SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

THE DESPAIR OF THE REPUBLIC. From the N. Y. Tribune.

The French Minister of War has abandoned the contest with the Germans as hopeless for the Republic. To this conclusion, which ought to have been reached weeks ago, the late failures of Ducrot and Paladines appear to have suddenly forced M. Gambetta, and he is eager to shift the responsibility of continuing or closing the war to the shoulders of his associates or a Constituent Assembly. The statement which we published yesterday from London, though doubted by some and denied by other despatches, may be trusted, we think and hope, as the true exposition of the new temper which has come upon the French people and

M. Gambetta's perplexity is the despair of the entire Committee of the National Defense. From the first he has been the controlling influence of the committee, and it is he who has really ruled the republic. He brought to the Government all of its energy and vitality. Positive in thought, he compelled the judgment of his associates; enthusiastic in manner, he inspired faith in others. and, untiringly industrious, he impelled others to great and daring labors. Never methodical, he has yet organized the provinces and developed their resources to the fullest extent, and through others has armed and disciplined in two months an army of more than one hundred thousand men competent to be trusted in battle. Ever impulsive and not always prudent, he has yet appeared at all times the ablest worker and the clearest thinker of the committee. Certainly he was the most positive; and though his associates may not share his hopeless apprehensions or consent to his proposition of an armistice, it cannot be concealed that the man in whom France most reposed its confidence surrenders her cause.

The proclamation has another meaning, which, though it may be lost on infuriated Paris, will not be unappreciated by the astate and cool-headed statesman and soldier whose legions encircle the doomed capital. M. Gambetta left Paris after it was surrounded to organize the provinces for its relief. He made vigorous efforts and accomplished much, and the best troops which the provinces could furnish gallantly sought to raise the siege. They failed, and are now in rapid retreat upon the temporary capital. M. Gambetta's application for an armistice is not only an acknowledgment of that failure, but a plain, unmistakable notification to Paris that it need no longer vainly depend on the provinces for aid. In other words, the provinces abandon the capital to its fate.

His associates may not, but certainly the military situation in France does, justify the surrender of the Minister of War. Paris remains nopelessly surrounded; and Ducrot, in an official address, admits his failure in the last sorties and his abandonment of the position gained beyond the Loire. The Army of the Loire is in retreat on Tours, and the half of the Government which was there is flying to Bordeaux. Rouen is in the hands of the Germans, and Manteuffel, their commander, has been fighting before Havre. which he threatens to invest and reduce. The eastern fortresses are captured, and the engineers of the Germans are already making the gates of Metz and Strasburg impregnable to the future Gaul revengefully demanding the Rhine. Lyons, practically undefended, is indefensible, if the Germans deign to demand it. In short, Paris and the provinces too are the prey of the Germans.

There are few Americans who will not grieve for France in her melancholy situation. Her people have fought gallantly, borne privation like heroes, sacrificed everything to patriotism; but the folly of her rulers, quite as much as the strength of the enemy, has involved her in disasters such as no other great nation has suffered since Prussia was humiliated by the first Napoleon. Imperialism insidiously drew away all her strength, and left her merely the outside show of a military organization, which crumbled to pieces at the first blow; and republicanism-if this is republicanism to which she now trusts herself -has allowed her to drift into a political anarchy almost as pitiful to contemplate as the disasters on the of battle. Two months ago Constituent Assembly, which now to be summoned for the purpose of arranging terms of submission, might have been called together with dignity to discuss the conditions of an honorable peace. Ever since the surrender of Sedan King William has been eager for the establishment of a permanent authority with which he could deal whenever the time for negotiation came: and we have no doubt that elections in districts overrun by the German armies would be in the main freefar more so than elections ever were in the Empire of Napoleon III. But the Committee of the National Defense did not want an election; they distrusted the people; and they feared that not only a monarchical sentiment but a peace sentiment would influence the new representatives. They preferred to conduct the war entirely by their own judgment; the result of which is that France has lost the opportunity to negotiate, and has no alternative but to submit. Whatever favorable condition she obtains now will be granted by the mercy of the conqueror, or extorted by the pressure of public opinion. It cannot be supposed at Tours that the terms of armistice will be any easier than those proposed before, and we may safely assume that Gambetta is ready in his extremity to grant all that the King demands. The whole civilized world will hope that Prussia may give mankind on this oceasion an example of justice and generosity worthy of her splendid military career, and so crown the most remarkable campaign of modern times with a peace that will rank in history as one of the

greatest of her glories. ONE OF OUR NATIONAL HUMBUGS.

From the N. Y. Sun. The eighth annual report of the Commissioner of Agriculture has been published. It is a bulky octavo volume. The most interesting information to the taxpayer that it contains is the fact that the printing of 225,000 extra copies of the work has been ordered, of which 200,000 copies are for the use of members of Congress. In view of the liberal price which old paper commands from paper-makers, this item would be suggestive did not the high character of our national legislators preclude the suspicion that any of the volumes would be put to other than legi-timate uses. The number of copies printed altogether is not given, but from another source we have the information that 800 tons of white paper are used for the whole edition. | that his knowledge of the Senate leads him |

has been one of general fruitfulness and local blight-of genial Sun and fructifying rains, which is complimentary to the genial Sun-also, that the loss for the want of agricultural improvements has been exceptionally large the past season, which is not complimentary to the practical results of the Agricultural Department. Some of the Commissioner's recommendations are characterized by sound sense, as, for instance, where he urges farmers of limited means and moderate ambition to confine themselves to mixed agriculture, instead of engaging in large ventures in special culture. Colonel James Fisk, Jr., exhibited equally good judgment when he advised the machinists at Port Jervis not to wear silk velvet coats and costly diamond pins. The Commissioner concludes his report by expressing the belief that general regret is manifested all over the country that larger appropriations have not been made for the Agricultural Department, and by asking for more money hereafter.

The volume includes, in addition to the report of the Commissioner, reports from the Statistician, the Entomologist, the Chemist, and other officials connected with the department, and a quantity of longwinded papers relating directly or remotely to various agricultural subjects; but the intelligent farmer would gain more practical information that would be of use to him in his vocation from the columns of the Weekly Sun, or any good agricultural paper, in one year, than from all the expensive reports yet issued in Washington. The opinion is rapidly gaining ground that the Agricultural Department, with its enormous expenditures, is of very little value to the nation; and the annual report for 1870 is not likely to alter this view of the subject.

GENERAL SCHENCK AS MINISTER TO ENGLAND.

From the N. Y. World.

After sending the English mission on a six months' begging tour, President Grant has at last succeeded in finding a man willing to accept it. We will not withhold our opinion that the appointment of General Schenck is, on the whole, a strong one; surely, in American estimation, a great improvement on Mr. Motley. General Schenck can indeed make no pretensions to Mr. Motley's literary, nor even his social, cultivation; but, unlike Motley, he has vigorous native sense, thoroughly American sympathies, and too much robustness of character to be wheedled by social blandishments. He is a man of rather coarse organization, good faculties, strong prejudices, narrow but clear views, with the courage, promptitude, and decision which are among the most valuable qualities of a public man. He is genial enough socially, but is in no danger of making social enjoyment his business instead of relaxation. Mr. Schenck was minister to Brazil under President Fillmore, when Mr. Webster was Secretary of State. He took an active part, we believe, in negotiating two or three treaties, acquitting himself with credit, although nearly twenty years younger than he is at present. He has sufficient acquaintance with diplomatic forms to be free from embarrassment on that score, even if he lacked something of his known strength and self-relience

Lord Brougham, in discussing the qualifications of a judge, says that the first requisite is ability to make just decision; but next to that, and scarcely less important, ability to satisfy suitors that they have had fair treatment. In a controversy which excites so much feeling as the Alabama question. It is important, first, that it be settled on a just basis, and almost equally important that the national feeling on both sides shall recognize its justice. In this latter view, the selection of General Schenck is judicious. Nobody will suspect him of yielding anything from complaisance; it is not in his downright and thoroughly American nature to court the approbation or live upon the plaudits of the English nobility and ruling classes. If he succeeds in negotiating a treaty it will be judged with candor on this side of the Atlantic, encountering no prejudice from profuse complimentary speech-making, like Reverdy Johnson's, nor from social parasitism, like Mr. Motley's.

We hope General Schenck may succeed in concluding a satisfactory treaty. We shall indulge in no captious criticism on any part of his negotiations. It concerns the public interest that the Alabama controversy shall not go into the Presidential election. If our political parties undertake to outbid each other in demands on Great Britain, the successful party, whichever it may be, will come into power pledged to some demagogic extravagance, and the two countries may drift into a war which the good sense of neither approves. We should be glad to have all our party differences "cease at the water's edge." and to see the country unanimous on questions which concern the national honor abroad. We deprecate the introduction of such questions into party politics.

We would fain persuade ourselves that the

appointment of General Schenck is the precursor of an early settlement of the Alabama claims. We have confidence in the patriotism and moderation of Secretary Fish, and trust that, in the altered circumstances, he has relinquished his desire to have the negotiations transferred to Washington. There were good reasons for this preference while Mr. Motley was Minister, for even if a fair treaty were negotiated by a man so subservient to the English aristocracy, the country would have no confidence in it. Moreover, there is no longer an opportunity for the American Secretary of State to gather the kind of laurels he would naturally seek in the settlement of this question. If he had at one time a laudable ambition to turn this occasion to profit by improving the code of international law respecting neutral obligations, he must perceive that the tide has receded and stranded such hopes. England, by the new neutrality law pussed this year, has done, of her own free motion, all that we could demand of her on this head. Mr. Fish can no longer expect to connect his name with important ameliorations in the neutral code; and now that Mr. Motley is replaced by an able minister, there seems no sufficient reason for transferring the negotia-

tions to Washington. We interpret the appointment of General Schenck as a surrender of that preference. We do not believe that a public man of his standing and tastes would consent to take the mission merely to perform routine duties when a great controversy is pending. Being no cipher at home, he would refuse to be cipher abroad. He has no such love of glitter as to court the position for social display; and even if he had that weak taste he has no fortune to support the expense of it; the salary being barely sufficient to maintain the decencies of the position. We do not believe that General Schenck would have accepted the position unless he had satisfied himself that he could settle the controversy. We suppose, therefore, that he must have an understanding with the administration respecting the general tenor of his instructions, and

The Commissioner informs us that the year | to think that he can negotiate a treaty that will be ratified.

It is not probable that the public will have any knowledge of Mr. Schenek's instructions until after the treaty has been acted on by the Senate. We infer from General Grant's recent message that the main substance of the claim will be simple indemnity for the depredations of the Rebel cruisers. The flutter into which the administration is thrown by the proposal of the sufferers to seek redress directly from the British Government, is an acknowledgment that our State Department cannot make out a case without these private claims as its chief basis. This is accrrect judgment; for, spart from the damages inflicted by the Alabama and similar vessels, we have no complaint which does not equally lie against France, Spain, and the other powers which recognized the Confederates as belligerents. We have no controversy with them, but only with Great Britain, although their conduct was similar to hers except the building and escape of vessels to ravage our commerce. It is because we should have no case if the Alabama claims were separately settled, that the administration has been so disconcerted by the proposal of the claimants to seek redress from Great Britain without the intervention of our Government. It was to head off this scheme of redress that Gen. Grant in his message recommended the immediate payment of the claims by our Government, "so that the Government shall have the ownership of the private claims as well as the responsible control of all the demands against Great Britain." Except as a means of gaining time by forestalling the proposed action of the American claimants, this seems a weak device. If they are encouraged to expect payment from their own Government, they will not be likely to seek it from Great Britain; and we presume the sole purpose of flinging out this bait was to keep the claimants quiet while the Government should under ake to settle the controversy. It accords neither with usage nor good sense to audit individual claims against Great Britain without giving her an opportunity to scrutinize them. After a basis of settlement is agreed upon, the natural and usual mode of procedure would be the appointment of a joint commission of both nations to pass upon individual demands. The recommendation in the annual message is absurd except as a device for heading off a direct settlement between the claimants and the British Government. But it is instructive, as showing how entirely our Government feels that it must rest on the private claims to make out a case; and in this view it may throw some light on the probable nature of General Schenck's in-

GENERAL GRANT AS PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND AS HEAD OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY. From the N. Y. Herald.

General Grant, in the White House, has two important parts to play-that of statesman and that of pelitician; that of President of the United States and that of head of the Republican party. In other words, he is charged with the duties of the Queen of England and the labors and responsibilities of her Prime Minister. He is the head of the State, and the head of the party in power. His tenure of office, too, as head of the State depends materially upon his course as head of the party responsible for his administration. Elected for one term of four years, and a candidate for another term, as the representative of the Republican party, it is his policy, and is clearly his purpose, so to conduct his administration as to maintain the ascendency of his party in order to secure his re-election.

As Fresident of the United States, General Grant has proved himself, to the satisfaction of the country, a careful, thoughtful, honest, and conscientious public servant. His last annual message amply illustrates his desires and his purpose to give in every department of his great office a good account of his stewardship. We see that he has fixed his mind upon reform in the collection of the revenues, upon retrenchment in the expenditures of the Treasury, upon the reduction of our heavy taxation as fast and as far as possible, consistently with an encouraging redemption of the public debt; and we see, too, that while not insensible (St. Domingo) to the universal American idea of "manifest destiny," he wishes to maintain peace with all foreign nations, in order that with the largest development of our abounding resources of wealth and prosperity the public burdens may be lightened and the public confidence in our national credit, faith, and capabilities strengthened from a still enlarging surplus revenue upon still diminishing taxes. This is General Grant's policy, clearly defined in his late message as President of the United States; and, as the policy of the chief executive officer and guardian of all the States and all the people, it is very good. In a word, the country is satisfied from the intrinsic evidence of the message that in General Grant we have a good, careful, and honest President, zealously devoting himself to the interests, the honor, and the peace and prosperity of the country.

As the head, the embediment and standard bearer for 1872 of the Republican party, we have only, then, to consider the merits and deficiencies of General Grant. In the outset it was apparent that he had resolved to try the experiment of "running the machine without the aid of the politicians; but the experiment soon proved a failure. With the failure these important facts appeared—that the President must be the organ in his office of the party electing him; that the party electing him is controlled by numerous local leaders; and that they, in the distribution of the spoils and honors of the Government, must be harmonized, or that the party machine must soon get out of gear and break into pieces. With these discoveries General Grant began to consider the claims of his party politicians, began the active apprenticeship himself of a politician, and, of course, as a new beginner, he has made many mistakes. The negro question being settled in the fifteenth amendment, there is no great issue or great idea to hold the Republican party together. The offices, too, are distributed so that "the cohesive power of the public plunder" with the outsiders has lost its force. The disappointed local party leaders, therefore, are breaking away; and wrangling cliques and factions upon side issues and personal griefs are

spreading disorders and demoralization throughout the party camp.
Where lies the remedy? In a general reconstruction of the party machine, beginning with the Cabinet. Since Jackson we have had no President fully equal to the management of his party. Van Buren was a master politician, but he failed because he was only a politician; Harrison fell a martyr to the rush of the hungry Whig party for offices; Tyler, in attempting a third party, fell between the two stools to the ground; Polk was brought in and went out as a temporary expedient; Taylor was a military availability, but Taylor, in leaning upon the strong men of his party, promised to do well when he was out off. Fillmore, like Tyler, the lucky Tyler, aspired too

high in aspiring to be his own successor, and failed; Pierce, brought in with a rush upon Henry Clay's slavery compromises, was swamped, and nearly swamped his party at once, in the violation of his pledges; Buchanan was altogether too weak and wishy-washy for the terrible crisis of an organized Southern Rebellion; Lincoln was borne into the White House a second time, not as the leader of his party, but as the follower of the will and wishes of the mighty North in the war for the Union; Johnson was Tyler No. 3; Grant, elected as the victorious champion of the Union cause in the war, and elected to finish the work of Southern reconstruction adopted by Congress and approved by the people, has now, as statesman and politician, to depend upon his administration as the candidate of the Republican party for a re-

The example of Jackson, then, is the example for Grant. Jackson, elected first upon what at that day was the unparalleled victory of New Orleans, had to make his capital and consolidate his party for his second election. He in good time raised a good popular issue against the United States Bank; but he did something more. He found that he had a set of old grannies or scheming conspirators in his Cabinet, and from his backwoods training as soldier and politician he had learned the value of decisive measures. He promptly then, turned this rickety Cabinet adrift and gathered about him new men and vigorous and active politicians, up stairs and down stairs in the kitchen, and right and left he made the fur fly from the backs of his party mutineers. He so fully learned the value of active, devoted, and skilful party politicians in this work that he made Martin Van Buren his Bismarck and his successor, and the trenchant Frank Blair, of the Washington Globe, the Von Moltke of the thoroughly disciplined Democracy.

General Grant, then, should try the role of Old Hickory, for if he will he can fill it. Let him try it and begin with his Cabinet. A clean sweep, as a political sensation, would wake up the sleepy heads throughout the country; but even a partial reconstruction with some new pieces of timber of the Old Hickory quality would be a great hit. For example, John W. Forney, backed by that skilful veteran politician, General Cameron, is spoken of for Postmaster-General. Why not? Is not Forney, looking to the necessities of Grant and his party, the very man for the time and the place? Was it not Forney who saved the Democratic party in 1856, by saving Buchanan in the Pennsylvania October election of that year? It was; and how did he save Buchanan? By a judicious applica-tion of some two hundred thousand dollars, more or less, raised in New York in the buying up certain hungry Fillmore journals and cliques in the Keystone State. Those journals and cliques were in the market, and if Greeley had been as smart as Forney in securing that Pennsylvania Fillmore balance of power by a larger bid than Forney's, Fremont might have been elected. Who knows?

Forney, as an active party engineer, at all events, would be at this time to General Grant worth a dozen Greeleys in the Post Office Department. Greeley has always been, is, and always will be too crotchety and too full of what he knows about farming for a party manager. Lincoln smoked him and joked him in that Niagara Falls diplomacy and in other things to his heart's content; and everybody was delighted with "Old Abe's" hearty jokes, and Lincoln's was the true conception of Greeley. Even Thurlow Weed, with all his reminiscences and all his ow barmless egotisms, has been a bun political manager compared with Forney, and a very small potato compared with Cameron. And who is John Covode, who insists that Cameron is the man for the confidence of Grant? Covode, we believe, is the lexicographer who originally spelled Congress with a K, and is an old work-out political fossil, defeated for Congress in the late Pennsylvania election. And can any one suppose that with the Republican reinforcement of thirty thousand negro votes in the late Maryland election Forney, as Postmaster-General, would have been as unlucky as Creswell? No; for Forney would have carried the State. We know, from what we know of Tammany Hall, how the thing would have been done, and Forney. a graduate of Tammany, knows how to do it,

There is no use in being thin skinned in dealing with the rhinoceroses of party polities. A party, like an army, must have a disciplinarian at the head of it, or it will become demoralized and an easy prey to a disciplined enemy. Look at the Prussians and then at the French. Look at Tammany Hall and then at the Republican party of New York. General Grant, then, can do nothing better than to imitate the party policy of General Jackson, beginning with his Cabinet. His programme as a statesman is safe enough, but it has neither the sound of the trumpet nor the roll of the drum. As a politician, therefore, General Grant must look to the discipline of his party and call his best generals around him, or in his next advance to the Rhine he may fall, like Napoleon, with all his troops of the line and all his African legions.

ROTHERMEL'S PAINTING. from the Harrisburg Patriot.

In 1866 the Legislature of Pennsylvania made an appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars for a hisiorical painting. The event to be commemorated was the battle of Gettysburg. A joint committee was ap-pointed which made a contract with Mr. Rothermel, the artist, for that sum. This painting is finished, and those who have seen it pronounce it worthy of the great scenes which it commemorates, as well as of the genius of the distinguished artist. It was intended by the Legislature that the picture should be placed in the Capitol of the State where all her citizens might have an opportunity of seeing it. After leaving the easel of the artist, nothing else was to be done but to transfer it to the State authorities. Like everything else that passes through

the Legislature, even this painting has been tainted with jobbing. In the first place, the committee of the Legislature, among whom were Senators Connell and McConaughy, and Allen, of the House, new a member of the Senate, charged one thousand dollars for making the contract with Mr. Rothermel. These patriotic public servants could not refrain from turning a penny out of this painting of a great event in the history of their State. It now appears that the picture is to furnish another job. Some enterprising speculator has obtained the permission of this committee to place it on exhibition in Philadelphia, charging a fee for admission. This committee, however, had no control over the picture. After they had concluded the contract with Mr. Rother. mel their work was done, and the artist has nothing now to do with the picture but to deliver it to the Governor of the Commonwealth. It is said that the object of this speculation is to increase the compensation of Mr. Rothermel. This is the first intimation that he is dissatisfied with the price which has been paid him. Twenty-five thousand dollars are a most liberal pecuniary recog

nition of art. Mr. Rothermel nor no one else should be permitted to peddle around this picture which he has been fully paid by the tax-payers of the State. If placed on exhibition in Philadelphia all the citizens should be permitted to see it, and there is no doubt that a hall could be readily found in that city where it might be placed on free exhibition. There is no doubt that Governor Geary could make an arrangements for that, if there is not enough liberality and public spirit in Philadelphia. The humblest inhabitant of that city should not be excluded for the want of an admission fee for some greedy speculator. Most of the members of this committee are out of the Legislature, and have no official existence. It was impertinent in them, to say the least, to turn it over to some speculator that he may act the part of a small Barnum with it. It is to be hoped that the proper authorities will claim this property of the Commonwealth, that it may be placed in the Capitol, where it belongs.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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 December 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

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and S. BRADFORD, stamped. 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. 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 2m Treasurer.

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 Rochambeau.

ADELE PICOT, President.

12 2 if C. JACOB, Secretary.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NA-

THONAL BAR.
PHILADELPHIA, December 8, 1870.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNES-DAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
12 S tjl1 W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier,

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

Sold by all Druggists. A. M. WILSON, Proprietor, NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., 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 AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable. D. T. GAGE.

5 30 tf 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 ac-cordance with the laws of the Common wealth, to be entitled THE ANTHEACITE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thossand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two million dollars. 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 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 agreeable fragrance.

3 1 taths: 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 Commonwea'th, to be entitled THE NATIONAL BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thou-sand dollars, with the right to increase the same to

TRURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleausing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggiats. 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 KEI STONE STATE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand

DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST. formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth with out pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas.

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 STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to nerease the same to ten million dollars.

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS

KEAL ESTATE AT AUDTION. NOTICE. BY VIRTUE AND IN EXECUTION of the powers contained in a Mortgage exe-

THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COM-Of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of eighof the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of eighteenth of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said Mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the MERCHANTS EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by

at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the fourteenth day of February, A. D. 1871, the property described in and conveyed by the said Mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eights southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets: thence ner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one irch and a haif to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward, crossing said alley and along the lot of ground bereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet o the place of beginning. Subject to a ground-rent

of \$280, silver money.
No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Pean street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot paralel with said Penn street, seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of \$72, sil-

ver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the southeast corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road and railway of

No. 5. The whole road, plank road and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2 and 3), roadway, railway, rails, right of way, stations, toll-houses and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and frauchises connected with said company and plank road and railway and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income issues and profits to accrue from the tells, income issues and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4), machinery, tools, implements and materials connected with th

tools, implements and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road and rallway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the above-mentioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said cempany, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof. to the same and every part and parcel thereof TERMS OF SALE.

TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is "struck off—On No. 1, \$300; No. 2, \$200; No. 3, \$300; No. 5, \$100, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall

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A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces

Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortica tions, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 111

PROPOSALS.

DROPOSALS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUIL LIC BUILDINGS.
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8, 1870.

Proposals will be received at the office of the President of the Commission, No. 129 S. SEVENTH Street, until December 21, 1870, for the following materials and labor:—
1. For excavations for cellars, drains, ducts, foun-

ations, etc., per cubic yard.

2. For concrete foundations, per cubic foot.

3. For foundation stone, several kinds, laid per perch of twenty-five feet, measured in the walls.

4. For hard bricks per thousand, delivered at Broad and Market street during the year 1871.

5. For undressed gravite per cubic loot, specify. 5. For undressed granite per cubic foot, specify-

ing the kind.

6. For undressed marble per cubic foot, specifying the kind.
7. For rolled iron beams (several sizes), per lineal yard of given weight.
The Commissioners reserve to themselves the

right to reject any or all of the proposals.

Further information can be obtained by applying to the President of the Board, or to the Architect, John McArthur, Jr., at als office, No. 205 S. SIXTH

Proposals must be sealed, and will be received until so clock of the day mentioned, but will not be opened until after the decision of the Court on the petition for an injunction now pending. By order of the Commission.

JOHN RICE, President.

CHAS. R. ROBERTS, Secretary.

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