# THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1871

#### SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

## THE LABOR QUESTION AT WASH-INGTON.

From the Cincinnati Gazette The main features of the labor disturbance

at the capital are these:-The most of the common labor is done by negroes. The social, political, and other inducements, together with the liking of the blacks for city life, have caused an influx of this race to Washington, which exceeds the demand for this kind of labor. The blacks struck for \$2. Employers can get laborers for \$1'50, but the strikers attack them. Governor Cooke advised the contractors on the public works to suspend work, which is the same as to decide that the government of the district could not protect their workmen against the strikers. The Governor has also given his views on the merits of the dispute on the wages question. We infer from it that the contractors aim at a reduction to \$1.25.

He says that \$1.25 is too low, and \$2 is too high, because it would bring a further influx from the surrounding country, and would cause a decline in the demand for labor; therefore he and the Board of Public Works, of which he is President, have decided that \$1.50 per day is fair for both sides. In conclusion, he says that while the board will endeavor to do justice to all, it will not yield to violence, or countenance any attempt to intimidate or interfere with honest laborers.

But up to this writing the intimidation of laborers and of the district government continues. The difficulty is, there are more of this kind of laborers than the demand requires. Should they get their demanded \$2, many would be out of employment; and yet this rate would draw in more from the sur-

rounding country. What would be gained to labor by a successful strike which resulted in increasing the number of the unemployed? It is better for the laborers themselves that the natural conditions should be left to govern. We think that in the country at large as good a class of laborers can be hired, for railroad grading and other common work, at \$1'25 per day, certainly for \$1'50, where the peculiar condi-tions that cause a surplus at Washington do not exist. These are low wages compared with our general high-priced system; but not low when compared with the results of farming. We suppose that the conditions are such in the States adjacent to the district that wages of \$1'50 will draw more men from the country. It is not for the good of either the laborers or of the country that this should result. And inasmuch as the district is overcrowded with laborers, the lower wages, while it will check the influx and the growing competition of laborers with themselves, will stimulate building and other work, and thus increase their employment. If they should succeed in their demand for

\$2 a day, the result would be that only a part would get employment; the rate would check enterprises that furnish work, while it would increase the influx from the country, and would raise the proportion left to idleness and pauperism. The blacks cannot see it,

nation in history has ever paid any large public debt without repudiation;" and that "no nation has any right to make a large public debt permanent in its character"-bold that burdensome debt would be cancelled, and Italy would have entered fully on the progress that comes by geatle processes and slow stages, but which ends in adequate development,

language, says a Georgia Democratic paper, which "will strike a responsive chord in the hearts of thousands who say they have no part or lot in the Federal debt, and are not re-sponsible for it." A very apt and accurate description of the position and feeling of the No sconer did the Ultramontane press per-ceive that the temporal power of the Pope was wholly gone, than the idea of his purely spiritual office was flung aside. Every agency was immediately invoked, and has been urged Democratic party on the subject of the national debt-they did not help to make it, with increasing energy to the present moment, to concentrate the feelings of the except as rebels, and will help to pay only so much of it as the henesty and fidelity of the Catholics of the world on the restoration of the Pope's temporal power. In Europe, deputations were obtained to visit Rome and Republican party, while it remains in power, shall compel them to do. For what else do bear to the Vatican the most extravagant the Democratic onteries against taxation, and expressions of sympathy with the presumed sufferings, and of indignation at the assumed their schemes of repudiation, mean except that they "have no part nor lot in the Federal wrongs, of his Holiness. The Pope, who had been represented as having to the world at large relations of a spiritual nature alone, was suddenly metamorphosed. His spiritual debt, and are not responsible for it?" The Democratic party is morally incapable of managing the finances of the country. That party is pledged, by instinct as well as by resolution, to repudiate the national debt and attributes were ignored, and it was insisted that the object of all true Catholics' prayers break down the public credit. The credit of and endeavors should be his release from his the country and its sacred faith in the honest present degradation. Whenever the Roman payment of its just obligations are safe only in the hands of those who are "responsible Catholic press could make itself felt-in the churches, in society, in the Representative for the debt," not as criminals in rebellion, or in complicity therewith, but as planning Assemblies, and in one case in the Cabinetthe Catholic "heart was fired" with zeal for and fighting, giving money and men, to the the political re-endowment of the Pope, bitter end, in crushing out the great whom a few months previously the same press had upbeld as having a "kingdom not of this world."

The same change took place in this country; though in a smaller degree, because public attention had not previously been drawn so closely to the political tendencies of the new Jesuitical dogma of infallibility. Our people will not have forgotten the meetings called to sympathize with the Pope, nor the promptness with which certain demagogues made haste to attend and address them. Of course, no one here dreaded, as many did in European countries, the effect of this spirit in bringng on forcible interference in the affairs of Italy, and precipitating a religious war on the Continent. But the tendency in both cases was of the same nature; it was the inevitable tendency to involve the adherents of the infallible Pope in political efforts to maintain his temporal supre-macy. As far as may be judged by the tone of the Roman Catholic press, and of the official publications of the Church authorities, this tendency grows more marked with the passage of time. There are more and more frequent threats mingled with the appeals to the affection of Catholics and the Pope; the purposes of the secret society of former members of the Papal army forming throughout Europe are spoken of with unmistakable bad temper; the priesthood is exhorted to use its influence in political controversies; and in some instances the protestation of Professors Dollinger and Friedrich, of Munich, that they cannot reconcile allegiance to their Government with allegiance to an infallible Pope, is accepted, and they are frankly told that in that case the sovereignty of the Pope must prevail. And this spirit finds expression in the United States the more plainly in connection with the great jubilee of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Pope's accession. It was the logical consequence of the peculiar doctrine of an infallible head of the Catholic Church, that the energies of the Church should be enlisted when the temporal dignity of its head was in question. Political activity was sure burglar to add murder to burglary if discovered; for if a life sentence can only be obto result from the open enunciation of the in-

ADELPHIA, THURSDAY,	JUNE 15, 1871.
SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES	FOR SALE.
HE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY	FOR SALE_VALUABLE FARMS, SITUATE
OR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING	On the Bethlehem Pike, 18 miles north from Philadelphia, near the North Pennsylvania Railroad,
ANNUITIES.	containing 265 acres. The improvements are large, consisting of Stone Mansion, with bath, water-
Office No. 304 WALNUT Streel.	closets, range, etc., two Tenant Houses, two large Barns, stabling for 100 horses and cattle, and all other necessary outbuildings. The farm is under good
INCORPORATED MARCH 10, 1813. CHARTER PERPETUAL.	fence and well watered. The avenues leading to the mansion are ornamented by two rows of large
CAPITAL \$1,000,000.	shade trees; large shade trees around the mansion. There are a variety of fruit trees; about thirty acres
URPLUS UPWARDS OF \$750,000.	in timber, 30 acres in meadow, the balance all arable land. It is well adapted for grain, breeding, and
Receive money on deposit, retarnable on demand, or which interest is allowed.	grazing purposes, while its situation, fine old trees, fruits, and modern improvements, commend it as a
And under sppomtment by individuals, corpora- ons, and courts, act as XECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, TRUSTERS,	gentleman's country seat. If desired, can be di- vided into two farms. There are two sets of farm buildings. R. J. DOBBINS,
GUARDIANS, ASSIGNEES, COMMITTEES, RECEIVERS, AGENTS, COLLECTORS, ETC. And for the faithful performance of its duties as	6 6 tuths6t "Ledger" Building.
ach ail its assets are liable. CHARLES DUTILH, Plesident.	FOR SALE,
WILLIAM B. HILL, Actuary. DIRECTORS,	HANDSOME RESIDENCE, WEST PHILADELPHIA.
harles Dutilh, Joshua B. Lippincott, lenry J. Williams, Charles H. Hutchinson, Villiam S. Vaux, Lindley Smyth,	No. 3245 CHESNUT Street (Marble Terrace),
chn R. Wucherer, dolph E. Borie, lexander Biddle, Charles S. Lewis,	THREE-STORY, WITH MANSARD ROOF, AND THREE-STORY DOUBLE BACK
Henry Lewis. THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST	BUILDINGS.
AND SAFE DEFOSIT AND INSURANCE COMPANY,	Sixteen rooms, all modern conveniences, gas, b h, hot and cold water.
OFFICE AND EUBGLAB-PROOF VAULTS IN THE PHILADELPHIA BANK BUILDING, No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.	Lot 18 feet front and 120 feet 2 inches deep to a back street.
CAPITAL, \$560,000. FOR SAFE-EEEPING Of GOVERNMENT BONDS and	Immediate possession. Terms to suit purchaser.
ther SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, JEWELEY, and ther VALUABLES, under special guarantee, at the owest rates.	M. D. LIVENSETTER, 4 18 No. 129 South FOURTH Street.
The Company also offer for Rent, at rates varying rom \$15 to \$75 per annum, the renter holding the ex. SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF	
ey, SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF AULTS, affording absolute SECURITY against FIRE THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT.	No. 1917 Chesnut street,
All fiduciary obligations, such as TRUSTS, GUAR- DIANSHIPS, EXECUTORSHI. , etc., will be undertaken and faithfully discharged.	No. 1408 North Broad street. No. 1413 North Eighteenth street. Lot, Broad and Vine streets, 73 by 200 feet.
All trust investmenes are kept separate and apart from the Company's assets. Circulars, giving full detalls, forwarded on appli-	Lot, Broad street, above Thompson, 145 by 200 feet. Square of Ground, Broad and Diamond streets,
ation. DIRECTORS. Chomas Robins, Augustus Heaton,	Lot, Broad and Lehigh avenue, 145 feet deep. Lot, Broad and Summerset streets, 250 by 400 feet
Lewis R. Ashhurst, I. Livingston Erringer, R. P. McCullagh, Edward Y. Townsena	deep. Lot, Broad and Cambria streets, 100 by 528 feet
Edwin M. Lewis, James L. Claghorn, Hon. William A. Porter.	deep. 93 acre Farm, Bucks county.
Benjamin B. Comegys,  Edward S. Handy, Joseph Carson, M. D. OFFICERS.	3 Cottages at Cape May. R. J. DOBBINS, 6 6 tf "Ledger" Building.
President—LEWIS R. ASHHURST. Vice-President—J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGEN. Secretary—R. P. MCCULLAGH.	THE NEW, VERY HANDSOME, AND CONVE-
Treasurer-WM. L. DUBOIS. 9 3fmwi	NIENT BROWN-STONE RESIDENCES, With Mansard roof, Nos. 4202, 4204, and 4206 KING-
WHISKY, WINE, ETG. WINES, LIQUORS, ENGLISH AND	SESSING Avenue, situated among the most costly improvements of this beautiful suburb. Horse cars pass each way within one square—each house coa-
SCOTCH ALES, ETC. The subscriber begs to call the attention of	tains all modern improvements, bath, hot and celd water, stationary washstands, bell-calls, range, two furnaces, bay windows, etc., etc., and is built upon
icalers, connoisseurs, and consumers generally to his spiendid stock of foreign goods now on hand, of his own importation, as well, also, to his extensive	A LARGE LOT, more than 175 feet deep; the rear of the houses has an unobstructed out-look upon the
assortment of Domestic Wines, Ales, etc., among which may be enumerated :	WEST PHILADELPHIA PARK. ABRAHAM RITTER,
fully selected from best foreign stocks. 100 casks of Sherry Wine, extra quality of finest	6 2 1m No. 625 WALNUT Street.
100 cases of Sherry Wine, extra quality of finest grade.	Fork SALE, A BARGAIN-VALUABLE Farms in Montgomery county, Pa., on the Betblehem pike, 18 miles north of Philadelphia, near the North Pennsylvania Railroad, containing 265
25 casks of Sherry Wine, best quality of medium grade. 25 barrels Scuppernong Wine of best quality.	acres, with handsome improvements and all the modern conveniences. Has two tenant houses and two large barns (stabling for 190 horses and cattle).
50 casks Catawba Wine """ 10 barrels "" medium grade. Together with a full supply of Brandies, Whiskies,	and all other necessary outbuildings. It is well watered, and under good fence, etc. There is a
Scotch and English Ales, Brown Stout, etc., etc., which he is prepared to furnish to the trade and con- sumers generally in quantities that may be re-	everything to commend it as a gentleman's country
quired, and on the most liberal terms. P. J. JORDAN.	residence. Apply to R. J. DOBBINS, Ledger Build- ing, or P. R. SCHERR, on the premises. 6 3stuthst
55tf No. 220 PEAR Street, Below Third and Walnut and above Dock street.	FOR SALE-HANDSOME BROWN-STONE Residence, west side of Broad, above Master street, containing all modern improvements. Lot
CARSTAIRS & McCALL, No. 126 Wainut and 21 Granite Sts.	50 by 200 feet to Carlisle street. Also, a modern three-story brick Dwelling, with
IMPORTERS OF	taining ten rooms, with all the conveniences, and will be sold a bargain.
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,	Also, elegant four-story brown-stone Residence, No. 1917 Chesnut street, built in a very superior and substantial manner. Lot 44% by 178 feet.
PURE RYE WHISKIES,	Also, ninety-three acre Farm, in Richland town- ship, Bucks county, within 2% miles of North Pennsylvania Railroad. R. J. DOBBINS,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 234	6 3 stuth 6t Ledger Building.
LEGAL NOTICES. IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY	NORTH BROAD SPREET LOTSFOR sale very cheap, west side of Broad, above Vine, 73% by 198 feet; west side of Broad, above
L AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of COMLY SHOEMAKER, deceased.	side Broad, corner Cambria, 100 feet front by 528 feet to Thirteenth street. R. J. DOBBINS,
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ALLEN SHOEMAKER and EUNICE M. SHOEMAKER, Executors of	FOR SALE OR TO RENT_HANDSOME
COMLY SHOEMAKER, deceased, and to report dis- tribution of the balance in the hands of the account- ants, and also to report distribution of the fund paid	Broad and Thompson streets, containing all modern
into court, arising from the sale of the real estate of said decedent, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY,	I throughout, D. M. FOX & SONS, No. 540 N. FIFTH
June 21, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at his office, No. 131 South FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. GEO. M. CONARROE,	mantown property, house No. 2017 Ridge ave-
6 6tuths5t Auditor.	Due, and No. 1752 N. Tenth street. C. F. HINOKLE, No. 210 S. SEVENTH Street. 6 12 5t*
W I D O W'S NOTICE. IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.	
Estate of MICHAEL CONWAY, deceased. Notice is hereby given that JULIA CONWAY,	FOR RENT,
widow of said decedent, has filed her petition, with inventory and appraisement of the personal property she elects to retain under the act of Assembly of	STORE, No. 339 MARKET Street.
April 14, 1851, and its supplement, and that the same will be approved by the Court on SATURDAY, June 24, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., unless exceptions	ADDLY ON PERMISTS
6 15 thf4t* CHARLES EYRE, 6 15 thf4t* Attorney for Petitioner.	422 tf J. B. ELLISON & SONS
IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of JOHN WILKINSON, deceased.	A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE TO LET ON Wayne street, Germantown, within five minutes walk of Wayne Station; 9 rooms, hot and
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of	MAIN Street. 617 tf
MATTHEW ROBINSON, executor and trustee of the estate of JOHN WILKINSON, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of	FOR RENT_A FURNISHED HOUSE AND
the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, June	by rail. Apply at No. 1812 LOCUST Street.
26, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No, 514 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. JAMES W. M. NEWLIN, 6 13 tuthf 51* Auditor.	PROPOSALS.
DISSOLUTION OF LIMITED COPARTNER. SHIPThe undersigned have agreed to dis-	QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. ARMY. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 14, 1871.
solve the limited copartnership heretofore existing between them, under the firm and style of J. WIL-	SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, will be re- ceived at this office until 12 o'clock noon, SATER
LIAM JONES & CO., and the said dissolution will take effect at the expiration of four weeks from the date hereof.	(1%) Story Stone Lodge, at the Culpeper Court Honse (Va) National Cemetery.
J. WILLIAM JONES, JOHN MAXSON, JR. May 25, 1871. 5th41*	Separate bids for building this Lodge of brick are also invited. Sealed Proposals will also be received at this office
WINDOW BLINDS, ETO.	at the same time, for building a Stone or Brick Wall and Iron Railings, with one double and one single iron gate, around the Fredericksburg (Va.) National
WINDOW BLINDS,	Cometery. Bidders for the Stope or Brick Wall, and Iron Railings, will be required to specify the price per

ding. HIA ONVE-KING-COSTI se cars d cold ze, two it upon ses has treet. LE **P** the **P** ta, near ing 265 all the cattle), ountry stuthet TONE Master ts. Lot g, with es, and idence lor and town-North NS, dieg. -FOR above by 528 NS, Iding.

### PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY YARDS UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

REPAIR. NAVY DEPARTMENT, BURBAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6, 1871. Scaled proposals to furnish Timber and other materials for the Navy for the fiscal year end-ing June 30, 1872, will be received at this Ba-reau until 12 o'clock M. of the 30th of June instant, at which time the hids will be instant, at which time the bids will be

opened. The proposals must be addressed to the Chief of the Burean of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington, and must be endorsed "Proposals for Timber, etc., for the Navy," that they may be dis-tinguished from ordinary business letters. To prevent confusion, and facilitate the open-ing of the bids, parties bidding for supplies at several yards will enclose their bids in separate envelopes, each indorsed with the name of the

envelopes, each indorsed with the name of the yard for which the bid is made.

yard for which the old is made. Printed schedules for such classes as parties deal in and intend to bid for, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of pro-posal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guaran-tors, with printed forms of offer, will be fur-nished to such persons as desire to bid, on ap-plication to the Commandants of the respective New Yords and there of all the words on Navy Yards, and those of all the yards on

application to the Bureau. The Commandant of each Navy Yard, and the purchasing Paymaster for each station, will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposals must be for the whole of a class, but the Department reserves the right to reduce the whole class, should the interest of the Government require it, before the execution of the contract. All applications for information, or for the examination of samples, must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes; and, by direction of the Depart-ment, bids or offers will be received only from parties who are bona fide dealers in, or manu-factures of, the articles they offer to furnish. The guarantors must becertified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guar-antee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant. Sureties in the full amount will be required to

sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department.

As additional security twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contracts shall have been completed, and the contracts shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the Pay-master of the station designated in the contract, or, if none is specified, by the Paymaster of the station nearest the yard where the goods are delivered within ten days after the mount for delivered, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary

the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:— No. 1, White Oak Logs; No. 2, White Oak Keel Pieces; No. 3, White Oak Curved Timber; No. 7, Yellow Pine Logs; No. 8, Yellow Pine Beams-Oregon Pine Beams at Mare Islaud Yard; No. 9, Yellow Pine Mast Timber—Oregon Pine Mast Timber at Mare Island Yard; No. 11, White Pine Logs; No. 13, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 13, White Pine Plank Boards— Sugar Pine Boards at Mare Island Yard; No. r Pine Boards at Mare Island Yard; No 15, White Ash, Elm, Beech-White Ash, Redwood at Mare Island Yard; No. 16, White Redwood at Mare Island Yard: No. 16, White Ash Oars; No. 18, Black Walnut, Mahogany, Maple, Cherry; No. 22, Cypress, Cedar; No. 23, Black Spruce; No. 24, White Oak Staves and Headings; No. 25, Lignumvitue; No. 30, Ingot Copper; No. 32, Wrought Iron, round and square, No. 33, Wrought Iron, flat; No. 34, Iron, plate; No. 35, Steel; No. 37, Iron Spikes; No. 38, Iron Wrought Nails; No. 39, Iron Cut Nails; No. 42, Lead, pipe, sheet; No. 43, Zinc; No. 44, Tin; No. 45, Solder; No. 48, Locks, Hinges, Bolts, of brass and iron; No. 49, Screws, of brass and iron; No. 50, Files; No. 51, Augers; No. 52, Tools for ship stores; No. 49, Screws, of brass and iron; No. 50, Files;
No. 51, Augers; No. 52, Tools for ship stores;
No. 53, Tools for use in yard and shops; No. 54,
Hardware; No. 56, White Lead; No. 57, Zine
Paints; No. 58, Colored Paints, Dryers; No. 59,
Lipseed Oil; No. 60, Varnish, Spirits Turpentine; No. 63, Sperm and Lard Oil; No. 64, Tallow, Soap; No. 65, Fish Oil; No. 68, Glass; No. 69, Brushes; No. 70, Dry Goods for upholstering;
No. 71, Stationery; No. 72, Crucibles; No. 73,
Ship Chandlery; No. 74, Acids; No. 75, Resin,
Pitch. Crude Turpentine; No. 77, Belting, Packing; No. 85, Anthracite Coal; No. 86, Semibituminous Coal; No. 87, Bituminous Coal; No. bituminous Coal; No. 87, Bituminous Coal; No. 88, Charcoal; No. 89, Wood.

Rebellion. IMPRISONMENT FOR LIFE. From the N. F. World. The late praiseworthy severity of courts

and juries throughout the country in adjudging murderers to the gallows has at last waked into renewed activity the cant against capital punishment. For a time succeeding the indignant outburst of the popular voice demanding a rigid enforcement of the law the philanthropists who think it better the assassin should knife the citizen than that the State should rope the slayer kept quiet, but now their murmur is heard. Why, they put it, not substitute imprisonment for life? There is something to be said on both sides. of this question; much on the one side in the way of rhetoric, fancy, tears, pathos, and sentimentality; not a little on the other the nature of figures and in facts. Taking up the prison statistics of Wisconsin, it appears that in the ten years from 1856 to 1868-our present information not coming below the latter date-there were thirty-six convicts received into the penitentiary under life sentences, and twelve of them pardoned out. In the Ohio penitentiary for the same period fifty-nine life convicts were received, and twenty-one of them pardoned out. In the Massachusetts State prison, of which we have fortunately statistics from 1828 to 1866, there were 185 life convicts received, and ninety-six were pardoned out. Or, in other words, one life convict in every three was pardened out in Wisconsin, two in every five in Ohio, and every other one in Massachusetts. The average time served by the Wisconsin life convicts was only six years, by the Ohio criminals seven, and by those in Massachusetts eight. From this appalling exhibit it will be seen that imprisonment for life is not imprisonment for life; that it is less in the long run than the ordinary term of ten years meted out to a swindler or robber. The working of the system is such as tempts the

but their situation is peculiar. They are their own worst competitors, and they are going against their own true interest when they all endure the hardships of a strike for a rate of wages which only a part of them can enjoy if they succeed. It is for the interest of the colored population of the district, as it is of the public, that a rate of wages should pre-vail that will not disturb the labor system of the surrounding country.

#### JOHNSON AND PENDLETON ON REPU-DIATION.

From the Cleveland Leader.

Andrew Johnson is not disposed to let Pendleton, Vallandigham, and the Ohio Demodleton, Vallandigham, and the Ohio Demo-cracy have a monopoly of dishonest proposi-tions for disposing of the public debt. The ex-accidental President has put in a bid for Democratic favor in a proposition for repudia-tion which puts the Pendletonian greenback scheme quite in the background. The prin-ciple of dishonesty is the same in both, but the method of Johnson is so superior in bold and dashing villainy to that of Pendleton as to distance all commetition. The scheme of to distance all competition. The scheme of Pendleton assumes the mask of legality to cover the cheat of repudiation. But the scheme of Johnson scorns to "whip the devil round the stump" in the careful style of Pendleton, and strikes straight at the major villainy by proposing to compel the public creditors to accept the annual interest as so much payment on the principal of their bonds. Pendleton proposes to pay the interest on the Five-twenty bonds in gold, but the principal in greenbacks; Johnson proposes not to pay the interest at all, but to apply the amount of interest paid directly to the liquidation of the debt. And the Pendleton scheme is limited to the five-twenty bonds; while that of Johnson sweepingly includes the entire public debt. The swindle of the Pendleton plan consists in forcing the public creditors to accept a "promise to pay," drawing no inte-rest, in lieu of a "promise to pay," drawing six per cent. interest, contrary to the intention and understanding of the bond. The swindle of the Johnson proposition amounts to an in-stantaneous and final repudiation of the total interest on the public debt, in utter defiance alike of law, decency, and the public welfare. But the merit claimed for the plan of Pendleton-that it will the quicker extinguish the public debt, with lighter burdens of taxation-pleads far more strongly in behalf of Johnson's proposition. The direct saving of the latter would be far greater, while the moral difference is simply that between fraud and robbery; and of the two, the highwayman ranks as a more honorable rascal than the thief.

The motive which instigates the hostility of these representative Democratic spokesmen to the full and honest payment of the Federal debt, is, in both, antipathy toward the cause in which that debt was created and to the party which has so far squarely met the nation's pledges to its creditors. The Pendleton Democrats used to hold that the public debt could never be paid-the wish being father to the thought. But the Republican party, having paid nearly half a bil-lion of the debt within six years, has silenced that party slander on the nation's faith and credit, so that the Democracy, as a party, no longer dare defy the public conscience with open schemes of repudiation. And yet the genins of the party still finds vent through such irresponsible, yet applauded representatives of its sentiment as Andrew Johnson, who promises to play for the Democratic theory of repudiation the part of volunteer expositor, after the manner in which Juff. Davis has done a like service for the Democratic theory of secession. Mr. Johnson lays down a broad premise for repudiation in assuming that "no

ained on an indictment for murder, he stands a fair chance of receiving a pardon in some six or eight years, while if ten or fifteen years be given him for the burglary alone he is quite likely to serve out every day of it. In the figures we have given, taking it for granted that the number of life convicts was even year by year in Massachusetts, we find that in the space of ten years in that and the other two States mentioned 143 convicts under sentence of imprisonment for life were received in the several penitentiaries and fifty-eight of them pardoned out-equiv-

alent to two in every five set free the first ten years, with two more, of course, to receive pardons in the next decade. No wonder that it has been officially certified to the Legislature of this State that "the convicts for life would seem to form in some respects a privileged class, and the chances are that they will have a shorter imprisonment than men sentenced for twenty or even fifteen years. The pardoning power much more frequently chooses these men, in proportion to their number, as the objects of its clemency than it does the general mass of prisoners; and it would hence seem to be the interest of the criminal to have meted out to him the heaviest puishment which the law accords to his offense. \* \* \* The gross average of pardons on all convicts confined in American prisons will be from fifteen to twenty per cent. \* \* \* while that on convicts sentenced for life reaches the enormous proportion of forty to fifty per cent." If imprisonment for life were imprisonment for life its propriety might be a

subject for discussion, but as the facts and the figures are, it means even a less detention for a murderer than for a mere thief-a short sojourn for the blood-stained wretch in prison, and then a license to him to handle his weapons anew.

#### THE POLITICAL TENDENCY OF MODERN CATHOLICISM.

From the N. Y. Times.

A great change is to be marked in the tone and purpose of the Ultramontane journals of Europe within the past six months. It is desirable to call attention to it here, because of the fact that the same change has taken place in the Roman Catholic journals of our own country. Pending the session of the Vatican Council, and for some time after its adjournment, or more properly its suspension, the extreme advocates of the Papacy directed their attention to the spiritual relations of the Church, as affected by the doctrine of infallibility. All efforts on the part of liberal Catholies, or of Protestants, to point out the exclusively political results which must flow from the enunciation of the dogma, were denounced as schismatic and distracting when urged by Catholic writers, and as based on misrepresentation when urged by Protests ts. It was alleged that the unquestioned supremacy of the Pope as the spiritual head of the Church was absolutely indispensable to the idea of the Church itself, but that his dominion was purely spiritual, and that whether or not the Council should declare him infallible, the duties of Catholics as citizens would remain undisturbed by that fact.

The day that saw the enunciation of the dogma of infallibility saw the declaration of war by Napoleon III, whose armed intervention had long sustained the temporal power of the Pope. The opening scenes of the war had no sconer made it plain that this support must be withdrawn, than the Italian nation seized the golden moment, and reincorporated the long-sundered States of the Church with the body of Italy. M. Renan has elo-quently recounted the compensation that Italy has been compelled to pay for having furnished the world with the marvellous institation of the Papacy. This was in 1869. He could not have supposed that within a year

In no country in the world is political activity in a vast religious organization, like that of the Catholic Church, so certain and so dangerous as in our own.

SEX IN SCIENCE. From the N. Y. Tribune.

The question of sex in the medical profession is not yet settled, and probably never will be until it is arranged on the principles of justice and common sense. The Pennsylvania[Medical Society]met at Williamsport yesterday, and an effort will be made by some of the most liberal and most prominent physicians of the State to effect a repeal of the rule which prohibits members of the association from consulting with women, from teaching them, and from consulting with physicians who do, on pain of expulsion. It is to be hoped that this silly relic of another day will be promptly discarded by the association.

The question of the education of women in medicine is no longer an open one. People may still discuss the propriety and the wisdom of women studying medicine and surgery, but the fact is now beyond their grasp. There are several respectable medical colleges devoted to the education of women in this profession, and it is impossible for the strictest conclave of Galens to deny the fact that welltrained and accomplished doctors are coming out of them every year. It is merely an exhibition of puerile spite for the learned gentlemen to say they will not recognize these ladies as practitioners. It will not materially injure the women-doctors. Those who wish to employ them will do so with all the more alacrity if their favorites are thus made the object of a stupid and illiberal proscription. If in a critical case, where a physician had re-fused to consult with a respectable female doctor, the patient should die with the sound of that refusal ringing in the ears of survivors, it requires no gift of prophecy to tell us on which side will be the gratitude and on which side the resentment.

It is this question, whether they shall brutally adhere to a mouldy tradition, to the disadvantage of the profession and the danger of the sick, or gracefully admit what everybody knows-that there are ladies qualified to practice medicine in a reputable and successful way. When they have done that, they can betake themselves with the more vigor to the extirpation of charlatanry in all its branches. No one will understand that in what the Tribune has said on this subject there is any justification for the unwholesome quasks who at once disgrace the honorable names of woman and physician. Let the rule of qualification be as strict for the one sex as the other. Let science and not sex be the oriterion to judge them by. Despite some temporary inconveniences, we are assured that more good than harm will result from the entry into the ranks of the regular faculty of those clever and devoted women who have surmounted so many obstacles to prepare themselves for their work. But there should be no element of gallantry or compassion in-troduced into the consideration of their cases. We ask for them, as they ask for themselves, nothing but justice, administered with a due regard to the interests of the afflicted and no tenderness whatever to the candidates. Science, not sex, is the test:women physicians cannot afford to ask for more; the Pennsylvania Medical Society cannot afford to grant less. It may fail to meet the issue now; but it will only have the more of its own words to eat and of its own perversity to undo in the certain and near future.

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is office ck Wall single Bidders for the Stone or Brick Wall, and Iron Railings, will be required to specify the price per linear foot, and no bid will be received that does not

conform to this requirement. The rubbish resulting from the excavation for the walls and foundation for the lodge to be removed from the ground of each cemetery at the expense of the successful bidder.

Plans, specifications, and blank forms for bids will be furnished upon application to the ander-

HENRY C. HODGES, Major and Quartermaster U. S. A. 6 14 60

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 26, 1871. SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate will be re-ceived at this office until 18 oclock M. on MON-DAY, June 26, 1871. for building a brick or stone wall, with one double and one single iron gate, at the following named NATIONAL CEMETERIES, VI2.

Plans, specification signed. furnished by the undersigned. HENRY J. HODGES.

Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army.

The following are the classes, by the num-bers, required at the respective navy yards:-KITTERY.

Nos. 13, 15, 18, 22, 33, 33, 59, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 58, 59, 60, 63, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 78, 85, 87, 88.

CHARLESTOWN. Nos. 1, 7, 13, 15, 16, 18, 23, 24, 25, 33, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 58, 60, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 77, 78, 84, 85, 87, 88.

BROOKLYN. Nos. 1, 7, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18, 22, 23, 24, 25, 32, 33, 37, 42, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 80, 85, 86, 88. PHILADELPHIA.

Nos. 1, 7, 9, 32, 33, 63, 71, 85, 87. WASHINGTON.

Nos. 1, 3, 7, 11, 12, 13, 15, 18, 23, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 85, 87, 88, 89. NORFOLK.

NORFOLK. Nos. 1, 7, 9, 13, 15, 18, 23, 23, 24, 83, 39, 48, 50, 53, 58, 59, 60, 63, 70, 71, 73, 77, 85, 87. MARE ISLAND.

Nos. 2, 8, 9, 13, 15, 18, 23, 33, 33, 34,

88, 39, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69, 70, 71, 78, 74, 77, 87, 88, 89. 6 1aw4t

NOTICE.-SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED "Proposals for furnishing the Public Schools with Lehigh or Schuyikill Coal," will be received by the undersigned at the office of the Board of Public Education, S. E. corner SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, from shippers and miners only (pursuant to an ordinance of Councils), until SATURDAY, June 24, 1571, thil 18 o'cloce M. The proposals which will include the storage of

The proposals, which will include the storage of the coal, must be for separate districts, as fol-

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Ninth """ 24 and 97th " Trenth """ 25th " There will be two sizes required, egg and stove, and the ton 2240 pounds. Each and every ton of said coal shall be weighed at the place of delivery, in the presence of a proper person to be deputed by cach sectional board as weigher (snoiect to the ap-proval of the Committee on Supplies), who shall keep an accurate account of each load of coal de-livered, its exact weight as ascertained by correct scales; and no bill shall be approved for such coal noless an amdavit of the weigher shall accompany such bell, setting forth by what contractor the coal was delivered, the date of delivery of each load, the umber of tons and the quality of coal delivered, and whether weighed at the place of delivers. Troposais will be received at the same time for Kindling Wood and Charcoal that may be re-gotred.

By order Committee on Sapplies. H. W. HALLIWELL, 6 12eod 16 24

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