SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.M Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics-Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

SAN DOMINGO AND CUBA. From the N. Y. Sun.

The entering wedge to the disruption of the Democratic party under the administration of Buchanan was the attempt to acquire Cuba by means of a joint resolution, introduced into the Senate by John Slidell, appropriating thirty millions of dollars to enable the President to open negotiations for the purchase of that island.

It was well understood that this measure was brought forward in the interests of the slavery propagandists, and was to be made a test of fidelity to the Democratic party. Aside from the main object, the resolution of Slidell was intended to drive Stephen A. Douglas from the leadership of the party, where he was exhibiting too lofty a spirit of independence, and was inculcating the heresy that a genuine Democracy had a higher mission to perform than to enlarge the dominion and perpetuate the sway of negro slavery. Buchanan, Slidell, and their confederates of the old regime further determined that if they could not reduce the Hotspur of the Northwest to the ranks, they would, by means of their Cuban annexation scheme, put him under the party ban as a factionist and a

The debate in the Senate opened by an effort on the part of Mr. Doolittle to lay aside the Cuban resolution, and take up in its stead the Homestead bill; and it was on this mere question of preference in the order of business that the main debate took place. All the great chiefs bore a part in the conflict, which raged through the day and far into the night. Slidell, Toombs, and Mason led the pro-slavery wing of the Democracy; Douglas, with some assistance from sturdy Charles Stuart, of Michigan, held aloft the independent banner of the old-fashioned Democracy of the school of Jackson and Wright; while Seward, Wade, and other Republican Senators ever and anon kept thrusting into the controversy the proposition started by Doolittle at the opening of the debate, that it was wiser to give the unoccupied territory we now had to our landless poor than to expend millions in the purchase of new territory to be cultivated by slaves.

This adroit flank movement, which embodied just enough of the popular element to give Douglas an opportunity to attack the main question from a Democratic standpoint. greatly annoyed Slidell, and especially Toombs. who bore the brunt of the contest near the close of the debate. Toombs fought shy of Douglas, whom he admired and sometimes feared; but he assailed Seward and Wade. ridiculing them as the advocates of the "sansculotte lacklanders," whom he denounced as mere trespassers who ought to be kicked off the public domain. He shook his fist at Seward, who happened at that moment to be quietly smoking a cigar in the doorway of the cloak-room, and arraigned him as destitute of all statesmanlike ideas, and only equal to playing the slippery arts of a small demagogue. Then turning to Wade, whose seat was right by the side of his own, Toombs, his knotted locks bristling with excitement, sneered at Wade, who till then he had always supposed was a man of moderate courage, for being afraid of the lacklanders, and for skulking from the real question at

This personal sally brought Wade to his feet, his eye flashing defiance. Stepping close up to Toombs, and bringing his fist heavily on his desk. he said in tones that made the chamber ring, "Afraid! I am not aware that I ever saw anything or anybody under the Almighty's heaven that I was afraid of!' Toombs drew his chair back a little. "Skulk the issue? No!" thundered Wade: "I am ready to go to the people upon it-'Land for the landless versus niggers for the niggerless!" The packed galleries could stand it no longer, and broke out with loud applause, which, in spite of Vice-President Breckinridge's gavel, rose, as Douglas shook hands with Wade, into three cheers for "Old Ben and the Little Giant."

The marrow of the controversy was touched when Mason declared that no Democrat holding the doctrines of the Senator from Illinois could get a single electoral vote from the South in the next Presidential campaign, which Douglas instantly checkmated by the vehement assertion that no Democrat who held the sentiments of the Senator from Virginia could carry a single Congressional district in the North. The prophecy of each was fulfilled in 1860, when Breckinridge and Douglas were the Democratic candidates of their respective sections.

This debate sounded the death-knell of the Buchanan-Slidell plot for the purchase of Cuba. After lying a while on the table of the Senate, the resolution was quietly withdrawn. But, though the Cuban conspirators were able to strike down Douglas, the blow recoiled, and ruined the Democratic party, thus preparing the way for the success of Lincoln in the next Presidential election.

Do General Grant and his backers in the San Domingo job read and inwardly digest political history? If they ever open and ponder its instructive volumes, do they not perceive that they are to-day in this discreditable plot playing the perilous game which Buchanan, Slidell, Toombs, and their associates played in their Cuban job; while Sumner, Schurz, Morrill, and their supporters stand, in respect to the real sentiments of the Republican party, precisely where Douglas and his friends stood as the representatives of the time-honored traditions of the Democratic party? Grant may, by means of his patronage, be able to place Sum-ner temporarily under the ban of the Executive displeasure; and by the aid of his retainers he may even succeed in consummating his San Domingo scheme, though this we seriously doubt. In any event, he has already destroyed the harmony of the Republican party; and if he persist in driving home this wedge, he will rend it asunder, and leave it to fall an easy prey to its opponents in the Presidential struggle upon which the country

is now entering.

Is General Grant, without any Republican record behind him, so blind, or so vain, or so obstinate as not to see that he cannot win in a contest with men who founded the Republican party, and spent the best years of their lives in impressing its principles upon the country, while he, throughout this great epoch, took so little interest in public affairs that he never voted but once, and then for

James Buchanan? What is needed to restore harmony to the Republican party? We answer: Let General Grant abandon his San Domingo job and then announce under his own hand that he entirely withdraws from the arena as a candidate for a renomination in 1872.

THE TRUTH ABOUT COAL. From the N. Y. World.

The tariff of \$9 gold a ton on pig-iron

domestic consumers \$9 gold more for their | iron than they could have charged without that duty, and largely increased the profits of iron-making. The increased profits of the manufacturers increased largely the value of the lands on which the fron-ore is mined, and it is the value of the lands from which the coal is dug that constitutes one of the principal items in the cost of iron. The increase in the value of the coal-lands especially has been enormous, frequently tenfold and over, so that lands which went begging in 1860 have since sold for \$500 and \$1000 an acre. The largest profits of the Pennsylvania protectionist ring have been made out of the increased value thus given to iron-lands, coallands, railroads running between the two, and furnaces and rolling mills. In order to maintain these prices and sell more lands at the figure, it was of course necessary to work the lands and take out the coal. In order to sell the coal it was necessary to bring it to market. To bring it to market required more railroads, the railroads more iron, and the iron more coal. So more coal was mined, and more railroads were built, and more iron was smelted, and more coal was wanted, and the price of coal was kept up pretty well, and the price of coal lands was kept up very well indeed. But it is very evident that the process could not go on forever. And although the ring maintained the duty on coal, which prevented New England from getting it from Nova Scotia, and thereby gave increased coal transportation to the new coal and although the ring gave roads; its whole support with and main to every corrupt subsidy-jobbing and land-grabbing railroad scheme that promised the least consumption of iron and coal; and although the ring systematically indorsed every scheme for raising money here or in Europe that would ever so remotely add to the consumption of coal ond iron, without regard to its merits in any other respect; yet, in spite of all these ingenious efforts, the time arrived when it became evident that consumption could not possibly continue to increase in the same ratio as production, and prices in 1867 commenced to decline so rapidly and so steadily that in the spring of 1868 they were as low as they had ever been since 1844, with the sole exception of the temporary panic at the outbreak of the war. If the market and the coal-producers had been left to themselves, the inevitable result would have been a further decline in prices, resulting in a compulsory stoppage of works on the mines least favorably situated, and a continuance of work on those whose extremely favorable location enabled them to take coal to market at a profit even at the low prices then ruling. The effect of this suspension of work at one of the mines would naturally have been to depreciate the value of the mine itself materially; and as a large proportion of the mines had been within the last few years purchased by the different railroad companies leading to the mining regions, not, it is said, without some occasional 'perquisites" for individual directors, a decline in mining property would have involved a proportionate decline in many leading railroad stocks, and a stoppage of all further sales by the directors aforesaid or by others of valuable mining property to the railroad companies at \$1000 and more an acre. It

manœuvres to produce general suspensions whenever required. In order to prevent the general public from finding out how they have been deceived by these coal-land, iron-land, and railroad and canal companies, all the mines have been kept going, new ones have been opened in quick succession, and enormous new purchases of lands have been made quite recently, in face of the notorious fact that for four years past the production of coal has every year largely exceeded the consumption, and nothing but periodical strikes has saved the entire coal, iron, and railroad ring from hopeless and general bankruptcy. Although last year on a production of thirteen million tons of anthracite there was a surplus, in spite of a suspension averaging from six weeks to over three months, yet in less than eleven months of this year nearly fifteen millions of tons have been mined, producers and dealers everywhere are largely overstocked, and in spite of the suspension now threatening to become general, dealers have been unable to force an advance in prices.

therefore became the object of all parties

interested in this neat little combination to

prevent the decline in railroad stocks and

mining lands by preventing the suspension

of work in individual mines, and hence the

The true state of the case then in this: in order to maintain the present high prices of coal and iron lands and coal and iron railways which are the direct result of the iniquities of our present radical tariff, the Pennsylvania protectionist ring are knowingly trying to maintain a production of coal beyond the wants of consumption, and are trying to throw the burden of the inevitable loss resulting from their course upon the laboring men by forcing them to suspend, and upon the public by forcing up the price of coal. They have twice before succeeded in the same scheme; but this time they will fail. Their proceedings are too well understood to deceive a third time. The attempt to force the price has already signally failed. The suspension of work, we are informed, is likely to prove no better success, the idea of a general strike being very unfavorably considered by a large proportion of the working men. The fate of these schemers will not materially differ from that of the grain speculators, whisky gamblers, and boot and shoe dealers whose history has recently attracted a slight share of public attention. But their fate will meet with a far wider range of public interest, owing to the magnitude of the industries involved and the very large amount of suffering which their collapse would entail. But apart from individual suffering, the public will gain enormously by the approaching end of this monstrous combination. Not that we ever hope to see returned to the people the millions wrung from them under the disguise of a tariff, but that the people may profit by the dear-bought lesson: that in "protecting" an industry they are only raising up a greedy and unscrupulous monopoly. Not that we expect to see a universal or immediate recognition of sound economic principles, but that the time may come before very long when no American journal of respectable pretensions will dare to impose upon its readers such arguments as these;-

"But meanwhile an enlightened protection for American industry will open new markets for coal, and foster those manufacturing enterprises upon which the prosperity of the miner so intimately depends. When the iron and steel, the cotton and woollen stuffs, which we now bring from across the ocean are made within reach of our own mines, we shall have no more complaint of an excessive supply of

PERFORMING PIETY.

From the N. Y. Tribune, It has always been for us a subject of devont thankfulness that the New York Blatherskite was not published in Judea at that sacred time when suddenly there was with the Augel enabled the iron-manufacturers to charge a multitude of the heavenly host praising

God and saying "Glory to God in the bighest!" The divine song would have been critically commended by some knowing reporter as "a most successful effort," and after besmearing the performance with compliments, the enterprising journalist would have printed the names of all the solo artists, and told us who played upon the harp. But if this profanation has been spared us, there is still the anniversary of the holy Christmas time, when the song of the heavenly host is repeated in our churches, and heads are bowed in humble reverence at the recollection of the great mystery of Bethlehem, and into the midst of the devout assemblage comes the impertinent little man with his notebook, turning the temple of prayer into a public show. To him Christmas is a day when there is much to be seen, and much to be written; piety is a rather picturesque performance that calls for picturesque language; the church is a Sanday theatre, where the quality of the performance and the character of the audience alike demand his most careful inspection. On Monday he told the world how we all looked at our prayers, and how we sang our praises, and now and then we was kind enough to decide whether we had a smart man for our pastor. The Church of All Souls is fortunate in a clergyman who possesses "a highly intellectual countenance, which bespeaks the sympathy of his hearers," and whose "eloquence is of the Naturally, therefore, "a fashiouhighest." able congregation gathered at this temple of liberal Christianity, who were bent on hearing a Christmas sermon." The younger members of this fashionable company of worshippers seem to have amused themselves, according to the Blatherskite, with gallantries at the church door, but as soon as the sermen began they were "riveted" by the quiet earnestness and fault-less "elocation" of Dr. Bellows. St. Joseph's Church, in the Sixth avenue, is less fashionable, its congregation consisting of "the solid middle class," but even these people were "not wanting in bright happy faces and com-fortable, well-to-do exterior." The music seems to have been too fine for any but a first-class congregation. Madame Martinez sang a very sweet soprano solo "with telling effect," and there was a "very exquisite" Sanctus, consisting of 'light and almost dance music." St. Theresa's Church, in Rutgers street, was more successful than St. Joseph's, for it has "one of the most select congregations in the city," and on Christ-mas day drew a "highly respectable and fashionable" audience, before which we are happy to say that the service was conducted "with much artistic ability" the "talented organist of church," Mr. Gleason, and the Rev. Father Flattery, who, being an orator and accomplished scholar, and not at all an "over-estimated" man, "glided into some beautifully pointed remarks as to the Papacy and its temporalities." At the New England Congregational Church the sermon of the Rev. Merrill Richardson "was replete with all his accustomed impassioned style and copious energy of argument and illustration;" the anthem was "most superbly rendered," and the voluntary was exquisitely played by the accomplished organist. The Church of the Messiah is now the "favorite resort of the fashionable church-goers of Murray Hill, and was crowded by an audience "apparently as zealous and devout as one could wish for, which was gratifying indeed. The "elegant" Fifth Avenue Baptist Church was "filled by the usual fashionable congregation," all of whom were "attired in their sober and comfortable winter garments." The reporter is particular to mention that these garments were worn in consequence of "the pinching, cold, frosty wind -a statement from which readers will draw their own conclusions. The choir was "very effective;" the prayer was 'fervent," and Dr. Armitage, in his masterly sermon, was aglow with eloquence. The worshippers at St. Patrick's Cathedral were probably not fashionable; but Madame Chome sang with so much expression, and the other vocalists displayed such "fine musical ability in their respective parts," that the very nighest people in the city might have listened to the entertainment with satisfaction. At St. Vincent Ferrer's the audience was filled with 'religious delight," and "for a solemn spectacle on Christmas morning" the performance "could not have been surpassed." "The musical portion of the services reflected much credit upon the organist and his well-trained assistants," the choir being "augmented by additional soloists," and Miss Fissett especially giving a "rendition of Gounod's Ave Maria with all the feeling and expression which that beautiful composition requires." At Plymouth Church the festiva was celebrated "with anthem and song of appropriate mental and metrical harmony, and with 'latitudinarianism of ritualism; but an unfortunate faux pas was committed in setting up a Christmas-tree so tall that its branches "hid the face of Miss Morgan, the new contralto, and other feminine members of the choir." Mr. Zundell's anthem, "for operatic effect, could scarcely have been "One of the choruses was surpassed." strongly suggestive of 'The Whisper Chorus' in 'Les Brigands.'" The tenor and soprano "distinguished themselves, and, taking into consideration the zero condition of the atmosphere, may be said to be in excellent voice. Passing over briefly the reports of the proceedings at St. Charles Borromeo's Church, where the music "went" effectively, but the reverend preacher "was frequently inaudible, lowering his voice at the ends of sentences;" at St, Peter's in Barclay street, where Professor Pecher almost made the organ speak under his masterly manipulation," and Mrs. Easton sang "with genuine pathos and scholarly finish," and the choir generally "gave the grand music of the mass a devotional interpretation and a truly artistic rendition;" the Baptist Church in Jamaica where "the Rev. A. Stewart Walsh preached a highly oratorical sermon;" and St. Peter's in Jersey City, where "the music was characteristic of St. Peter's, which, in this respect, is second to no church in the entire State"-we come to the Rev. O. B. Frothingham, who is 'logical, original, and at times startling," and "attracts to the foot of his rostrum the intellectual and liberal classes of the people." The exercises conducted by this divine on Christmas day embraced 'Rich, Rare, and Racy Reminiscences of Religion," and "the beau-tiful and thoroughly trained soprano of whom the congregation is so proud" sang Handel's

almost irresistible tendency among the hearers to appland." We have a sincere compassion for any man who can read this vulgar profanation of holy things without anger and disgust. If there is any moment when we ought to be safe from the intrusion of The Blatherskite reporter it is when we are saying our prayers. If there is any occupation which ought to be exempt from his silly compliments and nonsensical criticism, it is the occupation of singing the divine praises. It is no answer to this to say that church musicians are paid professional artists, for in theory they are not engaged to exhibit their professional abilities in church, and if practically they are performers rather

"Come unto Him" so well that "there was an

than worshippers, that is an affair of their own with which we have nothing to do. Reporting sermons is useful; if they can do good to a few hundred listeners, they can do much more good to a hundred thousand readers; but this horrible business of criticising prayers and praises, and discussing the dress, behavior, and "fashionable" standing of people engaged in the most solemn actions of their lives, is an evidence of demoralized sentiment in the community. There is no spot where the privacy of the individual ought to be more strictly respected than in the church.

THE ITALIAN CAPITAL.

From the N. Y. Times. There is a sort of glamour inseparable from the popular idea respecting Rome, which, at first blush, seems to justify the selection of that city as the future seat of government for the Kingdom of Italy. The very name calls up a train of recollections and associations to every mind such as cluster around and cling to no other city in the world. The scholar, the artist, the antiquarian, the traveller, the enthusiast, each and all alike, has a place in his memory which is, so to speak. a shrine, whereat he almost worships some cherished relic of classic or Christian Rome. And in their choice of a capital it was natural that the eyes of the King and people of Italy should turn toward the seven-hilled city with a fondness no less marked than that which fills the breast of the cosmopolite. But Rome itself has drawbacks which must detract from its attractiveness as a central seat of govern-

In the first place, Rome is notoriously insalubrious as a place of residence. Such has been the reputation of the city for centuries, and no lapse of time appears to have wrought any perceptible change for the better. From the days of Horace, Cicero, and Livy-in whose writings may be found allusions to its unhealthiness-down to the visits of the most recent traveller, Rome has been uniformly portrayed as a place dangerous alike to native and foreigner, to resident and visitor. The malaria would inevitably prove a disagreeable, if not a dangerous, drawback to all comfort and all enjoyment, in a capital whose political attractions must necessarily soon crowd its streets and houses with persons for the most part strangers to the climate, and thus the more exposed to that terrible fever which even the oldest resident is continually obliged to guard against. It is the custom to say that, were the surrounding country put under cultivation, the malaria would disappear. This is by no means certain, even if the experiment were tried; and that any systematic, thorough trial is likely to be made, nothing in the history of the country or in the character of the population gives us much assurance. At all events, it may be deemed probable that too many other subjects and enterprises will occupy the King and his courtiers for some time to come, to allow of much attention being paid to the vital questions of health and life

The long-continued occupancy and control of Rome by a hybrid power, in which the religious and the secular were in no sense symmetrically combined, has contributed to fasten upon the citizenship a general condition of demoralization which cannot augur well for the engraftment thereupon of a royal court and the unbridled secularities (not to say corruption), belonging to it. Two or three generations must pass away before the old traditions and long-settled conventionalisms of the "Holy City" can be expected to fade sufficiently for the establishment there of a homogeneous and harmonious capital. The questions of defense, commerce, convenience of access, incitement to enterprise and progress, and local sentiment also, naturally have a part in determining the wise selection of a permanent seat of government; and as answered by the choice of Rome, the response cannot seem wholly satisfactory to thoughtful men.

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 de clared 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. 12 1 6W 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 PERCENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on or after November Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends

can be had at the office of the company. The office will be opened at 8 A, M. and closed a 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,

THE BNTERPRISE INSURANCE COM-PANY, OF PHILADELPHIA. — Company's Building No. 400 WALNUT Street,

DECEMBER 23, 1870. NOTICE—The Annual Meeting of the Stock-holders of the ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COM-PANY will be held on MONDAY, the 9th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Office of

the Company.

An election of Twelve Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held on the same day at the same place, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

ALENANDER W. WISTER,
12 23 fmw7t

Secretary. OFFICE OF THIRTEENTH AND FIF-

TEENTH STRETS PASSENSER RAILWAY COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, December 23, 1870.

The annual meeting of the STOCKHOLDER's of the Thirteenth and Fitteenth Streets Passenger Railway Company will be held at the Southeast cor-ner of BROAD and CARPENTER Streets, (entrance on Carpenter street,) on MONDAY, the ninth day of January, 1871, at 10 o'clook A. M., for the election of a President and five Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented.

D. BOYER BROWN,

12 23 fmw6t*

Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 809 CHESNUT Street. COMPANY, No. 809 CH&SNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 24, 1870.
NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the FAME INSURANCE COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, the 9th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A, M., at the office of the Company.
An election for twelve Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held on the same day, at the same place, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
WILLIAM S. I. BLANCHARD,
12 24 tJ9
Secretary. 12 24 tJ9

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 DEXI, at the office of the Company, No. 112 th FRONT Street. Transfer books will be closed December 15th and

reopen December 31st.
CHARLES P. HASTINGS,
Treasure 12 10 smwtf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Protests from bondholders, from whose interest the income tax is deducted, for sale as below. Price 5 centf.

Parties collecting interest on January 1 will find it worth their while to serve these protests on corporations which deduct the income tax from the interest of coupons due. For sale at

F. L. MOORE'S, No. 613 WALNUT Street,
11 23 6t. and Legal Gazette Office, No. 607 SANSOM.

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

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 tjan 9

PRILADRIPHIA, Dec. 15, 1815.

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 transfer books will be closed from December 24 to January 3, 1871.

R. JOHNSTON, Treasurer. PHILADELPHIA, December 21, 1879.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COM-PANY, WALNUT Street, southeast corner of 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.
12 21 101 JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary.

OFFICE UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, N. E. corner THIRD and WAL-PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the Stock and Scrip-helders of the Company, and the Annual Election for Directors, will be held at the office of the Com-pany at 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, January 9, 1871. 12 17 J9 JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE PHILADELPHIA AND TRES-PHILADBLPHIA, 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. 12 19 tJ9

Assistant Secretary. FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NA-TIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, December 8, 1870. The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNES-DAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

12 S tjl1

W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier,

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

P. LAMB, Cashier.

T. T. T.

1219 mwf t j 10

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH. Sold by all Druggists. A. M. WILSON, Proprietor, NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada. 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 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.

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 severes 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 con-tains no materials in the slightest degree injurious, It has the unqualified approval of the best physi-cians. Thousands, in every part of the country, gratefully acknowledge its power to soothe the tor-tured nerves and restore the failing strength.

It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.

TURNER & CO., Proprietors,

9 29 mwft 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 of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, 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

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE, 5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE ANTHRACITE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thensand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two million dollars.

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

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 e 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.

DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST. formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, evotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 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.

CLOTH HOUSE. JAMES & HUBER No. 11 North SECOND Street. Sign of the Golden Lamb,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

w receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of FANCY CASSIMERES

And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 25 mwa AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

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We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest

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FOR NEW YORK.

SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SAT-URDAYS AT NOON,

are now receiving freight at winter rates, commencing December 28. All goods shipped on and after this date will be charged as agreed upon by

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The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Thesday, Junary 3, at 8 A. M.
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THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by
any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all
points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and
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without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, January 7, at 8 A. M.
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THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. O.
The RATTLESNAKE will sail for Wilmington on Wednesday December 28, at \$\frac{1}{3}\$A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Wedecyday, January 4.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at aslow rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by snippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

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Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:— City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Dec. 31, at i P. M. City of Brussels, Saturday, January 7, at 7 A. M. City of Limerick, via Hailfax, Tuesday, Jan. 10, at

P. M. City of Washington, Saturday, Jan. 24, at 12 noon,

Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends. For further information apply at the company's JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.!
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Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,
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RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and
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No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing

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DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the Sth of March.
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Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to any point free of commission Freights taken on accommodating terms. Apply to
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