THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1871.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

E DITOBIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOUENALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS-COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

CAN THE GERMAN-AMERICANS BE GAINED TO THE RIGHT SIDE? From the N. Y. Times.

Our remarks on the unfortunate position of the German-Americans in New York city, in the long struggle begun by honest men with municipal corruption, have had the effect we desired. They have called forth from the press in every portion of the country inqui-ries and thoughtful consideration as to the reasons of the New York Germans being separated from the party to which they naturally belong, and to which their compatriots in other States usually tend. That the subject is of immense importance, both to the general welfare, and to the success of the Republican party, all will admit. The recent investigation of the census shows an even greater population of German Americans in this city than has been supposed. A certain district alone, on the east side, is credibly reported to contain 237,000 persons of German birth or descent. Beyond this quarter, in other wards, in the outskirts of the city, and in Brooklyn and Williamsburg, must be as many thousands more. It is a not extravagant estimate that fifty thousand votes are cast by this nationality in every municipal and general election in this city and suburbs alone.

These votes are sufficient, if cast on the right side, to take the control of New York utterly from the sharpers and demagogues who disgrace it; to inaugurate an entirely new and reformed city government; to re-deem the State Legislature and officials, and bring them on the Republican side. It is not too much to say, that in a close Presidential election they might decide the character of the National Government. Those who are struggling through much discouragement to bring about a more honest state of affairs in our city administration, feel that they have nothing to expect from the Irish Catholic masses. These men have, from the time of their first emigration, been the tools of cunning demagogues and Democratic politicians. The priests and the ring join hands in hoodwinking and leading this ignorant crowd. They are bound now to the Democratic party by association, by innumerable offices, and by priestly influence. They will never break from the control of the Democratic organization.

With the Germans, however, this is all reversed. The German Catholic is not under the control of his priest, and if he be, the priest may be of the school of Dr. Dollinger and belong to the American Liberal party. The Germans are tied by few offices to any party; they are not led by American or Irish demagogues; they are honest, intelligent, respectable, hard-working folk, who are temporarily separated by certain prejudices (of a social sort) from the political organization which would best suit them. Their sympathies are all with the old Anti-Slavery and Republican party of this country, and directly opposed to the reactionary and merely officeseeking faction who call themselves the "Democracy." The World fancies that it can beguile its

German readers by repeating some of its well-used phrases, whi had such remark.

consideration of all claims without exception | on the part of corporations, companies, or private individuals against the United States, arising out of acts committed against the persons or preperty of British subjects during the period between the 13th of April, 1861, and the 9th of April, 1865, inclusive. In England there is held by British sub-jects some forty millions of Rebel cotton bonds, which were sold for what they would bring to English sympathizers with the Rebellion, in order to furnish the Rebels with money to destroy the United States Govern-

ment. The English owners of these bonds have always held that the United States are responsible for the payment, and it is certain that an attempt will be made to include them in the claims against this country which are to be the subject of arbitration. This may seem absurd: but it does not appear so to the English, as the following letter which recently appeared in Herepath's Railway and Commercial Journal very plainly shows: -

CONFEDERATE COTTON BONDS.

"Mr. Editor .- Will you allow me a very small share of your space to correct, not a misstatement, but what appears to me to be a misconception pervading your article last week on the subject of the Confederate cotton bonds? You appear to assume that it is in the power of the American Government to postpone indefinitely the settlement of these claims. Permit me to say that this is wholly erroneous. The commission to be appointed will take cognizance, net only of the Alabama, but of all claims of the citizens or subjects of both nations: and it is considered certain, by those best informed in the matter, that a decision of all the questions referred to it may be expected before August. Hence arises the great confidence of the bondholders. Their position is changed from that of suppliants before an unwilling and hostile Government, to that of suitors before an impartial tribunal, whose case is clearly and undoubtedly incontestable. I am, etc., R. A. 76 Old Broad street, London, E. C., April 12,

1871. It may be said that the failure of the defunct Confederacy to pay its obligations did not arise out of acts committed against the persons or property of British subjects, and that hence the claims of the bondholders will be barred from consideration: but the resources of British diplomacy are wonderful, and there is no doubt that competent lawyers would be able to present plausible arguments to prove the contrary. It is too important a matter to be left to the possibility of doubt, and the consideration of this sort of claim should be expressly forbidden in terms that admit of no question. If the British Commissioners intend to exclude these bonds from the claims to be arbitrated upon, they can have no objection to the fact being definitely set forth in the treaty; if they do intend that they shall be considered, they may as well pack their trunks and leave, for the bare proposal of such an outrage would be an insult compared with which those that have preceded it would be trifling indeed.

The present holders of the Rebel bonds bought the greater part of them for a mere song, and could afford to pay millions of dollars to get them allowed. The decisions of the commissioners appointed to arbitrate the claims will be final, and it is provided that all sums of money which may be awarded by the commissioners on account of any claims shall be paid within twelve months after the date of the final award; so that it may reasonably be expected that if the treaty is ratified, the admitted claims of British subjects will be settled during the term of the present administration. When the enormous amount of money at stake is taken into account, and when it is further considered that the virtual head of the State Department is a notorious bribe-taker, it does not seem strange that the public regards with uneasiness the attempts at concealment and misrepresentation which have been so boldly made in connection with this treaty.

"the newspapers and politicians are opposed to Grant, but the people are with him," the *Trombone* says, "If the Colonel had reversed his proposition it would have been at least accurate"—that is, he would have been as near the mark had he said, "the newspapers and politicians are with Grant, but the people are opposed to him." With such things in the green tree in New York, what shall we have in the dry? Mr. Fenton, perhaps, running a little one-horse independent ticket sgainst General Grant for the Presidency, and the Trombone lustily blowing for Fenton.

THE QUANDARY IN PHILADELPHIA. From the N. Y. Tribune.

If an outsider might be permitted an anxions inquiry, When does Philadelphia hope to bring into the world those public buildings? The mountain has been so long in labor that even the sight of a mouse would now be grateful. Some years ago the city of brothers who love each other (Ahern, Haggerty, et al.) discovered that it stood in need of a new court house, prothonotary and clerks' offices, and immediately began a fierce and bloody internecine war as to the site. Since then New York has covered acres of ground with edifices that have grown grey and hoary with time. Cities have sprung up in the West, and become landmarks for pilgrims from all climes, but the battle of the calm Quakers still rages with unabated violence, and the first stone of those clerks' offices is yet to be laid. Curiously enough, the difficulty in the way of this city which our readers will remember as an immeasurable flat of small brick houses) is want of room. The corporation is apparently not able to purchase ground, and is forced to use one of the squares which fond and enthusiastic Philadelphians are wont to invoke in their domestic poems as the lungs of the city. The question is, which lung will the city do without? Property holders look with greedy eyes upon the court-house that is to be, and summon all sorts of ghostly and malarious influences to drive it from other neighborhoods to their own.

The first proposal was to seize on Independence Square, so that when pilgrims from all parts of the country came up at the centennial to look for the sacred ground on which the nation had its birth, they might find it occupied with thieves and murderers in their dock, begirt with their surrounding cordon of political colleagues as policemen and counsel. Whether Penn himself, armored in his drab integrity from top to toe, rose and warned his degenerate descendants off the hallowed ground with a countenance more in sorrow than in anger, whether the bidding ran low in that neighborhood, we know not, but the bill was lost in the Legislature. Washington Square was haunted by the dead of a whole graveyard under it, who rose and shook their grey locks at the invading prothonotaries. Finally Penn Square was decided upon, and the long agony was over. The city breathed again. Trees fell, grass was rooted up, and the bit of country became a muddy lumber-yard, when the enemy rallied and attacked the Legislature with a proposal that the grass be resodded and the trees replanted, and that the buildings should go on the nation's birthplace, and Penn go finally to his own place, wherever that might be. With the weight of present Philadelphia justice upon him he would not be likely to rise again. The cause was presented to the Legislature by a committee, and that venerable body waited with grave attention for the tinkle of that peculiar eloquence to which their convictions are always accessible. The young reporter who acted as spokesman, with the overweening confidence of impulsive youth, solicited their votes and offered them with outstretched hands, in return-his own most distinguished consideration. No other to the annexed letter :--consideration was hinted at or whispered. It is needless to state that the Legislature be-"I take pleasure to announce that I have given to Mr. G. W. RUSSELL, of Philadelphia, the exclusive sale of all goods of my manufacture. He will be able to sell them at the very lowest prices. "GUSTAV BEOKER, "First Manufacturer of Regulators, "Freiburg, Germany. came instantly oblivious to the presence of the committee or the young man. The war still rages; public buildings of gigantic proportions daily go up and are demolished in each morning's paper; the combatants scowl darkly at each other on the streets; but over the squares no sound of the hammer is heard. As erst in the grave of Alonzo the Brave, the worms they creep in and the worms they creep out. What is to be done? Will no New York All Chromes sold at 25 per cent, below regular rates. capitalist go to the relief of these distressed brotherly lovers? When the Centennial does arrive, and people from all nations lumber on her back, will our neighbor have no prisoner's dock to which she can point with pride, and say, "Here Justice presides, quite blindfolded. Behold my thieves' headquarters, the At the lowest prices. All of our own manufacture. rendezvous of my favorite sons, where they obtain both honor and renown"? JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

SPEOIAL NOTICES.	SHIPPING.
CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, April 29, 1571. RESOURCES. Investments	FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENS TOWN.—The Inman Line of Royal Mai Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:— City of Limerics, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 16, at 1
Due from banks 536,650'89 Cash	P. M. City of Baltimore, Thursday, May 18, at 2 P. M. City of Paris, Saturday, May 20, at 2 P. M. Otty of Brussels, Saturday, May 97, at 11 A. M. and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tues-
Total. \$3,637,097*72 Capital. \$100,000*00 Surplus and profits, net. \$5,504 48 Deposits. \$1,768,593 24 Circulation \$00,000*00	day, from pier No. 45 North river. RATES OF PASSAGE By Mail Steamer Sailing every Saturday.
Total. AttestJ. P. MU VFORD, 5 9 tuths6tJ. Cashier.	To London
Tailoring Establishment, No. 41 S. TENTH Street, where you can get the best suit for the least money. Where, furnishing your own material you	rates. Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends. For further information apply at the company's office.
can have it made and trimmed exactly right. Price, fit, and workmanship guaranteed. A good stock always on hand, to show which is no trouble, and to sell the same at rates not to be excelled is our	JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y. 1 Or to O'DONNELL & FAULE, Agents, No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.
ber DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES,	ARE NATIONAL
SEWERS, ETC. OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NO. 104 S. FIFTH STREET,	STEAMSHIP COMPANY. STEAM DIRECT TO AND FROM NEW YORE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 9, 1871.) NOTICE, —Owners of Hacks and Carriages kept for hire are pollided that they must renew their Licenses on or before the lst of June, 1871. The penalty for neglect is five dollars for each time the vehicle is used after that date, and will be strictly	QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL The magnificent Ocean Steamships of this line, salling regularly every SATTIRDAY, are among the largest in the world, and famons for the degree of safety, comfort, and speed attained. CABIN RATES, CURRENCY, \$15 and \$65. First class Excursion Tickets, good for
5 lithstu 6t Licenae Clerk, CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND	twelve months, \$180. Early application must be made in order to secure a choice of state-rooms. STEEKAGE RATES, CURRENCY, Outward, \$28. Prepaid, \$32. Tickets to and from
TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. TRENTON, April 10, 1871. NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stock- holders of the CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY will be held at TRENTON, May 10, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Com- pany's office, for the election of seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.	Londonderry and Glasgow at the same low rates, Fersons visiting the old country, or sending for their friends should remember that these rates are posi- tively much cheaper than other first-class lines. East drafts issued for any amount, at lowest rates, payable on demand in all parts of England, Lieland, Scotland, Wales, and the Continent of Europe.
419 Secretary C. and A. R. R. and T. Co.	Apply to WALLER & OO., Agents, No. 204 WALNUT St., just above Second.
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST HAIR DYE IN THE WORLD, Harper's Liquid Hair Dye Never Fades or Washes Out, will change gray, red. or frosted hair, whiskers, or moustache to a beautiful black or brown as soon as	THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHI- LADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAM SHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through oilis of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Rairoad Company, ALFRED L. TYLER,
applied, Warranted, or money returned. Only 50 cents a box. Sold by all Druggists. 8 28 tuthsom	Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.
THE ANNUAL MERTING OF THE Stockholders of the CLARION RIVER AND SPRING CREEK OIL COMPANY will be held at Horticultural Ha'l, on WEDNESDAY EVENING,	GULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW OR- LEANS, La. The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans, via Ha
the 24th instant, at So'clock P. M. 510 12t DR. F. R. THOMAS, NO. 911 WALNUT ST.	vana, on Thursday, May 25th, at 8 A. M. The JUNIATA will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Friday, May —
formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth with- out pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17: THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Drugzists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 sturbly	THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVES- TON, INDIANGLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACUA, and BKAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orieans and St. Louis. Red river freighte reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.
Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly MERCANTILE LIBRARY-DUPLICATION OF STOCK. — All persons purchasing stock before JULY 1 will be entitled to a second share on that day without charge. 54 thin61	WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAII, GA. The TONAWANI A will sail for Savannah on Sat- urday, May 20, at 8 A. M.
DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street. Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 114	The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Sat- rday, May 20. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Atabama, Florida, Mis- sissippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in con- nection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, At-
MILLINERY. M R S. R. D I L L O N	antic and Gulf Bailroad, and Florida steamers, at aslow rates as by competing lines.
NOS, 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,	SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C. The rIONEER will sail for Wilmington, N. C., on Wednesday, May 24, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave
FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS, Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Feit, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Crapes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments	Wilmington Thursday, June 1st. Connects with the Oape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Man- chester Railroads, and the Wilmington and Man- chester Railroad to all interior points. Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any
and all kinds of Millinery Goods.	Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or
GOLD MEDAL REGULATORS.	before day of salling. WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent, No. 130 S. THIRD Street.
	CLYDE'S STEAM LINES
G. W. RUSSBLL,	PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK

	WHIPPINO,
URENS	FOR SAVANNAH, GEOBGIA THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
ay 16, at 1	GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSEN.
A. M.	GER LINE. CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND AT- LANTIC AN I GULF RAILROAD. FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK, TUESDAYS,
den la la	THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
rday. renoy. 	THE STRAMSHIPS SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, from Piet No. 8 North River.
p, Rotter-	WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.
rates by	MONTGOMERY, Captain Faircloth, from Pier No. 13 North River.
company's	R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West street.
ay, N. Y. 1 gents, delphia.	LEO, Captain Dearborn, from Pier No. 16 East River. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South street.
WY.	GENERAL BARNES, Captain Mailory, from Pier No. 36 North River, LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agenta, No. 88 Liberty street.
Dia this line, among the e degree of	Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Guif Freight line. Through rates and bills of lading in connection
s, good for n must be rooms. Y,	with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all pointe. C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway, No. 409 Broadway,
o and from low rates, ag for their s are posi- s lines, west rates, id, Leland, of Europe.	THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS Sall every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from ali rallway statuons in Great Britato, Iretand, Ger- many, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedby, confortably, and cheaply as by

meny, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, confortably, and cheaply asby any other route or line.

XPRESS" STRAMERS.	"EXTRA" STRAMERS.
ANGLIA.	IOWA.
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BRITANNIA.	BRITANNIA.
INDIA.	IOWA,
COLUMBIA.	TYELAN.
EUROPA.	BRITANNIA.
	er, New York, at noon.
Rates of Passage, 1	Payable in Currency,

to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry :--to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry :--First cabins, \$65 and \$75, according to location. Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), ecuring best accommodations, \$150. Intermediate, \$35; steerage, \$25.

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REGULAR MAIL STEADERS Bailing of the 23d of every month. MERIMACK, Captain Wier. SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh. NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum. These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Themas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engage ments of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New York.

OORDAGE, ETO.

CORDACE.

Manilla, Sizal and Tarred Gordag)

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JOHN S. LEE & CO., ROPE AND TWINE MANUFACTURERS, DEALERS IN NAVAL STORES, ANCHORS AND CHAINS, SHIP CHANDLERY GOODS, ETC.,

able effect during the war with the Rebellion. Then, as now, it warned the people against "the tyrant in the Presidential chair;" against "centralization terminating in despotism; against "interfering with the sacred rights' of Southern citizens-and then, as now, it protested with ponderous and Johnsonian eloquence that this Government was being perverted into a "centralized despotism," We all know the effect of these warnings then on our German fellow-citizens. We may remember that they were among the first in arms against the Rebellion, and that their principal orators were the earliest in advocating emancipation, and vigorous "centralized" measures. Their votes again swelled the tide which carried in Mr. Lincoln a second time, and which afterwards brought General Grant to the Presidential chair. When the World gives the German-Americans the cry of 'States Rights' now, it happily forgets that the watchword of the Liberals in Germany is a "United Federal Government," with strong powers, and that the "Reaction" have inscribed on their banners "States Rights" and the independence of local communities. No people have felt the evils of local independence, and of the constant oppressions of small States, like the Germans. They have more fear of extreme individualization or separation of community than of an overweening Federal power.

They see in this country that a terrible civil war like ours, and a grand act of national emancipation, necessarily involve some abnormal and semi-military measures, for the sake of preserving the peace of the country and protecting the freed slaves. It is not the Ku-klux bill which has separated the New York Germans from the Republican party, but far other matters, not so important perhaps, but which possess great weight in the view of Germans. Those we have already discussed, and we do not despair that the causes of disagreement can be removed.

CAN THE TREATY BE USED TO SECURE THE PAYMENT OF CONFEDERATE BONDS?

From the N. Y. Sun. .

There is something exceedingly suspicious in the extraordinary efforts that have been made to prevent the public from learning the actual details of the new treaty, and in the attempts to shroud the proceedings connected with its consideration by the Senate in mystery. Lord Granville announced in the British House of Lords that the treaty would be publicly submitted to Parliament as soon as received; but here the administration has determined that it must be forced through with closed doors, and from the first every exertion has been made to keep from the American people a knowledge of its provisions. Worse than this, a one-sided statement purporting to be a summary of the document, but which in reality was a partisan argument in favor of the English side of the question, was issued from the State Department for circulation through the press. This production, which is believed to have been prepared by J. Bancroft Davis, the bribe-taker, landed the magnanimity of the British members of the commission in consenting to give us so favorable terms, and was calculated to create an entirely false impression in the public mind in regard to what had been agreed upon by the commissioners. In this so-called summary, special pains were taken to create the belief that the British commissioners had made great concessions in relation to the admission of claims against the United States for losses through the destruction of cotton belonging to British sub-

GENERAL GRANT AND THE NEW YORK REPUBLICANS.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The Republican party of this city and State, from the never-ending but still beginning squabbles among its discordant leaders, cliques, and factions, is in a very bad way. The two great bones of contention among them are the Custom House and Tammany Hall, with the fat pickings thereof. From the dissolution in 1860 of the political firm of Seward, Weed & Greeley, these disturbing factions have continued their silly intrigues and plots and counterplots against each other until the party, after holding the State for fiteen years and more against all hostile combinations, has now become in this city and in Albany a mere plaything in the hands of the Tammany sachems. General Grant has undertaken the difficult task of restoring harmony and what Kossuth would call "solidarity" to the New York Republicans in a pretty positive way; but, so far, instead of harmony we have only "confusion worse confounded.

General Grant's system of peace-making among these squabbling factions, in a military view, is very good. His object is to unite the New York Republicans in support of his administration. He finds that he has to deal with two factions which will not agree, and he therefore concludes that one of them must be put down. He finds the faction represented at Washington by Senator Conkling loyal and tractable, and he adopts it; he finds the faction represented by Senator Fenton domineering, dictatorial, grasping, and rebellions, and he rejects it. He finds that Fenton has no faith in him, and he resolves to put no faith in Fenton; and so Me. Fenton is weeded ont of the Custom House, But here, while it is manifest that this line action has not recouciled of Mr. Fenton to General Grant, we see that it has alienated Mr. Greeley, the chief scribe of the Fenton faction. And again, General Grant undertakes, through Collector Murphy, to detach the Republican party of this city from its demoralizing blandishments of Tammany Hall by weeding out the Tammany Republicans from the Custom House and by bringing the State Central Committee to bear upon the Tammany strikers in the Republican clubs of the city; when we find that, while Tammany provides for the lucky fellows discharged from the Castom House, Mr. Greeley and his city committee stand by their Tammany brethren and defy the Republican State Central Committee, and denounce it as too officiously intermeddling in other people's affairs. Nay, more: the backers of Fenton and Company are silly enough to undertake the removal of Collector Murphy on a Know-Nothing dodge, and it is only then that they discover that Murphy is too much for them. The disgusted Trombone is with Fenton and against Grant. It says, speaking of a certain Republican newspaper manifesto, that "the force of the document would be greater did not its writer so strongly insist that the Republicans ought to re-elect Senator Covkling and renominate General Grant." Here is a shot both at Conkling and Grant. Again, a Western paper, the Cincinnati Comjects, when in fact the treaty provides for the mercial, having published the opinion that

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,

PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1871. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company that they will have the privilege of subscribing for New Stock at par in the proportion of one share for every six as registered in their name, April 30, 1871.

Holders of less than six Shares will be entitled to subscribe for a full share, and those holding more than a multiple of six Shares will be entitled to an additional Share.

Subscription will be received and the first instalment of Fifty per centum will be payable between the 22d day of May and 22d day of June, 1871. Second instalment of Fifty per centum will be payable between the 22d day of November and 22d day of December, 1871. If Stockholders prefer, the whole amount can be paid at the time of subscription.

No	subscription	will	be	received a	fter June	22,		
1871.			T	HOMAS T	FIRTH,			
518W				Treasurer.				
Reast	PENNSYLV	ANIA	R	AILROAD	COMPAN	Y,		

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after May 30, 1871.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company. The office will be open at 8 A. M., and close at 3

P. M., from	Ma.	y 30 t	o Jui	10 2, 1	or	the	pay	me	nt (01
dividends,	and	after	that	date	fro	m	9 A.	M	ta	3
₽. M.			3	сном	AS	T.	FIR	тн		
5 2 2m							Tres	sur	er.	

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved Portable Fire Extinguisher, Always Reliable,

D. T. GAGE,

5 Sotf No. 118 MARKET St., General Age PILES.-DR. GUNNELL DEVOTES HIS

time to the treatment of Files, blind, bleed-ing, or itching. Hundreds of cases deemed incura-ble without an operation have been permanently cured. Best city reference given. Office, No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street. 4 15 3m

G. W. RUSSBLL, No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

TRANSLATION.

"I take pleasure to announce that I have given to

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"RIP VAN WINKLE."

NEW CHROMOS.

All of Prang's, Hoover's, and all others.

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IOE.

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KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY.

Principal Office, No. 435 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

Branch Offices and Depots, North Pennsylvania Railroad and Master street.

w Street Wharf, Delaware avenue.

No. 4833 Main Street, Germantown. No. 21 North Second street, Camden, N. J., and

20 " " 95 " Half bushel or forty pounds, 20 cents each de-4 28 36t

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