

SPRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

GENERAL GRANT AND HIS DISAPPOINTED FAIRY 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 magistrates 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 disappointments, 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 the 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 of Grant, and 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 protégé; but Motley, neglecting his instructions, is recalled, whereupon 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 Fenton that Grant is a failure, and that it is necessary to fix things in order to cut loose from his administration.

Then we have the case of Carl Schurz. A recent political adventurer and squatter in Missouri, he contrives to be elected as a German 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 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 result—defeat and disaster to the administration party.

And yet again, among the deflected 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 so-called 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 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 fight 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 1860 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 at a third party is the most convenient stepping-stone to the regular opposition party, we have these hints of a third party organization. Wait, then, is the policy of General Grant as the recognized representative, and candidate of the Republican party? It is clearly the policy of General Jackson, the simple military policy of cutting off all nutmeats 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 "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 dis-

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 bugbear 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, in that State, to which he has contributed, is his unpardonable sin, which must forever cut him off from the Republican community.

But although Mr. Schurz's position as a Republican is politically weak, it is logically very strong, and his personal vindication 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 endorsed. 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 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 hold that the administration is the author of the 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 have shown wherein, and wherein alone, the strength of the navy consists, namely, in the development of our marine capacities; and it might have demonstrated the necessity of reconstituting 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 great and important theme, belonging peculiarly to the present hour, upon which our Government 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 administration had been large enough and bold enough, it could have spoken the word that would have disposed of the impracticables on either side of the question. But the administration has failed to do this, and the question remains a difficult and embarrassing question. It should also have been competent 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 obvious topics that demanded 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 preserve 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 in the air, 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 account 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, 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 leaders will never forgive him. That General

Grant will not be proved by his appointment of Drake, and Drake's venomous speech in 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 assumed 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 community.

But although Mr. Schurz's position as a Republican is politically weak, it is logically very strong, and his personal vindication 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 endorsed. 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.

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TAMMANY AND THE PRESIDENCY.

From the N. Y. Times.

The Leader, a weekly journal representing the freedmen, publishes an article regarding General Sherman as a candidate for the Presidency in 1872, and declaring that Tammany Hall—which now only means Tweed, Sweeney, 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 this "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 football 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 esteem since his first name became melted wax in the hands of the West. 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 would probably scorn to be made the tool of

a knot of political cheats and desperadoes? The West cannot touch Tammany at all 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 Sweeney, 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 but 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 government.

The proposition of Tweed and his friends amounts to this:—"If you will not take Hoffman 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 brought to bear upon the voters 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 heed 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 destruction.

There is no longer any place for Mr. Schurz in the Republican party. He differs from it on its most 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 advantage 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 desertions and help to hold the party together. The Republican party could well afford to have two-fifths of its members disagree with its principles, if they would always vote at the regular elections. 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 underestimates 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 immediate future. What unoccupied ground is there then for a new party to stand on? Obviously none. Neither the protectionists nor the proscriptivists 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.

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. 12 17 1m

OFFICE UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, N. E. corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17, 1870. The Annual Meeting of the Stock and Scrip-holders of the Union Mutual Insurance Company for Directors, will be held at the office of the company at 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, January 9, 1871. JOHN MOSS, Secretary. 12 17 3t

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT, payable at their office, No. 393 WALNUT Street, upstairs, on and after TUESDAY, December 20, 1870. L. CHAMBERLAIN, Treasurer. 12 14 6t

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, December 8, 1870. The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Bank of Lowry and WOODRUFF, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier. 12 9 11t

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. Manufacture and sell the improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable. D. R. GAGE, No. 113 MARKET St., General Agent. 6 30 1t

COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1870. The Annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. H. C. YOUNG, Cashier. 12 9 10 1/2t

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8, 1870. The Annual Election for thirteen Directors of this bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. H. P. SOHETKY, Cashier. 12 9 10 1/2t

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 Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars. H. P. SOHETKY, Cashier. 12 9 10 1/2t

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. H. P. SOHETKY, Cashier. 12 9 10 1/2t

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUMER—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 of the use of MURRAY & LAXMEYER'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1 1/2t

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 five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two million dollars. 3 1 1/2t

STEREOPTICON ENTERTAINMENTS given to Churches, Sunday-schools, and Societies. Engagements may now be made by inquiring of W. MITCHELL MALLISTER, Second Story No. 725 CHESTNUT Street, Philad. 12 5 6t

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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 30 1/2t

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PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 217 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1870. DIVIDEND NOTICE. The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on Wednesday, the 14th of December next, and re-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 be registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 14th of December. All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, 121 1/2 W. Treasurer.

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 PER CENT, 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 open at 5 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M., from November 30 to December 3, for the payment of dividends, and on the 4th of December at 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH, 111 1/2 N. Treasurer.

FRENCH BAZAAR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE VICTIMS OF THE WAR IN FRANCE. To be held at CONCERT HALL, from December 14th to December 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 the Bazaar receive any donations made in favor of the country of Lafayette and Rochambeau. ADRIEN PICOT, President. 12 2 1/2t C. JACOB, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office, No. 217 S. FOURTH Street. 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, 12 15 1/2t

OFFICE BUCK MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY, No. 329 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14, 1870. The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT, clear of State tax, payable on the 27th inst. Transfer Books will close on the 23rd inst. and reopen on the 25th. F. H. TROTTER, 12 14 1/2t

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COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1870. The Annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. H. C. YOUNG, Cashier. 12 9 10 1/2t

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8, 1870. The Annual Election for thirteen Directors of this bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. H. P. SOHETKY, Cashier. 12 9 10 1/2t

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 Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars. H. P. SOHETKY, Cashier. 12 9 10 1/2t

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. H. P. SOHETKY, Cashier. 12 9 10 1/2t

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUMER—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 of the use of MURRAY & LAXMEYER'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1 1/2t

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 five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two million dollars. 3 1 1/2t

STEREOPTICON ENTERTAINMENTS given to Churches, Sunday-schools, and Societies. Engagements may now be made by inquiring of W. MITCHELL MALLISTER, Second Story No. 725 CHESTNUT Street, Philad. 12 5 6t

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 five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two million dollars. 3 1 1/2t

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 30 1/2t

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 five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two million dollars. 3 1 1/2t

SPECIAL NOTICES. PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 217 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1870. DIVIDEND NOTICE. The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on Wednesday, the 14th of December next, and re-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 be registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 14th of December. All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, 121 1/2 W. Treasurer.

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 PER CENT, 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 open at 5 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M., from November 30 to December 3, for the payment of dividends, and on the 4th of December at 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH, 111 1/2 N. Treasurer.

FRENCH BAZAAR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE VICTIMS OF THE WAR IN FRANCE. To be held at CONCERT HALL, from December 14th to December 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 the Bazaar receive any donations made in favor of the country of Lafayette and Rochambeau. ADRIEN PICOT, President. 12 2 1/2t C. JACOB, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office, No. 217 S. FOURTH Street. 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, 12 15 1/2t

OFFICE BUCK MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY, No. 329 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14, 1870. The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT, clear of State tax, payable on the 27th inst. Transfer Books will close on the 23rd inst. and reopen on the 25th. F. H. TROTTER, 12 14 1/2t

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