CITY BULLETIN.

THE CITY FINANCES.—The Finance Committee of the City Councils held a meeting on Monday to receive a report from a sub-committee appointed to examine the report of the City Controller, relative to the finances of the city.

The following is the estimated expenses of the city for the year 1870:

Interest on City Loans, - - -	$2,500,000 00
Police, - - - - - - -	804,843 00
Board of Health, - - - - -	288,590 00
Highways, - - - - - - -	592,462 00
Guardians of the Poor, - - -	434,702 00
City Commissioners, - - - -	227,356 00
Markets and City Property, - -	144,801 40
City Treasurer, - - - - -	33,100 00
Board of Revision, - - - -	32,730 00
Park Commission, - - - -	82,500 00
Water, - - - - - - -	435,400 00
Clerks of Councils, - - - -	*36,731 00
Receiver of Taxes, - - - -	*35,200 00
Surveys, - - - - - - -	41,230 00
City Solicitor, - - - - -	19,550 00
Fire, - - - - - - - -	115,250 00
Lighting of the City, - - - -	457,200 00
Public Schools, - - - - -	1,433,007 87
County Prison, - - - - -	138,000 00
City Ice Boat, - - - - -	34,800 00
City Compositor, - - - - -	*21,000 00
Sinking Funds, - - - - -	550,320 00
City Railroads, - - - - -	*8,800 00
Inspectors of Steam Engines and Boilers, - - - - -	*19,950 00
Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph, - - - - - - -	*49,025 00
Defence and Protection, - - -	2,000 00
General Expenses, - - $5,765 25	
Interest Account, - - 13,560 00	
Sinking Fund Account, - - 9,600 00	
	28,925 25
Total Estimated Expenses for 1870, - - - - - - -	$8,652,101 99

All estimates for 1870 not marked thus * are subject to revision by the Committee on Finance.

ASSETS.

The assets of the city for the year 1870 are as follows:

Cash on hand Nov. 1, 1869, -	$1,068,439 85
Estimated receipts from sources other than taxes prior to January, 1870, - - - - -	286,952 50
And for the year 1870, - - -	1,564,345 00
Estimated receipts from taxes and registered depositors of January 15, 1870, - - - -	600,000 00
Estimated receipts from Trustees of Gas Works for balance of 1869 and 1870, - - - -	370,500 00
Estimated receipts from registered taxes in 1870, - - -	400,000 00
	$4,290,237 35
Amount to be provided by taxation, - - - - - - -	5,684,662 12
Total assets, - - - - - -	$12,983,000 12

LIABILITIES.

The liabilities of the city for 1870 are as follows:

Estimated expenses of departments for 1870, - - - - -	$8,652,101 99
Outstanding warrants on November 1, 1869, - - - - -	2,866,068 13
Estimated interest—allowance on taxes, - - - - - - -	350,000 00
Estimated amount of warrants which will be drawn prior to January, 1870, - - - - -	1,000,000 00
Estimated amount of special appropriations carried forward in 1870 (dumping years, which do not merge), - - - -	15,150 00
Estimated amount of interest on city warrants, - - - -	100,000 00
Total liabilities, - - - -	$12,983,000 12

The committee say that from the records of the city they have been unable to find that any property has of late years been sold for unpaid taxes. Any man desirous of evading the payment of taxes has full opportunity to do so successfully, provided he can keep the collector of outstanding taxes of his ward in good humor, and provided he has no occasion to sell the property upon which the taxes are due. The result is that the taxpayer who pays readily and willingly not only pays his own fair proportion of the expenses of the city government, but from ten to twenty or twenty-five per cent. additional, by reason of the dishonesty of his fellow-citizens.

To remedy this the committee recommend the repeal of the act authorizing the Receiver of Taxes to enforce the collection of outstanding taxes, and the transfer of this whole business to the City Solicitor, with the direction to lien property upon which taxes are unpaid on sixty days after the first day of March of the year succeeding that in which they were levied, and the sale of the property liened within ninety days from the date of the filing of the lien.

A second plan recommends that immediately after the registering of the unpaid taxes in January 15 of each year, schedules of the amounts outstanding, including personal taxes, shall be made, and public notice given that within thirty days from the date of notice, the total amount so outstanding will be sold at public outcry to the highest bidder, to be paid into the city treasury. In thirty, sixty, ninety, and one hundred and twenty days, with sufficient security for the balance unpaid, to the full amount at which he or she has purchased the schedule, and in the foregoing, to be left, a rugged column of rock. A train of cars passing around these diversions occupies the middle ground of the picture. In the immediate foreground is the great Canon system.

In a scroll over the picture we have described are the words:

"Rocky mountain shall be one."

Underneath is the following:

"Medal series of the U. S. Mint.

"JAMES POLLOCK, Director."

Silver and bronze copies of this medal are now being struck, and are for sale at the Mint.

—The Grand Lodge A. Y. M. of Pennsylvania yesterday elected the following officers: R. W. G. M.—Robert A. Lamberton; R. W. Dep. G. M.—Samuel C. Perkins; R. W. S. G. Warden—Alfred E. Potter; R. W. J. G. Warden—Robert Clark; R. W. G. Treasurer—Peter Williamson; R. W. G. Secretary—John Thomson.

Trustees Grand Bequest—Samuel H. Perkins, James Hutchinson, Charles M. Prevost, George Thomson, Jacob Bennett.

Trustees Grand Lodge Charity Fund—Isaiah Hacker, Jacob Hetzberger, George Gricom, John Wilson, Sr., Daniel Brittan.

—The Drug Exchange will meet to consider the decision of Acting United States Commissioner Douglass, with reference to dealers in alcohol. By this decision the dealer in alcohol is termed a "liquor dealer," and any druggist who shall dispose of more than five gallons of alcohol shall be known as a wholesale liquor-dealer, and taxed as such. After a general exchange of opinion the whole matter was referred to a committee composed of W. J. Miller, Edward A. Malcolm, William H. Wilson, D. C. Landis and Robert Shoemaker, who will report on Wednesday next.

—The reunion of the Presbyterian Churches was celebrated by a mass-meeting last night, in the First Presbyterian Church, Washington Square. The Rev. Dr. Brainerd, presided. The exercises were opened with singing and prayer by Rev. Dr. Schenck. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Johnson, Rev. Daniel Marsh, of Clinton Street Church; Hon. James Pollock, and Rev. A. A. Willets, of West Arch Street Church.

The General Synod of the Reformed Church of the United States, at its afternoon session, yesterday, adopted the report of the Committee on Overtures. The report of the committee was in favor of the union of the C. Cort and Rev. Mr. Reale was presented, and was discussed up to the time of adjournment.

—James A. Freeman, Auctioneer, sold yesterday afternoon, first to the Ideal Republic, and secondly to human nature itself.

He then presented a picture of Caste in India, exhibiting the contrast between the Brahmin, child of rank and privilege, and the Sudra, child of degradation and disability. The sacred Hindoo book says, "When a Brahmin springs to the light he is born above the world." Tasting from ancient India to our republic, the caste claiming hereditary rank and privilege is white, and the caste claiming hereditary degradation and disability is black; and this pretension is vindicated by an alleged superiority of capacity, and it is said that all men do not proceed from a common stock. Here Mr. Shinnic quoted from Genesis the creation of man, and also the words of St. Paul, that all are of "one blood." He then said that the apologists for caste hurry from these tests to science, and these he followed.

He then sketched the varieties of the human family, as indicated by color, skull and language, showing that people differ widely in color, skull and language, which philosophy traced to a common origin. Here he quoted the testimony of Humboldt, in his "Cosmos," to the unity of the human family and against caste. The unquestionable unity appeared in the common organization, common nature and common destiny, being at once physical, moral and prophetic. By these tests he showed that everywhere to be man, and by these tests he showed that everywhere entitled to the rights of man. The dog is cosmopolitan as man, and makes no discrimination of condition or complexion in his fidelity. Every where he says, "This is the law of creation, from the sun in the heavens to the soul of man; not one law for one group of stars, and one law for one group of men; but one law for all stars, and one law for all men. Only when we consider the universality of the moral law do we appreciate the goodness of this unity. Religion takes up the cross, and the daily prayer, "Our Father, who art in heaven," is the daily witness of the brotherhood of man. If not children of God, we are all children of God.

Mr. Sumner then considered the Common Destiny of humanity, and the promise of a common universal civilization. Why this common humanity—why this common brotherhood—if the inheritance is for Brahmins only? He was not discussing that this result has been reached already. It would come under the law of progress. Already our European civilization tends to it. There is not in section of Europe which has not risen from the attainted degradation.

Here he dwelt on England as described by Julius Cesar, whose people were painted savages, and whose conquest system was an incestuous concubinage. These were our progenitors. The same report might be made of France. Nothing worse is now said of Africa. But progress here prefigures progress everywhere; nay, it is the first stage in the world's progress. To the inquiry how is this destiny to be accomplished, he said simply by recognizing the laws of unity and acting accordingly. The law is plain: obey it. Drive caste from this Republic and it would be like Cain, a vagabond.

Bountiful agencies of civilization are now at work. Time and space—ancient tyrants—keeping people apart—are now overcome. There is nothing of aspiration for universal man which is not within the reach of well-directed effort. By the printing press and steam engine civilization is extended and secured. These two agencies are more than Greece and Rome combined to do for man. The question "How?" is followed by the question "When?" Not at once; not in any one which does not recognize nature as co-worker. To help in the work it is not necessary to be orator or king. Everybody can do something. Not a thing done, not a thing said, which does not help put the beautiful consummation.

In conclusion, Mr. Sumner said that he was impressed anew with the grandeur of the question. Let none shrink from it. Difficulties is threatened. Let caste be trampled out and there will be a triumph which will make the Republic more than ever an example. In the large interest beyond, said he, I have not lost sight of the practical interest at home. This question must be settled; and again I repeat, nothing is settled which is not right. Also, as always, justice is practical, politic—the best practice, the best policy. Hospitality of citizenship is the law of our national life. If the chicanery of labor, we have the advantage of their wonderful and beautiful hospitality. Let ship is the law of our national life. If the Chinese come for labor, we have the advantage of their wonderful and beautiful hospitality. Let the Republic and it would be like Cain, a vagabond.

judgment which blasts the efficacy of Caste as doubly offensive, first to the idea of a Republic and secondly to human nature itself.

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—Stereotypes in Camden are fixing up their establishments in a tasteful manner, preparatory to the holidays.

—The different ferry companies of Camden are laying in their winter supply of coal for their boats.

It is the general impression that much destitution and suffering will be experienced among the poor of Camden this winter.

—Rents in Camden are now held at a pretty high figure, but it is thought they will soon experience a downward tendency.

—Several parties are anxious to secure the job of taking the census in Camden the coming year.

—Forty-two overcoats are being made for the members who are to compose the Paid Fire Department of Camden.

—The Ladies' Aid Society of South Ward has been placed for the present year in the hands of John W. Campbell for collection, and he will proceed at once to make the amounts due.

—To-night the ninth anniversary of the Tabernacle M. E. Church of South Ward will be celebrated by an entertainment of the children belonging to the Sunday-school attached to said Church.

—The turnpike between Blackwoodtown and Williamstown, Camden county, is being improved in an advantageous manner. It was very much needed, for it was almost impassable.

—Some parties in Camden are silly enough to entertain the idea that the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company had paid for paving Second street its entire length, when, in fact, they were only required to pay for paving in front of their own property.

—A night or two since Officer Mason, of Camden, arrested a boy, with a colored man attached to it, on suspicion that it contained articles which had been stolen. While marching him towards the station-house the bag became detached from the man and he made off faster than the officer could run. On searching the bag it was found to contain portions of a suit of clothes, a hat, a tin bucket, "Buzby, Moorestown," and may be seen at the Mayor's office. The owner is now out.

—The question in reference to building a new City Hall, seems to have lain dormant for some time past, until recently it has started up again with renewed vigor and earnestness. The near approach of the convening of the Legislature may have something to do with it, for, unless the new charter is passed by that body, the City Council will have no power to raise money for that purpose. It was once proposed to levy a tax of two mills on all taxable property per dollar towards a fund to be applied towards building it, yet they have no such authority for that. There is a great necessity for a new hall, but it ought not to be erected on the site the old one occupies. A square of ground should be secured in a more eligible position, which could be used for a public park.

Jews in Russia.

A correspondent at St. Petersburg says, writing on the 3d of November: "The Jews here have at length, after much negotiation with the Government, obtained permission to erect a synagogue. This will be the first building of the kind that has ever existed in Russia. Hitherto the Jews have legally had no right to reside in the empire, and were consequently obliged to account for their presence under various pretexts, for the admission of which by the authorities they had to pay large sums; and as they were regarded as temporary residents, why, they were not allowed to build any permanent houses of prayer. A committee, consisting of the wealthiest Jews of St. Petersburg, has now been formed to collect funds for the new building, which is to be got up on a scale of great magnificence. Gotzes, ever ready to suspect separatist tendencies in the empire, takes this opportunity of lecturing the Jews on their attachment to their religion and customs, and recommending such of them as may wish to remain in Russia to become Russians. This mania for Russification of the foreign elements in the empire is manifesting itself in a very extravagant way in the Baltic provinces. M. Lutkin, the Governor of Livonia, has ordered all the German chorals in that province, who are Protestants, to be translated into Russian, and they are to listen to the Russian hymn, 'God save the Czar.' The officials protested against this order, on the ground that they have always prayed for the Emperor in their own language, and that they cannot conscientiously attend the services of another religion. The Governor, however, remained obdurate, and the officials have now appealed to St. Petersburg; but the Ministry here is so attached to the policy of Russification that the appeal will probably be unsuccessful."

Plain Common Sense in Architecture.

There is a passage in Ferguson's "History of Modern Architecture" which, speaking of Dance's designs for Newgate prison, refers to the other design for the prison of Newgate, which, though only a prison, and pretending to be nothing else, is still one of the most beautiful buildings of the metropolis. It attained this eminence by a process which appears so obvious, that it seems to be the part of its architect as Columbus's celebrated invention of making an egg stand on its end. By simply setting his mind to think of the purposes to which his building was appropriated, without turning aside to think of Grecian temples or Gothic castles, a very second rate architect produced a very perfect building. Them is nothing in it but two great windows, each nineteen feet square, and two between them, so very commonplace gaoler's residence, the windows wide and five stories high, and two simple entrances. With these slight materials, he has made up a façade 297 feet in length and exhibiting a property of good architecture. If any architect would only design a church or a palace on the same principles on which old George Dance designed Newgate, or an engineer designs a bridge, we should be astonished to find how much the art of architecture is, and how easy it is to do right, and how difficult to do wrong, when honestly bent on expressing the truth, and the truth only. From what we know of Dance's character we are led to suspect that it may have been mere ignorance that led him to do right on this occasion, but it was just this amount of ignorance which enabled every village architect in every part of England to produce a perfect church, and Gothic cottage, and best educated architects find difficulty in copying, and scarcely even dreaming of emulating."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND GREEN LANE STATION.

Parties leaving Green Lane Station can apply receiving a full supply of HARLEY'S COAL, which we sell at the lowest prices.

HARLEY & BRO.,
Office 15 South Seventh street, Phila.
no2-3mrpl

1109 CHESTNUT STREET 1109

TURKISH, RUSSIAN, AND PERFUMED BATHS.

Departments for Ladies.
Baths open from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M.
pilf rp

STEREOPTICON AND MAGIC LANTERNS.

Exhibitions given to Sunday Schools, Churches, Societies, Institutions, Families, etc.
SCHEMES FURNISHED FREE.
Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp.
JOHN ADAMS,
no2 3mrp 1 Office 1 Ann Street, New York.

NOTICE PARTIES HOLDING Lehigh Valley Railroad Company receipts for fall and winter coal can exchange the same for coal therefor, by applying at the office of the Company, No. 227 Dock street.
ALEXANDER S. CONGDITON, Treasurer.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department. Medical advice and medicines furnished gratuitously to the poor.

SWEDESBORO RAILROAD.

Notice is hereby given to the Holders of the Bonds of the Swedesboro Railroad Company, that the Interest Warrants on said bonds, falling due on the first day of December, 1869, will be paid on presentation at the Office of the Treasurer of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, in the City of Philadelphia.
Treas. W. C. R. R. Co.
no2-2t

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE COMPANY.

NOVEMBER 23, 1869.

NOTICE.—A general meeting of the Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE COMPANY, will be held at the Exchange, on Monday, December 6, 1869, at 12 M. No. 24—third floor), for the purpose of electing nine managers to serve ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business.
HENRY D. SHERRERD,
President pro tem.
no2-6t

OFFICE OF THE RELIANCE GOLD MINING CO. OF PHILADELPHIA, 702 WALNUT STREET.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of "The Reliance Gold Mining Co. of Philadelphia," will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, December 6, 1869, at 12 M. Transfer books will be closed at the Office on NOV. 30, and reopened on DEC. 7, 1869.
WM. CHUBB, Secretary.
no2-6t

PHILADELPHIA, PA., NOV. 29, 1869.

An election for Managers of the Plymouth Building and Connecting Railroad Company, will be held at the northeast corner of Ninth and Green streets, in the city of Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the 6th day of December, 1869, between the hours of 3 and 4 P. M.
A. E. BOUGHERTY,
no2-2t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MOUNT CARBON RAILROAD COMPANY,

PHILADELPHIA, November 15, 1869.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, will be held on TUESDAY, the 7th day of December next, at 12 M., at the office of the Company, No. 1 Mercantile Library Building.
WILLIAM ROBINSON, Jr.,
no15 to de6 President.

HEATERS AND STOVES.

ANDREWS, HARRISON & CO.,
1327 MARKET STREET,
IMPROVED LOW DOWN GRATE APPARATUS, FURNACES AND COOKING RANGES.
of 18 s 12 tf rp

THOMAS S. DIXON & SONS,
No. 1224 CHESTNUT Street, Philada.,
Sole Agents for United States
manufacturers of
LOW DOWN,
CHAMBER,
PARLOR,
and other STOVES,
For Anthracite, Bituminous and Wood Fires;
WARM AIR FURNACES,
For Warming Churches, School Buildings, Hospitals, Factories, etc.
ALSO,
COOKING-RANGES, BLACKSMITHS' BELLOWS, ETC.
ma 29 3m rp

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth without Pain. Artificial Teeth Inserted ABSOLUTELY NO PAIN.
DR. F. R. THOMAS, Graduate of Operative Dentistry, Dental Rooms, 17 Penn Square, corner of Market and Broad streets. Entrance on Broad street. 3m6 1 rp pl

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION OFFICE, 785 CHESTNUT STREET, OPPOSITE CONCERT HALL.
Patronize only the highest grade of dentistry. Artificial teeth without pain.
Office, Chestnut and Walnut street. ap23tp

JOHN CRUMP, BUILDER,
MARBLE WORKS AND CEMETERY,
Nos. 252 and 254 LODGE STREET,
Above Third and Spring Garden streets, Philadelphia.
Monuments, Tablets, Mantels, Grates and Hearths, and all other work in marble.
Lettering and Jobbing promptly executed. Marble for house building furnished. Cemetery work executed in the country. Lot of Marble Mantels, Tablets, Grates, Hearths, and Marble Work, always on hand.