SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

PRESIDENT GRANT'S SAN DOMINGO

From the N. Y. World. The chief topic in Washington on Thursday was the broached and ballled attempt to put Senator Patterson off the Committee on Foreign Relations, and substitute a member not hostile to the acquisition of San Domingo. The active agent in this intrigue was Senator Chandler, who, conjointly with Cameron, manages General Grant's politics. The fact that he was foiled must be regarded as a triumph over the President, and a second defeat of his notorious San Domingo job. The excitement and fraces caused by this attempt show clearly enough which way the wind sits in relation to the pet scheme of the President. Considering that it occupied more space in his message than any other topic, so swift a defeat is a signal humiliation.

When, in spite of the President's personal lobbying, the San Domingo treaty broke down, at the last session, the public supposed that ended the job. It was accordingly a surprise to most readers of the message that General Grant returned to the charge and attempted to circumvent the Senate, as a part of the treaty-making power, by a venement proposition to acquire San Domingo by joint resolution. Why Cameron and Chandler counselled him to propose this method is obvious. It requires two-thirds of the Senate to ratify a treaty; but a bare majority of the two Houses can pass a joint resolution. Supposing 72 Senators to be present, it would take 48 to ratify a treaty, while 37 would be sufficient to pass a resolution; which would be equivalent to a gain of 11 votes for the San Domingo job. But when the joint resolution came into the Senate, the first step would be to refer it to the Committee on Foreign Relations. As a hostile committee might strangle the scheme in its cradle, and the committee as now composed is known to be hostile, a plan was concocted to transfer one of the opposition members, and substi-tute a thick-and-thin supporter of the President in his place; Senator Conkling being the man pitched upon for that purpose. The in-trigue was seen through; and it threatened such a tempest that Chandler and his associates were fain to drop their scheme and leave the Committee on Foreign Relations unchanged. The feeling provoked by this exploded manœuvre will so sharpen the hostility to the San Domingo job, that it will find even less favor in the Senate than it did last winter.

The Texas precedent, which suggested to General Grant's advisers the new tactics, is not applicable to this case. With the exception of Texas all our acquisitions of territory have been made by treaty, which is so clearly the regular way that General Grant himself contemplated no other until after he failed to get his treaty ratified. There were two circumstances urged in 1845 as reasons for taking Texas out of the regular rule. One was that Texas, unlike other acquisitions, was already a State, and must come in, if at all, as one of the States of the Union, not as mere territory in which States might subsequently be erected and admitted into the Union by Congress. Great stress was laid on the argument that the treaty-making authority could not usurp any power which belonged to Congress. The power to "admit new States into this Union" is as explicitly and exclusively lodged in Congress as the power to make appropriations from the Federal treasury; and it was contended that the treaty-making power could no more admit a new State than it could to lay a new tax. As it was conceded that Texas must come in as a State, it was maintained that nothing short of the authority of Congress could admit her. Unless, therefore, General Grant proposes to bring San Domingo immediately into the Union as a State, with black Senators and black Representatives, and that independence in local government which belongs to a State. the Texas precedent is not available.

There is another consideration much dwelt upon in the Texas debates, which has no parallel in the San Domingo affair. The annexation of Texas was a subject on which the people of the United States had expressed their decisive and unequivocal judgment. It was the leading issue of a Presidential election which had just closed by the triumph of the Texas party. The overwhelming approval of the people seemed of more weight than the dissent of the few Senators who needed to be added to the majority to make a ratification. But on the San Domingo job the will of the people has never been collected. Its annexation has never been introduced into any party platform. After the decisive rejection of the treaty last spring, the project was regarded as dead, and before the fall elections it had passed quite out of political consideration. If we had just had a Presidential election: if San Domingo had been the issue, as Texas was; if General Grant had been elected on that issue, as President Polk was, he might then, with some show of plausibility, recommend the method pursued in the annexation of Texas.

We cannot dispute that San Domingo has great fertility and a capacious harbor; but there is a tone of preposterous exaggeration in General Grant's arguments for annexation. The United States have grown to be a great and populous nation without a port in the West Indies; and having survived the perils of infancy without such a means of defense, there is no very obvious reason why we should tremble for our safety now. We are an easy match for any nation that can bring war to this continent except Great Britain, and a war with Great Britain would not be decided by naval battles in the West Indies. General Grant expresses great fears lest, if we do not receive San Domingo, some European power will have the offer and accept it. But such an acceptance would be in the face of our Monroe doctrine. We have proclaimed that doctrine so often that no nation of Europe is ignorant of the importance we attach to it, and it is not probable that any of them will have the tomerity to defy us. Instead of pusillanimously holding up this danger, and conceding the right of the European powers, General Grant would have acted more like an American President if he had reiterated the Monroe doctrine, and declared to the nations of Europe our inflexible determination that none of them shall gain any new foothold in this hemisphere. Our Government has always held this tone respecting Cuba, having repeatedly declared that while it would respect the rights of Spain, it would never permit that island to pass to any other European power. We have only to make a similar declaration respecting San Domingo to crush any such project in the bud. Great Britain does not want it, as she has already good harbers in the West Indies, and her experience in Jamaica since emaneipation does

not prepossess her in favor of such colonies. France and Germany will be so exhausted by their present war that they will be in no haste to provoke another; and Spain is too weak to govern what she already holds in the West Indies. A resolute assertion of the Monroe doctrine is all that is needed to ward off the danger which General Grant so whiningly deplores in his message. The West India Islands belong by their geographical posi-tion to the American political system; and whether they are to fulfil their ultimate destiny as an independent confederation, or as a part of the United States, we are equally interested in forbidding any new ties be-tween them and Europe. General Grant is recreant to every American sentiment in admitting the possibility that San Domingo may pass to some European power if we do not make hot haste to acquire it.

FRANCE AND ITS PROSPECTS.

From the N. Y. Times. To those who consider thoughtfully the crisis through which France is passing, the question will often occur whether she will derive any permanent benefit from these terrible sufferings and disasters. The French people are sufficiently intelligent and quickwitted, and it would seem that they must now recognize some of the defects of their social and political system, written as they are in letters of blood and fire over the land. To all foreign observers, the palpable and fatal feature of their system has been its centralization in the capital city, and the degradation of the popular character by a des-

A whole nation cannot give up its most valued interests for twenty years to a military adventurer of no genius, and only dignified by a great name, without losing selfreliance and its manly virtues. Despotism crushes out the vigor and courage of a people. Every civil office is filled with the tools of the despotic leader. The army becomes a Prætorian Guard, and its Generals, knowing that they create the empire, show no subordination and enforce no discipline. All the positions of honor and duty are merely the means by which the Emperor's favorites fill their pockets and escape arduous labor. No work is honestly done. The cadres of a regiment are falsely filled, so that some Imperial servant can draw pay for men not in service. Ammunition, ordnance, and provisions are purchased and stored under dishonest vouchers, so that the courtly favorites may receive money for what is not bought. Everything military is shoddy. The martial empire is one vast sham. The army is lazy, luxurious, and insubordinate. The officers take the toils of a campaigu in a comfortable carriage, and dread hardsqip and labor. The privates neither respect nor fear their officers. This vast Imperial bubble needs only the prick of the German sword to go off in air. Before the war, a French general of high position, seeing the tendency of centralization and Imperialism, is reported to have said to the Emperor, "Sire, one day your prefects will ruin the empire!" That is, it would be found that there is no local administration in France. The lamentable failure now in the French rural districts to organize any sort of vigorous military opposition to the Germans, is one of the most striking fulfilments of this prediction. It is safe to say that no foreign enemy could have had a long line of communication for hundreds of miles over American or English territory without having it broken a hundred times by locally-organized resistance. Yet the Prussians march through France as carelessly as the British used to do through Northern India, fearing no "raid" or sudden attack. They have learned to despise the French as an inferior race. So cowed have the peasantry become that one very friendly authority, writing from interior France, states that not only would they yield Alsace and Lorraine for peace. but "each peasant would give up his neighbor's farm" for such a blessing. So enfeebled and disorganized by imperialism have the army become, that another witness says that a ten-miles' march in the day will "knock up" a French corps, and even now, with France crushed under the iron heel of the foreigner, the soldiers in the provinces are mutinous, and the generals quarrelsome and insubordinate.

These last great faults, we believe, we are being rapidly corrected by the French Administration. M. Gambetta has shown great vigor in repressing mutinies and dismissing refractory Generals. General Trochu has apparently drilled his motley crowd of soldiers into subordination and discipline. The armies of France will soon learn to obey and to endure hardship. But whether centralization will be so easily unlearnt, is a more difficult operation. It has been ingrained in the French nation for many generations. Paris, too, has shown herself worthy of her position. No words of praise can ever exaggerate the courage, heroism, constancy, and resources shown by that city of idlers and pleasure-hunters, in forming itself into a fortified camp, and looking, for months, death by famine in the face or the awful destruction of a bombardment, without an apparent tremor or unmanly dread. Paris has for months saved France from devastation. She will still be held worthy to command; and though Clesarism be dead, we fear centralism will still live. All nations but the French note, at this time, with disgust, the French prevailing "unveracity" of the French leaders and of the populace. All appear to be afraid to face facts. Through the whole war, this has evidently been the curse of both Government and people. Hardly any one seemed to wish to know the truth. No more terrible symptom of the decadence of a nation can appear. The hopeful sign, however, even here, is that the apparently best leader in France is the one "silent and veracious" man, General Trochu, who has never deceived the populace, and who, beyond any, foresaw the defects in the French military system. M. Gambetts, on the other hand, though an able man, evidently belongs to the other class,

who have brought such disasters on France. A defect like this must be deeply seated in the French character. This war may have brought it out. If it have, and if imperialism be forever rooted out of French soil, then may the French themselves, in future generations, own that this fearful "trial of fire" has regenerated the nation.

> SPECIAL NOTICES. UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, BROAD

> > GEORGE H. BOKER,

STREET. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5, 1810. The annual meeting of the Union League of Philadelphia will be held at the League House on MONDAY EVENING, December 12, at 7 o'clock, at which meeting there will be an election for officers and directors for the ensuing year.

Secretary. FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, December S, 1870.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
128 thi W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier,

SPECIAL NOTICES. AUADEMY OF MUSIC. THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY,
ON MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 12.
Subject—The Faise Theory.
This lecture is a presentation of the facts of life, against the theory that women are born to be supported and protected by men.

LUCRETIA MOTT
will introduce Miss ANTHONY to the andience.
Admission, 56 cents; Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra.

extra.
Tickets for sale at GOULD & FISCHER'S Plane Rooms, No. 923 Chesnut street, and at the Academy on the evening of the lecture. Doors open at 7%. Lecture at 8.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAIL ROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE. The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on Wednesday, the 14th of December next, and reopened on Tuesday, the 10th of January, 1871.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT, has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on the 27th of Decemher next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 14th of December. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and S. BRADFORD. stamped. 12 1 6w Treasurer. DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS.

OFFICE-No. 104 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1, 1870.

NOTICE .- All persons having claims against the Department of Highways, for labor done or material furnished during the year 1870, are requested to present them for payment on or before the 15th day of December, in order that they may receive the proper attention of the Committee on Highways.

> MAHLON H. DICKINSON. Chief Commissioner of Highways,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in ac-cordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE WEST END BANK, to be located at Philadelphis, with a capital of one hundred thou-sand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PERCENT, on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on or after November

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company. The office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M., from November 30 to December 3, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH, 11 1 201 Treasurer.

and the Public.—The Homocopathic Hospital, just erected on CUTHBERT street, above Eleventh, insterected on CUTHBERT street, above Eleventh, in the rear of and forming a part of the Hahneman Medical College, is now completed, and on MONDAY NEXT, at 2 P. M., will be opened to the public. The ladies, through whose exertions the funds have been provided for the erection, propose to hold a FAIR for the sale of useful and fancy articles in the building on Monday, Tues: Ay, Wednesday, and Thursday next, commensing on the latter days at 10 o'clock A. M., the proceeds of which are to provide for the furnishing and equipment of the provide fer the furnishing and equipment of the

FRENCH BAZAAR
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE VICTIMS OF
THE WAR IN FRANCE.
To be held at CONCERT HALL, from December the 14th to December the 24th, CHRISTMAS EVE.

An appeal is respectfully made to Philadelphia. the State of Pennsylvania, and all other States, to contribute in gifts or money towards our Bazaar in behalf of the Sufferers in France. The ladies in charge of tables will gratefully receive any donations made in favor of the country of Lafayette and ADELE PICOT, President. C. JACOB, Secretary. Hochambeau.

NOTICE.-UNION LEAGUE HOUSE. PHILADRIPHIA, December 5, 1870. The first ART RECEPTION OF THE UNION LFAGUE will be held at their House, on THURS. DAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, December 8, 9, and 10, at 8 o'clock. Members can obtain tickets for their families and friends at the Secretary's office, GEORGE H. BOKER, 12 5 6t Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to entitled THE PETROLEUM BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thou-sand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five (5) hundred thousand dollars, T. T. T.

T. TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

Sold by all Druggists.

A. M. WILSON, Proprietor, NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada. 3 2 10m NOTICE -NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Legisla-ture of Pennsylvania, at its next session, for the incorporation of a Bank, according to the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled ATLANTIO BANK, and to be located in Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the ight to increase the same to five hundred thousand

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME !-AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no perma-nency. An hour or two after their use there is no nency. An hour or two after their use there is the result trace of performe left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and accessible fragrance.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN APplication will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, of the SAVINGS AND DEPOSIT BANK OF MANAYUNK, to be located in the Twenty-third ward of Philadelphia, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one hundred thousand dollars.

72 sem

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH
POWDER is the best article for cleaning and
preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists,
Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE MANAYUNK BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred thou-sand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. 72 s6m THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER

COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE. No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE QUAKER CITY BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST. formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting tests with-out pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17:

SPECIAL NOTICES. STEREOPTION ENTERTAINMENTS

given to Churches, Sunday-schools, and Societies. Engagements may now be made by inquiring of W. MITCHELL M'ALLISTER, Second Stery No. 728 CHESNUT Street, Philada.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE MARKET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

79 s 6m

JOHN SPARHAWK,
MERCANTILE COLLECTION AND LAW
AGENCY for Pennsylvania, the Western and Southern States, No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Commissioner
for Western States. 8 3 ws 6m

NOTICE IS HERBBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in ac-cordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE GERMANTOWN BANKING COM-PANY, to be secated at Philadelphih, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to live hundred thousand dollars.

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No. 1204 CHESNUT Street, Invite examination of their EXTRA FINE STOCK of

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Raisins, Figs, Oranges, Lemons. Citron, Orange Peel Lemon Feel. Currants, Lady Apples. Glace Apricots, Cherries, Glace Figs, Pears. Bellefleur Apples, Sweet Cider. Prunes, English Walnuts. (11 10 thstu2mrp Almonds, Pecans, Filberts, etc. etc. etc.

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FINEST QUALITY OF THE NEW CROP,

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FLOWER APPLES. NEW PAPER SHELL ALMONDS.

FINE ALMERIA GRAPES, in splendid order. SELECTED ERBEILI FIGS IN LAYE to, 2 lb. boxes. FINEST DEHESA LAYER RAISINS, in boxes,

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In one-eighth kegs-own importation. CHO.CE QUALITY OF LADY APPLES, PRIME HAVANA ORANGES, NEW ALMONOS RAISINS, WALNUTS, FIGS, PECAN NUTS, Ltc. Etc.

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White French China Dining Sets, 150 pleces ... \$30.00

" Tea " 113 " ... 21-50 41 46 4 ... 800 " Cups and Saucers, 12 pieces, cups with handles..... 1:00 Stone China Dining Eets, 96 pieces..... 9.50 Stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles), 41 3:39 pieces Stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles) 46 pieces 4:00 Stone Chamber Sets..... 2:50 Cups and Saucers, per set, 12 pieces.... Dining Plates, per dozen..... 1:00 Table Tumbiers, per dozen..... Table Goblets.... Glass Tea Sets (4 articles)..... Bohemian Cologne Sets, 2 bottles and puff box Bohemian Liquor Sets, 6 glasses, waiter and

An endless variety of Fancy Goods, suitable for Holiday Presents, at an immense reduction from former prices.

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Sold in bottles only, by all Druggists. SHOEMAKER & NOLEN,

ness and superior quality.

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For Chairs, Cushions, Praying Stoots, Slippers, Pin Cushions, Etageres, etc.

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To be found in the city, and will be sold at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Is now prepared to offer one of the largest and best

NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY. Eighth Street Emporium for

Black Silks! Black Silks! BLACK TAFFETA. BLACK GROS GRAIN, heavy, \$1-50, \$1-75, \$2.

BLACK GROS GRAIN, wide, \$2. BLACK GROS GRAIN, rich, \$2-25, \$2-50, \$2-75, \$3, \$3 50, \$4, \$4 60, \$5. A SPENDID ASSORTMENT OF IRISH POPLINS. For Bargains call at GEORGE D. WISHAM'S ONE PRICE STORE. No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.

Our Motto-Small Profits and Quick Sales. 1 8 7 0. "At Thornley's" EVER SINCE 1853

We have been on Spring Garden Street

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Good Goods at Low Prices. We have now a splendld stock of

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gould & Fischer. 923 Chesnut Street, 1015 Arch Street. J. E. GOULD.

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Patent Upright Pianos, With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability. CHARLES BLASIUS,

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ESTABLISHED 1823. MEYER'S World-Renowned, Crescent-Scale, Improved Overstrung PIANO-FORTES.

FIRST PRIZES AWARDED IN EUROPE AND INSTRUMENTS FULLY WARRANTED. Salesrooms, No. 722 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA 12 1 thstulm

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Merino Hosiery and Underwear,

Just received, by steamer City of Brooklyn, 15 cases (900 dozens) of Cartwright & Warner's celebrated make of MERINO GOODS, embracing every description of Men s, Ladies', Boys' and Misses' wear.

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ONLY 20 DAYS REMAIN

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To close up the business by January 1, 1871. All the NEW HOLIDAY BOOKS, FINELY ILLUSTRATED WORKS, STANDARD WORKS, in Fine Bindings, JUVBNILES AND TOY BOOKS, PRAYER BOOKS AN') BIBLES,

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FURS. 1230 CHESNUT STREET. 1230

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LADIES' FANCY FURS.

The most costly FURS at the most moderate prices

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No. 1230 CHESNUT STREET. RUSSIAN SABLES, HUDSON BAY SABLES, CANADA MINK SABLES, FINE ROYAL ERMINE, BUENOS AYRES CHINCHILLA,

BLACK AND WHITE ASTRAKHAN, GREBE, SEAL, SQUIRREL, And every known FUR in every variety of style made and finished I the most superior manner.

A NOVELTY!-LE GANT MUFF. SLEIGH ROBES AND GENTS' FURS! LADIES' FOOT MUFFS AND GLOVES!

ADIES' FUR SACQUES In Astrakhan, French Seal,

Real Seal. Caraculla and Persianne, With Muffs and Boas to Match. A Magnificent Assortment

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workmanship, at the lowest prices. ALL THE NEW CHROMOS of Europe and America. SWISS RUSTIC GOODS, involces opened to-day. Sole Agency for the ROGERS GROUPS.

Strictly our own manufacture, and of warranted

GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, open, free at all times. JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

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