SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

TRAINED NURSES.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

There is one employment that has been almost entirely overlooked by women in search of work, and those philanthropists who are trying to aid them, which we wish to suggest and most earnestly recommend. We mean that of educated nurses. It is work for which there is always a demand larger than the supply, which pays steady, living prices; and, above all, which is thoroughly womanly. We suggest this last *sotto voce*, lest it place the employment at once under ban with those gallant ladies who find it necessary in defense of their inward needs to suffer a metamorphosis into any shape whatever, provided it is not back into the old gentle ideal of man; who welcome only systems of help for wronged woman which are of the most outre and flamboyant order, who, their "thimbles into armed gauntlets change, their needles to lances," and their soft-flowing drapery to ill-fitting trowsers.

The occupation we propose is eminently unfitted to the work of reform; there is no outlet for ambitious aspirations in bandages or blisters, no chance for proving equality with man in pap or panada; suffrage or the serfdom of woman is not the thing with which to soothe a patient or quiet a baby with the colic. We fear, too, that our nurses must content themselves with unreformed petticoats, as one of them, arrayed in the grey pantaloons and sacque coats of our feminine doctors, dandling a long-skirted baby in her arms, would be a fearful and wonderful spectacle, at the thought of which the iron enters into our soul. If the candidate for this work, however, must leave her internal yearnings for liberty, and her public rights, outside of the sick-room, she will find inside of it an ample field for the exercise of all her skill, judgment, refinement, and Christian virtue. Ordinary women will probably be contented with this. The business of a professional nurse is seldom undertaken by an educated woman, unless in an emotional gush of heroism and self-sacrifice, which does not unfortunately constitute efficiency. "Every young girl," says Miss Nightingale, "who has met with a disappointment in love, thinks herself fit to take charge of a hospital." To be an effective nurse requires as much study and mechanical training as to be a physician or a carpenter. Unfortunately the business (which should deserve the name of a profession) is usually left in the South to old negroes, and in the North to ignorant women, who, if not precisely on a level with Mrs. Gamp and the mythical Harris, are best qualified for their work by their own necessities.

There is but one institution in the country where women are educated for this work with the same care as physicians are for their kindred and scarcely less onerous duties, and that is, as might be supposed, under the care of the Society of Friends, who so well comprehend that true secret of charity, helping people to help themselves. In this establishment, as we understand, women are given a thorough course of instruction, by the aid of the study of clinics, the use of manikins, and lectures from the professors of obstetrics and medicine in the medical colleges. They are boarded at a nominal price during their tuition, and at the close are given twelve charity cases of two weeks each, under the surveillance of the physicians of the institution. After this they receive a diploma, and become part of the regular corps of the "Home," to which they return when out of a situation. These skilled nurses, some of whom have spent half their life in the institution, are in demand in all the Eastern cities, and command from $5 to $20 per week, according to their ability or the class of diseases.

We have been thus minute, in the hope of inciting attention to this practical and efficient mode of benefiting women. In the present outcry for new kinds of employment, it is encouraging to find one under our hand which is at once easily compassed, feminine, and remunerative. The institution to which we refer has made itself almost self-supporting. It deserves imitation more than any other reformatory asylum for women. The prevention of suffering and vice is always nobler than their cure.

WAR AND WHAT IS WORSE.

From the N. Y. World.

The forced circulation of an irredeemable currency will ere long be confessed to have been hardly less expensive to the country than the war itself, whose cost the paper trickery was devised to cover and cancel. When a return to the specie standard shall have enabled us to estimate values truly, or —what may sooner happen—the census returns shall tell just what we are really worth in lands and movables, it will be discovered that the process of impoverishment which began with the war did by no means end with it, and all will realize, what as yet few have been able to see or willing to believe, how enormously we have been pillaged and despoiled, even during time of peace, by the plunderers and blunderers into whose hands we were, for our sins, delivered.

Meanwhile, some idea of the extent to which paper money and high tariffs can demoralize productive industry may be obtained by a glance at the census returns of a single State—the only one, so far as we know, that takes every year an inventory of its real and personal property, and which is, from its position, age, and population, as fair a sample of the whole country as could be selected. We allude to the State of Ohio, to whose last statistical report reference was recently made in these columns as showing an alarming decrease in neat cattle, hogs, and other farming stock which has taken place since 1860. We recur to it now for another purpose.

In that year of 1860 the extent of land planted in wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, and potatoes, and kept in meadow, was 6,942,185 acres. In 1868, which is the last year the report covers, the number of acres was only 6,302,389, or 639,796 less than eight years before. Estimating the diminution of the same staple products by the number of bushels harvested instead of acres planted, the showing is even worse. In 1860 the product was 153 millions of bushels; and in 1868, the last year since the war begun, it was only 122 millions of bushels—the difference being 31 millions, or 20 per cent. At the same time the production of butter fell off slightly, and that of cheese 30 per cent. Nor has there been any progress in either manufacturing or mining to compensate in any measure for this retrogression in agricultural industry; for, while in mining the ratio of progress has been no greater that in former years, in manufacturing, if we may judge by the returns from Cincinnati, which are the only ones reported, it only needs we should compute the difference in prices resulting from the increased rates of wages for it to be seen that the old ratio has not by any means been kept up. So that there is no item of gain from any source to set off against the loss above shown. On the other hand, in the eight years during which the surface of arable land was shrinking by more than 11 per cent., and the harvested crops were diminishing by 20 per cent., a hundred thousand laboring men were added to the population and a half a million more mouths to be fed. The productive power of labor was in fact reduced by 40 per cent. It was the same as if the whole farming population had agreed in working only six hours a day instead of ten. And to corroborate the Ohio statistics comes the United States Agricultural Bureau's report, telling that, instead of the 26,000,000 of neat cattle which the country at large possessed in 1860 and the 34,000,000 we should possess now, only some 24,000,000 can be counted to-day; while the loss in sheep has been nearly 50 per cent.

Thus has the arm of productive industry been palsied by financial quackery and partizan trickery, acting under pretence of protecting industry and encouraging trade. Contraction cannot save us now, nor expansion either. Of course, the sooner we get to specie payments and a sure foundation for the future the better it will be; but no earthly power can save us coming down, be it quickly or slowly, to a very low level. The mischief is done. The country is poor.

DID THE MANHATTAN DISREGARD SIGNALS OF DISTRESS?

From the N. Y. Times.

We presented yesterday a trustworthy account of the circumstances under which the Manhattan, of the Williams & Guion line, passed the Samaria at the time when the latter steamer was exhibiting signals of distress. We are quite willing to hear the statement of the captain of the Manhattan, but it must be very explicit and be supported by weighty evidence to remove the reproach which the account we now publish places him under.

It will be remembered that the Samaria lost her propeller, and was obliged to put about and make for the port from which she had sailed. While lying almost helpless upon the water she descried the Manhattan, and instantly hoisted the commercial code signals, "engines disabled," and "I wish to communicate," besides firing guns. The Captain of the Manhattan has declared that he did not see those signals. It is now stated that he deliberately "tried to run away," but a rocket was sent up from the Samaria, and this the Manhattan answered by displaying her ensign. She still, however, kept on her retreating course. The officers and passengers on board the Samaria distictly saw her—although the Captain of the Manhattan pretends that he could not see the signals of the Samaria. The vessels were only about six miles apart, and the weather was not bad. But there is independent testimony against Captain Forsyth, of the Manhattan. A sailing vessel, the Elizabeth Yeo, was near the scene when the steamers met. The master of that vessel writes a letter in which he fully confirms the account given by the crew and passengers of the Samaria, and says:—"My ship was some three miles further north than the Manhattan; I could see her signals but could not read them, and also heard the report of the guns fired by the Samaria, and saw the smoke." He fully expected to see the Manhattan go to her assistance, and was "much astonished" when she bore away.

The statement submitted by the passengers is also most important, and amply refutes all that Captain Forsyth has hitherto advanced in his own excuse. We have been treated to some round denials of his guilt. His company has assured us that he cannot have acted in the way described. This sort of bald assertion will not do any longer. We must say plainly that the case looks very black against Captain Forsyth. There must be a proper inquiry into all the facts, and if this duty is shirked in any way a serious stain will rest upon the Williams & Guion line, no less than upon Captain Forsyth.

IT IS A FRAUD!

From the N. Y. Sun.

What a humbug the Citizens' Association is! Established to put down municipal corruption and promote municipal honesty, its only tangible result is to put its managers into fat offices under the ring. Mr. Sands, the agent of the association, who, we are informed, still draws a salary of $10,000 a year from its treasury, is also a tax commissioner, with another salary of $10,000 from the city treasury. Some of Mr. Sands' relatives are also well provided for under the Tax Commission. Mr. Richard M. Henry, Secretary of the Citizens' Association, receiving, we believe, a salary of $2500 for that office, also has $6000 from the Tax Commission, and has just been appointed by Mayor O'Hall as a Commissioner of Docks, with another salary of $5000. This is the net profit of the Citizens' Association.

Of course this is earned by converting the association into a mere appendage and agency of the robbers of the ring. In return for such service the new charter leaves the Tax Commission undisturbed. The power of the Tax Commission is said to be also used to keep the members of the Citizens' Association in order. When the Young Democracy were threatening the very existence of the ring, and it was still uncertain whether the whole Republican party in the Legislature could be bribed, who was not astonished at seeing the Citizens' Association rushing to the defence of the ring? That was the work of Mr. Sands and Mr. Henry.

They prepared the manifesto for the Citizens' Association, and what wealthy citizen would refuse to sign such a paper when a tax commissioner asked for his name? We are happy to say that many gentlemen had the courage to refuse; but this fact was not made known, and the manifesto was put forth and had its effect just as if the whole association had signed it.

Altogether, the Citizens' Association is now a nuisance as well as a humbug. It is a tender to Mr. Tweed, and nothing more. It is a disgrace to the respectable men who are still nominally connected with it. But if they choose to keep up the sham, it is their own affair.

THE NIGGER FRENZY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The nigger fever still rages. All sorts of fever rages at different times, but the greater part run out in a few months or two or three years. None was ever before known so tenacious as the nigger fever. The hen fever, the shorthorn fever, the California fever, with other fevers too numerous to mention, have burned out a certain amount of human vitality and displayed human weakness in various ways, but they are mere sparkles in these respects to the great blaze of this nigger fever, that set the country on fire more than a dozen years ago, and has apparently abated none of its violence yet. How long ago it seems since we heard the pitiful appeals as to whether or not the nigger was not "a man and a brother," and what a wonderfully different attitude he assumes now! Compare the time when the fanatic Garrison was barely saved from hanging at the hands of a Boston mob because of his nigger notions with the time when the House of Representatives of the United States votes the use of its hall for a rhetorical breakdown to celebrate Sambo's accession to citizenship—for only by a comparison of these periods can any one rightly judge of the extravagance of the delirium induced by this nigger fever. The fever must burn out soon, for surely it is at its height, with a nigger in the Senate and oysterman Downing installed as one of the political magnates of the capital. In Grant's inaugural we had a happy piece of political philosophy to the effect that the best way to insure the repeal of an obnoxious law was to rigidly enforce it. This applies generally as well as in law, and there is no more certain way to disgust the country and awaken a reaction against the nigger than the glorifying course assumed by his fanatic admirers.

CONGRESSIONAL ELOQUENCE.

From the Lawrence (Kan.) Journal.

If speech making would save this country, it would have been saved long ago by our modern Congressional statesmen. And if speech making would ruin it, it would have been hopelessly ruined long since. The biggest bore and nuisance of this age and country is the proneness for gabbling. We yesterday referred to a Mississippi State Senator's "argument" in favor of reclaiming the waste lands of the Mississippi valley. We have something more poetical and less metaphysical in the speech of a Mr. Johnson, of California, in his speech in the House of Representatives on the subject of "California Wines." Without consulting the Congressional directory, we do not know whether his name is Joe Johnson, A. Johnson, or Sam. Johnson. From the speech, we should judge the California Johnson was "hefty" enough to have all the names simmered down into one. Our California Congressman quotes from such respectable authors as Hesiod, Aratrus, Nicander, Virgil, Habakkuk, and a huge host of others of like calibre, in the elucidation of his subject. "Wine—generous wine!" he exclaims, "elevates man to a level with the gods, and he dwells 'in mansions in the skies!'" It has much to do "with freedom of thought and happiness in religion. The juice of the grape makes men love one another; it raises them from sordid earth to sit in sweet communion with the gods, where they see all below clothed in the most pleasing colors, and the heavens—illimitable, outstretching fields of never-ending beauty, of endless joy." With Anacreon he cries:—"Press the grape, and let it pour around the board its purple shower, and while the drops my goblet steep, I'll think in woe the clusters weep."

Mr. Johnson is quite as heavy on the descriptive. He pictures a rustic, rural retreat

> "Where the unpierced shade,
> Imbrowns the noontide bowers."

The grandfather calls to his knee the grandchild, the idol of his heart, and to her he says:—"Mix me, child, a cup divine, crystal water, rubyw ine; weave the frontlet, richly flushing, o'er my wintry temples blushing; mix the brimmer; love and I shall no more the gauntlet try. Here upon this holy bowl I surrender all my soul!"

Mr. Johnson might have illustrated his subject admirably by a presentation of a few cases of his "California wines," and converted the whole House at once, at a less expense of rhetoric and ransacking of ancient libraries.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT AND THE COLORED VOTE.

From the Baltimore Sun.

It is stated that several colored men—a very few only—offered to vote in this city upon the question of approving the Jones' Falls ordinance, and that they did so under the advice of certain white people, who not only assumed that they had a right to vote on that occasion, but contended that the exclusion of their votes would invalidate the whole election. As their votes were refused, not because they were colored men, but because they were not registered voters—just as the vote of any white person not registered would have been refused for the same reason—the assumption appears, upon the face of it, sufficiently groundless. As the idea has been gravely put forward, however, and by some who might be presumed to know better, it is worth while to refer to the language of the fifteenth amendment to see what countenance, if any, it has in the terms of that now celebrated provision. We have no idea that in the present case any practical question is likely to arise out of the matter, but it is well to consider what change in existing laws the amendment does effect, and what not. Its precise language is as follows:—

"Article XV. Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

"Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

The first observation to be made upon this article is that, strictly speaking, its design is not so much to confer rights upon individuals as to restrict the powers of legislation of the United States and the several States. It qualifies the right which the States have heretofore exercised and enjoyed of declaring what persons shall exercise the right of suffrage within their limits, by forbidding them to make any distinction in this respect "on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." With other qualifications and distinctions which the States may choose to enforce it does not interfere. It does not confer the right of suffrage upon black men except to the extent, and in the cases, and under the same conditions and restrictions, under which the same right is enjoyed by white men. If, for example, the people of any State should choose to require a property qualification of all voters, there is nothing in the fifteenth amendment to forbid such a limitation of the right of suffrage. Only the qualification must be exacted of black and white alike. To do otherwise would be to discriminate "on account of color." The same may be said of an educational test—of a law requiring that in addition to the usual qualifications of age, citizenship and residence, every voter must possess a knowledge of reading and writing, or the elements of a common school education. In other words, the States retain under the amendment full power to limit, qualify, or restrict the right of suffrage as they may see fit, provided that the laws enacted for the purpose are made to operate upon all persons alike, without any distinction "on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude." So with respect to any extension of the right of suffrage. If in any State or Territory white women are allowed to vote, the same privilege must be conceded to black women; but where women do not vote at all by the State law, the amendment confers no right to vote upon colored women. From these obvious distinctions it follows that the State registration laws, except where they discriminate in regard to color, etc., remain, in all respects, unaffected by the adoption of the amendment. If in any State white men are not allowed to vote unless previously registered, neither can black men vote without registration. When the registration next takes place here colored men otherwise qualified to vote will be entitled to register, and when their names are upon the lists there is no danger of their votes being refused, or of any obstacle being thrown in the way of their full enjoyment of their rights. But it is argued that no opportunity was given last week to the colored men to register, nor, for the matter of that, was any given to white people either, who had acquired the right to vote by residence or by attaining the age of twenty-one years since the last registration. So there was no discrimination in this respect—no privilege withheld from the colored men which was not equally withheld from white persons in the same category.

THE INCOME TAX.

From the Chicago Post.

The Senate has decided in favor of the retention of the income tax as it exists—the five per cent. rate, that is, on all incomes over a thousand dollars per annum. It is said that the House of Representatives will not agree to this, whatever may be the recommendation of the Ways and Means Committee. It will insist upon a reduction of the tax to three per cent., and an increase of the income exempted from one thousand to two thousand dollars.

The propriety of a reduction of the income tax will not be questioned, we presume, by any one, and certainly not by any one who agrees to the general policy of a reduction of taxation, both direct and indirect. That there should be a reduction of one hundred millions wise policy would dictate. That there ought to be a reduction of at least fifty millions no man in Congress whose opinion is entitled to respect doubts. That those who pay income tax should have the benefit of their proportionate share in the reduction, might seem to be a demand of simple justice. The proposition, therefore, that it is stated the House will insist upon is preferable to the continuation of the tax as it is, in accordance with the action of the Senate. There is still another proposition, however, upon the subject, which has a few advocates, and that is the entire abolition of the income tax. The success of this proposition would result in relieving large numbers of persons, whose incomes consist of interest on United States bonds, from all direct support of the General Government, and would be extremely unsatisfactory and distasteful to the public at large. The continuance of the tax as it is would be preferable to its abolition, but the reduction of the rate and the increase of the amount exempted by a thousand or fifteen hundred dollars, is the proposition on this subject on which Congress can best go before the country for justification and approval. It should be observed, however, that Representatives who expect renomination and re-election will be in many instances disappointed, if an act for the general reduction of taxation shall not have been successful—a measure which would have been law ere this time but for the most unfortunate fact that the Washington lobby keeps the people's servants nearly as ignorant of the demands of the country as is the Chinese Emperor or the Japanese Tycoon.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE subscribers to the Capital Stock of "THE PEOPLE'S BANK" that a meeting will be held at No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, on THURSDAY, the 5th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of organizing said Bank and electing officers and directors.

D. B. McGINLEY,
CHARLES A. MILNER,
R. D. BARCLAY,
J. B. WALKER.
4 2t M5

OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, April 4, 1870.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. and an extra dividend of TEN PER CENT. were declared on the capital stock, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 14th inst., clear of all taxes.

4 4 10t J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.

GOOD SPRING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1870.

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 Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, at 11½ o'clock A. M.

4 11 19t ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

NORTHERN LIBERTIES AND PENN TOWNSHIP R. R. CO., Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1870.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for officers to serve for the ensuing year, and until others shall be elected, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

4 11 19t ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY, Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1870.

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 Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, at 12 o'clock M.

4 11 19t ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

NO CURE, NO PAY.—FORREST'S JUNIPER TAR—For Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Spitting of Blood, and Lung Diseases. Immediate relief and positive cure, or price refunded. Sold by FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., TENTH and MARKET, and A. M. WILSON, NINTH and FILBERT Streets. 4 2stuth3tt

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any *vitalic* poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years untarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York 4 27mwf§

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

WARDALE G. McALLISTER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 261 BROADWAY, New York.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26§

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, $2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.
28

ICE.

PENN ICE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated 1868.
OFFICES,
S. W. Corner FOURTH and LIBRARY,
No. 408 North TWENTY-FIRST Street.
Shipping Depot, SPRUCE STREET WHARF, Schuylkill River.
CHAS. J. WOLBERT, President.
3 30 60trp CHAS. B. REES, Superintendent.

PAPER HANGINGS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1024 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 807 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 3 28

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.—THOMAS W. SWEENEY, of Reading, in the County of Berks, and State of Pennsylvania, in the said District, a Bankrupt, who formerly carried on business in Philadelphia, Pa., under the firm name of T. W. Sweeney, Jr., said firm being composed of himself and R. Hollman and Isaac Wells, both of Minersville, Pa., having petitioned for his discharge, a meeting of creditors will be held on the 12th day of April, A. D. 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., before Register H. MALTZBERGER, at his office, No. 46 N. SIXTH Street, Reading, Pa., that the examination of the said bankrupt may be finished, and any business of meetings required by sections 22 or 38 of the act of Congress transacted. The Register will certify whether the Bankrupt has conformed to his duty. A hearing will also be had on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of April, A. D. 1870, before the Court at Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where parties in interest may show cause against the discharge.

Witness the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the said District Court, and the seal thereof, at Philadelphia, the 19th day of March, A. D. 1870. (L. S.)

G. R. FOX, Clerk.
Attest—H. MALTZBERGER, Register. 4 1 d27

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. ELLEN H. SMITH, by her next friend, etc., vs. JAMES D. SMITH. December Term, 1869, No. 70. In Divorce.

To James D. Smith, the Respondent:—Please take notice that the Court has granted a rule on you to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed in the above case. Returnable SATURDAY, April 16, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., personal service having failed on account of your absence.

JOHN Q. ADAMS,
4 4mthdt* Attorney for Libellant.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JAMES RICE, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of MARY RICE, Administratrix of JAMES RICE, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, April 19, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 121 S. FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 4 7 thstu5t

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE MADE to the City Treasurer for new certificates for the following City six per cent. loans, free from all taxes:—

Certificate No. 19,003, Loan No. 34, dated November 6, 1867, $30,000.
Certificate No. 2848, New Loan, dated November 22, 1867, $1000.
Certificate No. 19,331, Liabilities, dated November 26, 1867, $1000.
Certificate No. 19,333, Municipal Loan, dated November 26, 1867, $1000.
Certificate No. 640, Water Loan, dated May 8, 1868, $1000.
Certificate No. 25,146, Park Loan, dated April 2, 1869, $1000.
1 27 th 3m

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES, SEWERS, ETC.
OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, No. 104 S. FIFTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 13, 1870.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, 18th instant., for the construction of a Sewer on the line of RACE Street, from the Sewer in NINETEENTH Street, to the east side of TWENTIETH Street, said Sewer to be constructed with brick, circular in form, with a clear inside diameter of three feet, with such manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The contractors shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and fifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city. The contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished. No allowance will be made for rock excavation, unless by special contract.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to. The Department of Highways reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
4 14 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, S. W. CORNER SIXTH AND SANSOM STS. PROPOSALS FOR STREET CLEANING.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the OFFICE of the BOARD OF HEALTH until 12 o'clock noon, on the 19th day of April, 1870, for cleaning and keeping thoroughly clean at all times, from the date of contract to the 31st day of December, 1871, all the paved streets, alleys, courts, inlets, market houses, gutters, gutters under railroad crossings, gutters of unpaved streets, and all other public highways, and the immediate removal of all filth and dirt therefrom, after the same has been collected together. Also, the removal of ashes, and the collection and burial of all dead animals in the built-up portion of the city lying north of Alleghany avenue, known as Bridesburg and Frankford, and termed the Twentieth district.

Each bid must be accompanied with a certificate from the City Solicitor that security has been entered at the Law Department in the sum of five hundred dollars ($500), in compliance with an ordinance of Councils approved May 1, 1860.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Warrants for the payment of said contracts will be drawn in conformity with section five of the act of Assembly approved March 18, 1868.

Envelopes enclosing proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Street Cleaning."

ELIAB WARD, M. D., President.
CHAS. B. BARRETT, Secretary. 4 8 10t

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF A NAVY VESSEL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6, 1870.

The Navy Department will offer for sale at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the United States Navy Yard, Brooklyn, on the 23d day of April, 1870, at 12 o'clock, M., the live-oak frame, copper-fastened screw steamer

SEMINOLE,

of 800 tons, old measurement.

The vessel and her inventory can be examined at any time on application to the Commandant of the Yard. One-half of the whole amount of the purchase money must be deposited at the time of adjudication, and the balance within five (5) days thereafter, and the vessel must be removed from the Navy Yard within two (2) weeks from the day of sale.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw the vessel from sale for any purchaser who will pay the appraised value, with an increase of ten (10) per centum thereto. 4 5 tuths6t

SALE OF COPPER SCALE.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
April 12, 1870.

There will be offered for sale at public auction on FRIDAY, May 6, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the United States Navy Yard, WASHINGTON, about SEVENTY THOUSAND (70,000) POUNDS OF COPPER SCALE, in lots to suit purchasers.

It can be examined at any time previous to the day of sale upon application to the Commandant of the Washington Navy Yard.

Samples of similar scale have shown 82 per cent. of metallic copper.

One-half the purchase money must be deposited at the time of sale, and twelve days will be allowed to remove the scale from the yard, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited to the Government.

All payments to be made in Government funds, and before the scale is removed from the yard. 4 12 tuth6t

PATENTS.

PATENTS.

OFFICES FOR PROCURING
Patents in the United States and Foreign Countries,
FORREST BUILDINGS,
119 S. FOURTH St., Philada.,
AND MARBLE BUILDINGS,
SEVENTH Street, above F,
(Opposite U. S. Patent Office),
WASHINGTON, D. C.
H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON, Attorney-at-Law.
Communications to be addressed to the Principal Offices, Philadelphia. 4 10 mwslm

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
5 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, March 25, 1870.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia on Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of March, 1870, the annexed bill, entitled "An Ordinance to authorize a loan for the erection of a bridge across the river Schuylkill at Fairmount," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

To Authorize a Loan for the Erection of a Bridge across the River Schuylkill at Fairmount.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city corporation, from time to time, such sums of money as may be necessary to pay for the construction and erection of a bridge over the river Schuylkill at Fairmount, not exceeding in the whole the sum of seven hundred thousand dollars, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid, half-yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and certificates therefor, in the usual form of certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the said loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated, out of the income of the corporate estates and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued, shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for two weeks, the ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, March 24, 1870, entitled "An ordinance to authorize a loan for the erection of a bridge across the river Schuylkill at Fairmount." And the said clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils, after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall be made. 3 26 24t

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4, 1870.

In accordance with a Resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the third day of February, 1870, the annexed bill, entitled

"AN ORDINANCE

To create a loan for the building of a bridge over the River Schuylkill, at South street, and for the payment of ground rents and mortgages," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE TO CREATE A LOAN FOR THE BUILDING OF A BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER SCHUYLKILL AT SOUTH STREET, AND FOR THE PAYMENT OF GROUND RENTS AND MORTGAGES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, one million five hundred thousand dollars, to be applied as follows, viz.:—First. For the building of a bridge over the River Schuylkill at South street, eight hundred thousand dollars. Second. For the payment of ground rents and mortgages, seven hundred thousand dollars, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid half yearly on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of the said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of the City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, February 3, 1870, entitled "An ordinance to create a loan for the building of a bridge over the river Schuylkill, at South street, and for the payment of ground-rents and mortgages." And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 3 25 24t

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 28 2p6

LITIZ CURRANT WINE.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in every Description of Fine Groceries,
11 7§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Street.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.
9 2

MEDICAL.

NEW DISCOVERY.—ELIXIR J. F. BERNARD—TONI STHENIQUE ANTI-DYSPEPTIQ. The several observations made by the best physicians of the Faculte de Paris have proved that the sicknesses arising from impoverishment of the blood or nervous exhaustion, viz.:—Anæmia, Chlorosis, Sympathisme, Phthisic, Diabetes, Albuminuria, Scorbut, etc., etc., are radically cured with the ELIXIR J. F. BERNARD. General Depot—A. BERNARD, No. 51 CEDAR Street, 2d floor. For sale by all respectable druggists. 3 1 tuths3