CITY BULLETIN.

—The Advent P. E. Church, on Sunday evening last, was filled to its utmost capacity by an attentive congregation, to listen to Rev. J. W. Claxton, rector, who is about taking his departure for Europe, with the intention, also, of visiting the Holy Land. His text was in Hebrew 6, 18—19: "Which hope we have as an anchor to the soul, both sure and steadfast," etc. The text was ably exhausted, and the sermon of that character well calculated to leave a marked impression upon the minds of the audience. As a slight token of the love and appreciation of the members of the congregation, in view of the fidelity and devotion of Mr. Claxton to the interests of the parish for the past seven years, a handsome testimonial has been handed to the faithful rector. Mr. Claxton will be absent from his pulpit for at least six months, during which time the Rev. Dr. R. Bethell Claxton, of the Divinity School, will occupy his place. As friends and companions during his travels he will have the Rev. Drs. Newton and Cooper, and Orlando Cooper, Esq., expecting to meet with the Rev. Dr. March and join him across the water. Many warm congratulations were extended to the Rev. Mr. Claxton after the service above alluded to, with ardent desire that the trip may prove beneficial to his health and a safe return to his labors in Advent Church.

—The Guardians of the Poor held a stated meeting yesterday. The Board of Visitors reported that 16,416 persons are now receiving out-door relief. The Matron of the Children's Asylum presented her annual report, which shows that 327 children were admitted during the year. In the Female Department 275 were admitted. The Steward's report shows that there were 5,879 admissions in 1869, and that the average population was 3,288. The deaths in 1869 were 645. The House Agent reported the present population of the house 3,759, a decrease of 99 from the same period last year.

—Rev. J. R. Miller was installed pastor of the Bethany Mission, Twenty-second and Shippen streets, last evening. The sermon was preached by Rev. John Hall, D. D., of New York, and the other services were engaged in by Rev. R. R. Beadle, D. D., Rev. J. L. Shepley, D. D., Rev. S. T. Lowrie, Rev. Mr. Paine, and Rev. J. L. Witherow. This church occupies mission ground, and afford a broad field for usefulness. The schools already number about one thousand children. The library is well stocked with good reading matter, suited to adults and children, and Mr. John Wanamaker is the superintendent.

—The Sunday-school Teachers' Institute, under the direction of the Pennsylvania State Sabbath-School Association, met in the First Independent Church, Broad and Sansom streets, last evening. John Chambers presided. Dr. Richard R. Hutchins delivered an address on the peculiarities of child nature. W. H. Sutton spoke of the wants of teachers' meetings, and the subject, "Teachers' Meetings," was discussed by R. S. Walton, Thos. Tehman and others.

—The Finance Committee of City Councils held a meeting last evening. A bill making an appropriation for the public buildings for the present year was read and considered. It was then made the special order for next Monday evening. A resolution was passed authorizing the chairman to report an ordinance creating a loan of one million dollars, to meet the immediate requirements of the water works.

—Mr. Charles Callahan, while returning to his home early yesterday morning, was waylaid, at Fifteenth and Ridge avenue, by a party of men, who robbed him of a gold watch and a small amount of money. Mr. Callahan was struck on the head with some blunt instrument and received a severe wound.

—A young man named Thomas Gillespie was arrested in West Chester, and was brought to the city yesterday, by Detective Cobb, on the charge of being the men concerned in the robbery of the jewelry store of Joseph Bartram, No. 1419 Ridge avenue, on the 6th of November last.

—The residence of Mr. Smith, No. 162 North Twelfth street, was entered by thieves on Saturday evening and robbed of a gold watch and $400 in money. An entrance was effected by means of the trapdoor, the roof being reached from an unoccupied building adjoining.

—The Democrats, last evening, elected three persons in their respective election districts to represent each division in the Ward Executive Committee. This evening the Ward Committees will each elect a representative to the City Executive Committee.

—Alderman Kerr yesterday committed Thos. Higgins, John Clowney and Cornelius Gormley, for having broken into and robbed the house of Chas. R. Jones, Fifty-second and Pear streets, on Sunday evening last.

—Thomas Keagan was committed yesterday by Ald. Kerr, to answer the charge of stealing a coat from the front of Charles Stokes' clothing store, Continental Hotel.

CAMDEN GOSSIP.

—A gang of young scamps who have been carrying on the thieving business for some time past, in Camden, have been considerably interfered with by the police. They had their headquarters in an old stanty, where they congregated to talk over matters and arrange their plans. They lived pretty well on the various articles which they could steal, such as cheese, herrings, crackers and muckerel. Yesterday the police mustered upon them, and arrested a squad, who had a hearing before the Mayor, and were committed for a further hearing. While before his Honor, they presented the characteristics of those who had no compunctions, and were capable of committing any depredation, from the stealing of a herring to the burning of a barn. It is a pity that the county has not a work-house to which such lawless youths might be sent for safety and reformation. Some of these lads are old in crime, although they are not over fifteen or sixteen, having already been imprisoned two or three times.

—Another illustration of the fact that lightning can travel faster than a railroad train was exhibited in Camden yesterday. A despatch dated at Bridgeton reached Mayor Cox, minutely describing a young lad who had robbed his employer, a Mr. Morgan Smalley, at Shiloh, of thirty dollars, and who had taken passage on the train of the West Jersey road for Philadelphia. Policemen were sent to the depot, and on the arrival of the train the young delinquent was arrested. He gave the name as Robert Johnson. Twenty-seven dollars of the money were found upon him, and he was held to await a requisition from the authorities of Cumberland county. Boys, honesty is the best policy.

—The courts for the January term in Camden commenced the criminal list of cases yesterday. The list is much shorter than at any previous term for the past five years, the Grand Jury having found only forty-four true bills. This fact, is in consequence of the disposition of so many cases by the special Quarter Sessions.

—The work on the new organ which is being put up in the Third Street M. E. Church is nearly completed, and it will be an instrument of which the congregation may well feel proud. It is expected to be finished by the twentieth of the present month.

—Many of the offenders against law and order in Camden are being brought to justice and receiving their just reward. Though slow sometimes, justice will come.

—A number of enterprising and wealthy gentlemen, it is announced, intend building, so soon as the season opens, about fifty new and elegant private residences in Newton township, just over the line of the city. An impetus to the spirit of improvement has recently been given in that locality, and building operations are going forward quite rapidly.

—In view of the prevalence of hydrophobia, which resulted so fatally to a number of persons a short time since in Camden county and elsewhere, the citizens of Camden are anxious that the Council shall pass an ordinance authorizing the killing of all dogs found running at large in the streets. Such an ordinance at the present time would be hailed with much gratification.

The Arrangement of Rochefort.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—In the Corps Legislatif today the debate on the arraignment of Rochefort, for his paper, was resumed.

The Chamber was crowded with spectators, and all the Deputies were present.

Rochefort occupied his usual seat, and all the members of the Cabinet appeared on the Ministerial bench.

M. Estinceln opened the discussion with a proposition made on the part of the Left Centre. He said he they felt confident of the strength of the Ministry, and would advise the prosecution against the offending Deputy be abandoned.

Minister Olivier replied that the government could not accept this proposal. He demanded that the Chamber should vote on the question at issue, otherwise the Ministers could not continue in office.

This declaration was received with applause from all parts of the hall.

Rochefort made a violent speech. He declared that the Ministry were determined to get rid of him as a Deputy, not being able otherwise to destroy him.

Rochefort was frequently interrupted by exclamations from his remembers.

The crowd is collecting around the hall of the Corps Legislatif, and a large police force is in attendance.

PARIS, Jan. 17, 5 P. M.—In the Corps Legislatif M. Rochefort made a long speech in reply to the speech of the Minister of Justice, and was frequently applauded by the spectators in the galleries and lobbies. Numerous ominous people are gathered in the Place de la Concorde, and on the quay of the Tuileries opposite the hall of the legislative body.

5.30 P. M.—The police prevent the people from crowding around the Legislative Chamber. The public are not permitted to cross Pont de la Concorde, which leads directly to the Chamber.

6 P. M.—The debate in the Chamber is closed, and the vote just taken. The Chamber decided to grant the demand of the Government for the arraignment of Rochefort by an overwhelming majority. The vote stood 220 for, and 34 against prosecution.

As soon as the vote was announced Deputy M. Gambetta rose and protested against this sudden termination of the debate, which he charged was brought about to prevent the proper consideration of so grave a question.

The Chamber then adjourned.

When the news of the result was received by the crowds waiting outside, a great demonstration was made in favor of Rochefort in the Place de la Concorde.

6.30 P. M.—Another popular demonstration of sympathy for Rochefort is reported as having occurred on the Boulevard Montmartre.

8 P. M.—Crowds are still collected in the streets shouting in favor of Rochefort.

Forty-First Congress—Second Session

The United States Senate, after the close of the prayer yesterday, agreed, by a vote of 25 yeas to 23 nays, to lay on the table the Georgia bill. The House bill on the same subject was then read. Mr. Edmunds submitted an amendment, which had been incorporated in the Senate bill, requiring the imposition of the oath in the case of each member of the Legislature and State officers, that said persons are not ineligible to hold office under the Fourteenth Amendment. A discussion ensued, but a vote was not reached. An executive session was held.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Lawrence offered a resolution, giving the hall of the House for the delivery of an address on the principles of the National Labor Union, the members of the House to be present, and moved the previous question. The House went to second the previous question, and the resolution went over. On motion of Mr. Beck, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue was asked for information as to the increase or decrease in the manufacture of distilled spirits other than high wines during the present season. Mr. Orth offered a resolution, which was adopted, declaring against increasing salaries of public officers. Mr. Holman, of Indiana, offered a resolution declaring that while paper money constitutes the currency of the country the benefits and profits of such currency ought to accrue to the whole people; that notes issued by the national banks ought to be withdrawn and a corresponding amount of United States notes issued therefor, and applied to the liquidation of the national debt, and instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to report a bill carrying into effect these principles. Also, disapproving the policy of the Secretary of the Treasury in purchasing twenty bonds at a premium, the right to the United States to pay such bonds being conceded to have lately money being clear and unquestionable. The previous question was moved, but the yeas and nays were being 30, and the nays 70, so the resolution went over. A resolution by Mr. Cox, making eight hours a day's labor for workmen in Government employ, was referred. Mr. McNeely offered a resolution looking to the substitution of greenbacks for national bank currency, but the House—yeas, 56; nays, 115—refused to suspend the rules for its consideration. Mr. Judd's bill to apportion Representatives in the Forty-second Congress was considered.

The City of Rooks.

There is something touching (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*) in the terms in which the printers of Leipsic, in the year 1640, expressed their intention to celebrate the bi-centenary of the invention of printing. Germany was then in the depths of woe and devastation on account of the Thirty Years' War, but nevertheless they resolved to have a jubilee, "to thank God for this benefit, and in friendly talk to take a drink and frugal meal together in stillness." Leipsic, though always an important citadel of the book trade, did not, however, enjoy its present metropolitan dignity till the year 1765, when Nicolai and a few other leading booksellers agreed, on account of certain vexatious restrictions at Frankfort, to remove the centre of gravity to the Saxon town. At the same time they laid the basis of a booksellers' association at Leipsic, which, not successful for a time, was afterwards, in 1825, consolidated and extended, and now numbers about one thousand members. The handsome building called the Booksellers' Exchange, opened in 1836, cost the financial headquarters of this association. Here, at the time of the fairs, especially of the Easter fair, a lively spectacle may be witnessed. Hundreds of booksellers throung the great hall, discussing and discriminating literary intelligence, while in the lesser hall counters are laid out displaying specimens of new works in German and foreign literature.

The strictly financial business, which used to be the chief motive for the reunion, is now managed through the medium of the "commissioners," and the principal themselves are now at most more than a fortnight, and their periodical visits than in former days. The "commissioners" in the Leipsic book trade are an institution of great importance. They are the general agents for distant firms. At the great Easter fair the commissioner receives or disburses the requisite sums on behalf of his employers. It is stated that in 1869 as many as 30,000 hundred weight of books were despatched from Leipsic, and probably as many came in. Since then the number has considerably increased.

As to the amount of the actual publishing work done in Leipsic, we learn, from the German statistical account before us, that it amounts to about one-sixth of that done in all Germany, including Prussia and Austria. Thus in 1849 12,000 works were published in Germany (4,300) was the number for England in the same year) of these about 2,000 would be the number emanating from Leipsic. Berlin stands next to Leipsic in publishing importance, and claims about one-eighth of the annual contributions to German literature. In the number of newspapers and journals published, Berlin exceeds Leipsic; that is natural, considering the political importance of the former as the Prussian capital.

All the branches of industry auxiliary to the making of books flourish in Leipsic. Forty-seven printing establishments now exist in Leipsic and its suburbs, employing 1,000 journeymen, 300 apprentices and 450 women. Within the last ten years, too, there has been a great improvement in the book-binding trade.

Leipsic is the principal centre for musical publications, not only in Germany, but throughout the world. There are twenty-nine publishers in this department, of which the firm of Breitkopf & Hartel stands highest. Rider's, which is the greatest house for musical note engraving, keeps 140 persons at work. The publishers of music are "antipathetic" business by very important. There are six leading second-hand firms, not to be confounded with the houses of Germany, to each of which appertain immense warehouses, sheltering something like a million volumes. The chief catalogues issued by these six firms form a feature of great interest in the literary world.

Leipsic contains at the present time about 258 book-selling firms, having connection with 3,500 houses out of Leipsic. The personal staff they employ amounts to from 800 to 900 persons.

There are two other institutions connected with the trade which deserve mention, and which are localized in the place where the business is done, viz., the Exchange. These are, 1. The school for book-sellers' apprentices, which was attended by seventy-nine scholars last year. It is designed to give scientific and technical training appropriate to the objects of the trade. 2. The Commissioners' Book-post-office of the Leipsic Exchange—a *chef d'œuvre* of practical organization and unremitting activity.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE MÆNNERCHOR
GRAND BAL MASQUE,
THURSDAY, JANUARY 20TH, 1870.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTIONS, admitting a Gentleman and one Lady, will be $5.00
ADDITIONAL LADIES' Tickets, each 2.00
RESERVED SEATS in the Family Circle, at Fifty Cents each, can be secured at C. W. A. Trumpler's, Musical Store, 924 Chestnut street, on and after Saturday, January 15.
Supper served from Caterer's, Broad and Chestnut.
The following named gentlemen, as well as members of the Society, will receive subscriptions:
WM. J. HORSTMANN, corner of Fifth and Cherry sts.
C. W. A. TRUMPLER, 924 Chestnut st.
C. G. HAYNES, *Leader Orchestra.*
GEO. F. BENKERT, 716 Chestnut st.
JAS. M. WALLACE, Continental Hotel.
NEWS STAND, Continental Hotel.
W. A. ADAMS, Fifth and Chestnut sts.
RICHD. T. SCHMIDT, corner Sixth and Arch sts.
JOS. H. GEMMEY, 1027 Chestnut st.
C. H. BARTLETT, Eighth and Chestnut sts.
SCHAFER & KORADI, Fourth and Wood sts.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON
TWO GRAND CONCERTS TONIGHT
TUESDAY, EVENING, JANUARY 18,
WITH NEW ATTRACTIONS
FAREWELL APPEARANCE
OF MADAME CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
PREVIOUS TO HER DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE,
IN THE FIFTH ACT OF
TWO DIFFERENT OPERAS,
First Act of TRAVIATA,
Third Act of SONNAMBULA,
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
VIOLETTA, MARGHERITA and AMINA.
MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET
THEATRE.
SECOND WEEK—BRILLIANT SUCCESS
EVERY EVENING, WITH THE
FIRST NIGHT THIS EVENING,
WITH NEW SCENERY, EFFECTS and GREAT CAST,
Halliday's Dickens's Drama, THE
MARTHA.
Aided by Mr. JOHN DREW,
MONDAY SEXT, JOHN SULLIVAN.
WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
S. E. cor. Ninth and Walnut streets.
THIS TUESDAY, EVENING, Jan. 18,
Positively each of the highly successful
ROMANTIC MILITARY DRAMA,
In 4 Acts, by Dion Boucicault, called The Dead Heart,"—Lost in Paris.
NOT GUILTY.
THE YOUNG COURTESAN, and
BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND No. 1
Will Contribute Their Services.
NOT GUILTY MATINEE ON SATURDAY.
LAURA KEENE'S
CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE.
The gifted young artiste, Miss LILLIAN GARDNER,
AND COMPANY, WILL SUBMIT
TWO NEW PIECES TO-NIGHT,
Offenbach's Operetta, second time,
THE BLACK HUSSAR, TONIGHT AND NIGHTLY,
and screamingly funny, second time,
THE TWO LITTLE DUCHESS.
TUESDAY—MISS GARDNER'S BENEFIT.
Offenbach's Operetta, THE LITTLE DUCHESS.
MISS LILLIAN GARDNER, TUESDAY EVENING at 7.
CHAS. H. JARVISS'
MUSICAL SOIREES 1869-70.
Second Soiree, SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, 1870,
AT THE PHILADELPHIA FIRE WARE ROOMS,
1126 CHESTNUT street.
Cards of Invitation will be issued to the principal Music Stores. ONE DOLLAR 2t*
PUBLIC SALE OF
DURFEE'S SEVENTEENTH OPERA
SALE OF SEATS for Dufee's Seventeenth Opera Soiree, Monday, Jan. 17, at 9 A. M., at the Opera House.
Introducing Minstrels and Burlesque Opera Troupe.
Introducing Minstrels and Burlesque Opera Troupe.
First Time—Madam, or Bloom Restored.
Second Time—Ivanhoe.
Third Time—Fra Diavolo, or Treasure Trove.
FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE, EVERY
EVENING, SHERIDAN and MACK, Mr. ROLLIN
Mr. CHAS. E. CHESTER, Mr. CHAS. GRAHAM
Mr. LARRY TOOLEY, Miss. LOTTIE, Mlle. DE ROSA.
Mr. BARNEY FERGUSON, Mr. JOHN ROSE.
Matinee on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.
TEMPLE OF WONDERS—ASSEMBLY
BUILDING, SIGNOR BLITZ.
ASSISTED BY HIS SON THEODORE.
Every evening at 7½. Matinee on Wednesday and Saturday at 2. All the Modern and Ancient Marvels.
NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA
HOUSE.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
CARNCROSS AND DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
EVERY EVENING.
J. H. CARNCROSS, Manager.
INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND,
Broad and Race streets.—Exhibition every
WEDNESDAY at 3½ P. M. Admission, 15 cts. [1-12-4t]
CENTZ AND HASSLER'S MATINEES.
Musical Fund Hall, 1869-70. Every Saturday Afternoon at half-past three o'clock.
ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.
Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CHESTNUT STREET, above Tenth.
Great Exhibition of
CHRIST REJECTED
Is still on exhibition 1-12-tf
INSTRUCTION.
HORSEMANSHIP.—THE HILADELPHIA RIDING SCHOOL
Is now ready for Ladies and Gentlemen. It is the most fashionable and best ventilated school in the city. The horses are thoroughly broken for the saddle. An attendant will be in the saddle to assist in teaching school, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and Saturday afternoon. Ladies' Class Tuesday and Thursday afternoons. Horses taken to livery. Gentlemen's stable, Sansom street, near Twenty-second. Entrance to livery, Sansom street, above Twenty-second. Horses taken to livery. Stable entrance to livery. Storage for summer, and stables, carriages to hire. Storage for summer, and stables, carriages to hire.
CHAS. CARNCROSS,
Proprietor.
NAVAL STORES.—150 BARRELS
Strained, Turpentine, No. 1 and 2 Pitch, 50 bbls. Rosin, 75 bbls. Shipping Tar, 100 bbls. Crude Turpentine, for sale by COCHRAN, RUSSELL & CO., 111 Chestnut street.
COAL.—200 GALS. W. SPERM Oil, 1,200 Lbs. Lard, 2 W. Wash-oil, 1,000 gals. Elephant Oil, 22 Bbls. Rosin, for sale by COCHRAN, RUSSELL & CO., 111 Chestnut street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.
At an election held 12th inst. the following Stockholders were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:
James L. Claghorn, Samuel Bunkle,
Joseph Lippincott, Alfred Gerhard,
Daniel Haddock, Jr., Alfred L. Ellmaker,
Samuel Hodgo, Archibald Campbell,
Charles B. Williams. John Selfridge.
At a meeting held this day JAMES L. CLAGHORN was unanimously re-elected President, and MANUEL HOWE, Esq., was re-elected Cashier.
M. O. PALMER, Cashier.
jan17 2t
PENN NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, January 17, 1870.
At an election held on the 12th inst., the following named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:
William Dallett, Phillips Paulding,
Henry C. Gibbons, Thomas Robins,
William Sheppard, Thomas P. Stewart,
Henry Bumm, Joseph J. Williams;
and at a meeting of the Board held this day, ELIJAH FRALEY, Esq., was re-elected President for the ensuing year.
GEORGE P. LOUGHEAD, Cashier.
jan17 3t
FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, January 14, 1870.
At an annual election held on the 12th inst., held on the 12th instant, the following gentlemen were elected to serve for the ensuing year:
C. H. CLARK, JAMES DISSTON,
JAMES L. CLARK, HENRY HORSTMANN,
JAMES L. CLARK, HENRY HORSTMANN,
A. W. CLARK, SAMUEL WORK,
A. W. CLARK, SAMUEL WORK,
GEORGE W. WRIGHT, JAMES H. WRIGHT,
GEORGE T. TYLER, JAMES H. WRIGHT,
GEORGE T. TYLER,
GEORGE CHILDS.
At a meeting of the Board held this day, ALEXANDER BROOKS was re-elected President, and Mr. GEO. PHILLER was re-elected Cashier.
MORTON McMICHAEL,
President.
jan15-16t
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.
PHILADELPHIA, January 15, 1870.
At an election held on the 12th inst., the following named stockholders were duly elected Directors of this Bank:
GEORGE K. ZIEGLER, JOHN WELSH,
P. S. CANNELL, JOHN T. MORTLEY,
JOHN T. MORTLEY, JR., JAMES L. CLAGHORN,
GEORGE W. PAUL, JOHN T. MORTLEY,
JOHN RODMAN PAUL, M. D.,
JOHN WELSH, JR.
At a meeting of the Board held this day, GEORGE K. ZIEGLER was unanimously re-elected President.
JOHN T. MORTLEY, Jr.,
jan15 3t Cashier.
FARMERS AND MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, January 12, 1870.
At an election held on the 12th day of January, 1870, the following named Stockholders were duly elected Directors of this Bank:
Lewis D. Levy, Joshua D. Lippincott,
Amos R. Little, Thomas Robins,
Jacob S. Richards, George W. Farr, Jr.,
Benj. Rhoads, Jacob Lex Shoemaker,
Lindley Smith, Charles H. Hutchinson,
Isaac Lea. DAVID M. SMITH.
At a meeting of the Directors this day, EDWIN LEWIS, Esq., was unanimously elected President.
W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.
THE CONSOLIDATION NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, January 15, 1870.
At the annual election held on the 11th inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors to serve the ensuing term:
Jos. H. Dugan, Seneca E. Malone,
John M. Maxwell, Edward Hopkins,
Henry Crosby, Robert F. Taylor,
Edwin A. Lambert, John V. Farwell,
Edwin A. Landell, Joseph H. VanDusen,
Wm. H. Kern, John Welsh.
At a meeting of the Board held this day, JAMES M. MADDOCK, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
WILLIAM H. WEBB,
jan15-3t Cashier.
OFFICE OF THE WM. BUTCHER STEEL WORKS, No. 62 WALNUT street,
PHILADELPHIA, January 14, 1870.
At a meeting of the Stockholders held this day, the following persons were elected:
Samuel Heston, Edward W. Clark,
William Butcher, Jr., R. Snowden Andrews,
William Butcher, Jr.,
jan15 3t
THOMAS P. BUTTER, Treasurer.
At a meeting of the Board, held this day, SAMUEL HEPTON was re-elected President, and Mr. WM. BUTCHER, Jr., was re-elected Secretary and Treasurer.
HENRY P. BUTTER, Secretary.
NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1870.
At an election held on the 10th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:
William G. Boulton, Benjamin W. Tingley,
Alfred Sellers, Richard Wood,
Thos. Hilborn, Jr., Thos. Dougherty,
John Woodside, Francis B. Reeves,
Thos. Chalfant, Jr., Jos. Lippincott, Jr.,
C. MITCHELL was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. WM. H. HAMILTON and Mr. WILLIAM H. DELLKER, Notary Public, were re-elected Cashiers.
OFFICE OF THE COAL AND IRON COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, January 14, 1870.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Locust Mountain Coal and Iron Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 230 South Third street, on Tuesday, the 25th day of January, 1870, at 12 M., when an election will be held for seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
EDWARD SWAIN, Secretary.
jan17 6t&3t
HORTICULTURAL HALL.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at Hall on THURSDAY EVENING, January 27th, 1870, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of considering the report of Directors, and for other business. Jan 17 2t
OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE COPPER COMPANY, 23 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, January 7, 1870.
Notice is hereby given that an instalment of ten (10) cents on each and every share of the capital stock of the Empire Copper Company, will be required to be paid to the Treasurer, at the office of the Company, 23 Walnut street, Philadelphia, on or before WEDNESDAY, January 26th, by order of the Board.
JAS. L. CLARK, Treasurer.
jan10-26t
INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT street.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent. out of the net earnings of the Company, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 15th inst.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
WILLIS OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL,
EIGHTH STREET, below CHESTNUT.
ATTENDING SURGEON:
Dr. Thomas George Morton, 1869.
Albert H. Smith, No. 113 South Broad street.
Wm. Hunt, No. 1528 Spruce street.
H. B. Lippincott, N. W. corner Twenty-fifth and Cherry sts.
OFFICE HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN R. R. CO., 40 WALNUT street,
PHILADELPHIA, January 15, 1870.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of January, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for a President and twelve Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
JOHN C. SHIVELY, Secretary.
jan15-3t
WOMAN'S HOSPITAL—THE ANNUAL meeting of the contributors to the Woman's Hospital, will be held at the Hospital, Broad and Pine streets, on THURSDAY, January 20, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
ELIZABETH ROBINS, Secretary.
jan14-3t
PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY FOR Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Annual Election for Managers will be held at the office, No. 1528 Spruce st., on Tuesday, January 18, at 7 P. M. Annual Meeting at 8 P. M. is appointed for the same place.
HENRY C. CHASE, Secretary.
jan14-3t

A BIT OF HISTORY.

Lord Morpeth and Secretary Fish.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald* says:

I am in possession of an interesting scrap of history, calculated to throw some light upon the British North American colonial policy and the feeling in England over twelve years ago in regard to the project of annexation. At that time the Hon. Hamilton Fish, our present Secretary of State, was in England in an official capacity. He became well acquainted with many of the leading men of the country, and had frequent opportunities of conversing with them on the political subjects. Among others with whom he thus talked was Lord Morpeth and the late Earl Derby, and particularly the former, who for a long period was of long standing, and with whom, also, he was in the habit of exchanging views with the utmost freedom. Lord Morpeth, by the way, was then a very great friend of Charles Sumner. Well, at the time to which I allude there was a lively discussion going on between the United States and England regarding the right claimed by the latter to board and search American ships suspected of being engaged in the nefarious slave trade. English war vessels had, at point of fact, overhauled and searched three of our American vessels, and it was on this account that our Government had insisted against that right to do so.

One day, while Mr. Fish was dining with Lord Morpeth, at his splendid residence at Chevening, some three miles from Sevenoaks, he turned upon this subject of overhauling and searching American vessels, and asked his host, Lord Morpeth cautiously sounded Mr. Fish. His lordship asked Mr. Fish's own opinion on the subject.

Mr. Fish told his lordship that he had no official instructions, of course, but that, as a private citizen, While he belonged to the party in opposition to the Administration, he was not disclaimed that in power, still he felt bound to say that the right claimed by England of searching American vessels he must agree with Buchanan's administration in view that such an act could not be tolerated.

Lord Morpeth said that England was doing nothing with him in home politics, but requested him to speak with Mr. Fish on this subject, and asked further what the feeling of the other great party in America besides that represented by Buchanan was, in matters of foreign policy, said Lord Morpeth. All Europe was watching the course of political affairs.

Mr. Fish replied that the same remark was true of America. No matter how much they might differ in domestic and commercial policy, they all became as one man when the national honor was in jeopardy, and forget local differences in the common indignation of the good name and standing of their country. Mr. Fish said that no matter what any country to exercise a right of search over American vessels, the people of America were: to war with England fifty years before that time for the identical right claimed.

Lord Morpeth asked if, for instance, Mr. Sumner would not support the right of England to make searches in the cases referred to.

Mr. Fish emphatically answered "Not" which Lord Morpeth rejoined, "But the object of these searches is to suppress the abominable slave trade, which Sumner is the most earnest denouncer of the slave system."

"Never mind that," said Mr. Fish, "Sumner nor no other American would tolerate such searches, and it is for the express purpose of destroying the slave trade."

Lord Morpeth said he was pressed to turn upon the British North American provinces, and it is to what occurred to his conscience that I desire to call particular attention. Lord Morpeth spoke very freely, and did not hesitate to say that the British Government was far from finding the American provinces a source of revenue, but rather a burden, and beginning to feel that they were an encumbrance and point of weakness. At one time they were considered valuable, but now, with prospective enhancement and the chance of no remote separation, they felt it was a misfortune that that idea was delusive. The great American people, he said, had made progress dwarfed of the little provinces, and, undoubtedly, became ambitious of extending or turning something into the British Treasury, and that there was little or no chance of ever of supporting the large army for the protection of the provincial population without the consent of the people of England," said Lord Morpeth, "we would rather give up the provinces and be in safe friendship with America."

"Why don't you do so, then?" said Mr. Fish, "and fall back upon the Canadas and Old States."

"Ah! yes, there is the very trouble," answered Lord Morpeth. "We Englishmen believe in the Canadas and Americans believe in the same thing from us. We are proud, like yeomen of Kent, of our Canadas, and would rather holding on to the provinces when they were valuable, to give them up now that they have ceased to be so." Lord Morpeth then asks us to let them go we would consent cheerfully. We would be glad to see them and God speed."

This was twelve years ago. We were strong then, and England realized that we had it in our power to take the provinces, and the provinces whenever we might desire, and no doubt one of Lord Morpeth's objects in being so favorable to allowing the provinces to "slide" was the desire to be saved from a war with the United States Government, in case it should take it into its head to annex the provinces.

THE ONEIDA COMMUNISTS.

Worse Than Mormonism.

[From the New York Herald, Jan. 17.]

The Oneida (N. Y.) Communists, who have a branch settlement in Wallingford, Conn., and who are well known for their success in managing business affairs, are now engaged in getting ambitious of making converts, we judge. At any rate, their head man, John H. Noyes, for years the head of the Oneida organization—as Brigham Young is of Mormonism—has written a letter to the Chief of Communism in the United States, and setting forth with his usual boldness and ability before the belief of himself and his followers, that Communism in the community is the apostolic idea of Christianity—a thing so common, including persons as well as property, and this idea is thoroughly carried out at Oneida, while we are all aware that the Oneida establishment is one with the other, "socially and financially." Marriage, relations of husband and wife, parents and children, are recognized by the community, but are considered as belonging to one another, relations being regulated by the attraction that one has to another. Among the articles of the creed that legitimately follow from this fundamental belief are that shame is sin; holiness comes first, and then free love; the abolition of marriage and the substitution of Communism is a Christian duty, and so on.

This statement of the belief of the Oneida Communists is no new thing, and is only worthy of comment in the contrast it offers in frankness with which it is now stated by the leader of the community, and in the evident attempt to attract the attention of the public by means of the book. It is also to be noted that the people professing and practicing those principles—or much vile worse and more abominable—Mormonism accounts for its continued subject to no molestation, either legal or unlawful, though every one knows that the neighbors to whom their belief is only less abhorrent than their practices, in the vicinity of this establishment like this had been set up without the presence of a religious belief to lousy it up it would have been disposed of pretty quick. Mormonism has very lenient to all forms and phases of religious belief, and there is no denying that it is a much better way than to entertain the religious persecutions of the Old World and the sixteenth century. But it is equally evident that this tolerance permits some strange anomalies, both of government and society. It is not hardly to be wondered at that foreigners, who cannot be expected to know so much, sometimes get a wrong impression of us when told that we permit the Oneida Communists to flourish in the heart of New York and allow wives as they want, though everybody else is strictly limited to one.

COPARTNERSHIP.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the limited partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of Wm. Y. March, Lewis W. Hayward, Henry Henderson, Richard Wood and Henry P. Butler, under the firm of Wood, March, Hayward & Co., terminates this day by its own limitation.
Business will be conducted, as heretofore, at No. 229 Market street, Philadelphia, December 31st, 1869.
LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBscribers hereby give notice that they have entered into a limited partnership, agreeable to the laws of Pennsylvania, and have formed a partnership for the purpose of carrying on the business of insurance into effect, to be conducted in WOOD, MARSH, HAYWARD & CO. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the Dry Goods and Notion Jobbing business. That the names of the partners, the amount of the stock interest thereon are Benjamin V. Marsh, residing on West Walnut Lane, Germantown, General Partner; Lewis W. Hayward, residing at No. 245 South Eighth street, General Partner; Henry Henderson, residing on Chestnut Hill, Germantown, General Partner; Richard Wood, residing at No. 1811 Arch street, General Partner; Samuel P. Dudley, residing at No. 203 Pine street, Special Partner; Joseph Bacon, residing at No. 40 Market street, Special Partner.
That the amount of capital contributed by the special partner, Joseph Bacon, to the common stock, is fifty thousand dollars.
That the period at which said partnership is to commence is the first day of December, A. D. 1869, and the period at which it will terminate is the 31st day of December, A. D. 1870.
JOSIAH BACON,
Special Partner.
BENJAMIN V. MARSH,
LEWIS W. HAYWARD,
HENRY HENDERSON,
RICHARD WOOD,
SAMUEL P. DUDLEY,
General Partners.
jan 18 6t
LIMITED AND CONFIDENTIAL CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have this day formed a limited partnership, and have entered into a Co-Partnership Agreement, which is to be recorded in the Book P. T. H., No. 1, page 503, under the provisions of the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in such cases made and provided; said agreement and certificate specifying the names, residences, and occupations of the partners and conditions and limitations of the partnership, which are as follows, viz.:
First—The name of the firm under which said co-partnership is to be conducted is "HAMILL, BOGLE AND CO."
Second—The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the Ship Chandlery and Sailors' Boots and Shoes; said business to be carried on in the city of Philadelphia.
Third—The names of the co-partners are "WALTER F. SHULTZ, who resides at No. 213 Green street, and JAMES HAMILL, who resides at No. 1528 Spruce, who resides at No. 1428 North Fifteenth street, in the city of Philadelphia, and HIRAM BOGLE, who resides at No. 1428 North Fifteenth street, in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Fourth—The name of the firm under which said co-partnership is to be conducted is "HAMILL, BOGLE AND CO."
Fifth—The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the Ship Chandlery and Sailors' Boots and Shoes; said business to be carried on in the city of Philadelphia.
Sixth—The amount of capital contributed by the said co-partners is as follows, viz.: WALTER F. SHULTZ, who resides at No. 213 Green street, and JAMES HAMILL, who resides at No. 1528 Spruce, who resides at No. 1428 North Fifteenth street, in the city of Philadelphia, and HIRAM BOGLE, who resides at No. 1428 North Fifteenth street, in the city of Philadelphia, P