SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

THE GERMAN EMPIRE-GERMAN UNITY AND AUSTRIA'S EFFORTS

From the N. Y. Herald. Special despatches from Berlin assert that on Tuesday last (the 13th inst.) the Parliamentary deputation of the North German Confederate Bund was to set out from the Prussian capital to convey to King William, at his military headquarters in Versailles, the offer of the imperial crown that will, upon his brows, symbolize the succession to a dominion rivalling in extent and far exceeding in real population, wealth, and social importance the realm of Otho and Charlemagne. At the same moment we hear the fiat that decides the fate of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, and prepares the way for the absorption gradual or sudden, as occasion may decide, of both Holland and Belgium into the vast military empire which already overshadows the centre and the west of Europe.

This, should the sturdy old Hohenzollern accept the proffered dignity-and what reason is there to doubt that he will ?- is an event of the most imposing moment, sur-rounded by historical contrasts as romantic and dramatic as anything recorded in the illumined annals of Froissart and Monstrelet. The imperial sword and sceptre of Germany laid at the feet of a Teutenic prince in the captured palace of Louis Quatorze, while Prussian eagles float in triumph over the spires of St. Denis and the towers of Notre Dame tremble to the echo of besieging ordnance. The world has not witnessed such a spectacle since the armies of Napoleon I entered Rome and dictated law to the Pontiff in his council chamber at the Vatican.

Well may the other powers hastily en-deavor to set their houses in order, and meanwhile struggle to avert any extension of

the war. Thus it is that Austria still persistently endeavors to bring about negotiations for peace between the German alliance and France; and in the light of the past and of the present, too, we say that Austria is wise. The Emperor Franz Joseph, comparatively young as he is in sovereignty and in diplomacy, has exhibited foresight, prudence, and modera-tion throughout his reign. He displayed all these qualities, so valuable and so admirable in a prince, after the disastrous defeat of his arms by the French and Italian coalition at Solferino; after the overthrow of his best generals by the Prussians at Sadowa, and in the measures that he has since taken to harmonize the jarring States still subject to his sceptre within the pale of the empire. In abilities of a minister-the Baron von Beust -who may justly be styled the Cavour of

Austria. And now we see the same spirit prevailing. Outside of the immediate vortex of the Franco-Prussian war, yet near enough to feel the heat of its conflagrations and to hear the thunders of its artitlery, Austrian intellect detects dangers growing more and more gigantic every hour while the struggle continues to push on towards that bitter extremity which bequestbs to an entire race and acies of undying hate and eternal thirst for vengeance. To enkindle such endless antagonism in the breast of but one individual, to invoke that

Patient search and vigil long Of him who treasures up a wrong,

from the weakest of mankind, is a most solemn and perilous enterprise; but when the task, really or apparently undertaken, is to trample on a nation of forty millions, warlike at all periods of its history and schooled for ages in adversity as well as in glory, wisdom, which looks to the future even more than at the present, halts midway. "Tread not upon a dwarf; he may have a giant for a friend," is an apothegm of pith and meaning. France is not yet a dwarf, but a giantess surprised and overmastered for the moment, because she had been bound down while she slept by the Liliputians of monarchical misrale. France has suffered for the sins of Europe; and, even were she entombed, the stone may yet be rolled away from the mouth of her sepulchre and she may rise again. The ashes of Charles Martel, of Philip Augustus, of Bayard, of Henry of Navarre, of the Grand Conde, of the First Napoleon, and of Lafayette repose in the soil of France, and their spirit is still alive in her people. Those who think otherwise are making but Those who think otherwise are making but hasty judgment of events not six months old. Quiet thinkers who, only that long ago, held their peace when jubilate was sounded over the plebiscitum and the "crowning of the edifice" in France, were noticed only with the smile of self-satisfied disdain; yet, lo! what a change is there to-day—how are the mighty fallen! Providence will teach us, in spite of all human conceits, that things shall be as He wills, and His reversals of judgment continually laugh at our calculations and humble our pride. In this world the man or the nation who builds safety upon the ruins of another is who builds safety upon the ruins of another is not noble, and never can be truly great. If German unity is to be set upon the shifting sands of conquest, imposed upon a people for-eign in language, faith, and culture, we have every warrant in the lessons of history to believe that it will vanish, in the first great up-heaval, as suddenly as it came. King Wil-liam may well say that he is astonished at the rapidity with which that union has spring into being. He had expected that it would be accomplished some day by slow but sure processes (as in America and Italy), but he had not hoped to see it in his lifetime. Germanic union, built upon the disunion and disruption, along with the burning humiliation, of neighboring France! As well erect your citadel upon the lava crusts of Vesuvius. France has been overrun and nearly conquered again and again—by the Normans, the Allemanni (of old), the Saracens, the English. Her armies have been scattered and slaughtered; her strongholds taken; her fields devastated; her cities bombarded; her churches descorated; her people laid under tribute. The Holy Alliance of kings, led on or backed by renegades and capitulators to the enemy, have twice marched through the streets of her capital; yet a swife decade or two of years rolled by and where were they? Austria, out of her own former arragance

of victory and the sore lesson of its subsequent downfall, has gathered in this precious wisdom. Italy and Hungary were prostrate at her feet but fifteen years ago. The one is crown. Austria, too, remembers Mexico crouching, for a day, under the sceptre of one of her imperial dukes. Mozarchical Europe remembers the crisis when, with coslesced fleets and armies invaling now her safest ally; the other upholds her

and other European powers which will pre-sently appear in the foreground, still advise King William, even at the eleventh hour, to conquer France after the only method in which she ever will be conquered, viz., by rising to the height of magnanimity that will offer her true friendship and a lasting peace. United Germany, including the Austro-Germanic proxinces, will not then have a new Poland of forty millions on the west to reach unseen hands across to the old, disrupted, and partitioned Poland of the east,

In this safer attitude the German empire will represent progress rather than reaction, and peace rather than war. France, cured of her follies and of her restless ambition, will be made a sincere ally, and not an implacable foe. Her great reverse will be the germ of her still greater future glory, and, receiving and imparting strength, by their more intimate conjunction, two peoples already kindred in blood and tradition since the days when the fleur de lis was made the device of the princes who came up from the marshes of the Rhine and afterwards established the Frankish dominion, may have reason to bless the hour when, injustice repelled and usurpation overthrown, their mutual welfare became the charge of the Emperor William.

DELUSIVE PROSPERITY.

From the N. Y. Times. San Francisco journals] bewail the lack of enterprise in their city and the lack of pros-perity in their State. The city has ample banking capital as compared with Chicago and other cities east of the Mississippi, but transacts, relatively, much less business. The State, with almost boundless resources, suffers in every direction from the absence of development. Vast areas of desirable land are unoccupied and untilled. Mining enterprises bave not, as a rule, fulfilled expectations; there have been more blanks than prizes-more losses than profits. The people of a State which obtains genuine money by mere digging pay from ten to twenty-four per cent, annually for its use. In a word, there are stagnation and depression where activity and prosperity might be expected to abound. The El Dorado of the Union is really among

the poorest and least progressive of its mem-

For this condition of things the people of California may thank only themselves. They have driven off the capital and enterprise of which they now confess their need. Their refusal to avail themselves of the legal-tender currency was a blunder whose ill effects have long been apparent. Their own meneyed men came East to take advantage of the premium on gold accumulations; and Eastern capitalists refused to employ their means in a State which did its utmost to exclude greenbacks from circulation. Desirable citizens were thus driven away; the assistance now earnestly invoked has been by this policy systematically repelled. The result is conspicuous in the dullness, the want of business faith and spirit, the indifference to great mercantile and industrial opportunities which exhibit San Francisco in unfavorable contrast to other cities, and in the slow growth of population, the paucity of manufactures, and the neglect of magnificent natural resources in all parts of the State.

Land monopolies have had something to do with the tardy progress of settlement and agriculture. The best lands are in the hands of companies and speculators, who hold them at prices above their value, and retard the improvements which are essential to the contentment of any population worth having. The State does not grow, simply because it has been rendered unattractive. Minnesota, with not a tithe of the natural advantages possessed by California, has prospered infinitely more, for reasons that are apparent. In the one case reliance is placed upon nature's bounty, and thrift and persistent hard work are at a discount. In the other, energy and enterprise have been at a premium from the first, and a marvellous advance in population and wealth are the immediate results.

In the next place, California illustrates anew the general unprofitableness of mining enterprises, where the precious metals are concerned. Mining was well enough when gold was to be had by digging and panning, though even then the lucky ones were only a small percentage of the crowds engaged in the work. But mining in organized forms, with costly machinery, and under skilled and scientific direction, is quite a different affair. Only careful management and great good fortune can render it profitable. The Mariposa estate has never yielded common interest on its cost, and there are scores of gold mines in California and Nevada of which the same story may be told. Every ounce of the precious metal obtained in these instances costs many times its value. Of course, there are gold and silver properties which have paid their owners magnificently, but they are exceptional both in their richness and their management. Distant capitalists cannot be blamed if they listen incredulously to tales of mineral riches, and prefer to invest their money in enterprises of a more

certain character. The prevailing distrust is, however, justified by unpleasant experiences of another Gold and silver mines are doubtful investments under the most favorable auspices What shall be said of them when considered in connection with the barefaced frauds of which they have often been the pretext? California, Colorado, Nevada, Montana, Idaho-all suffer from the rascality that has been perpetrated under the pretense of sell-ing valuable mining claims. The Eastern States and England have been alike victimized. Millions of dollars have been abstracted from this city alone by scoundrels who succeeded in persuading capitalists, large and s nall, that fortunes were hidden in gold and silver mines. Half a dozen years ago, the number of Colorado gold mining companies organized in New York was legion, and nearly all of them are now remembered as swindles of the first water. Nevada came next into the market, and left a similar impression. The Californians cannot wonder if prudent Eastern people prefer to keep their money nearer home.

ABOUT AMNESTY. From the N. Y. Tvibune. We have never attempted to hurry Congress in the matter of amnesty. Though our own convictions that universal amnesty is alike magnanimous and politic have never been disguised, we comprehend the consider-ations adverse to it, and freely admit their force. We know that the spirit which drove the South into a foolish, wanton rebellion is still wide-spread and rampant; we know that there are thousands of ex-Rebels so embittered by their unexpected and utter discom-fiture that they cannot appreciate generosity, and would confound kindness with weakness, if they did not misinterpret it as cowardice. We know that that most unwise, maliguant Europe remembers the crisis when, with coslesced fleets and armies invaling our sister republic at Vera Cruz, she thought she saw the disruption and end of the United States. Austria, therefore, at this moment,

and the Executive, thousands of negroes coerced into voting the licket of their per-secutors or overawed into not voting at all. In short, we feel and admit that a good case can be made for postponing universal am-nesty, which, without at all shaking our conviction of its justice and wisdom, would impel millions to demand and vote for a postponement of this measure of pacification. If, therefore, Congress shall vote down such sunesty, we shall regret rather than condemn the decision.

But, whenever amnesty shall be deemed timely, we entreat that it be made thorough. A dozen picayune amnesty bills will do much to inflame and diffuse Southern discontent, nothing to allay it. An act of amnesty with large exceptions will offend two classes—1. Those whom it relieves of disabilities; 2. Those whom it leaves under the ban. The former will feel insulted as by an intimation that they are of no account; the latter will complain that they are still proscribed when thousands less deserving of clemency have been forgiven. And, from their point of view, each class will be clearly right,

We object to a restricted amnesty that it tends to the creation of an aristocracy at the South-an aristocracy found not on wisdom, nor on merit, but on prominence in the late Rebellion. Those exempted from the general oblivion of past offenses will plume them-selves upon the fact as a tribute to their ability or efficiency in the Rebel service; they will be admired, deferred to, and accorded social distinction and political influence. The fact that they are not eligible to office will enable them to indicate the men to be chosen. They are in fact neither better nor worse than many others; but their proscription, when they shall have been so restricted in number that each of them is known and marked, will clothe them with a peculiar and unwholesome power.

It does seem to us that the case of Jefferson Davis ought ere this to have commended its moral even to the most ordinary comprehension. Had he been shot, as, upon the verdict of a court-martial, he lawfully might have been, within three days of his capture, he would have been enshrined in a million hearts forever, and his name and deeds would have been a potent spell for generations. So long as he was kept in prison he was the uncrowned king of millions, to whom his lightest wish was law, his word the end of controversy. A sentiment of honor held every Confederate loyal to him so long as he remained in duress for an offense common to him and to them. Had he been kept for ten years a prisoner of state, he would have been to the last the chief of a crushed but indomitable party whereof fidelity to their suffering head was the point of honor. But his liberation was also theirs. When he walked out of that Richmond Court-house a free man, he was a dethroned monarch, and such he has remained. He goes to Europe and returns, stops a few days in New York or Baltimore, looks vigilantly after the interests of his lifeinsurance companies, or neglects them, without exciting a ripple of curiosity. A few intense Rebels may still feel constrained to pay him some personal attention, and even homage; but he no longer fills the eye of the public or is regarded by millions with as much solicitude as Weston the walker or Mace the pugilist.

Shall wisdom still cry and no man regard her monitions? Do let us comprehend that the real question is not whether certain prominent Rebels shall or shall not be further punished for their causeless war upon the Union, but whether we shall or shall not enable them to strut their little hour as demigods, exalted in the views of their public by the short-sighted though natural resentment of Republicans, whose vengeful wrath will not let them see that, if the object were to divest these men of capacity to do mischief, it would be secured by amnesty, not proscription, and that, if the end sought be vengeance and just retribution, it is utterly defeated by a policy which exalts its objects not only in their own estimation, but also in that of their neighbors and cherished friends.

RECKLESS BUILDING. From the N. Y. World. The sudden and disastrous fall of a factory in Thirty-fifth street suggests reflectious. The wind was blowing at the time, to be sure, but it did not amount to a gale, much less to such an exceptional convulsion as is required to acquit the constructors of a building of gross negligence in its destruction by stress of weather. The point which will be chiefly relied upon to shield the builders from the blame of the disaster whereby at least four persons have lost their lives is probably that the building was unfinished. A wall with-out the support which roof and joists give it, is of course in a much more precarious condition than after those securities have been added. But that was not the state of this building. The covering had been finally effected the day before the fall. So far as security goes, the building was in very nearly if not quite as good condition as it ever would have been. The conclusion is inevitable that the construction of it had been grossly reckless. Nothing is plainer than that every additional foot of height in a building demands additional strength in its walls. Yet nothing is commoner than to see buildings which assume the proportion almost of obelisks run up to the height, as in this building, of eight stories, or even higher, not only without any precautions in the way of buttresses but with walls which would be flimsy and inadequate even for an ordinary dwelling. Money-saving is one motive for this reckless sort of construction. Time-saving is another. The factory which fell on Thursday, the day after its completion, was begun upon the 14th of November. It is perfectly clear that a building of eight stories cannot be properly built in such a time. If the tragical event of Thursday morning does not admonish architects and capitalists of the breakneck pace at which they are going, there are enough sterner admonitions in store for them. Let us hope that this single lesson will suffice to give them panse, and that the blood of the four victims of some man's reckless haste and greed may not have been shed in vain. This lesson ought at all events to serve to quicken official vigilance. While this rickety warehouse was falling to pieces yesterday morning by the North river, the Superintendent of Buildings was testify-ing that a building upon the East river—by the fall of which a calamity in some respects similar, though not so widely fatal, had ensued-was properly constructed. It behooves that functionary to see that in future his sanction is not too lightly given, lest his constituents should be impelled by self-preservation to usurp his functions. A building blown down by a breeze is not a safe building, whatever official assurances may be given to the contrary. And it is to be hoped that the friends of the victims of the disaster

in Thirty-fifth street will take legal measures to remind reckless builders that reckless building is a crime for the consequences of

SPECIAL NOTICES. BOT UNION REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING.

SAME AND ADDRESS. SATURDAY EVENING, December 17, 1970.

LIBERTY HALL,

Addresses by the following distinguished

speakers:-

HON, A. WILSON HENSZEY,

COL. WILLIAM B. MANN, GEN. JAMES GIVEN,

ISAIAH WEARS,

WILLIAM MORAN, Raq.,

WILLIAM D. FORTIN, Raq.,

and others. PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAIL ROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADESPHIA, Nov. 30, 1970. 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,

at this office.

Treasurer. OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1970. 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

30, 1870. 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. THOMAS T. FIRTH,

THE LORRAINE VEGETABLE CATHARdiscovered. The most complete success has long attended its use. It never fails to accomplish all that is claimed for it. It produces little or no pain; leaves the organs free from irritation, and never leaves the organs free from irritation, and never overtaxes or excites the nervous system. In all diseases of the skin, blood, stomach, bowels, liver, kidneys of children, and in many difficulties peculiar to women, it brings prompt relief and certain cure. The best physicians recommend and prescribe it; and no person who once uses it will voluntarily return to any other cathartic. It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.

TURNER & CO., Proprietors, 10 6 thatus No. 120 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

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 Bazsar in contribute in girts of money towards our bazzar in behalf of the Sufferers in France. The ladies in charge of tables will gratefully receive any dona-tions made in favor of the country of Lafayette and Rochambeau. ADELE PICOT, President. 12 2 U. C. JACOB, Secretary.

ADELAIDE MURDOCH'S LECTURE, ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MONDAY EVENING,

MONDAY EVENING,
DECEMBER 19, 1370.
Subject —WOMAN'S DUTIES INCOMPATIBLE
WITH FEMALE SUFFRAGE.
Admission, 50 cts. Reserved seats, 75 cts. and \$1.
Private Boxes, \$5. Box Sneet now open and tickets
to be obtained at Abel's Dramatic Repository, No.
1211 CHESNUT Street, and at the Academy of
Music.

GIRARD NATIONAL BANK The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders for the Election of Directors, and for other purposes, will be neld at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, 11th of January, 1871, at 12 o'clock M.

The election will be held between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

W. L. SCHAFFER,
Cashier.

The Annual Election for DIRECTORS will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the lith day of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2. o'clock P. M. 12 10 84t G. ALBERT LEWIS, Cashier.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAIL-ROAD COMPANY, Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1870. Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company that the annual meeting and election for President, six Managers, Treasurer, and Secretary will take place on the second MONDAY (9th) of January next, at 12 M. WM. H. WEBB,

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME !- AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume 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. and agreeable fragrance.

STEREOPTICON ENTERTAINMENTS given to Churches, Sunday-schools, and Societies, Engagements may now be made by inquiring of W. MITCHELL M'ALLISTER,

Second Story No. 728 CHESNUT Street, Philada. NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR PARDON.—Application is about to be made to his Excellency John W. Geary, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for a PARDON for JOHN HASSAN, JR., convicted of larceny, and now confined in the Eastern Penitentiary. (12 14 4th

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A DIVIDEND of FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE will
be paid by the HESTONVILLE, MANYUA, AND
FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, free of State tax, on and after December
27th next, at the office of the Company, No. 112
South FRONT Street,
Transfer books will be closed December 15th and
reopen December 31st.
CHARLES P. HASTINGS,
12:10 smwtf

12 10 smwtf

DOT T. T. TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

Sold by all Druggists. A. M. WILSON, Proprietor, NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at its next session, for the incorporation of a Bank, according to the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled ATLANTIC BANK, and to be located in Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the light to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

THE RESIDENCE OF STREET, SANS THE PARTY OF S

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILBOAD COMPANY have declared a dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT., payable at their office, No. 263 WALNUT Street, upstairs, on and after TUESDAY, December 26, 1270 ber 20, 1870. L. CHAMBERLAIN, Treasurer.

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 centified THE WEST END 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.

SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1870.

The annual election for Directors will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, January 10, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock M.

1212 mwf t j 10

P. LAMB, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HERRBY 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 PETROLEUM BANK, to be located at Philadelphia with a capital of the contract. at Philadelphis, with a capital of one fundred thou-sand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five (5) hundred thousand dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN NOTICE 18 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 GERMANTOWN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphih, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 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

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NA-TIONAL BANK,
PHILADRIPHIA, December 8, 1870.

The annual election for Directors of tais Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the heurs of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

12 8 tj11

W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN 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.

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly 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 AP-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 s6m

DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 176 NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN

application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Comizonwealth 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. sand dollars, with the right to increase the same t two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. 7 2 sem

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 CHESNUT HILL SAVINGS AND LOAN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

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 CHESNUT STREET 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. same to five hundred thousand dollars.

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 Commonwe.ith, to be entitled THE UNITED STATES BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dellars, with the right to increase the same to five million dollars.

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 SCHUYLKILL RIVER BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a conital of the common security. be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

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 HAMILTON BANK, to be located st Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thou sand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

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 NATIONAL 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. one million dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Common wealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE ANTHRACITE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred than t Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thea-and dollars, with the right to increase the same to

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.

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 IHON BANK, to be tocated at Philadelphia, with a capital of one bundred thousand doilars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars. million dollars.

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 increased at Philadesphia, with a capital of five hendred thousand dollars, with the right to ncrease the same to ten million dollars.

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 KELSTONE STATE BANK, to be JOHN SPARHAWK.

MERCANTILE COLLECTION AND LAW
AGENCY for Pennsylvania, the Western and Southern States, No. 466 CHESNUT Street. Commissioner for Western States.

Sawa 6m SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AM application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Penpayivania for the incorporation of a Bank, in ac-cordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE GERMANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thou-sand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

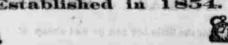
application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BULL'S HEAD BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

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 SOUTHWARK BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

NOTICE IS HERRBY 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 BRIDESBUR # 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.

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 JEFFERSON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia with a capital of one hundred. at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETO. Established in 1854.



WATCHES.

EVERGOING

STEM-WINDERS, KEY-WINDERS.

QUARTER SECONDS, MINUTE REPEATERS.

ETC. ETC. ETC. C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

No. 608 CHESNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA. 21 mws

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Watches, THE BANTELL

Diamonds, Jewelry, and

Silverware In Great Variety.

A fine assortment of BAND and CHAIN BRACE LETS, OPERA CHAINS, NECKLACES, Etc. Our prices are unusually low.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

No. 802 CHESNUT STREET, 12 16 tj1

PHILADELPHIA.

IS STILL AT THE OLD-ESTABLISHED STAND, No. 520 ARCH Street, And is seiling at LOW PRICES, previous to making

alterations, his stock of Fine Watches, Jewelry, AND

SILVERWARE.

TOWER CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET. Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS. both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour Estimates furnished on application either person-

ally or by mail. WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND
SILVER WARE,
Second floor of No. 632 CHESNUT Street,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF STONE, CAMEO, A plain onyx and solid gold sleeve buttons at reduced prices.

12 15 6t° No. 120 South ELEVENTH Street.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts IMPORTERS OF Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Bto.

WHISKY, WINE, ETQ.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PURE RYE WHISKIES

IN BOND AND TAX PAID GROCERIES, ETC.

BUNCH LAYER RAISINS AND SULTANA RAI-SINS, CITRON, CURRANTS, SPICES,

MATERIALS FOR MINCE PIES

EN WARAMARER

SWELT CIDER, WINES, ETC. ALBERT C. ROBERTS.

Dealer in Pine Groceries,

Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts. MILLINERY.

R S. R. D I L L O N. NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET. FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Feit, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Sonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Sike, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Santes, Orgaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 41

CENT'S FURNISHING GOODS. DATENT SHOUDDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S BRESS

GOODS in full variety. WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

TET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES, DIXONS, No.