

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

THE NATIONAL EDUCATION SCHEME.

The bill to establish a system of national education, introduced into the House of Representatives at its last session by Mr. George Frisbie Hoar, of Massachusetts, is again up for consideration, and its discussion is set down for the third Tuesday of January. If the House has an adequate appreciation of its duty to the country, the debate on the bill will be brief, and its rejection overwhelming.

The sum and substance of the project is this:—The President is to appoint for each State, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a State superintendent of national schools, at a salary of \$3000 per annum. Each of these superintendents is to divide his State into as many divisions as the State has Representatives in Congress, and the Secretary of the Interior is to appoint an inspector of each division at a salary of \$2000 per annum.

Each of these divisions is to be again divided into school districts, and the Secretary of the Interior is to appoint in each one a local superintendent, who is to receive \$3 per day for the time actually employed in the duties of his office. The State superintendent is to direct how many schools shall be kept in each district, and the local superintendent, with the approval of the State superintendent, is to hire or build the school-houses. There are provisions for taking property for school purposes where none suitable can be had by voluntary contract, and for furnishing books gratuitously to children who are unable to pay for them. The sum of \$50,000,000 is directed to be collected by a direct tax upon the several States to carry out the provisions of the bill; but if it be proved to the satisfaction of the President that any State has a system of common schools which provides reasonably for all the children therein, the collection of the tax and the appointment of officers in that State shall be suspended.

The chief point that strikes us in this scheme is the immense patronage it proposes to place at the disposition of the United States Government, and the enormous expenditure it will involve. There are 37 States in the Union, and under the new appropriation there will be 241 representatives in the next Congress. Taking the population of the United States as 38,500,000, and allowing one school district to every 2500 inhabitants, on an average, would make 14,400 districts. Each district would require at least two schools, with at least one teacher for each school, or 28,800 teachers in all. The number of officers and their annual salaries would therefore foot up something like this:—

Table with 2 columns: Position and Salary. Includes 17 State Superintendents at \$3000 each, 241 Division Inspectors at \$2000 each, 14,400 Local Superintendents at \$3 per day, 28,800 Teachers at \$500 each, and 43,478 Officers at \$200 each.

REPUBLICAN REORGANIZATION.

From the N. Y. Times.

The meeting of the Republican State Committee foreshadows important and, we trust, salutary action. For years past corrupt associations have demoralized the Republican organization in New York city, and deprived the party of its legitimate strength at the ballot-box. To oppose the "organized conspiracy" misnamed a municipal government, good men who were not to be frightened or cajoled by Tammany Sachems and their camp-followers have made various reforming efforts from time to time. In all such efforts since the year when Tieman was chosen to the Mayoralty, Republicans have practically co-operated with honest Democrats against the demagogues who wilfully betrayed every trust committed to their charge. When tax-paying citizens inrolled a Republican Legislature to interpose in behalf of our city, the response to their appeal was prompt and earnest. When these citizens protested against Democratic misrule, and denounced the municipal Government as "a conspiracy of bad men who had risen to power by deceiving and blinding one portion of the people, and buying another portion," how could the Republican party answer the plea, save by assenting to the demand for the creation of Metropolitan Commissions? Anxious, moreover, to conciliate those Democratic tax-payers who were so largely represented by a Citizens' Association, the Republican legislative majority conceded an equal share to Democrats and Republicans in the composition of metropolitan boards. The Board of Supervisors was reconstructed through Democratic suggestions, under a law which gave six members to each of the two political parties, and in a corresponding spirit of intended "fair play," the authority of commissions was originally divided.

Time has demonstrated this action to have been a grave political error. Strictly partisan commissions in the beginning might have been unpopular, but they would at least have been responsible. Non-partisan boards were responsible to no one. The bars between Democracy and Republicanism were abruptly let down, and dishonest men in both parties organizations began to coalesce and conspire for common profit. Influential Republicans speedily became participants of Democratic jobbery and its proceeds, and, in due time, made their way into Democratic "rings." Hence the Sachems of Tammany were soon found mingling in social clubs with Republican leaders, and it was not long before the underlings of these frat-

ernizing chiefs had learned to imitate, in ward and district bargains, the corruptions initiated by their superiors through joint official schemes and plundering contracts. So, by degrees, from non-partisan Commissions, from irresponsible Boards of Supervisors, from New Court-house Rings, from jobbers in market-building and street opening, grew into strength those combinations and intrigues of dishonest Republicans with dishonest Democrats, which have been active causes of party demoralization. Year by year the evil has grown until New York politics are scandalized by the spectacle of successive Legislatures bought and sold, judges bribed or otherwise improperly influenced, party leaders subsidized by their political opponents, municipal reformers purchased outright with lucrative offices, the "Citizens' Association" itself reduced to be a mere purveyor for the Tammany King, and that ring dominant in State and city.

From this state of things the Republican party has suffered grievously, and to the last election it was almost hopeless of relief. Of the Republican General Committee of 1870, no less than forty delegates were recipients of Tammany money in salaries as office-holders under the Democratic city and county Governments; and the zeal with which they expected to do the bidding of their Tammany employers was measured in the late election by the activity and pertinacity with which they opposed all efforts to reform and reorganize the party. For this reason it is now properly regarded that Tammany office-holders should be placed in positions where they may, by any possibility, work harm to Republican interests. The honest members of the Republican organization in the city, who cast 35,000 votes for their State ticket, and who have no object in view but the rescue of our State from Democratic election frauds and violence, demand that their Republican associations and conventions shall be protected hereafter against the abuses of primary elections. They demand that Republican councils shall be secured from Democratic scheming, and that Republican candidates shall be honestly nominated and faithfully supported on Republican issues only, and elected, if possible, by a pure ballot and a fair return.

Concerning any question of so-called "regularity" affecting this or that county convention or general committee, the State Committee, if they be wise, will take no heed. With any supposititious attitude of either United States Senator, they will have as little to do. The matter before them involves more than "regularity;" it affects the integrity and efficiency of Republicanism in New York city, and relatively in the State. This prurient career of Tammany influence must be cut from the Republican organization, or it will eat out the strength thereof before another Presidential canvass. Let the State Committee direct such a reconstruction of the local associations as will make them elements of Republican strength, instead of auxiliaries to Tammany Hall.

Let their rolls, which now carry majorities of Democratic names, or of "bogus" names on which Democrats vote at Republican "primaries," be purged of such spurious membership. Let the General Committee be no longer controlled by Tammany delegates, and nominating conventions be no longer "spoiled" in the interest of Democratic aspirants for office. Let Republican hucksters who provide convenient inspectors for appointment by Mayor Hall, be left henceforth to sell themselves only, and not their party. As for threatened divisions, there need be no apprehension on that score. The defection of the Republicans who are owned by Tammany will be no loss to us; they had better oppose openly than betray in secret. The Republicans whom Tammany cannot buy will not be found alien to a sound party organization.

SIGNS OF A PRESIDENTIAL SCRUB RACE AND ITS TERRIBLE DANGERS TO THE COUNTRY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

When a great political party in the height of its power is slain, like Caesar, in the Senate House, it means revolution and confusion in all the body politic before there can be a restoration of order, system, and harmony. In a political sense, General Grant and his administration are menaced in the Senate with the fate of Caesar. The conspirators are there and the conspiracy is under way. Sumner, pompous, pretentious, and consequential, is the proper man to play the part of Brutus. Fenton is not quite up to the calibre of "the lean and hungry Cassius," but he has the spirit and the will, and he will do. Carl Schurz, a red revolutionist by profession, of the European Jacobin school, is the very fellow for the role of "the envious Casca." The faithful Drake, in his famous speech in the Senate, might have said of Schurz, in reference to the late Missouri election, as Mark Antony said over Caesar's dead body:—"See what a rent the envious Casca made."

Indeed, excepting General Cameron, General Wilson, and one or two others, we are not certain General Grant has any supporters in the Senate who are honestly working for his success as the mainstay of the Republican party and the National Treasury. Some of the Senatorial body want a new party, as Calhoun wanted a new party when he found that General Jackson was too much for him: some have their petty personal revenges to satisfy, as Benton, some, disappointed in the spoils, have ceased to care a button whether Grant goes up or down; and some, intent only upon the enormous plunder of railway land jobs and whisky rings, would like to get General Grant out of the way, as an obstruction to their schemes. These are among the numerous signs of a general break-up of the Republican party, and of a disastrous scrub-race to the country for the Presidential succession. In this scrub-race we may look for three or four candidates from the debris of the Republican party, and over three from the drifting materials of the Democratic party. Zant and his candidate, say Hoffman; a Western candidate, Handrick; most likely; and a Southern candidate, probably Andy Johnson or Wade Hampton, and possibly Jeff. Davis.

In this month of December, 1870, the condition of the Republican party, though not so sharply defined, may be compared to that of the Democratic party in December, 1859. Then the signs of an impending Democratic dissolution stood out in bold relief in both houses of Congress; now the signs of a Republican break-up are only partially visible in the Senate. Then the Southern oligarchy were with the President and he was with them; now the Northern bolters and malcontents are against the President, and so far they have not fatally crippled him. But the grand result of the fight among the Democratic politicians of 1859-60 is promised from these Republican bolters and disaffected leaders of 1870—the dissolution of the party and a Presidential scrub-race from its separated factions and sections. What then? We shall not have the easy reconstruction of parties which followed the scrub race of 1859, nor the bloody results of a terrible civil war such as followed the De-

mocratic dissolution and scrub race of 1860; but chaos will come again. In 1824, when the old Republican party was finally dissolved, and Jackson, Adams, Crawford, and Clay were run for the Presidency, each upon his personal merits, there were no delicate and dangerous questions to be affected by the election of any one of them over the others. In the end, there being no choice by the people, when the election was determined by the House of Representatives in favor of Adams, the reconstruction of parties which followed crystallized eventually into the Democratic and Whig parties) was more upon personal issues, such as the battle of New Orleans of 1815, raised between Jackson and Adams, than upon anything else. In 1860, on the other hand, the Democratic scrub race was deliberately contrived by the Southern slaveholding oligarchy as an opening for an armed Rebellion and an independent Southern Confederacy by force of arms. It was a senseless and suicidal way of the way that Jeff Davis and the South, as the war against the members proved to be to Napoleon and France, but do we not see in both cases that aspiring and desperate demagogues are reckless of consequences?

Assuming, then, that we are to have a Presidential scrub race in 1872, the Republican party being broken up, it will make no material difference whether the election is made by the Electoral College or turned over to the new House of Representatives chosen in this year's elections. With the Republican party out of the way the party lines will disappear in the House and in Congress, and the members of the House, if called to choose a President, will be controlled by the spoils and plunder. Therefore in 1872, whether we get a President from the people or the House (the Republican party being broken up, and the Democratic party too, on different candidates, and General Grant being thrown out), a scrub race will be followed by a political revolution in the Government itself. The political elements which for twelve years have been kept in the background will, as the most active and united forces, come to the front; the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution will be declared irregular, spurious, and void; the foreign rights of the States each to control its social institutions and political elections will be reaffirmed, and the national debt resulting from the war against the Confederate Southern States will be abated and repudiated, as a monstrous insult to the South and as an oppressive burden saddled upon the country by an unconstitutional despotism.

Strong as our national bondholders feel in their securities, we can tell them that their only reliable security is General Grant. He is pledged to the faithful redemption of the debt, and he knows that he will stand sound on this great question. We are sure so far, but no further. Break up the party identified with Grant's administration, out of Grant, and give us a scrub-race candidate for our next President, and we shall have a scrub administration, a scrub Congress, and a condition of political and financial chaos worse than that of France under Gaubetta. Take away General Grant, and you can carry even the negro vote of the South to-day for repudiation, and you may carry the vote of the West in the same direction to-morrow. The speech of Carl Schurz in Missouri is a revolutionary sign in that quarter, but we must be careful. Let Republican hucksters who provide convenient inspectors for appointment by Mayor Hall, be left henceforth to sell themselves only, and not their party. As for threatened divisions, there need be no apprehension on that score. The defection of the Republicans who are owned by Tammany will be no loss to us; they had better oppose openly than betray in secret. The Republicans whom Tammany cannot buy will not be found alien to a sound party organization.

There is the danger—the sponge. Schurz has none of these national bonds, and he is to look after, and so the course is clear for him against Grant, but Fenton and Sumner are among the bloated bondholders, and their folly is amazing. But, oh! it may be said, these horrid foreshadowings are absurd. So it was thought of the warnings of the late Rebellion. We are sure of nothing in this age of startling events, and nothing revolutionary is impossible. We venture, therefore, another prediction. Let these mutinous leaders of the Republican party continue their mischievous work against the administration, so as to make in 1871 General Grant's retirement from the Presidential field or his defeat a foregone conclusion, and by the year 1872 such distrust and fear will come upon our national securities and such depreciation that repudiation will become the ruling condition of the Presidential election.

HONORS TO YOUNG MR. COLFAX.

From the New Orleans Times.

The American mania for presenting parties in office with silver slip-bowls and ornamental tea-kettles has just touched the climax of its absurdity at Washington, where our scientific and scientific press has stamped with the seal of approbation this ornate and extensively practiced heretofore by needy custom-house subalterns and sycephantic policemen. The victim of the testimonial mania in this instance is the amiable old who fills the second office in the nation—the Honorable Smiler Colfax; but, in order to rob it as far as possible of the fish-like smell of fawning adulation, they have struck, as Brutus did at Rome, through the bosom of her greatest son. Schuyler Colfax, Jr., aged about a half a dozen months, bound in swaddling clothes, still mulling and puking in his nurse's arms, is the object of this weighty compliment from the "Senators of the 41st Congress," valued at \$1000. In Tiffany's window at New York city it is exhibited daily to gaping multitudes, and is described in an ecstasy of enthusiasm by the journalistic Sairey Gamps who have examined it. "Fretted gold," "tuberoses," "purple silk," "morn'ing glories," "monograms," "satin wood," "flower wreaths," "lions' heads," "wheat stalks," etc., and all under the direction of Senator Anthony, who has played the metallic accoucher to this splendid ornament of the nursery. It is to be hoped that some other Senator will purchase the value of the gift by mixing the "young gentleman's" pap in the silver service. Senator Wilson, being a family man, could doubtless do so to perfection, while Chandler held the baby, and Morton chuckled "goo, goo" to it. As for Sumner, his unfortunate lack of experience in such matters would perhaps debar a participation in this national tribute to innocence; he might still, however, maintain his standing in Schuyler's estimation, by forwarding from his saponaceous study a portion of infantile outfit, strangely neglected in this testimonial; we refer to a silver pin, of out-

erly construction but important as, that too might be made of fretted silver, elegantly carved with flowers, in which the 'bachelor's button' and 'sweet pea' could be appropriately entwined. We call Charles' attention to the omission, satisfied that we are doing him an inestimable service, as well as the exceedingly young gentleman so strangely honored.

A ROW IN THE KITCHEN.

From the Harrisburg Patriot.

The rumor that Mr. Forney has again become the victim of a Presidential intrigue is fully confirmed. He announces his determination to dispose of the organ in Washington, and devote himself henceforth to his beloved Philadelphians in the Press. When the great patriot became convinced twelve years or so ago of the ingratitude of Buchanan, he refused to give him a Cabinet position, he rushed from the White House breathing vengeful quotations from Byron's "Maxwell," and started a newspaper. Under a keen sense of like injury at the hands of the present occupant of that mansion, his first impulse is to sell a newspaper. Then wrath and revenge impelled him to write. He now expresses his resolve to withdraw from the editorial service which has brought curses instead of rewards. The duodecennial which has wrought such changes on all else has had its effect on the Philadelphia patriot.

But a little while ago all was serene. The air was filled with pleasing rumors that Pennsylvania was again to have a place in the Cabinet of President Grant, and that Forney was to be the man. It was believed that the President was anxious to get rid of Postmaster-General Creswell, who had shown no political power in Maryland. Some people of course there were who affected to believe that the telegraph wires from Washington had been skillfully attuned by Mr. Forney himself. All the while the Chronicle was working most vigorously for the administration. Inspired by Cabinet expectations, the faculties of the editor seemed to expand, and fresh tales of Ku-klux barbarity were daily served up to his patron in the White House. In the very excess of his adulation, he lavished his praises on that clumsy mosaic, the President's message.

All is changed now. Forney realizes that he has been deceived. Creswell is not going out of the Cabinet, and if any of Grant's advisers withdraw, the editor of the Chronicle will not take his place. A special Washington correspondent of the Patriot has given some of the details of this second of Mr. Forney's Presidential quarrels. It seems that Grant insisted that the editor should "pitch into" Sumner and Schurz. This he refused to do, giving the excuse that they were his friends, and that he had long endeavored that sort of work without receiving any substantial recognition of his services. Grant was probably asking too much of Forney in requiring that he should abuse Sumner, but it must be remembered that he witnessed the abuse which the Chronicle had poured out on Fessenden, Trumbull, and other Senators because they were honest and fearless enough to discharge their duties in the impeachment trial, in defiance of party clamor. Grant has his own views of the relations between the head of an administration and its organs, and they need not be correct.

Forney was entirely willing to perform the services required of him, but Grant did not show any disposition to reciprocate. For in the position of Postmaster-General, he would have made war on Sumner, Schurz, and any other political friends with the same facility which he evinced in reconciling himself with Senator Cameron. In consequence of Grant's obtuseness, Mr. Forney withdraws from the organ, and Sumner will have the infinite satisfaction of retaining his friend. When Forney is gone, who will invent those Ku-klux tales which filled the souls of the faithful with horror and furnished the ready pretext for military interference in Southern elections? Who will interview the "intelligent gentleman who has just arrived from Texas," or the "devoted loyalist who gives a thrilling picture of the outrages committed on our colored fellow-citizens in Alabama." Grant will yet realize the extent of his loss in the defection of Colonel Forney. There is no one to fill his place.

CITY ITEMS.

Boys, Boys, Boys. We are selling for \$5 Boys' Overcoats that far surpass anything ever offered for the price. Brannine them at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S Great Brown Stone Hall, Nos. 425 and 605 Chestnut street. Our \$10, \$15, and \$15 suits are going off by the thousands.

OUR CONCLUSION.—As far as we are able to judge (and we have given the subject no little consideration and attention), the conclusion to which the scientific and scientific press have arrived with regard to Rand's SEA FOAMER, are founded on incontrovertible facts, and we have no hesitation in warmly recommending the article to our readers as an essential of the economic cuisine, and as a genuine luxury. To dyspeptics, invalids, and all those requiring a light and delicate food, we feel assured it will prove an invaluable blessing. In fact, we can hardly say too much in favor of this most delicious and palatable food. It will be found for sale by all of our druggists and grocers; and if you care to have a delicious dessert, do not go home without a package.

BERNETT'S COCOONINE.—A perfect hair-dressing.

MRS. GATES AND MRS. JAMES.—Mrs. Gates—Good morning, Mrs. James. How well you are looking; far better than when I saw you last. Mrs. James—Oh, yes; I am much better than I was for a long time, and I am on my way for more of your favorite medicine—PLANTATION BITTERS. No bottle of it is worth all the doctors in the world. No more doctors for me.

Mrs. Gates—Nearly every one speaks well of PLANTATION BITTERS, and I have a mind to try it myself. The fact is, I have no appetite, strength, or energy for anything. Mary and Lizzy are in the same way, and lounge about the house all day long, good for nothing. Mrs. James—My word for it, Mrs. Gates, just let them try PLANTATION BITTERS moderately three times a day, and you will see a wonderful improvement.

Celebrated PRIZE MEDAL SHIRTS, PERFECT IN FIT, SUPERIOR IN QUALITY AND WORKMANSHIP, CHEAP IN PRICE. Orders promptly delivered. M. A. THOMPSON, Manufacturer, No. 146 N. Fourth street.

THE MYSTIC WATER FROM DAVID'S WELL is fast being recognized as a most valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney Diseases, Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Consumption, Nervousness, and General Debility; it has been highly recommended by physicians, and its cures testify to its great medicinal value. D. S. CALDWELL, general agent, No. 1005 Race street, Philadelphia.

Mr. WILLIAM W. CASBIDY, the Jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewels and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of the American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

YOU SHOULD NOT fail to call at the China and Glass as establishment of William Akers & Co., No. 323 Market street, when about to lay in a fresh supply for the table or bedroom. They have the prettiest assortment of china, glass and queensware in the city, and everybody should have there, as it is guaranteed to be a bargain where the purchaser can save money.

FAMILIES TRAVELLING may secure elegant suits of TOILET, by telegraph, at the American House, Boston, with every convenience for comfort or luxury. Messrs. Rice have won an enviable reputation as landlords.

REDDING, best in the city, lowest price, and guaranteed to suit, by ALBRITTON & CO., No. 1435 Chestnut street.

BURNETT'S KALLISTON.—The best cosmetic.

SPECIAL NOTICES. CHRISTMAS DINNER FOR THE POOR. A Dinner will be given to the Children on the Sabbath and Day Schools of the BEDFORD STREET MISSION, on CHRISTMAS DAY (Monday), at 12 o'clock, at the Mission-house, No. 619 BEDFORD STREET.

Donations in Money, Poultry, Provisions, and Clothing, gratefully received by the undersigned. Donations towards the erection of a Building on the South street front of Lot earnestly solicited from our Benevolent Citizens. All friends of the Cause cordially invited.

EDMUND S. YARD, No. 209 Spruce street. JAMES L. BISHOP, No. 710 N. Second street. JACOB B. BROWN, No. 121 Chestnut street. GEORGE MILLIKEN, No. 525 Arch street. CHARLES SPENCER, No. 7 Bank street. GEORGE PERKINS, No. 82 N. Fourth street. EDWARD A. JOHNS, No. 415 4th street. W. H. HENSEL, Seventh National Bank, Fourth and Market streets. JOHN D. LONG, No. 619 Bedford street.

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—THE ANNUAL Meeting of the stockholders of the Cambria Iron Company will be held at their office, No. 218 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of January next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for seven directors to serve for the ensuing year.

JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary. Philadelphia, December 17, 1870. 12 14 im

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.

OFFICE UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, N. E. corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets. Philadelphia, Dec. 17, 1870. The Annual Meeting of the Stock and Scrip-holders of the Company, and the Annual Election for Directors, will be held at the office of the Company at 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, JANUARY 10, 1871.

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 BULLS HEAD 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 TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A DIVIDEND OF FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE will be paid by the Board of Directors of the FAIRMONT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, free of State tax, on and after December 31st next, at the office of the Company, No. 112 South FRONT Street.

TURNER'S UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL is an UNFAILING REMEDY for Neuralgia of Nervous System, and is equally efficacious in every form of the disease. It yields to its wonderful power. Even in the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia it uses for a few days affords the most astonishing relief, and rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure. It contains no materials in the slightest degree injurious. It has the unqualified approval of the best physicians in every part of the world, and is gratefully acknowledged its power to soothe the tortured nerves and restore the failing strength. It is sold by all dealers in Drugs and Medicines.

TURNER & CO., Proprietors. 299 Market St. No. 120 TREMONT ST., Boston, Mass. ALDERMEN. No. 222 North SIXTH Street, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17, 1870. The Return Judges of the First Senatorial District are hereby notified that by resolution they are directed to meet at

ONELL'S HALL, LOMBARD STREET, East of Broad, on THURSDAY, Dec. 22, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of performing the duties required by law.

OFFICE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, No. 224 South DELAWARE street, on MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1871, at 10 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for twelve directors to serve for the ensuing year. FLOYD H. WHITE, Secretary.

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

SPECIAL NOTICES. PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1870. DIVIDEND NOTICE. The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on Wednesday, the 14th of December next, and reopened on Tuesday, the 10th of January, 1871.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT, has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on the 5th of December next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 14th of December. All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer. 12 15 69

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT, on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on or after November 30, 1870.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company. The office will be opened at 8 A. M., and closed at 3 P. M., from November 30 to December 3, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer. 11 19 m

FRENCH FOR THE VICTIMS OF THE WAR IN FRANCE. To be held at CONCERT HALL, from December the 14th to December the 24th, CHRISTMAS EVE.

An appeal is respectfully made to all other States, to contribute in the annual meeting and election for President, six Managers, Treasurer, and Secretary will take place on the second MONDAY (21st) of January next, at 12 M. WM. H. WEBB, Secretary. 12 15 69

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1870. Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of this Company that the annual meeting and election for President, six Managers, Treasurer, and Secretary will take place on the second MONDAY (21st) of January next, at 12 M. WM. H. WEBB, Secretary. 12 15 69

OFFICE BUCK MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY, No. 320 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14, 1870. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT, clear of State tax, payable on the 15th inst. Transfer Books will close on the 20th inst., and reopen on the 23rd. F. H. TROTTER, Treasurer. 12 14 17 m

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable. D. T. GAGE, 530 if No. 115 MARKET ST., General Agent.

FAIR OF CHRISTMAS GOODS IN AID OF P. E. CHURCH OF ST. MATTHIAS, December 20, 21, and 22, afternoon and evening, at northeast corner of BROAD and SPRING GARDEN Streets.

DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 311 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17 69

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, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 65, page 405, on the undersigned Trustees named in said Mortgage.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, at 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the fourteenth day of February, 1871, the property described and conveyed by the said Mortgage, to-wit:—No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the improvements thereon, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of sixteen feet from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty feet to a wall; thence northward now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-five feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward, crossing the said alley, and extending northward to the place of beginning. Subject to a ground-rent of \$25, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eight feet, and in depth or length on the north line of said Penn street seven feet four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street, seventy-five feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch, and in depth or length on the south side of said Coates street, five feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of \$2, silver money.

That certain lot or piece of ground, beginning at the southeast corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street, seventy-five feet and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the southeast corner of said Broad street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 3. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eight feet, and in depth or length on the north line of said Penn street seven feet four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street, seventy-five feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch, and in depth or length on the south side of said Coates street, five feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of \$2, silver money.

That certain lot or piece of ground, beginning at the southeast corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street, seventy-five feet and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the southeast corner of said Broad street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

Together with 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, buildings, and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway and relating thereto, and all the cars of every kind and make, and all the 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.

Whisky, Wine, Etc. GARSTAIRS & McALL. No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite St. Importers of Brandy, Wine, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Wholesale Dealers in PURE RYE WHISKIES. In Bond and Tax Paid. HORSE COVERS, BUFFALO ROBES, Factory Robes, Lap Rugs, Fur Gloves and Collars. Large stock of all grade goods at lowest prices. 107 1/2 N. 3rd St., Salsbury and Frank Store, No. 29 MARKET Street. 4 13 11 m