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

THE SAN DOMINGO FRACAS IN THE SENATE.

From the N. Y. World. General Grant has chosen to stake his personal credit, and the credit of his administration, on a measure which, at the last session, received the deliberate condemnation of the Republican Senate. That a treaty is the proper constitutional method of acquiring foreign territory was conceded by himself and his advisers, when he negotiated, with their sanction, the treaty for the annexation of San Domingo. The Constitution makes the Senate the final judge of treaties. General Grant's San Domingo treaty came before that body for ratification; but, not content to leave the question rest on its merits, he exerted his personal influence and kept busy lobby agents at work to prevent its rejection. His efforts were of no avail. The treaty fell through. The public judgment endorsed the decision of the Senate. No voice of complaint or remonstrance was raised by any respectable newspaper or any considerable public man. In the elections of the year just closing the subject was not alluded to, having been consigned, by the consent of both parties, to "the tomb of all the Capulets." It was regarded as one of the many abortive whimsies of a raw, inexperienced President.

But General Grant having made his mark, and done striking things in the late war, coveted some kind of distinction as the head of the Government. The debt-paying policy was Boutwell's; his action on Cuba th warted the popular wishes; if the Alabama claims are settled the credit will be awarded to Secretary Fish and the negotiator; and the Prosident, as a candidate for re-election, wished to have at least one achievement of his own to stand upon. His stolid mind could find nothing better than his baffled scheme for the annexation of San Domingo; and so, in his annual message, he surprised the country by an attempt to galvanize its corpse into life. He devoted more space to it than to any other topic, and proposed to flank the treaty-making power by annexing San Domingo by a joint resolution.

His conscious weakness in this dodge was disclosed by several symptoms. He intrigued with Senators to procure a reorganization of the Committee on Foreign Relations, a majority of whom were known to be opposed to his pet scheme. This intrigue was foiled. The caucus of Republican Senators were brought to see that if they put off Schurz, or put off Patterson, Sumner, the chairman, would throw up his place on the committee; which would be a damaging blow to the administration and the Republican party. If the President had kept still, this failure to change the committee would have ended the scheme, as the Senators who were not hostile regarded it with indifference. But General Grant has been so often snubbed and slighted that he could not rest. From the very first day of his administration, everything he has proposed out of the customary routine of appointments has met with rejection or neglect. Congress refused to repeal the law of 1789 to enable Mr. Stewart to be Secretary of the Treasury; it refused to repeal the Tenure-of-office act; it treated the wild financial recommendations of his first annual message with silent scorn; it disregarded his special measage urging the passage of Lynch's navigation bill: and, at the close of the last session, it refused to consider his recommendation to permit American registers to be given to foreign-built ships. The official head of a nation was never before so thwarted and belittled. Smarting under these accumulated humiliations, General Grant determined to make a stand on the San Domingo job, and "either make a spoon or spoil a horn" by staking his credit and influence on his success.

Finding him thus determined and desperate, and foreseeing the damage a conflict would bring on the Republican party, certain judicious friends have been trying, for two or three weeks, to bring about a reconcilia-tion between the President and Mr. Sumner. Grant was sore and pig-headed, Sumner stood on his dignity; so these peace-making go-betweens only made matters worse. Finally the smothered volcano burst forth in a burning eruption of lava. Sumner's "personal explanation," founded on the article in the Washington Patriot, was the lurid, lambent flame that played about the summit, attracting the attention of beholders, and heralding the belching forth of the redhot flood. This was in the morning. In the afternoon the pent-up streams were vomited forth, and during the whole December night -the longest night in the year-the volcano continued to belch and blaze. It was nearly 7 o'clock before the debated ended, and a vote was had on Senator Morton's resolution.

It passed, and its passage marks an era in our national politics. It is the death-knell of the Republican party. In the first place, it raises an absorbing

issue entirely disconnected from the questions on which parties have heretofore divided. Those questions have become effete when so hot a quarrel can arise on a mere topic of yesterday. In the next place, it opens a breach between an original, dyedin-the-wool Republican prominent in the history of the party on one side, and a leader who never acted with it till he became its candidate for office since the war. The principles of the party have become obsolete when the dispenser of its spoils can carry the Senate against the leading representative of its principles. Thirdly, the fierce quarrel thus begun cannot be healed. Grant is naturally stubborn, Sumner rancorous and obstinate: the one feels strong in his patronage, the other in his industry and power of appealing to public opinion. As neither is made of yielding materials, they are certain between them to disrupt the Republican party. If Grant gets the nomination, Sumner, Schurz, and a multitude of sympathizing associates who do not yet openly come into the quarrel will take good care to prevent his election. "Things is workin';" and Demoeratic bystanders look on with serene satis-

CHARGED WITH CRIME.

From the N. Y. Tribune. Most of us go through life without experiencing the sensations excited by an arrest for felony, and possibly enjoy a satisfactory con-fidence that the ordeal would not destroy nor seriously disturb our mental equilibrium. Some of us doubtless are, while others are not, equal to the emergency; but who shall say which are and which are not? "You know how it is yourself," is truer of almost any other possible emergency than of this. A recent incident, dimly and curtly spoken of in the journals, illustrates the general truth, and seems to point a moral.

Phelps-widely known and highly respected in our city-was engaged, like ever so many others, in buying presents for her little friends. While so doing, she stepped into the spacious variety store known as Macy's, on Sixth avenue, then crowded with customers. The girl who waited upon her supposed she saw her take, or conceal, or have concealed, under her dress, a paper of candy worth two dimes, and thereupon charged her with theft. She was wholly among straugers; the proprietor of the store was absent; and the accused was very soon in the hands of an officer, and, directly thereafter, on her way to Justice Cox's police court at Jefferson Market. Here the girl swore to what she must have believed to be the facts; there was nothing urged in reply; and, in a few minutes more, Mrs. Phelps was "sent down" to the lock-up below, though not immured in a cell. Here lawyer, who chanced to be present, saw her, spoke with her briefly, saw at once that the whole business was a deplorable blunder; went up and spoke to the Justice, and he liberated her on her own recognizance. But for the mere chance of this lawyer's presence she must soon have been locked up in a cell for the night, and would probably have been found dead or raving mad next morning. Even as it was, she received a shock which give her family reasons for serious appre-

-All this, you say, would have been ob viated had Mrs. Phelps had the presence of mind to call friends to her assistance when first accused. Certainly, but if you are quite sure that you would have had the requisite possession of your faculties just rest in that belief, and don't attempt to test its sound-ness. Mrs. Phelps had lived many years within half a mile of the spot where she was accused, and was known to at least a hundred families within that radius, of ample wealth, high character, and ceaseless efforts and sacrifices to promote the good of others. Unaccused of crime, she could have named in five minutes scores of persons within easy call who would have conthe most suspicious detec vinced tive of her unquestionable integrity. But on being charged with stealing a paltry package and placed under arrest, she was scarcely sure of her own identity, and could think of nothing but the astonading accusation leveled against her. She did, indeed, name a gentleman not far distant who knew and would vouch for her; but the policeman said there was not time to send so far, as he must have her at the Justice's Court before 4 P. M. (when the court adjours), or his place would be forfeited. To Justice Cox she named Alderman Britton as an acquaintence, but he was not sent for, the Justice probably being in a burry; and it is not now a novelty that "Prisoners hang that jurymen may dine."

-The moral which we would impress upon ladies especially is-Purchase where you are known; or, if you must shop where you are a stranger, take a friend with you. In a thronged store, a dexterous thief may reach under your arm and take an article from a counter which, being missed, it will be sworn that none but you could have taken. And, should yourself and the real thief be both arrested, the chances are ten to one that you will exhibit the strongest evidences of guilt, and the thief (if properly trained to his profession) seem the picture of injured innocence. We could not have named a lady whom we should have judged better qualified to undergo this trial than Mrs. Pheips; yet she broke down under it, as it is ten that you would have done. With a friend at her elbow, she would have passed it in triumph; but then a moment's explanation would have obviated all necessity for coolness or fortitude. The attendants at retail stores do and must regard strangers with suspicion: they know that thieves are numerous, adroit, omnipresent, and capable of putting on appearances that might deceive the ghost of old Hays. Shop where you are known, or at least in company with one who knows you.

CANNOT WE HELP ITALY?

From the N. Y. Times. An impression has already got abroad through Europe, owing to the meetings held in our large cities opposing the deposition of the Pope as a temporal ruler, that American sympathy is generally with the Pope, rather than with Italy, on the question of his temporal government. Already a distinguished English Catholic has quoted this country as opposed to the efforts of the King of Italy to possess Rome and unify his country. Now nothing could be further from the truth. There has been, indeed, owing to preoccupation with home affairs, and other causes by no means creditable to our public men, an unaccountable silence in our community over this grand event of the century-the secularization of the Pope's domains, and the union and liberty of Italy. But any one who is at all familiar with the tone of our intelligent classes, need not be informed that there is here an unbounded sympathy with the young kingdom of Italy in its efforts to break the fetters of priestcraft, and to make the Peninsula one under a constitutional government.

Even liberal Catholics are in harmony with the aims of the Italian Government, and believe that the spiritual influence of the Pope will not be diminished by the loss of his temporal power The Protestant masses are united on this question. They have long looked on the Pope's temporal government as an anachronism and a disgrace to a free Italy. Our travellers have reported the unlimited ignorance and degradation existing under that administration, and American sympathies have revolted at the oppressive and worldly rule of an ecclesiastical leader. Our people have followed every step of the progress of the Kingdom of Sardinia with intense interest and approval. In the war with Austria, public opinion here was universally on the side of Italy, and the acquisition of the Northern Provinces was rejoiced over here, as it was throughout liberal Europe. Garibaldi's victorious campaign against Naples, and the Italian conquest of Southern Italy, awakened in America genuine enthusiasm. The check to Italian progress administered by Napoleon in shutting out Italy from Rome, and the annexation of Nice and Savoy, were thought to be fatal blunders, and to have soiled the only pure glory of the empire.

Since then each successive liberal step of the Government of Victor Emmanuel has been followed by the universal sympathy of our masses; the secularization of the religious bodies, the spread of popular education, the development of parliamentary govern-ment, and the liberalizing of the monarchy. The impatience of the Italian people under the French occupation of Rome, and their unquenchable desire to possess a united country under a free government, were felt and responded to from every portion of our native-born population. Cavour's great motto, "A free Church in a free State," was our own. And when, at length, the capitulation of Sedan forced Rome from the foreigner, and through the gap of "Villa Bonaparte" Italian armies marched to the Vatican, a universal thrill of

On Tuesday afternoon last, Mrs. E. B. | sympathy and approval passed through our dating almost from Charlemagne, which had sown its harvest of wrongs and oppressions for centuries, which had once founded its throne over all earthly monarchies, and under religious names had scattered curses among mankind, whose fall had been the object of prayer and the supposed subject of prophecy, should at length, after a thousand years and more of miscule, be overthrown by its own subjects, and be succeeded by a kingdom in harmony with the ideas of the age, was something that no liberal American could hear of without the deepest feeling of ap-

proval. That there has been silence here, where there ought to have been a most open and eloquent recognition of these grand events, is, we are confident, the result of accident rather than design. There are surely public men among us who are not merely politicians, and are not, therefore, afraid to express their sympathy with the greatest event in the liberal progress of Europe during this century. There must be orators and statesmen in this country who can spare a word of honest sympathy for a liberal European Government, struggling with priestcraft, and striving against fearful obstacles for a free Church in a united and free State. Is it not possible, in this city, or in Philadelphia, or Boston, to obtain an expression of puolic opinion which shall relieve this country from misapprehension in the mind of Europe, and contribute to the moral strength of the Government of Italy in its struggle for the right?

THAT "ROCK" AGAIN.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. Whether as an Atias or a Hercules (it matters not which), Mr. Fechter, we are led to believe, might have carried the dramatic world upon his back, had it not been for Boston; and so the United States have shown themselves possessed of strength equal to any burden but the carrying of the great New England blarney stone. Fortunate was it for Sisyphus that he rested from his labors before Mrs. Sigourney sang of those hardy navigators who first cultivated tho acquaintance of the "Rock," or it might have been appointed him as the necessary accompaniment of that famous "up hill" task, for which he has received the sympathies of generation after generation of men. From a very ordinary rock, it has grown within the last 240 years to the proportions of a colossal national nuisance. It is represented in both houses of Congress, it has its worshippers in every department of the public service, it is annually dished up for us as a species of set off against the mirth and gladness of the holiday week, it is hurled at us from the pulpit and the lyceum, it ex-hausts Black Seas of printer's ink in recording its glories, it is the horror of every newspaper publisher, it weakens with its fulsome greetings even the stomach of the elect, it strikes terror into the souls of the heterodox, and it makes a weary nation cry out in its anguish, "What has thy servant done, O Lord, that thou shouldst be thus angry with him?" Rock of New England! mighty fetish of Puritanism! would that the "breaking waves" that "dash high" on that "stern and rock-bound coast" could pitch you into the Atlantic and give suffering people rest.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1870. DIVIDEND NOTICE. The Transfer Books of this Company will be clos

on Wednesday, the 14th of December next, and r 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 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 S. BRADFORD, stamped.

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 PERCENT, on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and

State taxes, payable in cash, on or after November 80, 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, 11 1 2m Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THIRTEENTH AND FIF-TEENTH STREETS PASSENGER RAIL-WAY COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, December 17, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share from the earnings of the road for the last six months, clear of all taxes, payable on and after the 27th day of December, 187e, at the Office of the Company, No. 1911 South BROAD Street.
Transfer Books will close on the 20th instant, and

be opened on the 28th. D. BOYER BROWN,

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A DIVI-DEND of FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE will be paid by the HESTONVILLE, MANTUA, AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COM-PANY, free of State tax, on and after December 27th pext, at the offi South FRONT Street. the office of the Company, No. 112

Transfer books will be closed December 15th and reopen December 31st.
CHARLES P. HASTINGS,

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COM-PANY, WALNUT Street, southeast corner of Fourth.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stock-holders 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. 1221 10t JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary. OFFICE UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, N. E. corner THIRD and WAL-NUT Streets.

NUT Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17, 1876.

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.

OFFICE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

PRILADELPHIA, Dec. 19, 1876.

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

FLOYD H. WHITE, 12 19 139

Assistant Secretary.

Assistant Secretary. FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NA-TIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, December S, 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.
128 tjl1
W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier,

CITY NATIONAL BANK.

PRILADELPHIA, Dec. 9, 1870.

The Annual Election for DIRECTORS will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the lith day of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2. o'clock P. M. 12 10 ast G. ALBERT LEWIS, Cashier. SPECIAL NOTICES.

PRILADELPHIA AND READING RAU-ROAD COMPANY, Office, No. 207 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. WEB, 12 15 tian 9 Secretary.

OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 205% 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 transier hooks will be closed from December 24 to January 3, 1871.

R. JOHNSTON, Treasurer.

Philadelphia, December 21, 1870. 12 21 9t

GIRARD NATIONAL BANK PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1870. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders for the Election of Directors, and for other purposes, will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, 11th of January, 1871, at 12 o'clock M.

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

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

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH. Sold by all Druggists.

A. M. WILSON, Proprietor, NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philads. 3 2 10m NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN APplication will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation, in accordance remsylvania for the incorporation, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, of the SAVINGS AND DEPOSIT BANK OF MANAYUNK, to be located in the Twenty-third ward of Philadelphia, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one hundred thousand dollars.

7 2 86m

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

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

No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent. NOTICE IS HERESY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of ennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE MARKET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

FRENCH BAZAAR THE WAR IN FRANCE.
To be held at CONUERT 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 Bazzar in behalf of the Sufferers in France. The ladies in charge of tables will gratefully receive any donations made in favor of the country of Lafayette and hochambeau. ADELE PICOT, President. 12 2 tf 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 ac-cordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE GERMANTOWN BANKING COM-PANY, to be located at Philadelphih, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars,

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME !-AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no perma-nency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of performe left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the andkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate 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 entitled THE PETROLEUM BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thou-sand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five (5) hundred thousand dollars.

STEREOPTICON ENTERTAINMENTS given to Churches, Sunday-schools, and Societies,

Engagements may now be made by inquiring of W. MITCHELL M'ALLISTER, Second Story No. 728 CHESNUT Street, Philada, NOTICE 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 WEST END BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thou-sand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH

POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists, Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly NOTICE.-NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN ture of Pennsylvania, at its next session, for the incorporation of a Bank, according to the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled ATLANTIC BANK, and to be located in Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. dollars.

DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 211 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 176

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE MANAYUNK BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred thou-sand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. 7 2 s6m

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

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, is accordance with the laws of the Commonwesith, to be entitled THE BULL'S HEAD BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thou-sand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

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

NOTICE IS HERBBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in ac-cordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BRIDESBUR & BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thou-sand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

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

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 critical THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hun-dred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT HILL SAVINGS AND LOAN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thou-sand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting 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? HE CHESNUT STREET BANK, to be located at rhiladelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Penusylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE HAMILTON BANK, to be located to the commonwealth of the comm at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thou sand do lars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwe ith, to be entitled THE UNITED STATES BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dellars, with the right to in-crease the same to five million dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE 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.

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 Philadelphis, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in ac-cordance with the laws of the Common wealth, 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 present he same to one million dollars. to increase the same to one million dollars. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN

application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE KEYSTONE STATE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hun dred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand

application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Common sealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in ac cordance with the laws of the Common wealth, 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 militon dollars. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN

application will be made at the next meeting application will be made at the text made of the teneral 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 thought sand dollars, with the right to increase the same to

BAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company OF PHILADELPHIA, IN THEIR

New Marble Fire-proof Building, Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street. Capital subscribed, \$1,000,000; paid, \$600,090.

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from \$15 to \$75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vauits provided for Safe senters.

DEPOSITE OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTE-REST at three per cent., payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished

available in all parts of Europe. INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per

The Con pany act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSIS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

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