## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

GENERAL GRANT AND HIS DISAP-POINTED PARTY LEADERS.

From the N. Y. Herald.

General Grant, one of the most amiable and reasonable of men, singularly disposed to avoid quarrels and to cultivate peace and harmony with all men, and particularly with the magnates of his party, is threatened with all sorts of disasters by his disappointed party leaders. Universally recognized as the Republican candidate for 1872, it would be supposed, according to the elementary principles of common sense, that all the leaders and managers of the party, looking to their own interests, would be harmonious in his support, however discordant among themselves. But the truth is that Tom, Dick, and Harry, each for his petty personal disap-pointments, are resolved upon revenge against Grant and his administration, and as each of these local leaders has his band of followers, the whole Republican camp is becoming demoralized.

Senator Fenton, for example, wished to be recognized by General Grant as the Viceroy of the Republican party of New York-a sort of Pacha of Egypt-absolute within his jurisdiction, and more an ally than a subordinate of the Sultan. Hence, when General Grant nominated "Honest Tom Murphy" as

Collector of this port—an independent sort of Republican who had made himself obnoxious to Fenton-this nomination on the part of Grant was an offense to Fenton which must be punished. How, then, could Grant expect to escape, when, adding insult to injury, he was charged with the defeat of Fenton's man, Greeley, in the Republican State Convention for Governor, and with the nomination of Murphy's man, General Woodford? Could Fenton overlook such outrages? No. And so, while in the heat of the battle Greeley went off on a lecturing tour on farming to Colorado, Fenton, in disgust, went off on a pleasure excursion to California. What were the results? The re-election, first, of Governor Hoffman by thirty thousand majority,

and, secondly, an opinion from Fenton that

Grant is a failure. Next, take the case of Senator Sumner. Mr. Motley, of Massachusetts, the historian, somewhat roughly treated as our Minister at Vienna by Mr. Seward as the Secretary of State of President Johnson, is appointed Minister to England by General Grant. Sumner is delighted at the success of his protege; but Motley, neglecting his instructions, is recalled, wher oupon Sumner becomes indignant, and, as chairman of the Senate Committee of Foreign Relations, seizes his first opportunity to declare war against a favorite project of the President, the annexation of the splendid tropical island of St. Domingo, which may be ours for a mere bagatelle, but which would be a bargain at fifty millions. Of course Sumner agrees with Featon that Grant is a failure, and that it is necessary to

fix things in order to cut loose from his ad-

Then we have the case of Carl Schurz. A man and as a supporter of Grant to the United States Senate. Having secured this position he next assumes the right to dispense the patronage of the President throughout the State, and because the President declines absolutely to surrender his authority over these Missouri appointments to Schurz we find Schurz bolting, with other disappointed office-seekers, and turning the unsettled political elements of Missouri all into chaos. Substantially other disappointed and ambitious politicians had played the same game among the turbulent and unsettled political elements of Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee, and with the same results of defeat and disaster to the administration party.

And yet again, among the disaffected party leaders there is Senator Trumbull, of Illinois. What private griefs are his we know not: but it is said that he is ready to join a new party on free trade and civil service reforms, or on anything else, in order to have his satisfaction against Grant and his administration. Evidently Trumbull thinks his claims as the big man of Illinois have been overlooked, and therefore is he likewise ripe for revolt.

The history of the old Jacksonian Democratic party and the old Whig party is full of such cases; but a case or two on each side will serve to show the mischief which one of these soured and disappointed party leaders may work if not taken in hand in season. Martin Van Buren, as the favorite of Old Hickory, was made the Democratic candidate and elected President in 1836. He thought, however, that, although run again in 1840 and defeated, he was still entitled to another term; and, betrayed, as he held himself to be from the manner in which he was cut out by the two-thirds vote of the Democratic Convention of 1844, and provoked beyond all forbearance in being ignored by the convention of 1848, he ran that year as the independent Free Soil candidate, and thus carrying off half the Democratic votes of New York from General Cass, he defeated Cass, elected General Taylor, and had his revenge. On the Whig side, Fillmore, becoming President by the death of Taylor, was ambitious to be President in his own right, and made a very good light for the Whig nomination of 1852, though General Scott was too much for him. In 1856, however, failing to get the Republican nomination, Fillmore ran as the candidate of a third party, and had his satisfaction thereby in the defeat of Fremont. In 1850 the squabble among the Democratic leaders, which broke up the party and brought on the Southern Rebellion, never would have happened had such a man as Jackson held the place of poor old Buchanan in the White House.

Now, if history is philosophy teaching by example, we can understand the drift of these disaffections of Fenton, Schurz, Sumner, Trumbull, and others, still claiming to be among the lights of the party of General Grant's administration. These rebellious movements are aimed at Grant, and as a third party is the most convenient stepping-stone to the regular opposition party, we have these hints of a third party organization. What, then, is the policy of General Grant as the recognized head, representative, and candidate of the Republican party? It is clearly the policy of General Jackson, the simple military policy of outting off all mutineers from the recognition of the administration. From all we can learn this policy has been adopted in the case of Schurz; but why not apply the bowstring as well to Fenton and Sumner, upon the safe old rule that "he who is not with us is against us?" A political party, after all, is like an army. It must have an absolute head, and it must have discipline in all its details and subordination, or it will go to pieces. Down to General Grant's election the Republican party, in the absence of disci-

pline, has been a unit upon a common paramount idea, which has served all the purposes of organization. Now, that idea having become a fixed fact, these loose political crusades, so petential against slavery and caste,

will serve no longer. General Grant, in short, is now required to play the role of Old Hickory in drilling the Republican party from its loose militia system to the discipline of a regular army. And it seems to us that, as General Jackson's military experience made him a political party leader equal to all emergencies, the much larger and more comprehensive military experience of General Grant should be as effective with him in managing the rank and file, conspirators and deserters of the Repub-lican party. A scheming traitor inside the party lines can do more mischief than a regiment of declared enemies. General Grant, therefore, as the Republican general-in-chief and as the standard-bearer of the party for the succession, should contrive in some way to get up a Congressional caucus on this question of party discipline, and at this caucus some test should be applied which will solve the problem whether Tom, Dick, and Harry are with Grant as the recognized head of the Republican camp or are against him. Let General Grant appoint "Honest Tom Murphy" to inquire into and report upon the efficient discipline of Tammany Hall, and he will discover that it is substantially the discipline which carried the Army of the Potomac from the Wilderness to Appomattox Court House.

THE COAL DIFFICULTIES. From the N. Y. Tribune. The careful letters we have recently published from the coal regions show clearly just what the chief cause of trouble is between the mine-owners and their hands. The supply of coal is considerably in excess of the demand, and prices can only be kept at a paying figure by artificial means. The mine-owners purpose to restore the commercial balance by lowering wages when-ever the price falls below a certain point—in other words, to let the price of coal govern the price of labor. The hands, on the contrary, insist that low prices shall be met by a restriction of the supply—that is to say, that wages shall be kept up by creating a stringent market. This they purpose doing through their labor organizations, by enforcing a general suspension of work whenever the wholesale price of coal falls below a certain figure, and also by limiting the amount of work which a miner may do in a day-miners being paid not by time, but by the car-load. Now here are two powerful interests in direct antagonism, and each has so much right on its side that a reconciliation seems almost impossible. The miner may reasonably urge that cheap coal does not seasibly diminish for him the cost of living, or make a dollar worth any more loaves of bread or yards of cloth; and it is a selfish policy, at variance with all American principles, to degrade the workingman by keeping down the value of his work. The operators, on the contrary, declare that it is simply a question whether they shall stop work three months in the year and then pay high wages the other nine, or give steady employment at such rates that they may distri-bute over the whole year the same amount of wages which by the other plan they would pay in nine months. When a colliery suspends production its expenses do recent political adventurer and squatter in not stop. The pumps must work day and Missouri, he contrives to be elected as a Gernight or the mine will be flooded; the mainery needs constant care: the men are demoralized by idleness; and it is, upon the whole, generally cheaper for a company to sell coal at a small loss than to suspend work. There are two possible solutions of this difficulty. One is to diminish the cost of preparing the coal at the mine; the other is to stimulate the demand. American ingenuity may yet devise several methods of saving in the cost. The breaking machinery may be improved; all the mechanical appliances of the mine, the arrangements for ventilation, drainage, and hoisting, may perhaps be simplified. The cost of transportation may be reduced by improvements in railroads, andla stupendous economy may be effected whenever somebody is fortunate enough to discover a method of utilizing the great heaps of "dust" which now represent so much waste and cause so much embarrassment to every mine-owner. But meanwhile an enlightened protection for American industry will open new markets for coal, and foster those manufacturing enterprises upon which the prosperity of the miner so intimately depends. When the iron and steel, the cotton and woollen stuffs which we now bring from across the ocean are made within reach of our own mines, we shall have no more complaint of an excessive supply of coal.

AN ADMINISTRATION WITHOUT BRAINS

From the N. Y. Sun. The administration has to some extent finally been awakened by one means and another to a lively sense of the fact that incompetency and do-nothingism will not answer the necessities of its position. Its intelligent friends-leaving for the moment out of view its degraded moral tone, its nepotism, and its appreciation of presentsacquiesce in the truth of all we have said respecting its feebleness and the inefficiency of its composition, growing out of the ludicrous blunder of originally going outside the circle of the active leading public men of the country to find fit persons for Cabinet offices and other high stations. They recognize the folly and mischief of slaughtering the experienced heads of executive bureaus, and turning those important offices over to military and other followers, whose only recommendation for the places was the personal relations of the new beneficiaries to the President. They concede that the administration started without ideas, and without men of brains to conceive them; but in excuse they plead the inexperience and ignorance of General Grant in civil affairs. They set up a sort of defense against our charge, by alleging that the country elected General Grant with its eyes wide open, knowing his general character, and necessarily deficient qualifications. It is not General Grant, they say, who is to blame. It is the people who elected him. This is a novel defense, and one which does not in the least relieve the administration of its disabilities before the public. But as it is the best the case admits of, we may set it down for what it is worth, which is so near to nothing that it seems a waste of time to record it.

It is because his friends reason in this way, and because outsiders of an active turn mind have insisted on something like initiative in some direction, and have made General Grant believe that torpidity of mind. though it may be the normal condition of individuals employed to ornament Cabinet stations, is not the normal condition of a successful administration, and that if the President expects a renomination and reelection, he must at least simulate something like administrative activity; it is, we say, for these reasons that the administration has

salient points. These points are disclosed in the message. They are, first, San Domingo; and secondly, our unsatisfactory relations with the British American provinces to the north of us, whose politicians are bravely attempting to frighten us into a new reciprocity treaty by raising the old familiar bug-

bear of the fisheries. In raising these two questions, the friends of the administration think it has demonstrated that it is not wholly without vitality: that, indeed, it may appear to the public to have a policy; at all events, that it has a couple of measures on hand. We can afford to be magnanimous and admit that this is something. The measures, to be sure, are of a low order, but they are all the easier understood for that. And this is so much the better for the administration. They won't overtax its expounding force. They may be termed easy lessons for beginners in the art

of government. But, while according this much praise, we cannot shut out of view the fact that this 'policy," if so it may be dignified, is not what the intellect of the Republican party would have suggested. The leading minds of that organization would like to have seen the administration lift itself out upon some distinct, intelligent, intelligible, and commanding position, showing a worthy conception of the high and multifarious duties of a great goverpment after a civil convulsion which shook the world by its magnitude.

The present is an eminently proper time to elucidate the principles which should underlie the legislation of the country in its changed condition, both in its external relations and in its domestic concerns. Especially it was the province of the administration to set forth its views-and it will not do to say it had none-upon the still unsettled problem of reconstruction, so as to give aid to the hesitating judgment of Congress upon that subject. It might and it should have reviewed the fundamental constitutional questions which have so long divided parties in the country, and showed wherein the fiery discussions and resulting slaveholders' Rebellion and civil war have modified their aspects and given a new point of departure to the Government. A few timely words on this theme would have dissipated many obscurities and false notions which now perplex numerous well-meaning minds, and would have brought into bold and satisfactory relief that great beneficent mission upon which the country has entered from out the smoke and the blood and the fire of civil war. The administration, while forgiving, should also have let the world know whether it proposes to remember, or to forget and reward, the unspeakable crimes of the Rebellion; and herein it might have spoken in a manner to blast pusillanimity and electrify a nation.

It might have risen to a comprehensive appreciation of what, in our day and in our position, is more than the right arm of our national power, namely, our navy. It might bave shown wherein, and wherein alone, the strength of the navy consists, namely, in the development of our maritime capacities; and therefrom it might have demonstrated the necessity of resuscitating our mercantile marine

It might have laid open the broad field of our external national duties and relations, explaining in a wise and guarded manner the principles and policy which should govern the nation in its future and inevitable absorption of the countries contiguous to our own, which may now or hereafter desire incorporation into our system. This is a most important theme, belonging peculiarly to the present hour, upon which our Govern-

ment should have an opinion and express it. It should have recognized and considered the already active controversy on the doctrines of protection and free trade, and should have contributed some mite of wisdom and some maxims of moderation to the settlement of a question already threatening the harmony of the Republican party. If the administra-tion had been large enough and bold enough, it could have spoken the word that would have disposed of the impracticables on either side of this dispute, and furnished a key to the solution of a difficult and embarrassing question. It should also have been compe tent to grasp, in its principles and its details, the great questions of finance and currency, and it should have enlightened the public understanding with at least a statement of the elementary principles governing these subjects, and pointed out the true path by which the country may emerge from its present disturbed, uncertain, and complicated

monetary condition. These are the more ol vious topics that demended treatment in any intellectual survey of the situation. But the administration could not rise to this palpable view of its duties. It has failed to afford any mental sustenance to a great party which has performed an immense service for the country and to humanity, and now, in the full fruition of its hopes, contemplates suicide for want of brains in its chosen leaders. Surrounded by an affluence of realization in its highest aims, its faints by the wayside because its guides fail to perceive the abundant resources around them.

It remains to be seen whether the suggested pugilistic encounter with the little Dominion, or the proposed bargain for a part of a tropical island with a civil war thrown in, can be made to serve as a substitute for the declaration of principles and the enunciation of vital ideas which the thinking portion of the Republican party perceive to be essential to its future existence.

SENATOR SCHURZ'S PARTY STANDING. From the N. Y. World.

It would be a mistake to consider Mr. Schurz's recent speech as of the slightest legislative importance. In its main substance it was not prospective but retrospective; looking, not to the success of any pending measure, but to the vindication of Mr. Schurz's personal action in the late election in Missouri. His amnesty resolution was a mere peg to hang his speech on. We do not know whether it quite became him to make so elaborate a protest against his ostracism from the Republican party. He was the leader of a victorious movement. and perhaps did not need to stand on the defensive. The completeness of his success is acknowledged by his Senatorial colleague, who is glad to resign his seat; although more than two years of his term remain, and accept a judgeship in the Court of Claims. This is a confession by Mr. Drake of the permanent downfall of the party or faction in Missouri with which he has been connected. It is an act of despair; for if he had any chance of re-election at the expiration of his term, he would not throw up his seat and accept a judgeship. When a solid and durable triumph is thus conceded to Mr. Schurz by his retreating adversary, there was no great necessity for elaborate self-defense. Having convinced the people of his own State, he could safely have stood upon their indorsement.

It is not possible for Mr. Schurz to reinstate himself in the Republican party. Its been goaded into self-assertion on one or two | leaders will never forgive him. That General | would probably scorn to be made the tool of

Grant will not is proved by his appointment | a knot of political cheats and desperadoes? of Drake, and Drake's venomous speech in | The West cannot touch Tammany at any reply to Schurz while the nomination is still pending. Drake has the strongest motives to please the President. Mr. Schurz can get back only by contrition; and his pride, convictions, and victory forbid him to take the stool of repentance. Why should he endeavor at impossibilities? Even if he could get forgiven, forgiveness would bring him no personal advantage, for he could never be re-elected in Missouri as a Republican. The assured ascendancy of the Democratic party in that State, to which he has contributed, is his unpardonable sin, which must forever cut

him off from the Republican communion.

But although Mr. Schurz's position as a
Republican is politically weak, it is logically very strong, and his personal vindica-tion is triumphant. In the convention which nominated General Grant, he offered an amnesty resolution as an addition to the platform, and procured its acceptance. He claims that he was therefore bound, by principle and personal consistency, faithfully to carry out a resolution which he offered and the Republican party indorsed. As a delegate to the State Convention, this year, and a member of the committee on the platform, he drafted a resolution affirming that the time had come for restoring the elective franchise to all who had been deprived of it; and when that resolution was rejected he and the other friends of enfranchisement bolted and started a new organization, which, reinforced by the Democrats, carried the State by a heavy majority; a majority which will be increased in all future elections by the readmitted voters. Mr. Schurz defends himself against the charge of party heresy, on the ground that amnesty was a part of the Republican national platform. The reason why this defense will not be admitted is, that the amnesty resolution of 1868 was regarded by all except its author as a piece of party clap-trap, as hollow and insin-cere as the declaration in the same platform that the regulation of the suffrage rightfully belongs to the States. If the author of that suffrage resolution had made a campaign against the fifteenth amendment proposed at the next session of Congress, he would have been summarily read out of the party, as Mr. Schurz is now, in spite of his unanswerable logic. Instead of seriously adopting Mr. Schurz's resolution of amnesty in 1868, the Republican convention merely connnived at it as a party trick to entrap liberal voters, meaning to kick it aside as soon as the election was over. Mr. Schurz's reasoning is conclusive, if Republicans grant his premises. But the premises are lame in assuming the sincerity of the Chicago declaration. The Republican party said what it did not mean, and Mr. Schurz tries to hold it to its word. It is the most provoking and exasperating thing he could do. It is like insisting on the strict fulfilment of a promise made in jest, or as an idle compliment.

There is no longer any place for Mr. Schurz in the Republican party. He differs from it on the two important questions of amnesty and free trade, and on these questions he has bolted the organization and made a coalition with Democrats. The party leaders would not quarrel with his opinions, if he pulled straight in the party traces. It is an advan-tage to the Republican party to have some free traders and amnesty men, so long as they serve as mere decoy ducks to liberal and simple-minded citizens. They prevent deser-tions and help to hold the party together. The Republican party could well afford to have two-fifths of its members disagree with it in principle, if they would always vote the regular ticket. The three-fifths could easily control the caucuses and select the candidates, compelling the minority to vote against their own principles. But as soon as the minority rebel against party discipline, they cease to be decoy ducks and their example tends to disintegration. Carl Schurz's amnesty resolution in 1868 was accepted as an excellent decoy; but when he bolted in favor of amnesty in 1870, he put himself beyond the pale of Republican mercy. He shows less than his usual perspicacity in making a vain attempt to recover his lost

party status. To be sure, his speech looks to the possibility of a new party. But in this he underrates the force of present party ties, and miscalculates the effect of principles. Every member of the Democratic party, without exception, favors universal amnesty; so there is no need of a new party to carry that measure. The Democratic party desires free trade, and a large majority of the Republicans are protectionists. Party lines cannot be redrawn on this subject; and yet this is likely to be the great question of the im-mediate future. What unoccupied ground is there then for a new party to stand on? Obviously none. Neither the protectionists nor the proscriptionists have any hope but in the success of the Republican party; and with so large a body of assured supporters and the possession of the Government that party is not going to dissolve. It is absurd to expect that it can be successfully opposed except through the Democratic organization.

TAMMANY AND THE PRESIDENCY. From the N. Y. Times.

The Leader, a weekly journal representing the Tweed faction, publishes an article re-pudiating Governor Hoffman as a candidate for the Presidency in 1872, and declaring that Tammany Hall—which now only means Tweed, Sweeny, and James Fisk, Jr., with, perhaps, Mayor Hall thrown in-will be open to choose any candidate who happens to be approved by the West. It would be idle to argue in a serious spirit with any "manifesto" which proceeded from this particular quarter. People who look upon politics as they do upon a scene in a pantomime; who regard the public as fools, and government as a piece of mechanism for enabling knaves to swindle them-would think it an excellent idea to put forward an article of 'this kind as a "joke." Nevertheless, the joke may in the long run cause the authors of it to laugh on "the wrong side of the month." It is quite possible that Governor Hoffman, with all his faults, may not care to have his name thus kicked about like a fcotball by his friends the political tricksters. He may wish to see some one else singled out to be used as a puppet for the public amusement. It is said that our local rulers are even now on terms of distant friendship. This plan of playing practical jokes upon each other may not help to promote a better understanding. No doubt Governor Hoffman has fallen

very much in public estimation since he first became as melted wax in the hands of the ring. We can quite believe that Tweed and his friends begin to see that they would invite certain defeat by offering him as their candidate to the country in 1872. But what they do not appear to see is this-that no matter whose name they linked with theirs, the mere weight of their infamy would sink that name to the lowest depth yet sounded in public life. They talk of choosing Senator Hendricks-have they ever considered that he bears an honest reputation, and

The West cannot touch Tammany at any price. With the example of New York city -our degraded judiciary, the frauds which go on in the expenditure of the public money, the quick succession of infamous jobs, like the *Transcript*, devised for the benefit of Tweed and Sweeny, the unexampled misgovernment witnessed in every department of the city—with this example, we say, before it, the West knows that a Tammany nomination, or even Tammany help, would be quite fatal to all chance of success. The country would never choose a Tammany President. It is bad enough to see the vilest government ever known in the history of modern times established in the largest city of the Union. No one in his senses would vote for placing the destinies of the whole nation in the hands of a similar gov-

The proposition of Tweed and his friends amounts to this:—"If you will not take Hoff-man saddled with the Tammany ring, take the ring without Hoffman. Throw down the tool, but spare the hands that have used it.' We have very little doubt that the Tweed party really do intend to throw Hoffman overboard. Having bespattered his name with their dirt, they know perfectly well that he is ruined as a Presidential candidate. It is in consequence of this that we have recommended to their notice a candidate precisely suited to them-a man utterly devoid of any principle, as they are; a man who lives by fraud, as they do; a man who has an instinctive contempt for every cause and every principle which is wise or just, as they have; in short, a man who is fit to be classed only with professional sharpers. That is their proper candidate for the Presidency. Let them herd with their kind. All the money they can bring to bear upon the election in 1872 will not blind the great body of the people to the fact that their rule would produce, in the country at large, all the evils which have rendered New York unhappily notorious. If they succeed in getting a respectable man to carry their dishonored standard, it will only be the ruin of that one man the more. The great West will have nothing to do with the inventors of a system which, in a very few years, would involve any Government now existing in utter de-

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY .- THE ANnual Meeting of the stockholders of the Cambria Iron Company will be held at their office, No. 218 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of January next, at 4 o'clock P. M. when an election will be held for seven directors to serve for the ensuing year.

JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary. Philadelphia, December 17, 1870.

OFFICE UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, N. E. corner THIRD and WAL-NUT Streets. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17, 1870. The Annual Meeting of the Stock and Scripholders of the Company, and the Annual Election for Directors, will be held at the office of the Company at 12 O'clock M., on MONDAY, January 9, 1871.

1217 J9 JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILHOAD COMPANY have declared a dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT., payable at their office, No. 303 WAL NUT Street, upstairs, on and after TUESDAY, December 20, 1870. 12 14 6t L. CHAMBERLAIN, Treasurer.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NA-THE ADELPHIA, December 8, 1870.

The annual election for Directors of this Ban will be held at the Banking House on WEDNES-DAY, the 11th day of January next, between the heurs of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. 12 8 tjl1 W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashler,

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Extinguisher. Always Reliable. D. T. GAGE, No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

Manufacture and sell the, improved, Portable Fire

COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK PHILADELPHIA, December 9, 1870. The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. 12 9 ftu tj10 H. C. YOUNG, Cashier,

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.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. S, 1870. The Annual Election for thirteen Directors of this bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUES-DAY, January 10, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. H. P. SCHETKY, 12 9 ftu tj10

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 IRON BANK, to be located at Phiiadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one

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 be entitled THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to ncrease the same to ten 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 perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the andkerchief exhales a most delightful, and agreeable 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 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.

STEREOPTICON 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 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 ANTHRACITE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two million 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

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 KEYSTONE 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 SPECIAL NOTICES.

BOY PHILADELPHIA AND READING RA ROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURT E

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1879. DIVIDEND NOTICE The Transfer Books of this Company will be clos cd

opened 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 stan d registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 14th of December. All payable at this office.

on Wednesday, the 14th of December next, and r e-

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and S. BRADFORD. stamped. 1216W Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a emi-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. THOMAS T. FIRTH, M. to 3 P. M. 11 1 9m

FRENCH BAZAAR 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 dona-tious made in favor of the country of Lafayette and Rochambeau. ADELE PICOT, President. 12 2 tf C. JACOB, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAIL-ROAD COMPANY, Office, No. 921 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 (5th) of January next, at 12 M. WM. H. WEBB, 12 15 tjan 9 Secretary.

PANY, No. 320 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14, 1870.
The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT., clear of State tax, payable on the 37th inst

on the 27th inst.

Trapsfer Books will close on the 20th inst. and
Trapsfer Books will close on the 20th inst. and
Freenen on the 25th.

Treasurer. 103" T. T. T.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

A. M. WILSON, Proprietor, NINTH AND FILBERT Sta., Philada. 3 2 10m BOT FAIR OF CHRISTMAS GOODS IN AID OF ber 20, 21, and 22, afternoon and evening, at north-east corner of BROAD and SPRING GARDEN Streets. 12 17 5t\*

DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 914 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 175

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. NOTICE,-BY VIRTUE AND IN EXECUTIO of the powers contained in a Mortgage exe

THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMof the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of eigh teenth of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and morigages 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 RICHANTS' 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 be ginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eights southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending enstward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half 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 ailey, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence west-ward, crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter 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 to 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 Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot paral-lel with said Penn street, seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alicy. Subject to ground reut of \$72, sit-

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 the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one tech and one held of an inch; thence under the property of an inch; thence were the property of the propert one inch and one-haif of an inch; thence north-ward, 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 the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2 and 3), roadway, railway, rails, right of way, stations, tell-houses and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway and relating thereto, and all the tolls, 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 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 the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road and railway; and all the personal

property of every kind and description belonging to the said company. Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, pasregetier with an ide attects, ways, aneys, passages, waters, water-courses, casements, 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 company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and

to the same and every part and parcel thereof. 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, \$100; No. 2, \$200; No. 3, \$300; No. 5, \$100, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER, W. W. LONGSTRETH, Trustees. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, Nos. 129 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

WHISKY, WINE, ET'C.

CARSTAIRS & MCCALL

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sta IMPORTRES OF Brandles, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Eta.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PURE RYE WHISKIES. IN BOND AND TAK PAID.