex- | doubtless have made the grim divines to

PROFESSOR BEECHER. From the N. Y. World.

The set of states that a the set of a set of a set and a set of a

The orthodoxy of Yale has lately been brought into serious and repeated question. brought into serious and repeated question. It has not, to be sure, gone the loose lengths of Harvard. The theology of Harvard is to the ordinary eye indistinguishable from the inculcations of the neighboring apostles of "free religion." But Yale has hitherto made at least a pretense of cleaving to the Calvin-ism which gave her birth. Although transac-tions which have occurred in the country. tions which have occurred in the scientific school which modern munificence has adjoined to the scholastic foundation would

will be a vast silence, broken only by the cry of the wild divinity student and the louder whoop of the theological lecturer.

This is a dreadful picture to contemplate. But the only way to prevent its realization is for the authorities of Yale to reconsider their rash decision, and indignantly to refuse permission to Mr. Beecher to break in upon their drowsy solitude with lectures on theology.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NORTHERN LIBERTIES AND PENN TOWNSHIP RAILROAD CO., Office No. 227 S. FCURTH Street. PHILADRLPHIA, April 11, 1871.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and an Election for Officers to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 1st day of May next, at 11% o'clock A. M. ALBERT FOSTER, 4 11 17t Secretary.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAIL-FOAD COMPANY, Office, No. 227 South

FOAD COMPANY, United FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, April 10, 1871, The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an Election for President and six Managers will take place at the Office of the Com-pany on MONDAY, the 1st day of May next, at 12 o'clock M. ALBERT FOSTER, 4 10 8w Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the BAKER SILVER MINING COMPANY, of Colorado, will be held at the office of the company on THURSDAY, April 20, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the election of directors, and for the transaction of such other basiness as may be deemed necessary. JOHN WIEST, 4 10 10t^{*} Secretary.

WM. A. COUNTNET, Agent in Charleston. FOR NEW YORK DAILY-VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY. The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water commu-nication between Philadelphia and New York. Steamers leave DAILY from first wharf below MARKET Street, Philadelphia, and foct of WALL Steet. New York. THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS. Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commis-sion. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- THIS SPLENdid Hair Dve is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless-Reliable-Instan-taneous-no disappointment-no ridiculous tints-"Dees se trontain Lead nor any Vitalie Poison to in-jurent. Hair or System." Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Encourse No. 16 HOND Street New York 14 To mark Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 14 27 mwrs

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JOHN ECKSTEIN, Clerk of Common Council. SAMUEL W. CATTELL

President of Select Council. Approved this fifteenth day of April Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871). DANIEL M. FOX,

4 17 11 Mayor of Philadelphia.

R ESOLUTION Of Request to the Mayor and City Soli-

Resolved, By the Select and Common Coun-clis of the city of Philadelphia, That the Mayor of the city of Philadelphia and the City Solicitor each, in the discharge of the duties of their respective offices, be and they are hereby re-quested and authorized, by all lawful means, to present the leving of reflexer tracks prevent the laying of railway tracks upon any part of Broad street.

HENRY HUHN.

President of Common Council. Attest-

BENJAMIN H. HAINES,

4 17 1t

Clerk of Select Council SAMUEL W. CATTELL.

President of Select Council. Approved this fifteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventyone (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor of Philadelphia.

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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 Conege will begin June 29, at S.A. M. The second examination for admission to Harvard College, and the examinations for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools, will begin September 26. 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 examina-tion 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 aduits (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 18.

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For circulars apply to

Rev. T. W. CATTELL