of creditors or a judicial safe or transfer," can any of creditors or a judicial sale or transfer," can any man say to me that the lease of one road to another is a judicial sale or transfer? Passin ... the other extraor many thing that the transfer sale evoid because the lease is youd, I do not think we can be answered on this point. I can result understand that the Sunbury and Erie, when it made this agreement, said to itself, "We are willing to deal with you, Catawissa Company; we know what you are, but we know what has occurred in the past and what may occur again and if you pass the past and what may occur again, and if you pass into the hands of an officer appointed by the Court we do not care to be involved with him in any quarrel, and therefore if that is done the contract

is at an end."

Mr. Cuyler—Our view is that the word judicial does not apply to the word transfer at all, but simply to the word sale. I suppose that there is no junctuation in the record, that there is no comma at all. But we believe that the road can be judicially sold. A transfer is another thing.

Mr. Gibbons—I think Mr. Cuyler is mistaken. I think there is in one of the copies a punctuation.

think there is in one of the copies a punctuation, and the gentlemen have punctuated it as it was in their copy. I suppose that the only way to read this is to read it like an act of Assembly, without any punctuation at all.

any punctuation at all.

Mr. Porter—It is said on the other side that there is a comma between the word sale and transfer, and they propose to dissect it and read it a judicial sale, but not a judicial transfer. They wish to say, 1st, an assignment for the benefit of creditors; 2d, a udicial sale; 3d, or a transfer of any kind. To do this they must put in another word, an article. Their object is to dissect it, to dissever it, to disnetgrate it. We read it a judicial sale or transfer; that is, the word judicial connected with the word sale and connected with the word transfer. Can there be any doubt about it! Does not a party when he comes into court and asks you to put in another word which is not in the paper, does he not show you the weakness of his mode of interpren We read it as it is, a judicial sale of trans. Are you to say that it means an assignment for the benefit of creditors, or a judicial sale, or a transfer of some kind? This is to make another contract. This is to butcher the thing. This is to

tear it to pieces, to tear the very bowels out of it Where is this mode of construction to end! Is it necessary for us to do as some of the old translators have done, to interpolate a word, a fact which frequently causes commentators and readers so much trouble? We read it as it was written when the contract was made, the word transfer not torn off from the other words and taken by itself, but connected with the previous members of the sentence as the parties wrote it.

What was the use of the word judicial at all, if it means a sale or transfer? What is the meaning of the word judicial in that connection? Why not

have left it out altogether?

But it is no sale at all. It is no transfer. It is a But it is no sale at all. It is no transfer. It is a lease. You are not to say, if I lease my house, that I sell it, that I have lost the control over my property altogether. I have merely given my right away for a certain time. Surely you must apply that doctrine here, and say that where a company has made a lease of its property it is no sale of it.

Under this contract what were they to do? The Sunbury & Erie agreed to furnish sufficient motive power to haul over their own road between Mijion and Williamsport, all the passenger, express and baggage cars of the Catawissa Railroad Com-pany, or that might be presented by them. Does that pass as an incident of this lease? Look at the authorities which have been so skilfully presented by my colleague, Mr. Drayton, on this subject and whether this does not pass.

One company having made a beneficial contract

One company having made a beneficial contract with another company in regard to traffic, may, with a lease of itself transfer the benefit of the contract, (London & S. W. R. W. Co. vs. S. E. R. W. Co., 20 Eng. L. & Eq. 417, Redfield p. 419.)

A contract by two railway companies that each shall run upon the track of a portion of the other's line, is of a permanent character, and cannot be determined without the assent of both parties, although in terms it did not specify "anc. parties, although in terms it did not specify "suc

And if the line of one company be leased its lessee may use the line. (Great North. R. W. Co. vs. Manch. Shef. & London. R. W. Co., 10 Eng. L. & Eq. R. p. 11.)

The West London Railway Company entered

into an agreement with the Great Western Rail-way Company, under which the latter company bound themselves to stop certain of their trains at a point where their railway intersected the West London Railway, for the purpose of transferring passengers, &c., from one railway to the other, and passengers, &c., from one raiway to the other, and to stop their trains for the purpose of meeting corresponding trains, &c. Subsequently the West London Railway Company was authorized to make a lease to the London and Birm. Railway Company. It was held inter alia that the lessees could, if they pleased, claim the benefit of the contract between the West London Railway Company and the Great Western Railway. (West London R. W. Co. vs. L. & N. W. R. Co. 18 Eng. L. & Eq.

Do your Honors want any better or stronger authorities than these? Says Mr. Parsons: "So much did the ancient law abbor litigation, that the transfer of a chose in action was wholly prohibited. ind better reason was, that no debtor shall have a new cre-ditor substituted for the original one without his consent. Courts of Equity have long disregarded this rule." (Parsons on Contracts, vol. 1, p. 222 and 224, and cases there cited.)

I have one or two other topics on which I wish to touch slightly. As to this matter of the filing which has been dragged into this case, I do not wish to enter into that or to discuss it. But you have in this case what you had not in the other case-conclusively established by proof, as we think it-that this certificate did remain in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth forty days. If this is to be done in one case where is to be the limit? If I hand my friend Col. Saowden here a declaration, and it is received and kept forty days, and then handed back to me, where is to be the limit? If I go before the Master in Equity in this Court, Mr. Mallery, and I file something with him and he keeps it for weeks, and then sends it back to me, where is to be the limit?

back to me, where is to be the limit?

The paper is sent to the Secretary and he returns it in a letter saying, where is your authority? Judge Church replies by the next mail, saying, here is your authority and here is the page. Six or seven weeks clapse before any answer is received. What was the duty of the Secretary? A law had recently been passed requiring the filing of the paper, and when the Secretary asked for authority he was referred to the authority, and forty days passed before anything was heard from him to indicate that fore anything was heard from him to indicate that the paper was not filed. If this is to be done, not one of us can say where it will end. It is said on the other side that these bonds were

dated when the paper was not in the office of the Secretary. Governor Walker is here with the knowledge in his breast that these bonds were not issued until the 15th. These bonds were issued to an extent of which you cannot conceive. it as practical men. These things could not be written. They had to be lithographed and some date had to be fixed. The bonds that were issued weighed over three thousand pounds. After the ink was put upon them and dried, it added a weight of 700 pounds. We are not dealing with petty matters here. We are dealing with large matters. Some date had to be put in, but although they were dated, nothing practical was done with them until nearly two weeks after the date of the them until nearly two weeks after the date of the bond, but interest was made to run from the day

on which they were dated. Now, when ten or eleven days pass without hearing from the Secretary, what must we con-clude? Why, that he was satisfied. After all these transactions had been done, and all this immense amount of money had been expended on this thing, must the Secretary not be prevented from saying that this was not placed on file? Are you going to commit all this power to one man? A wast numper of men showed their faith in this enterprise by investing in its bonds; and then, after weeks had passed, the Secretary returned the paper and re-jused to allow it to remain in his office. Certainly,

your Honors will not say that this act destroyed the immense interests which had thus been staked on the good faith of the State.

I observed in the opposing argument one great mistake which ran through the whole of it. This mistake which ran through the whole of it. This office of the Secretary of State is an office of record for certain purposes, not for all purposes. It certainly cannot be a place of record for a copy of a paper. In this case the original was not to be sent there. A copy was to be sent there, and a copy of the papers sent to be varified could not be

there. A copy was to be sent there, and a copy of the papers sent to be verified could not be sent there and be called a record.

May it please your Honors, had the act stated that the Harrisburg Bank is a corporation created by the State of Pennsylvania, in which copies of agreements of consolidation may be deposited, could there be a plea of nul tiel record in that case? Suppose the act had said let it be deposited with the Treasurer, and be kept with the records of the Treasurer, and be kept with the records of his office, could there be a plea of nut tiel record

Chief Justice Woodward-Does not this agreement become a law of the corporation by virtue of the accompanying legislation? Is not this agree-ment inwritten in the legislation of the company by the act of incorporation, and therefore does not the Roll Office become a perfect place of re-

Mr. Porter—No, sir; you can never give an act drawn by private parties the effect of an act of Assembly. You must see that the agreement need Assembly. You must see that the agreement need not be filed at all. Can a mere copy of a private agreement be equivalent in authority and clothed with all the power of an act of Assembly!

Chief Justice Woodward—Boss not this paper become part of the act of Assembly?

Mr. Porter—No, never. I do suppose that the

moment you say that a copy executed by myself and my friend, Mr. Biddle, is to have the effect of anything within gaughot range of an act of Assembly you do that which has never been done before by any court. An act of Assembly is the most sclemn thing you can conceive of. Now I can conceive that that office can be a place of record for one purpose and not for another purpose. It is not a place of record for coats and hats, although not a place of record for coats and hais, although they may be lawfully hung up there. It is a place of record for acts of Assembly. When a man is allowed to transact a piece of business, of corporation business, the Legislature may say, "After you are through with these things you are to leave a copy of them in the Harrisburg Bank, or in the Secretary's office, or in any other place where people may look at them." Why, this is as widely different from an act of Assembly as day is different from an act of Assembly as day is different from might. You cannot give to corporations more power in this respect than you can to indiviously, If I am to make an agreement with my cusis. If I am to make an agreement with my friend, Mr. Waiker, and am to deposit that or a co-py of it somewhere, the officers of the law are to do py of it somewhere, the officers of the law are to do nothing at all, but a copy of the instrument is simply required to be filed. To give that paper the dignity of an act of Assembly, or anything approaching it, would be fraught with consequences the most disastrous. There may be some advantages in considering this to be an act of Assembly, but I must put it on the ground which I believe to be the true ground, that no act of an individual can be clothed with the authority of an act of Assembly.

There are many papers required to be deposited There are many papers required to be deposited which are not records. Take the case of the bonds given by the Custom house officers of the city of Philadelphia: they go to the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, who is one of the Assistants of the Attorney General. They may be made evidence, and copies of them may be made evidence. But I should be very sorry to think, as a citizen of Pennsylvania, or of any other State, should be able to make an act of Assembly for me. I would rather have our acts of Assembly for me. I would rather have our acts passed by the persons we send to Harrisburg, no matter what their characters may be, than to have two persons a thousand miles off make an act for

I want to say a few words about these Ohio and I want to say a few words about these conto and Pennsylvania laws, and then I shall have conclu-ded what I have to say in this case. I shall say nothing about this ist section of the act of Penn-sylvania. There is not the least difficulty in un-derstanding it or in showing you how it operates not at all. It simply says, that when any railroad company in this State which connects with a rail-road in another State, by doing certain things these companies may be made one. But then there is a provise "that nothing in this act contained shall be taken to authorize the consolidation of any com-pany or corporation in this common wealth with that of any other State whose laws shall not also authorize a like consolidation." "Like consolida-tion!" What does that mean? It does not mean

like legislation. Suppose the State of Pennsylvania had said to the State of New York—it could not to the State of ohio because its law was passed nine years before—but to the State of New York, "We require
you to pass a law in just the words of the act
which we have passed." Would that be tolerated
between one State and another! Would not New
York say, "We will pass it in the way we want it
tone." Suppose I say to your Honors, "I want done." Suppose I say to your Honors, "I want you to write an opinion in this case which will be just four pages of paper in length." What would your Honors think of me! Suppose I go to a gen-tlemen and say, ... Sir, here is a letter commencing Dear Sir, and ending Yours, Respectfully: sign this letter." That would be an indignity, and it would have been the most indecorous thing, it seems to me, on the face of the earth to say that New York should be required to pass a law just

the words of our law.

The Pennsylvania law does not require similar legislation on the part of New York. Our law says, "whose laws shall not also authorize a like consolidation." Then in the commencement of the next section follows that word "said"—said consolidation—and it is contained in the three acts of Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania. It is the fact that the consolidation is to take place in the particular way pointed out in the succeeding sections of this act that is kept prominent. I can readily understand this policy. The Legislature simply intended to say to these corporations—we have authorized this consolidation, but now take care. Do nothing that will clash with the laws of other states. The policy that will interface trith the States. Do nothing that will interfere with the laws of other States, for that would not be courteous in us. We have given you this authority, but we mean that you shall do nothing under it multi you get the like authority from the State of New York. How is it to be done?

What is consolidation? What does that mean?

What is consolidation? What does that mean I it means the union of certain municipalities—of certain corporate bodies into one, so as to make it a solid compact whole. We consolidated municipalities, fourteen of them, in the city of Philadelphia. In this consolidation the mode is to be the same in the three States. In authorizing this con-solidation the design of Pennsylvania was not to interfere with the laws of the State of New York. In New York the stock of the company might be attached for debta. They might have laws regarding the mode in which dividends must be paid not more than once a year-and they might have different rates of tell.

Here the certificates of stock are all personal property and go to the executor. New York might make a different law about that The laws on taxation might be different in New York and Penn-sylvania. We did not want to interfere with that. Taxes might be payable there at the office of the company. They might be payable here by the man who gets the dividend. The law of New York might require that every car running on that road should have a conductor, that each car should have two brakesmen—but the general power to consolidate, to unite these three corporate bodies Otherwise the thing could not be done at all. It would not be consolidation, and therefore Pennsylvania was careful to say that the fact of the con-solidation must be authorized by the act of New York, before there shall be any authority under

York, before there shall be any authority under the act of Pennsylvania.

One thing is so plain to my mind that I do not see how there can be any reasonable doubt about it. Can you require that New York shall authorize this consolidation by a general and not a special law! Can you say to New York, "You must do it by a general law!" New York would say, "No, we will not do it in that way. You choose to do it by a general law, we will do it me acn particular case. We have given you authority now. When you want authority in any other case, say so, and yon shall have it." That would, without any unnecessary clashing or interference between any unnecessary clashing or interference between the two States, perfect the consolidation.

As to the powers given to this new company, all that is required to understand them is a plain and simple reading of these several sections. The complainants' counsel read one clause, that upon filing a copy of the act of consolidation the corporation shall possess within this commonwealth the rights and privileges and be subject to the re-strictions and disabilities of each of the consoli-dated companies. There they stopped, but when you go to the fifth section you read that the rights of each corporation and the property, real, per-sonal and mixed, and all debts due, on whatever account, and all property, rights of way, etc., shall be enjoyed by it.

The Ohio and Pennsylvania laws are the same in this respect. There can be no doubt that the consolidation under the laws of Ohio and Pennsylvania was perfect. Here is Pennsylvania surrounded by six States; suppose five of them pass consolidation laws and one does not, and consolidation takes place under the laws of five States; because one State does not assent is the consolidation taken the consolidation taken and the consolidation taken are stated to the consolidation taken and the consolidation taken are stated to the consolidation taken and the consolidation taken are stated to the consolidation taken and the consolidation taken are stated to the consolidation taken are s because one State does not assent is the consolida-tion in all the others to be blown up! Suppose the consolidation has taken place under the authority of the laws of Pennsylvaria and Ohio, and that the law of New York is not strong enough. The Ohio law is right. Pennsylvan nis and Ohio come together and agree perfectly. There are several hundred miles of the road running through these States, and there is bu a small portion of it running into New York, and Pennsylvania and Ohio come together in entire legality; is it all to be lost because the New York law is defective? If a man goes into an office of a railway company with a certificate in his hand of railway company with a certificate in his hand of 150 shares of stock, and asks for his dividend, and they say, "Sir, you are wrong. It is a mistake of the clerk. You are entitled to only one hundred shares of stock." Nobody would say that he would not be entitled to any dividend whatever. If I bring an action of ejectment for ten houses and prove my title to six of them, must I lose all because my deed calls for ten! The case of an indectment is a stronger case, ten counts bid of an indictment is a stronger case, ten counts bid and one count good. A case of a declaration, ten counts bad and one count good. If the State grants me a patent for five tracts of land and I am found entitled to one, my right to that one is good. If a man has an invention for a plane and a saw, and the latter is bad because somebody has invented it before him, the patentee's right to the plane is good.

plane is good.

If I, by will, devise my house to A for life, then to B for life, then to C for life, and then to some one clee to be called into existence 60 years afterward, the latter is void by the law against perpetuities, but will that affect the previous life estates. Take that wonderful case which occurred many years ago. I was not called professionally to take any part in it, but I listened with a great deal of interest to the argument of that case in which the Pennsylvania Bailroad Company bought our public works. She was authorized to buy the works for a certain sum. In that yery act of Assembly it was provided that she was to pay a certain additional sum and be exempted from taxation. This Court decided that latter section was usconstitu-

be I w v as constitution 81, and the act of Assembly I asset the title and gave being the right to the collection of the act of Assembly I asset the title and gave been the right to the other. Because a part of the act were other. Because a part of the act was a constituent it did not affect the part which was lawfu Having thus expressed the views which are e-med material to the interests of the appellants, would but poorly repay the Court for that pa-ent attention with which for five long days they ave been listening to this discussion, if I added

CITY INTELLIGENCE

For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT-GRAND PA-EATE - On Saturday evening the firemen turned out in large run bers for the purpose of receiving the Watham Pena Ho-e on their return from company arrived about six o'clock at Camden, where they were met by the Camden Pire Company, and handsomely entertained. On their unival at Market street whart they were met by the companies of the city, and after a short elay, passed over a number of streets in the ollowing order:

Chief Marshal-Robert Gillesple, of the Taylor Hose, and aids. First Division-Marshal, William McCauley .-Hibern's Engine Company, Humane Hose Com-pany, Mantua Hook and Ladder Company,

cornhern Liberty Engine, Neptune Hose, and New Jersey Engine, Canden, Second Division-Marshal, Charles G. Brown. Vigi ant Engine. United Sta es Hose, Rel auce, Northern Liberty Hose, Independence Hose, Inylor Hose, and William Penn Hose.

Third Division-Marshal, Alexander McCuen.

Assistance Engine, Wec-acoe Hose, Camden Pennsylvania Hose, Schuylkili Hose, Friendship

Fourth Division-Marshal, G. G. Englehart. I biladelphia Engine, Western Hose, Franklin Lose, Good Intent Engine, and Kensington Fith Division—Marshal, John Ehrman,—Me chan'c Engine, Ringgold Hose, Tivoh Hose, and

Lincoln Hose.

Many of the carriages and engines were beautifully decorated with flowers and flags. The entire affair was a perfect success, and gave great satisfaction to the thousands who

The West Philadelphia Steam Engine Company was the first to cross the Caesuat street pridge with their apparatus. The Western Hose Company housed a new carriage and a cylinder of steam-forcing hose

The Columbia Engine Company of this city were presented last week with a large photographic view of the house of the Columbia Hook and Ladder Company, of Allegheny City. A

beautiful fran e enclosed the picture. The Weccacoe Legion were presented last week, by their lady triends, with a beautiful

The Independence Hose and Steam Fire Engine Company, located in George street, below Third, have purchased five hundred feet of new ose, which was on their carriage in the line of the procession on Saturday evening. The memwere fully unuormed, and presented a handsome appearance.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE-WEAVER & FITLER'S ROPE MANUFACTORY DESTROYED-LOSS ABOUT ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.— About half-past 9 o'clock on Saturday evening a most destructive tire broke out at the extensive rope manufactory of Fitler, Weaver & Co., situated on the cast side of Germaniown road, between Ninth and Tenth streets, in the Nine teenth Ward. All the spacious main buildings connected with the establishment were entirely destroyed, together with a vast amount of material, making a total loss of about \$130,000, on which there is an insurance of about \$80,00

The principal build ng was a three story brick difice, situated on Germantown road. building was 120 feet in length by 40 feet in cepth. It was here that the main operations of the trm, consisting of spinning and preparing hemp, took place, and technically termed the "jenny house." East of this was a long onestory brick building, used for preparing Ame rican hemp. Extending from the main building was a large two story brick structure called the machine shop. The one-story brick building was the engine and botter-house. Extending scross a field the distance of 1300 feet, all the way to the Kensington Water Basin, were two parallel one-story trame rope-walks.

The firemen of the vicinity were in a distant part of the city on a parade. Chief Lyle, who was with them, detached the portion belonging to the district, and despatched them to the spot. Circumstances seemed to conspire to prevent the saving of the property.

The fremen who were first upon the ground

stated that there were but two feet of water in the Kensington basin, and they were anable o accomplish any effective service, not being able to obtain a sufficient supply to force through a long bine of hose. The watchman who are ciscovered the fire states that it originated in the second story of the spinning-room, and was of little consequence at first, but a want of water prevented its extinguishment.

With the single exception of the engine house which had only the roof destroyed, all of the above buildings were entirely consumed by the flames, but it is believed that the boder and engine are in tolerably good condition.
The extensive ropewalks and their valuable

contents were saved by cutting away their con nection with the main building.

A range of frame stables in the rear of the establishment were saved, together with a num ber of horses located in them.

A frame two-and-a-half-story dwelling, situated near the factory at the south end, and occupied by Andrew Wingate, one of the principal workmen of the destroyed establishment, was en-tirely consumed by the fire, but the bulk of the furniture, etc., was saved. The fire originated in the "jenny house" is

the main building, second story, at the south end, where manilla hemp was spun, and was entirely accidental. The destroyed establishment was one of the largest of its kind in the United States, and

employed 250 hands. The insurance is principally in the following companies:—Franklin, State of Pennsylvania, North American, Delaware Mutual, Pennsyl vania, Spring Garden, J. fferson, Liverpool and London, Royal, Girard, and Etua, and Hartford,

POLICE ITEMS .- James Smith had a hearing at the Central Station on Saturday, on the charge of malicious mischief. A witness testified that he saw desendant walk into the street, on Chesnut street, above Sixth, and pick up a sarge piece of rock, which he hurled through one of the large panes of glass in front of Messis. Rockhill & Wilson's store. The accused, who appeared to be in a half studid condition. upon being asked what he had to say, replied that he was maddened by the liquor he had drank, and did not know what he was doing. He was held to ball for his appearance at Court. Charles Smith, of Buffalo, was arrested on Saturday night on the charge of attempting to pass a counterfelt ten dollar bill on the National Bank at Newburg, New York, at a tavern near Fourth and Shippen streets. He was held by Alderman Tittermary for a further hearing. William Litchfield has been committed to an

swer the theft of a pair of horses from a stable back of No. 939 Market street. The animals were taken to Lancaster and sold there. TEMPERANCE MEETING .- Yesterday after-

noon, a meeting, under the auspices of the Philadelphia Division of Sons of Temperance, was held on the staging in Independence Square. Several prominent speakers addressed the assemblage, which was quite large. DROWNED .- William Barton was drowned

THE PORTLAND SUFFERERS. — Mayor McMichael has issued a notice requesting contributions for the relief of the sufferers by the disastrous conflagration in Portland, Me.

in the Schuylkill, at Fairmount, yesterday. The body was recovered, and the Coroner notified to

CENTENARY CAMP MEETING .- The New Jersey Methodist Conference intend nothing a centenary camp meeting near the Barnsboro Station, on the West Jersey Railroad. It will commence on the 6th of August.

FATAL ACCIDENT.-Wilbur S. Minnard cell from a wagon, on Saturday, which he was arriving near Fairmount Park, and the wheels passing over his stomach, he was killed. He ans eighteen years old.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In eddition is the g neral Course of Instruction in this I spariment, designed to lay a substantial basis of nowledge and scholarly culture, studen a can pursue lose branches which are essentially pruciful and scenial viz.: recept at vir.:— EAGINELEING—Civit. Topographical and Mecha-bical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITEC-IURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICUL-URE and the AETS.

I Ri and the ARTS.
There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TFADE and COMMERCE; of NODERN LANGUAGE and FBILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.
For Chewlers apply to Picaldent CATTELL, or to Fio. R. B. YOUNGMAN, Cierk of the Facety.
FASTOR FERREVIVANIA April 4.1866. PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY-OFFICE, No. 201 S. FOURTH STREET.

PHILADRIFHIA, June 29, 1866

DIV DEND NOT: E
The Transfer Books, of this Company will be closed a Saturday, June acti, and re opened on Friday, June 1th, 1866.

13th, 18th.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT has been declared on the Preferred and common Stock, clear of Nationa and State taxes payable in cash, or and arer July 12th, to the Bolders thereof as they shad stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant. All payable at this office. 6 27 Im 8. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 205% WALNUT Street
HILADELPHIA, July 3 1867
At a meeting of the Directors of the St. NICHOLAS
(OAL COMPANY, held at their office this day a Dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. (equal ty
twenty five cents per share) was declared free of State
tax payable on and after Monday, the 6th inst. Transjer Hooks will be closed on Thursday, the 5th of July, at
3c circk, and remain closed until the 16th
75 12t CHARLES F. SHOENER. Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND GRAY'S FERRY PANSENGER RAIL-WAY COMPANY, TWENTY-SECONSD treet, below Spruce.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1856. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Divi-cend of UNE DULL-R AND FIFTY UNITS FER SHARE, and an extra Dividend of UNE DOLL IR PER SHARE, and an extra Dividend of UNE DOLL IR PER SHARE, clear of taxes, payable on demand at this office between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. Test James McFADuen. Jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE COUNTY OF THILA-DELPHIA July 2, 1866.

The Birectors of the said Company have this day declared a Dividend of THEFE PER UENT, (c ear of axes), payable to the tockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 13th instant Tothsmat BENJAMIN F. HOLCKLET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSES GER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2433 FRANKFORD ROBE PANY, No. 2453 FRANK FORD Road
PHILADELFRIA, July 2, 1866
A Dividend of FIVE PPR CENt. on the Capital Stock
of this Company has been this day declared, tree of
taxes, psysble on and a ter the 10th day of July
The transier books will be closed until the 10th instant
7 35t

E. A. LESLEY, Treasurer.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS,—ALL goods heretofore shipped by the Wallower Life, will, on and after this date be received and forwarded from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, FIFTEENTH and MAUKET streets

S. B. KINGSTON,
Agent Pennsylvania Railroad.

NOTICE. — ON AND AFTER THE
15th instant the UNITED STATES HOTEL.
10 NG bi ANCH, N. J., will be open for the reception
of visitors.
BENJAMIN A. SHUEMARER.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

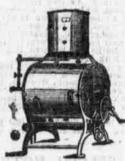
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