SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

TWO WAYS TO SOLVENCY.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

In this day of wide-spread venality and of sweeping charges of corruption, it might be deemed remarkable that no whisper of reproach or suspicion has sought to tarnish the good name of the Secretary of the Treasury. Many are from time to time impelled to dissent from one or another of his suggestions, but no man has hinted a doubt of his perfect integrity. If there be opportunities afforded by his high position to enrich its holder, the whole country knows that he has never sought to profit by them. With millions subject to his will, he will leave the office poorer than he entered it. And his unsparing hostility to every form and shade of repudiation, his unhesitating championship of early resumption, and his manful resistance to the demagogue race for precedency in diminishing the revenue and thus arresting the payment of the national debt, have justly given him a strong hold on the confidence and support of the better portion of the American people.

When, therefore, we are constrained to dissent from any feature of Mr. Boutwell's policy, we do it with profound reluctance. But the close of a year affords an excellent opportunity for a new departure; and we return to the subject of the Treasury surplus with an earnest hope that the Secretary may be induced to review and revise his action on this head.

Mr. Boutwell has now been for nearly twenty-one months the manager of the national finances; and he has meantime reduced the national debt by little less than two hundred millions of dollars. This is, so far, excellent. But suppose he had paid still faster, especially in the outset, when each million of coin in the Treasury would have bought considerably more bonds than it now will—had converted all his surplus above ten millions into bonds within the first quarter of his administration, and had thenceforth kept the Treasury as nearly empty as was consistent with the prompt adjustment of every liability, the debt must have been reduced, ere this, at least one hundred millions more than it has been, and the same less the surplus in the Treasury from ten to twenty millions. The interest which has since accrued on the hundred millions that he might have paid off at the outset must be nearly or quite ten millions; the saving in the price of the bonds purchased could have been little less. And what loss would have balanced this large gain?

Mr. Boutwell doubtless believes that the coin in the Treasury facilitates and serves to hasten a safe resumption. We regard it, on the contrary, as the chief obstacle to an early resumption. Let us try to make this plain:—

Suppose there are in Cleveland or Toledo two banks—we will call them the First and the Second National—whereof each has a capital of one million, with circulation and deposits to the extent of one million and a half. Their liabilities, immediate and ultimate, are therefore perfectly equal. One of them has no specie to speak of; but it has $100,000 in greenbacks, $100,000 on deposit and subject to draft in New York, and the rest of its assets in the shape of good drafts drawn against produce shipped to this city, whereof about $23,000 falls due daily for the next hundred days.

This bank—call it the First National—in our view, is perfectly ready to resume specie payment, though its specie is of no account. The other—which we have called the Second National—has $300,000 in coin in its vaults, with $2000 in greenbacks—together equal to a third of its total liabilities, except to its stockholders. But this bank has loaned its funds mainly to its directors and their cronies, who have invested them in wild lands at the far West and grand houses wherein they severally reside, and so are utterly unable to pay their notes otherwise than by giving new ones. This bank is insolvent, in spite of its plethoric vaults, and will collapse under the first serious trial of its strength.

All this, we assume, is truth familiar to men of business; yet it seems to us ignored by Mr. Boutwell in his hoarding policy.

If nobody else wanted gold for paper, the Treasury holds far too much of it. Were it to resume to-morrow, it would probably be drained in a week, not because its stock of coin is so slender, but because so many have a profitable use for the article. What is needed to enable the Treasury to resume without balk or trepidation is an abundance of gold in the hands of those who need or can profitably use it, with a security ready to be exchanged for the Government demand obligations, which will be generally preferred to gold. Suppose, for example, no one wanted gold to ship, while an American consol ready to be issued ranged one-half per cent. above par, with thousands eager to invest in it. The Secretary gives notice, "I am ready to give coin for greenbacks, or I will redeem them in the American consol"—how many would ask for gold? and how much in all would they ask for? Who does not know that the demand for gold would be trifling?

There is some specie really needed, even under suspension. When the supply is bountiful and the need slender, the demand is easily met. But every dollar hoarded by the Treasury diminishes the supply and increases the urgency of the demand. One hundred millions dead in the Treasury increases the premium on gold by diminishing the supply in open market and increasing the difficulty of satisfying the demand.

Whatever the amount in the Treasury, beyond ten millions at most, we insist that it should be promptly and rigorously applied to the reduction of the debt. Even if the treasury should be five to ten millions short when a quarter's interest falls due, it could borrow that sum for a few days from the banks of this city—they knowing full well that it would return to their vaults so soon as paid out of the Treasury. When we shall have resumed, greenbacks will be taken as gold at the custom houses, and thus our chief need of coin obviated. Our only peril is a vast foreign demand; but a country that produces sixty to seventy millions of specie per annum ought not to be easily broken. All we need is to reduce our current purchases of other nations to seven millions per week while we sell them to the value of eight millions, and resumption will come of itself. A foreign demand might possibly drive us back into suspension; but the domestic call for specie never would, unless inflamed by senseless hoarding on the part of the Treasury.

Can we be wrong in these views? If not, should not the Secretary reconsider?

AMNESTY IN CONGRESS.

From the N. Y. Times.

Three different opinions on the subject of amnesty exist among the Republican members. There are, in the first place, opponents of amnesty in all shapes, save that of exceptional legislation relating to specific cases. Opposition from this quarter assumes that the South is still not many degrees removed from rebellion—that hostility to the authority of the Union prevails to an extent which renders the continuance of disabilities indispensable. In the next place, there are advocates of complete amnesty, who hold that the time has come when the last vestiges of the Rebellion may safely be removed. In support of this idea it is contended that reconstruction has brought the South into the full fellowship of the Union, and that all causes of animosity and irritation should be obliterated. Among these causes, it is alleged, the maintenance of disabilities is especially prominent, and their total and immediate removal is demanded as a peace-offering no less than as an act of justice. Lastly, there is a class strong by reason of intellect and character, which insists that the Republican party is pledged to as perfect a measure of amnesty as present circumstances render expedient. The members of this class object to unqualified amnesty as undesirable, and to the postponement of all amnesty as unjust, and contend that the country is now prepared for a measure which shall limit disabilities to a very small circle. Mr. Bingham, who is a fair representative of this class, declares that the proposition which he and those who act with him are prepared to support would limit the operation of the disabilities imposed under the fourteenth amendment to some two hundred persons only. That would bring us near enough to general amnesty to satisfy the generous instincts of the people and fulfil the promise of the Republican party, and at the same time would provide for the exclusion from public offices of those on whom mainly rests the responsibility of organizing the Rebellion.

General Butler's bill, the immediate occasion of the debate in the House, does not commend itself to the favor of any of the classes we have enumerated. It goes too far for some—not far enough for others. It concedes the desirableness of amnesty; yet is so loaded down with exceptions as to render it a blow in disguise. It makes amnesty a pretext for interrupting the course of justice—for stepping into courts, staying suits in progress, and denying to private citizens that redress for wrongs which the Constitution guarantees. So many influences are just now at work, governing the action of individual members, that it is not easy to say in advance what combinations may not effect for General Butler's plan.

The extremists on either side occupy very weak ground. The unyielding opponents of amnesty are as unwise as its uncompromising champions. The middle course is that which is most consistent with the public interests. Mr. Bingham's amendment to General Butler's bill relieves all on whom disabilities are imposed by the fourteenth amendment, except those who were officers of the United States in 1860 or 1861, and those who in violation of that amendment have held office since the first of June last. The effect would be to render eligible for public service all but an infinitesimal proportion of the Southern people, the excepted persons being those to whom the odium of encouraging and organizing the Rebellion more particularly attaches.

It is not easy to discover in an amnesty which is at once so nearly complete as to satisfy the national sense of justice, and so carefully qualified as to exclude probable causes of offense and evil, any real peril to public interests. Sooner or later such a measure must come—why may it not be enacted now? The recent constitutional amendments have secured beyond the reach of probable accident the guarantees required to perpetuate the foundation of Southern reconstruction, and the national sentiment may be relied upon to take care of the rest. Moreover, Republican majorities in the States most familiar with disabilities have, one after another, almost entirely abolished them. The testimony thus supplied is conclusive as to the undesirableness of the disabilities over which the States most familiar with the working of the Rebel spirit retained control. The example thus afforded should not be without effect upon the action of Congress in reference to the penalties which it alone can abolish.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY AND NEW YORK.

From the Railroad Gazette.

In some respect the great system of railroads controlled by the Pennsylvania Company, which reaches New Orleans in the South, Denver in the West, and Duluth in the North, has suffered from the same defect as that of the "Joy" roads: it has had no independent outlet to New York. It is true that circumstances have made this defect less important, for not only is the New York and Philadelphia Railroad a short one, but its operations are confined entirely to New Jersey, and it has sought for no extensions beyond the Delaware. Thus it has been ready to transport traffic for any and all parties who might bring it to its line, obstinately and successfully opposing the establishment of any rival in New Jersey, and as obstinately refusing to become the rival of any line outside of that State. So, if its requirements were somewhat burdensome to the Pennsylvania Company, they were no more so than they were to all other companies.

But whenever there has been competition between the great lines from New York to the West, the New Jersey Company, which shared all the advantages of the traffic over the Pennsylvania Railroad to New York, has refused to bear any part of the labor or expense of securing it. When rates were reduced to non-paying prices, the New Jersey Company has insisted on receiving its regular prices, and the dependent position of the Pennsylvania Company has compelled it to accede to its demands. The immense business which the Pennsylvania Company has brought to the New Jersey road at Philadelphia has not been obtained without effort and expense. Agencies all over the Union, a costly system of advertising, favors to shippers and others who might influence traffic, have had much to do in attracting this immense business, and the entire expense has been borne by the Pennsylvania Company. The New Jersey Company has quietly taken the traffic and—its pay for carrying it.

Last spring, when there was a contest as to the capacity of the different lines for speed, and the Pennsylvania Company deemed it necessary to run a train between New York and Boston at the fastest rate possible, the New Jersey Company, which, by reason of its low grades, straight line, and perfect track, is able to make as fast time as any line in America, refused to change its schedule for this fast train, and required three hours and a quarter for the ninety miles between Philadelphia and New York for a train which came over the mountains from Pittsburg to Philadelphia at a more rapid rate. Yet this company shared whatever advantage was to be gained by this fast train. So it has been continually. Whatever advantage was to be gained for both roads, the Pennsylvania has been compelled to pay for.

This dependence for a New York outlet has led the lines through New York to assume an advantage over the Pennsylvania route in all negotiations between them. When the observance of certain conditions was proposed, and the Pennsylvania had accepted them for itself, but has said that it could not bind the New Jersey road, Commodore Vanderbilt would say, "Then you haven't got a line."

It is reasonable to suppose that the Pennsylvania Company has not been contented with the situation. But it was by no means easy to improve it. An outlet further north, by the "Allentown Line," may have been within its reach, but to use this it must turn its through traffic from its main line 109 miles west of Philadelphia, and in so doing take business away from instead of through Philadelphia, which it was built to serve, and which is a part owner of the railroad and chooses three of the directors, while sixteen out of seventeen of its directors are residents of that city and many of them intimately interested in its prosperity. To obtain the New York and Philadelphia road seemed well nigh impossible. It is the property of the "United Companies of New Jersey," which own, besides, the old Camden and Amboy Railroad, and five shorter New Jersey roads, having a mileage altogether of 165 miles. They have a controlling interest in fourteen other New Jersey railroads, from 2½ to 69 miles long, having in the aggregate a mileage of 260 miles. They lease two other railroads with a total length of 31 miles. They own also the Delaware and Raritan Canal, 65 miles long, one of the great coal carriers of New Jersey. They operate 446 miles of railroad line, 106 of which has a double track. At the end of last year its property represented a capital of $33,693,694·81. On the stock, amounting to more than $17,000,000, it has usually paid 5 per cent. dividends semi-annually.

It is now reported that the Pennsylvania Company has leased this property, and will operate it in connection with its other lines. Reports of this kind are not to be accepted on mere rumor, but in this case there are circumstances which make it at least probable that the report is true. The Pennsylvania Company has been making a general and minute examination of the property such as would enable it to understand its value and bargain for it intelligently. According to the report published in New York, the Pennsylvania Company is to have a permanent lease of all the lines owned by the united companies at a rental of $4,000,000, which is ten per cent. upon a valuation of $40,000,000. This is a very large sum to pay, but considering the improvements which the united companies have been able to make while paying ten per cent. dividends, it is perhaps not in excess of the earnings of the property heretofore, while there is very little doubt that the Pennsylvania Company, with its thousands of miles of road in the West and South, can use the property to greater advantage than its present owners.

SUMNER ON SAN DOMINGO.

From the N. Y. World.

Wednesday was a lively day in the Federal Senate. Mr. Sumner was twice on the floor, and each time in a *role* which is mildly characterized by calling it sensational. Early in the day he rose to a personal explanation in a matter which seemed big with a suppressed duel. The *Patriot*, the new Democratic paper at Washington, printed, Wednesday morning, a statement that an unsuccessful attempt to make peace between the Senator and the President had just miscarried by the stiff refusal of the President to entertain any proffers towards a reconciliation. He said that Sumner had traduced and belittled him in executive sessions of the Senate, in the street cars, in his lecturing tour in the West; and that if he (Grant) were not restrained by his official dignity he would call Sumner to a personal account. According to the same report General Babcock, one of the President's confidential pets, said that he would chastise Sumner after the fashion of Brooks, if it were not for his intimate relations which might compromise the President. Mr. Sumner took a good way to advertise this article, and supplemented the account with some very piquant particulars. It seems that he knew of the intended publication two or three days ago. There was a great preliminary flutter, and a running to and fro by news-mongers and quidnuncs to procure a contradiction to go forth with the article. Mr. Sumner gave these busybodies no satisfaction, because he had determined to put forth a denial in a more conspicuous and authentic way. He made it appear that there is no colorable ground for a duel, and that the muzzled threats of one had proceeded upon a misapprehension of the facts. He appealed to Senator Morton and Secretaries Fish and Boutwell to support his assertion that he had not spoken in unbefitting terms of the man whose great station enforces a kind of deference that could not very well be paid to his personal qualities. All which was very well managed to put expectation on tiptoe and draw attention upon the scathing speech the Senator was intending to deliver against General Grant at a later hour of the day.

In due course of proceedings the San Domingo job came up, when Mr. Sumner sailed into the debate like a frowning three-decker with every gun loaded to the muzzle. Broadside upon broadside he poured into the President, accusing him of imitating Presidents Pierce, Buchanan, and Andrew Johnson in their worst and most fatal blunders. Senator Morton, who was the President's next friend on this occasion, kept trying to interpose a word, or a question, to shield his patron from the cannonade; but to no purpose. Sumner refused to be interrupted, and appealed to the presiding officer to protect him in his right to the floor. He told Morton that if he was the President's friend, he ought to go to him and dissuade him from the stupendous folly he was striving to commit. Then, rising into a *canamus majora* strain, Mr. Sumner directed his speech to the Vice-President in a thrilling apostrophe to arrest General Grant on the edge of the fatal precipice. Go to him, said Sumner to Colfax in substance, you who stand next in official dignity and in the favor of the Republican party, and warn, entreat, expostulate, remonstrate, and labor with him, and try, if possible, to save him, the party, the country, and the national honor, from the terrible plunge the misguided and stubborn man is bent on making! This is such an appeal as was never before heard in the American Senate. It is asking the mate of the ship to seize and bind the captain and prevent his doing mischief. General Grant's namesake, Ulysses of old, caused himself to be bound to the mast by his shipmates in passing between Scylla and Charybdis lest the syrens should get the better of him; but even he, wise as he was, would not have brooked a mutiny by the crew to accomplish the same laudable object.

This is war. Peace between Sumner and Grant there can be none after such a speech and explosion as the Senator has made. If such advice as he gave the Vice-President is needed, the President is too evidently unfit to be at the helm; and as he is a man, with at least the average sensibility to affront and capacity for resentment, he can never forgive Sumner for this pitiless onslaught. So the breach widens between President Grant and the leading statesmen of his party.

IS THE REPUBLICAN PARTY TO BREAK UP?

From the N. Y. Sun.

Wide differences of opinion prevail in the Republican party on cardinal measures, namely, general amnesty, the repeal of the income tax, a reduction of customs duties, and the purchase of San Domingo; and these particular questions stand as the representatives of others of the same class and of cognate classes on which like differences exist. Among those who dissent from the policy of General Grant on these subjects, so far as he can be said to have a policy, are some of the most distinguished members of the party, of whom Senators Trumbull, Sumner, and Schurz are samples. And the debates in both branches of Congress show that these differences of opinion are of so radical and irreconcilable a character that they cannot be bridged over by temporary expedients.

What does all this mean, and what does it portend? The record, standing, and character of the men who take this independent position against the administration give assurance that they are in earnest, and intend either to compel it to come back to the old Republican ground, or to go into the minority in the country at large, and that by persisting General Grant must run the risk of breaking the Republican party in pieces.

Shall the party then be ruined, or will it make an effort worthy of the exigency to save itself from destruction? There is not a shadow of doubt that the leaders in this resistance to General Grant, together with the great body of the rank and file who sympathize with them, are hostile to his renomination for the Presidency. If, then, those Republicans who care more for principles than men, and who sincerely desire the harmony and continued supremacy of the party, would open a door for obliterating differences of opinion in its ranks, let them insist that there be an authoritative declaration from the proper quarter to the effect that under no circumstances is General Grant to be a candidate for re-election. This stumbling-block removed, and the path is clear for a reunion among Republicans on matters about which they are now at war. If this is not done, the breach will widen, and the party fall a prey to its antagonists in the contest of 1872. Shall Grant or the Republican party go under? That is the question.

AN INDEPENDENT PHILADELPHIA SCHEME.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Philadelphia, it appears, has resolved to establish an American line of steamers to Liverpool, and the wiseheads and capitalists of the coal and iron State have combined upon this question. A railroad company is at the head of the movement, and the basis of success, it seems, is placed upon the capacity of the railroads to bring produce from the West at lower freights than the New York railroads are doing. Now, this is a question of competition between the railroads of the two States, and they will have a good deal to say to the success of the new transatlantic line. That New York has no American line of steamers running from this port to Europe is a deplorable fact. It is more than this—it is a reproach to our spirit of enterprise. If Philadelphia is fortunate enough to establish a paying line, so much the better. However, the scheme seems to be at present to a certain extent inchoate. No company has been organized, but at the same time there seems to be considerable capital realized by subscription. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who are the controlling spirits, subscribed four hundred thousand dollars, and the Board of Trade contributed on behalf of the merchants of the city half a million dollars. It is proposed to build four iron steamers of two thousand eight hundred tons, two of them to be constructed at Wilmington and two on the Delaware somewhere contiguous to Philadelphia.

All this looks as if our provincial neighbors meant something practical. The funny part of it is that the projectors of the scheme are so determined that it shall be a Philadelphia enterprise pure and simple that they have resolved that the village of New York shall have no hand in it. New Yorkers, we presume, cannot even buy stock in the company when the company is formed; yet it is not at all unlikely that New York capital will take a hand in, and a pretty full one, too, if the enterprise carries any color of success about it.

It is an excellent thing to see the prospect of an American line of steamships, built in our own ports and carrying our own flag, sailing once again upon the Atlantic. If this enterprise succeeds the whole country may well be proud of it. But what has New York to say in the matter? Is she going to play the laggard forever?

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, WALNUT Street, southeast corner of Fourth.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Thirteen Trustees to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office on MONDAY, January 2, 1871, between 10 A. M. and 12 o'clock noon.

12 21 10t JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary.

OFFICE UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, N. E. corner THIRD and WALNUT 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.

12 17 J9 JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19, 1870.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, No. 224 South DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the 9th day of January, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year. FLOYD H. WHITE, Assistant Secretary.

12 19 tJ9

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,

PHILADELPHIA, December 8, 1870.

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

12 8 tJ11 W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

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.

SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19, 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.

12 19 mwf t tj10 P. LAMB, Cashier.

JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. 11 23mwf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 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 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 at this office.

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

12 1 6w

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 opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M., from November 30 to December 3, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

11 1 2m

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*

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office, No. 227 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, Secretary.

12 15 tjan 9

OFFICE BUCK MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY, 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 27th inst.

Transfer Books will close on the 20th inst. and reopen on the 28th. F. H. TROTTER, Treasurer.

12 14 wfm6t

OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT Street.

The Board of Directors of the St. Nicholas Coal Company have this day declared a dividend of THIRTY CENTS per share, clear of State tax, payable on January 3, 1871. The transfer books will be closed from December 24 to January 3, 1871.

R. JOHNSTON, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, December 21, 1870. 12 21 9t

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, January 10, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

H. P. SCHETKY, Cashier.

12 9 ftu tj10

CHRISTMAS DINNER FOR THE POOR. A Dinner will be given to the Children of the Sabbath and Day Schools of the BEDFORD STREET MISSION, on CHRISTMAS DAY (Monday), at 12 o'clock, at the Mission-house, No. 619 BEDFORD Street.

Donations in Money, Poultry, Provisions, and Clothing thankfully received by the undersigned.

Donations towards the erection of a Building on the South street front of Lot *earnestly solicited* from our Benevolent Citizens.

All friends of the Cause cordially invited.

EDMUND S. YARD, No. 209 Spruce street.
JAMES L. BISPHAM, No. 710 S. Second street.
JACOB H. BURDSALL, No. 1121 Chesnut street.
GEORGE MILLIKEN, No. 828 Arch street.
CHARLES SPENCER, No. 7 Bank street.
GEORGE PERKINPINE, No. 56 N. Fourth street.
EDMUND A. JOHNS, No. 415 Arch street.
W. H. HEISLER, Seventh National Bank, Fourth and Market streets. [12 17 swthf 4t
REV. JOHN D. LONG, No. 619 Bedford street.

TURNER'S UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL is an UNFAILING REMEDY for Neuralgia Facialis. No form of Nervous Disease fails to yield to its wonderful power. Even in the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia its use for a few days affords the most astonishing relief, and rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure. It contains no materials in the slightest degree injurious. It has the unqualified approval of the best physicians. Thousands, in every part of the country, gratefully acknowledge its power to soothe the tortured nerves and restore the failing strength.

It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.

TURNER & CO., Proprietors,
9 29 mwf†] No. 120 TREMONT St., Boston, Mass.

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.

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TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

Sold by all Druggists.

A. M. WILSON, Proprietor,
3 2 10m NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

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

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"*Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System.*" Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf†

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 dollars.

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.

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12 2 1f C. JACOB, Secretary.

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

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