

OPINION OF THE PRESS.

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

THE BLIND WHO WILL NOT SEE.

From the N. Y. Tribune. The Cincinnati Commercial having challenged it, we recently expressed our conviction that universal free trade would not conduce to general good; and we cited, as one reason for our faith, the statement recently put forth by a merchant of this city, in a bitter and protectionist trade circular, that the copper miners of this country, finding themselves burdened and embarrassed with a stock of eighteen millions of pounds of their product, shipped three millions thereof to Europe, sold it there at three cents per pound loss, and thereby so cleared and quickened their home market that they sold the remaining fifteen millions of pounds at a profit. Now we do not know that the facts are precisely as above stated; but it is clear that they might be; and we hold it not best for mankind that the producers of one country be enabled and virtually incited thus to avert from their own hands and impose upon others the baleful consequences of their own misapprehensions. It would be preferable that each tub should stand on its own bottom.

The World twists the facts, after the fashion of its election bulletins of '64 and '67, and makes them read as follows:— "The Tribune objects to absolute free trade, on the ground that it would inevitably bring 'irregularity of employment and depression of wages, by the tossing about among nations of surplus products. But the instance which it parades proves that such a use of surplus may be equally made under the protective system. The surplus of the American copper-miners was no fruit of free trade. They were so protected that they looked only to the home market, producing a surplus of copper by their over-estimate of its capacity. This surplus was not a glut, but a surplus which gave them a monopoly of the domestic market. A tariff, therefore, is no prophylactic against gluts. How they worked on the glut is the only point we need consider. If England and other nations had had a high tariff against American copper, the American miners might have been unable to dispose of their surplus at all. The tariff, therefore, free trade elsewhere aided in relieving the glut. So the Tribune's argument against free trade is shaken by its own illustration."

Certain persons—to wit, our American miners of copper—seem to have produced too much copper, that is to say, more than they could sell at a fair, living price. If there was error or mistake in the premises, it was purely their own. It seems to us, therefore, that they should have borne the penalty; just as our farmers must, if they happen to run to corn or potatoes, so as to produce in some seasons more than there is demand for; just as our anthracite miners must, when they produce more coal than the consumers want or will buy. But copper is worth twenty to twenty-five cents per pound, whereas corn is worth but two cents, potatoes one, and coal two or three mills; so copper will bear exportation to a far greater extent than corn, potatoes, or coal. And, finding certain European markets open to their surplus, our copper men (it is stated) relieved themselves of their self-caused embarrassment at the cost of other people. We judge it not best to perpetrate and increase the facilities for so doing.

The World asserts that the protective system does not prevent over-production—"is no prophylactic against gluts." Who said it was? What we proved was, that protection strongly tends to confine the evils resulting from a glut to those responsible for its production. Had other nations protected as we do, our copper men must have eaten the fruit of their own doing. Free trade in Europe enabled them to palm it off upon others, and they tempted them to repeat their error by saddling others with the penalty. This we deprecate, and prefer to limit rather than extend. Hence we advocate protection.

—But hear the World further:—"Of course, the American copper-miners never intended to produce their metal for the foreign market, in which they could sell it only at a loss. Protection simply opened to them the home market; and, lest they should break down the home market by the surplus, they got rid of it as best they could. The result was that the American consumers paid five cents more for their copper than it was worth in the open markets of the world. The difference between the three cents loss at which they sold copper, and the two cents profit under the tariff at home, makes five cents difference between the foreign and domestic price. When the glut came, foreigners got American copper five cents a pound cheaper than the domestic consumers. Such is one of the beauties of protection!"

It was free trade, not protection, that enabled the copper men thus to dispose of their surplus. Had protection been general, they must have sold their entire product in the home market, precisely as our potato-growers and coal-miners do, and accepted such prices as it would bring. They saved themselves (if the statement be accurate) at the expense of their European brethren; the former committing the fault, the latter receiving the punishment. Protection would have ordered otherwise.

Free traders habitually assume that whatever we can produce as cheaply as others needs no protection; yet here we see that it is not so. Europe produces copper at least as cheaply as we do; yet it was the interest of our copper men to derange and depress her markets by underselling, for a time, her producers. So it has been, so it will be, with foreign surpluses pitched upon our markets. What our copper men are said to have done in a single case has been done by European holders of metals, wares, and fabrics, and will be in thousands, if free trade be again our policy. We stand for the producers of all countries, but especially of our own. The policy which sets the industry of one people to cutting the throat of the kindred industry of other nations is neither wise nor humane. It is not "the American system," and we trust, will never be.

GOVERNOR HOLDEN'S IMPEACHMENT.

From the N. Y. World. That nasty tenderness which fondles the poor, dead murderer, and says the ravisher has been only too acutely moved by emotions capable of making him a grandire in Israel if you let him go, is at work to defend Governor Holden, of North Carolina, against the articles of impeachment exhibited against him by the Legislature of that State as a lawless tyrant, an arrestor, an imprisoner, a putter upon the rack of honest men unhappily delivered over by circumstances into his oppressive hands. The charges against him are eight in number, with many specifications, each one blinder than the other, and giving name, day, date, fact, and circumstance, accusing him of inciting civil war, of setting on foot a vagabond standing army, of defying the process of the courts and tearing up with ignominy the writ of habeas corpus—hateful alone to tyrants; of arresting and putting into a stinking iron cage, side by side with a murderer in a few days to be hanged, a most estimable private citizen and an unimpeached honest man; of hanging up another citizen and letting him down and then up again; of clapping

nineteen citizens in one vicinage into jail and eighty-three citizens in another; of drawing out, contrary to all law or forms of law, many thousands of dollars from the State Treasury to keep his truculent soldiery on foot; and of repelling by force and fraud the effort to prevent this or any other wrong by him committed in his career as a despot, a firebrand, a kidnapper, brigand, and robber.

It is to be hoped that, above all things, the exact justice be adhered to in this impeachment matter; that to the last farthing of his rights by the law this accused receives his own; that he be deemed innocent till proven guilty; but, if guilty, out with him. No man mean and malignant enough to insult in the day of his power other men in their low estate has a right to forbearance. We have had so much of this putting of bayonets to honest men's throats, and applying of shackles to honest men's legs and arms, that even in the case of this paltry politician it concerns the whole country to see him get the punishment for such misdeeds. Men have said that the reason why Americans endure so many public ignominies from their puff-pated and insolent public servants is because we have lost the old British pluck which fired at an insult to one man's liberty as a menace to the freedom of the whole Commonwealth; because we have become a composite people, and, with something of Latin fire and suppleness gained, have gained also a touch of the Latin disposition to bow. There is perhaps a better reason than this. A great deal of blood has been lost in this part of the world simultaneous with the antics of men in office; and extensive phlebotomizing superinduced debility, we know. We have been too tired to object much, but that day is passing, and if this impeached North Carolina Governor be rightly proven guilty, out with him, and let the crop grow. Now *Ignoramus* is a good rule, if they will take it for the North Carolinians. In the slang of the day it means, You know how it is yourself. North Carolina has been persecuted by this man, and that should be a most special reason why he should have every possible legal right at her hands; but if, with these rights, proven guilty, let her lay him by the heels.

THE SOUTHERN DEMOCRACY.

From the N. Y. Times. One of the Democratic organs in this city, exulting over the report that three-fourths of the members just elected to the Georgia Legislature are Democrats, declares that the fact "insures an impeachment" of Governor Bullock. Of course, impeachment is regarded as equivalent to removal. The same line of union has been adopted in North Carolina, where the Legislature is now Democratic. Governor Holden has been impeached, and his conviction and expulsion from office are heralded as foregone conclusions. We are not admirers of either Holden or Bullock. The Republican defeat in North Carolina was due in a great degree to the odium fastened upon the party by the high-handed doings of the Governor. In his eagerness to make sure of victory, he really rendered success impossible. The Republican party suffered from his harsh and impolitic methods of promoting its interests. In like manner the party in Georgia may attribute not a few of its reverses to internal jealousies and dissensions; and these, again, are in good part due to Governor Bullock's unscrupulous and indirect attempts to manage the party with special reference to his own ends. Neither Holden nor Bullock, then, has justified the confidence reposed in him. Both have done more harm than good to the party that elected them.

It does not follow, however, that the Democratic majority in either State will be justified in the adoption of extreme measures to hasten a vacancy in the Governor's quarters. A glance at the preliminary proceedings in the case of Holden, and at the accusations preferred against him, suffices to discover the partisan animus which forms the foundation of the whole affair. We cannot doubt that the same remark will apply to the impeachment of Bullock, if he really be impeached. The purpose of the Democracy in Georgia, as in North Carolina, is, not to uphold the Constitution and law, but to rid themselves of an opponent who has incurred their special displeasure.

There is no justice or propriety in the proceeding, and assuredly there is no wisdom. The spirit it evinces—a spirit of bitter hostility to a Republican Executive, and of impatience under his administration—is not calculated to strengthen the movement for general amnesty, or to secure the admission to Congress of Senators and Representatives whose eligibility is not unchallengeable. With what grace can the North Carolina Legislature ask that Vance, the Senator-elect, shall be allowed to take a seat, despite his disabilities, while the Legislature itself exemplifies its partisan intolerance and proscription tendencies as against a Republican office-holder? As for the Georgia Democrats, they should ere now have learned the virtue of moderation, and the profitableness of decency in political matters. The prolonged exclusion of the State from the privileges of the Union has been attributable solely to their obstinate and contemptuous disregard of law and equity. If they now urge a ruthless partisan war against the Governor, simply that he may be got out of the way before the expiration of his term, they will show how little they have learned from the lessons of the past.

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 entitled THE GERMANIA 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.

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 BULL'S HEAD 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.

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 SOUTHWALK 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 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 BRIDGESBURG 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.

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 JEFFERSON 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.

CITY ORDINANCES.

A FURTHER SUPPLEMENT To an Ordinance providing for the Appointment of the Standing Committee of Councils, approved July 3, 1864. Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That hereafter the Committee on Finance shall consist of eight members from each Council; Committee on Police shall consist of eight members from each Council; Committee on Fire Department shall consist of eight members from each Council; Committee on Surveys shall consist of eight members from each Council; Committee on Wards and Election Divisions shall consist of eight members from each Council; Committee on Schools shall consist of nine members from each Council; Committee on Gas Works shall consist of eight members from each Council; Committee on Port Warden shall consist of eight members from each Council; Committee on Election Divisions shall consist of eight members from each Council; the Special Committee on House of Correction shall consist of eight members from each Council. And the ordinance to which this is supplementary, so far as the same is inconsistent herewith, be and the same is hereby repealed.

LOUIS WAGNER, President of Common Council. JOHN ECKSTEIN, Clerk of Common Council. SAMUEL W. CATTELL, President of Select Council. Approved this twenty-seventh day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

AN ORDINANCE To Make an Appropriation for the Extinction of a Certain Ground-rent.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of fifteen thousand five hundred dollars and the same is hereby appropriated out of the loan created by an ordinance approved the nineteenth day of May, 1870, to pay for the extinguishment of a certain yearly ground-rent of one thousand and twenty dollars, issuing out of and chargeable upon all that certain tenement or tenements, back buildings, coach-house and stable, and two contiguous lots or pieces of ground situate on the west side of Third street, between Pine and Lombard streets, in the Fifth ward, recorded in the office for recording of deeds in and for the city and county of Philadelphia, in "Deed Book" J. T. O., No. 259, page 438, etc.; provided, that there shall be no expense for conveyancing, stamps, etc.; and provided, also, that in the opinion of the City Solicitor the title thereof is good and sufficient. And the warrant shall be drawn by the City Solicitor.

LOUIS WAGNER, President of Common Council. JOHN ECKSTEIN, Clerk of Common Council. SAMUEL W. CATTELL, President of Select Council. Approved this twenty-seventh day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

RESOLUTION To Authorize the Paving of Berks street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to enter into a contract with a competent payer or payers, who shall be selected by a majority of the owners of property fronting on Berks street, from Seventh street to Tenth street, cost of intersection not to exceed eleven hundred and sixty-four dollars, for the paving thereof, the conditions of which shall be that the contractor or contractors shall collect the cost of said paving from the property owners respectively fronting on said street, and shall also enter into an obligation with the city to keep said paving in good condition for three years after the paving is finished.

The Department is also hereby authorized and directed to have said Berks, from Seventh street to Tenth street, graded to the established grade of the city, at an expense not exceeding four hundred and eighty-six dollars and seventy-five cents.

LOUIS WAGNER, President of Common Council. ABRAHAM STEWART, Assistant Clerk of Common Council. SAMUEL W. CATTELL, President of Select Council. Approved this twenty-seventh day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

AN ORDINANCE To Make an Appropriation to Pay Michael Clark for Damages Done to his Horse.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of one hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the City Department to pay Michael Clark for damages sustained by his horse, in consequence of the caving in of Delaware avenue, between Mead alley and Almond street, on the fourteenth day of October, 1870, and warrants shall be drawn by the City Solicitor in conformity with existing ordinances.

LOUIS WAGNER, President of Common Council. JOHN ECKSTEIN, Clerk of Common Council. SAMUEL W. CATTELL, President of Select Council. Approved this twenty-seventh day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

AN ORDINANCE To Increase the Salary of the Chief of Police, Fire Marshal, Register of the Water Department, and Chief Clerk of the City Treasurer.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That from and after the first day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (1871) the annual salary of the Chief of Police shall be two thousand five hundred dollars; of the Fire Marshal, one thousand dollars; of the Register of the Water Department, two thousand five hundred dollars; and of the Chief Clerk in the Department of the City Treasurer two thousand dollars.

LOUIS WAGNER, President of Common Council. JOHN ECKSTEIN, Clerk of Common Council. SAMUEL W. CATTELL, President of Select Council. Approved this twenty-fourth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

AN ORDINANCE To Make an Appropriation to Pay Police Magistrates for the Year 1870.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of nineteen hundred and ten dollars and forty cents be and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of paying the respective Police Magistrates the amount of costs received by them and paid into the City Treasury during the year 1870. Warrants to be drawn by the Mayor.

LOUIS WAGNER, President of Common Council. JOHN ECKSTEIN, Clerk of Common Council. SAMUEL W. CATTELL, President of Select Council. Approved this twenty-fourth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION To Authorize Certain Transfers in the Annual Appropriation to the City Commissioners. Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Controller be authorized and directed to make the following transfers in the annual appropriation to the City Commissioners for the year 1870, viz.: To Item 11. To pay twenty officers of the Court of Quarter Sessions, seven hundred dollars. To Item 14. To pay grand jurors, one hundred dollars. To Item 15. To pay witness fees, three hundred dollars. To Item 18. For meals for jurors, two hundred dollars. To Item 74. To pay for copying militia enrollment list, fifty dollars. To Item 75. To pay for copying militia enrollment book, fifty dollars.

LOUIS WAGNER, President of Common Council. JOHN ECKSTEIN, Clerk of Common Council. SAMUEL W. CATTELL, President of Select Council. Approved this twenty-fourth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

AN ORDINANCE To Make an Appropriation to Pay the Funded Debt of the City of Philadelphia, maturing January 1, 1871.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of two hundred and ninety-four thousand four hundred and fifty-four dollars and twenty-three cents (\$294,454.23) be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, for the purpose of paying from time to time, as the same may be claimed, the funded debt of the city maturing January 1, 1871. And warrants for the payment of said appropriation shall be drawn by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund in favor of the City Treasurer, upon the presentation of the certificates of loan as the same are paid by him. And he is hereby authorized to pay the said certificates of loan on presentation.

LOUIS WAGNER, President of Common Council. JOHN ECKSTEIN, Clerk of Common Council. SAMUEL W. CATTELL, President of Select Council. Approved this twenty-fourth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

RESOLUTION To Authorize Certain Transfers in the Annual Appropriation to the Department of the Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph for the Year 1870.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Controller be authorized and directed to make the following transfers in the appropriation to the Department of the Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph for the year 1870, viz.: From Item 8. For painting telegraph poles, seventy-one dollars and fifty cents; to Item 7 for incidental expenses. From Item 3. For repairs, one hundred and twenty-five dollars; to Item 5 for batteries and acids.

LOUIS WAGNER, President of Common Council. JOHN ECKSTEIN, Clerk of Common Council. SAMUEL W. CATTELL, President of Select Council. Approved this twenty-fourth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

RESOLUTION To Authorize Certain Transfers in the Annual Appropriation to the Receiver of Taxes.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Controller be authorized and directed to make the following transfers in the appropriation to the Receiver of Taxes for 1870, approved March 1, 1870, viz.: From Item 8, for advertising liens of taxes, four hundred and twenty-one dollars and six cents. To Item 6, for printing bills, notices and advertising, three hundred dollars. To Item 7, for incidental expenses, one hundred and twenty-one dollars and six cents.

LOUIS WAGNER, President of Common Council. JOHN ECKSTEIN, Clerk of Common Council. SAMUEL W. CATTELL, President of Select Council. Approved this twenty-fourth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

AN ORDINANCE To Authorize a Temporary Loan.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the City Treasurer be and he is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the City of Philadelphia such sums of money as may be necessary to meet the current demands of the City Treasury, not exceeding in the aggregate six hundred thousand dollars, and redeemable at or within four months from the date of such loans, for which sums so borrowed, certificates of city debt shall issue in the form prescribed in existing ordinances, bearing interest at the rate of not exceeding six per centum per annum, and which shall be transferable in the same manner as other certificates of the city debt.

LOUIS WAGNER, President of Common Council. JOHN ECKSTEIN, Clerk of Common Council. SAMUEL W. CATTELL, President of Select Council. Approved this twenty-fourth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

RESOLUTION To Make a Certain Transfer in the Appropriation of the Board of Revision of Taxes.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Controller be and he is hereby authorized to make the following transfer in the appropriation of the Board of Revision of Taxes, approved December 29, 1869, as follows:— From Item 11. (Making annual assessment) the sum of one hundred and seventy-four dollars and seventy-five cents (\$174.75). To Item 2. To pay for advertising notice of appeal to tax-payers.

LOUIS WAGNER, President of Common Council. ABRAHAM STEWART, Assistant Clerk of Common Council. SAMUEL W. CATTELL, President of Select Council. Approved this twenty-fourth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.—BY VIRTUE AND IN EXECUTION of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY of the City of Philadelphia, bearing date of eighth of April, 1868, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 16, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said Mortgage, WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the City of Philadelphia, by JESSIE THOMAS SONS, AUCTIONEERS, at 10 o'clock A. M. on TUESDAY, the fourteenth day of February, A. D. 1871, the property described in and conveyed by the said Mortgage, to-wit:— No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the City of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward and in length north and south eight feet eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward, crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street, and thence north and east along the east line of said Broad street, seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a ground-rent of \$250, silver money.

No. 2. The other lot of ground situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street, sixteen feet and four inches, and thence westward along the north line of said Penn street, seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street, seventy-six feet five inches and three-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eight feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street, ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 3. The whole road, plank road and railway of the said Central Passenger Railway Company of the City of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2 and 3), roadway, railway, rails, right of way, stations, of Coates street, and other structures, depots, ground and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all singular and corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income issues and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4), machinery, tools, implements and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the above-mentioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said company, as well as all the equity of, in, and to the same and the same.

TERMS OF SALE. The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered, in each parcel there shall be paid the amount of the property is "Setback on—On No. 1, \$300; No. 2, \$200; No. 3, \$500; No. 5, \$100, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum shall be paid. W. L. SCHAFFER, Trustees. W. L. SCHAFFER, Trustees. M. THOMAS SONS, Auctioneers, 125 & 601 No. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

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SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY FOR NEW YORK. SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS 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 the agents of this company. INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT. No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium. For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 33 East River, JOHN F. OHL, PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES. N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. 2 1

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S REGULAR MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS. The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Tuesday, December 28, at 8 A. M. The JENNINGS will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Wednesday, January 2, at 8 A. M.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to all the principal ports in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas, in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C. The HATFIELD will sail for Wilmington on Wednesday, December 28, at 11 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington on Wednesday, January 4, at 11 A. M. The Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, interior points. Freight for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent, No. 128 South THIRD STREET. FOUR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN Steamers are appointed to sail as follows: City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Dec. 31, at 1 P. M. City of Brussels, Saturday, January 7, at 7 A. M. City of Liverpool, Saturday, January 7, at 1 P. M. City of Washington, Saturday, Jan. 24, at 12 noon, and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 48 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE. Payable in currency. First Cabin, \$75. Steerage, \$25. To London, \$80. To Liverpool, \$35. To Paris, \$90. To Havre, \$35. To Bremen, etc., at reduced rates. Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to go to Europe. For further information apply at the company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y. or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, No. 42 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND THROUGH AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST. INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES. Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET STREET. RETURNING, LEAVE RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS. No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing day.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line, Tennessee, and Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, and other points on the Seaboard Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad. Freight handled by other lines, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE. No charge for commission, drays, or any expense of transfer. Steamships insure at lowest rates. Freight received daily. Bills of Lading accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 18 WHARF above MARKET STREET, N. Y. W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point. T. P. ORWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN, and WASHINGTON. From D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria and New York, the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, and other points on the Seaboard Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad. Freight handled by other lines, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE. No charge for commission, drays, or any expense of transfer. Steamships insure at lowest rates. Freight received daily. Bills of Lading accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South WHARVES, HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Norfolk. FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND HERRIN CANAL. SWIFT'S SURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. DESPATCH AT LOWEST RATES. Leaving daily at 12 M. and 6 P. M. The steam propellers of this company will commence landing on the 9th of March. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission. Freight taken on accommodating terms. Apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents, No. 132 South DELAWARE AVENUE.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND HERRIN CANAL. SWIFT'S SURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. DESPATCH AT LOWEST RATES. Leaving daily at 12 M. and 6 P. M. The steam propellers of this company will commence landing on the 9th of March. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission. Freight taken on accommodating terms. Apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents, No. 132 South DELAWARE AVENUE. JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 113 WALL STREET, New York. 2 45

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