

Evening Telegraph

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1866.

Delenda est Carthago—The only Remedy for Southern Tyranny.

The barbarity and oppression which characterized the conduct of the Southern planters in their dealings with their late slaves immediately after the conclusion of the war, were attributed by many to that natural revulsion of feeling incident upon the total destruction of all their preconceived notions of propriety. We agree with our ably edited contemporary, The Press, when it says that "no one expected that the great social and industrial change involved in emancipation could be produced without serious confusion; and as the South was compelled to complete this tardy act of justice at a moment when she was reduced to the utmost debilitation by the war, its inherent difficulties were intensified by her impoverishment."

But at the same time we cannot avoid the thought that the South has certainly had time to show some symptoms of willingness to conform to the new regime. Nine months have elapsed since the power of rebellion ceased, yet treason still continues to wander to and fro, showing no signs of weariness. What was at first explained by a natural indignation at the failure of their schemes is rapidly becoming chagrin; and unless some steps are taken to remedy the evil, we will see it established permanently in the cotton-growing States. The fact that the day is far spent, and yet no good accomplished, is gradually dawning upon a people at the North. Even those who have been most favorably inclined towards the present policy are growing restive under the continual postponement of any sign of repentance, any returning of a spirit of equity. The recent action of the South Carolina Legislature has had the effect of sterling many from the fond belief that the Rebels were receiving the kindness extended them in good faith. Lest we be thought to put a prejudicial construction on the "Palmetto" code recently adopted by the Legislature of that Commonwealth, we will make the account as published in the New York Times—a paper exclusively directed by one HENRY J. RAYMOND, the leader of the conservative Republican wing of the House. No one can accuse him of entertaining any prejudices against the Southern people, his paper testifies to their hardness of heart and love of tyranny. He says:—

"We regret that the Liberator is discontinued. So far the 'old covenant' has been but nominally annulled; the 'agreement' is only partially destroyed. True, the blacks are free by law, but the work is far from accomplished. Why Mr. Garrison should cease his publication when that race for which he has so long fought is just out of servitude; when his advice has triumphed, and they are free—why he should discontinue now, before a light is found them to guide their steps in a new and unbroken path, is inexplicable. Can it be that he is weary with the struggle? Is it a displeasure to him to stand by the race and protect them, as much as he did when they were not yet free? It is a desertion; it is a turning back before the work is accomplished. The general who would send in his resignation the moment the line was broken, and while yet the foe had not surrendered, would be recreant to his country; and this has been Mr. Garrison's action. When veterans like him take off the armor and doff the gown, the effect is discouraging to the new recruits, and detrimental to the cause for which he has so long been battling."

OUR SCHOOL SYSTEM.—The report of Mr. COBURN, State Superintendent of the Common Schools, will be submitted in a few days. A compendium of its contents has been laid before us. It says that, on the 1st of June, 1865, the whole number of school districts at that time, exclusive of Philadelphia, was 1837, of schools 12,546, and of pupils 629,597, but the average attendance was only 396,701; 5641 male teachers were employed, or about 1300 less than in the previous year. The female teachers increased during the year from 7764 to 8645, and the total expenditures of the school system, exclusive of Philadelphia, for tuition, fuel, and buildings, increased in the same period from \$2,390,900 to \$2,775,484-06. The average monthly pay of male teachers in the State during the last school year was only \$31-82, and of female only \$24-21. In Philadelphia there are 376 free schools; 74,343 pupils, with an average attendance of 803 per cent.; 84 male teachers and 1194 female teachers.

It is interesting to see the average increase during the last ten years, as shown by the following table:—

1855	1,445	10,499	12,143	629,609
1856	1,610	10,697	12,267	628,754
1857	1,677	10,865	12,474	641,247
1858	1,739	11,229	12,826	649,280
1859	1,755	11,388	13,068	675,291
1860	1,798	11,577	13,049	685,699
1861	1,788	11,590	13,207	696,795
1862	1,848	11,960	13,590	695,087
1863	1,820	12,161	14,412	694,489
1864	1,825	12,596	14,468	697,785
1865	1,807	12,547	14,289	629,687

The decrease in the number of pupils during the past year is unaccountable. We can see no good reason for such a falling off. The extension of the scope of usefulness of the free school system has kept pace with the increase of our population, and we hope that

This bill, coming as it does at the very moment of the receipt of the South Carolina news, is most opportune, and will, we earnestly hope, receive the assent of both the Legislative and Executive branches of our Government. Some such step is emphatically necessary. We believe that the President is conscientious in his line of policy, and that he will approve of any measure calculated to protect the freedmen. The past history of Mr. JOHNSON warrants us in the belief that the straightforward honesty of purpose which has always characterized him from the time of his first entrance into public life until his elevation to the highest position in the land, will continue now, and that, should the South continue ungrateful, tyrannous, and treacherous, that he will be among the first to use the rod. He is giving them a trial, but it is dangerous to submit a race to the power of such wolves as the late Southern slaveholders. It may be an interesting psychological experiment, but it is unjust to those whom we have pledged ourselves to defend. We therefore trust the bill will receive the support of the whole Union party, and act as a restraint to prevent a continuance of the policy advocated and adopted in the "bloody code of South Carolina."

"WHOSOEVER PUTTETH HIS HAND TO THE PLOUGH."—The last number of the Liberator lays before us. For thirty-five years WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, with a fidelity and courage which merit admiration even from his foes, has continued the publication of an anti-slavery journal, in the midst of calumny, hatred, threatenings, and abuse. But poorly supported in the North, and bitterly hated in the South, with little or no sympathy, he has braved danger, and done what he esteemed his duty. True, he was fanatical; his radicalism was in advance of his age; he anticipated the results years before they came; yet still he was brave and honest, and merits our admiration, although not our support. And now he says that his work is done, his end accomplished, and will therefore discontinue his journal. Let him speak for himself. Here is his valedictory, set up with his own hand, in the last number:—

"The old covenant with death is annulled, and the agreement with hell no longer stands. Hail, redeemed, regenerated America! Hail, North and South, East and West! Hail, the cause of Peace, of Liberty, of Righteousness, thus mightily strengthened and signally glorified! Hail, the Present, with its transcendent claims, its new duties, its imperative obligations, its sublime opportunities! Hail! the Future, with its pregnant hopes, its glorious promises, its illimitable powers of expansion and development! Hail, ye ransomed millions, no more to be chained, scourged, mutilated, bought and sold in the market, robbed of all rights, hunted as pariahs upon the mountains in your flight to obtain deliverance from bondage, branded and scourged as connecting link between the human race and the brute creation! Hail, all nations, tribes, kindred, and people, 'made of one blood,' interested in a common redemption, heirs of the same immortal destiny! Hail, angels in glory, and spirits of the just made perfect; and tune your harp anew, singing, 'Great and marvellous are thy works, Lord God Almighty; just and true are thy ways, thou King of Saints! Who shall not fear thee, O Lord, and glorify thy name?' for thou only art holy; for all nations shall come and worship before thee; for thy judgments are made manifest."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE. SUPREME COURT—Chief Justice Woodward, and Justices Thompson, Strong and Agnew.—No cases were ready for argument this morning, and the Court adjourned till Monday, when the list will be taken up on second calling. COURTS OF OXFORD, TRINITY AND QUARTER SESSIONS—Judges Allison and Ludlow.—The case of Jefferson Spanier, indicted for the murder of Patrick J. Conannon, was concluded yesterday. The Commonwealth produced witnesses to the effect that, when testimony showed conclusively that Spanier inflicted the stab which caused the death of Conannon, but it also showed that the wound was given while the parties were in actual conflict, and that the prisoner was drunk. The testimony for the Commonwealth having closed, Mr. Remak, after consultation with the prisoner, whom he defended, and also with the District Attorney, and with the consent of the Court, said to the jury that it had been agreed that they should render a verdict of guilty of manslaughter. Judge Allison stated to the jury that a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree could not be sustained under the evidence, and that for manslaughter, as the law now stood, as heavy punishment could be imposed as for murder in the second degree. A verdict of guilty of manslaughter was accordingly rendered, and thus the case terminated. Common wealth v. John Connor. The defendant is indicted (with Lewis Wessels and Patrick Connor as accessories) for the murder of a youth named Michael Fitzgerald, on the evening of October 31, 1865, by shooting him with a pistol. The Court granted a motion on behalf of the defendants that they should have separate trials. A jury was, therefore, directed to be empanelled to try John Connor's case only. The killing took place at a tavern at Franklinville, Twenty-fourth Ward, kept by John Keld. The two Connors and Wessels, it seems, entered the tavern, in which it being Halloween, were a number of lads and young men fancifully dressed, and enjoying themselves. The Connors and Wessels had drinks, and a dispute arose as to payment for them. A quarrel then commenced between them and a party of boys who were there for the purpose of giving a serenade. John Connor started for the door, at which, just at that moment, the deceased, Michael Fitzgerald, appeared, and was shot by John Connor, as the Commonwealth alleges, and instantly killed. The shot took effect in the left breast, just above the nipple. The case was just being opened when our report closed.

CHOKED TO DEATH.—This morning a lad named Peter Bishop, aged five years, residing with his parents, at Frankford road and Cumberland street, was choked to death by a cravat of cotton lodged in his throat. The Coroner was notified. A young woman was recently captured among a tribe on the head-waters of the Uruguay who had been captive from childhood, and who had adopted the manners and costume—or rather lack of costume—of her associates. The women of the village of Buenos Diaz, where she was first brought, fitted her out with civilized clothing, and she was placed in the convent of Santa Clara, near Montevideo, for instruction. Among the medals and coins of the Luyves collection, just presented to the French Government, is a rare gold Armanian coin of great value. The Armanian medals illustrate the conquering Greeks, represented by the intellectual countenance of Archelaus, and the more severe type of the King Tyrannus. Among the bronzes is a Sasanian die, and the head of a cyrenophaletus, and a female torso, attributed to Praxiteles.

The day is not far distant when every citizen of Pennsylvania will and must necessarily have a competent knowledge of the rudimental branches of a good English education.

REPORT OF THE STATE TREASURER.—The Annual Report of the State Treasurer, WILLIAM H. KEMBLE, Esq., is a model which our public men would do well to imitate. It is brief but pithy, and literally crowded with important facts interesting to every Pennsylvanian. Mr. KEMBLE is a practical business man, having occupied several important positions before he accepted public station. As Treasurer of the Union Passenger Railway he made the reputation of being one of the finest business men in the city. As State Treasurer he has introduced many admirable improvements tending to simplify the details of the business, and render the operations of the department less complicated. He has devoted a considerable portion of his time to these changes, and certainly deserves the thanks of the community for his efforts in this direction. He has proved himself to be one of the most excellent officers that we have had, and we are gratified to know that we are to have his services for some time to come.

DEATH OF A NEW YORK JOURNALIST.—The sudden death of GERARD HALLOCK, for many years one of the proprietors and principal editors of the New York Journal of Commerce, will be read with regret by his many warm friends. Mr. HALLOCK was the son of the Rev. Moses HALLOCK, the venerable pastor of the Congregational Church in Plainfield, Massachusetts, where he was born in 1801. In early life he commenced the study of theology under the auspices of his father, intending to devote himself to the work of the ministry; but circumstances occurred which required his removal to New York. He naturally tended towards literary pursuits, and soon became connected with the daily journals. He was at first connected with the New York Observer, but afterwards associated himself with Mr. HALE in the publication of the Journal of Commerce. In politics he was an ardent Democrat, and during the Rebellion was a warm opponent of Mr. Lincoln's Administration. It was universally conceded that he acted from honest impulse, and his entirely blameless life made him friends among those who could not respect his political sentiments. He was an active participator in the religious and benevolent schemes of the city in which he lived, and his ample means gave him the ability to do much good in a quiet and unostentatious way. His death is a loss to New York, as he was a public-spirited citizen, and deeply interested in some of the most important projects now in course of perfection.

A COMMUNICATION. OFFICE REVENUE EXTENSION SILVER MINING COMPANY OF NEVADA. PHILADELPHIA, January 5, 1866. To the Editors of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH:—I notice in an article published in the Daily News of this morning an error in reference to the Revenue Extension Silver Mining Company. This Company does not own any properties but nineteen leads or mines on Lander Hill, Nevada, amounting in the aggregate to forty one thousand feet, and the Hopkins' Tunnel, which is already completed to about two hundred feet. The News stated that the Company had several other properties connected with it, which is a mistake. Yours, etc., E. B. HARPER, Treasurer.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE. SUPREME COURT—Chief Justice Woodward, and Justices Thompson, Strong and Agnew.—No cases were ready for argument this morning, and the Court adjourned till Monday, when the list will be taken up on second calling. COURTS OF OXFORD, TRINITY AND QUARTER SESSIONS—Judges Allison and Ludlow.—The case of Jefferson Spanier, indicted for the murder of Patrick J. Conannon, was concluded yesterday. The Commonwealth produced witnesses to the effect that, when testimony showed conclusively that Spanier inflicted the stab which caused the death of Conannon, but it also showed that the wound was given while the parties were in actual conflict, and that the prisoner was drunk. The testimony for the Commonwealth having closed, Mr. Remak, after consultation with the prisoner, whom he defended, and also with the District Attorney, and with the consent of the Court, said to the jury that it had been agreed that they should render a verdict of guilty of manslaughter. Judge Allison stated to the jury that a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree could not be sustained under the evidence, and that for manslaughter, as the law now stood, as heavy punishment could be imposed as for murder in the second degree. A verdict of guilty of manslaughter was accordingly rendered, and thus the case terminated. Common wealth v. John Connor. The defendant is indicted (with Lewis Wessels and Patrick Connor as accessories) for the murder of a youth named Michael Fitzgerald, on the evening of October 31, 1865, by shooting him with a pistol. The Court granted a motion on behalf of the defendants that they should have separate trials. A jury was, therefore, directed to be empanelled to try John Connor's case only. The killing took place at a tavern at Franklinville, Twenty-fourth Ward, kept by John Keld. The two Connors and Wessels, it seems, entered the tavern, in which it being Halloween, were a number of lads and young men fancifully dressed, and enjoying themselves. The Connors and Wessels had drinks, and a dispute arose as to payment for them. A quarrel then commenced between them and a party of boys who were there for the purpose of giving a serenade. John Connor started for the door, at which, just at that moment, the deceased, Michael Fitzgerald, appeared, and was shot by John Connor, as the Commonwealth alleges, and instantly killed. The shot took effect in the left breast, just above the nipple. The case was just being opened when our report closed.

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The people of Leyden, Holland, recently made a raid on the cats of the town, and in one night slew some six hundred.

A curious custom is still in vogue in the more northern districts of Scandinavia. On the occasion of a marriage the mother of the bridegroom approaches the bride, and lays at her feet a plate of bread and flag-root. The bride offers her future mother-in-law a part of it, but latter declines partaking; thus intimating that she will never live on the substance of her new relative.

The cab-drivers of Paris having sent a petition to the Emperor complaining of the smallness of their wages, received an answer in which their Imperial correspondent expressed his hopes that the measures of general interest now under the consideration of his Government, will have the effect of ameliorating their position without violating any right or compromising any principle.

The well-known traveller and litterateur, M. Jules de Champagny, while examining certain Etruscan walls and rivers in Calabria, in October, was surprised by brigands, who conveyed him and his companion to the mountains. They imagined him to be an Italian military officer of the country, and that he was an emissary of the King of Italy, who is known to be resolved to exterminate these bandits. His fate still, at last accounts, was wrapped in uncertainty.

An antiquary, while recently examining some Roman coins near Treves, was started by a small cry in his vicinity. On examination he found it to proceed from a small infant which had been left in that solitary locality by its mother, who was engaged in washing in the stream near by. The babe was laid in an ancient carved sarcophagus which its parent had transformed into a playhouse, little dreaming that her child sported in what was once a princely tomb.

The aged bell-ringer of the convent chapel of Pleis-sur-Marne, in France, was lately the victim of a singular accident. While cleaning with soap and sand the inside of the great bell called Gros Jean, presented to the convent by Charles the Bold, some wax, intending a joke, pulled the lever by which the hammer is moved, and the old man's head being unfortunately jammed under it, was crushed between the hammer and the bell. The mournful tone elicited alarmed the sacristan, who, however, arrived too late.

COPARTNERSHIPS. DISOLUTION. The firm of HALE & LEAVITT is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Settlements will be made by either partner, at the old stand, No. 39 N. FOURTH STREET.

CHARLES H. HAMRICK, HART A. LEAVITT. Philadelphia, January 1, 1866.

NOTICE.—JAMES H. WILSON and EDWARD HUTCHINSON have this day been admitted as partners in our business. The firm name will hereafter be EVANS, HASSALL & CO. We have connected a Dress Trimmings Department with our Military Business, and will open a new stock of goods about February 1. 1164 EVANS & HASSALL.

BANK NOTICES.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA. RESOURCES. Notes and bills discounted, \$129,639 28. United States bonds deposited with Treasurer of the United States to secure Federal notes, 300,000 00. Due from other banks, 22,500 00—6681,129 28. Due from other banks, 17,943 96. Bills of solvent banks, 3,650 00. Cash items, 1,475 54—\$254,248 90. Current expenses and taxes, 1,833 13—16,721 24. Total, \$395,144 02. LIABILITIES. Capital Stock paid in, 629,000 00. Circulating notes outstanding, 20,937 50. Due to Depositors, 11,358 36—424,903 81. Profit and Loss, 21,468 31. Unpaid Dividends, 940 00—\$687,144 97. Total, \$687,144 97. National Bank of Philadelphia, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. WILLIAM H. RHAWNS, Cashier. Sworn and subscribed before me, this first day of January, 1866. JOHN SHALLCROSS, Notary Public.

EIGHTH QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE THIRD NATIONAL BANK. ASSETS. Loans and Discounts, \$71,074 65. U. S. Bonds deposited, 300,000 00. Due from other banks, 17,943 96. Bills of solvent banks, 3,650 00. Cash items, 1,475 54—131,590 15. Other U. S. securities, 131,590 15. Total, \$233,654 75. LIABILITIES. Capital Stock, \$300,000 00. Contingent Fund, \$318 90. Circulating notes, 231,400 00. Individual Deposits, 46,337 50. United States Deposits, 15,475 54. Due to National Banks, 35,954 40. Profit and Loss, 7,769 39. Unpaid Dividends, 70 00—\$683,066 10. Total, \$683,066 10.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA. FRANKFORD, December 27, 1865. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the banking house on FRANKFORD, January 9, 1866, between the hours of 12 and 3. WILLIAM H. RHAWNS, Cashier.

SOUTHWEST NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, January 4, 1866. The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIFTY DOLLARS per share, payable on and after a Thursday, 18th instant, free from taxes. J. J. STELLER, Cashier.

SPECIAL NOTICES. THE PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB. ANNUAL MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS. The Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb will be held at the Institution on FRANKFORD, January 9, 1866, at 10 o'clock P. M. The Annual Report of the Board of Directors will be submitted, and an election will be held for officers to serve for the ensuing year. JAMES J. BARCLAY, Secretary.

POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA. January 4, 1866. A mail of Havana per steamer "Stars and Stripes," will be closed at the Office on SATURDAY MORNING, 11 o'clock. C. A. WALBORN, Postmaster.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Royal Petroleum Company will be held at No. 285 CHESTNUT STREET, on TUESDAY, January 9, 1866, at 10 o'clock, for the election of officers for the ensuing year. JOHN GALLAGHER, JR., Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1865. 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 on and after the 15th instant, at 10 o'clock P. M. Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 318 N. THIRD STREET. THOMAS T. FISHER, Treasurer.

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, of the City of Philadelphia, has respectfully informed the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story of his BUILDING, on FRANKFORD, between FRANKFORD, WINE, WHISKY, &c., &c., or SUPERIOR BRANDS. 15 1/2

JUST PUBLISHED.—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Nineteenth Edition of their LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE. To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, No. 51 BROADWAY, New York. 7 1/2

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS. THE GREAT AND GIFTED HUMORIST AND WIT, JOSE BILLINGS, WILL GIVE.

On Saturday, January 6, 1866, His Side-Splitting and Irresistible Discourse on "PUTTY AND VARNISH," Interspersed with Philosophical Parables and Flashes of Fun.

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 8, 1866, By special request of many that were unable to hear him on the last occasion, he will deliver his Great Lecture,

"PONTON PHILOSOPHY," TICKETS 50 CENTS.

To be had at Trimmer's, Seventh and Chestnut streets; R. Bomer's Great Agency, No. 408 Chestnut street; and at "Evening Programme," No. 421 Chestnut street.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. To commence at 8 o'clock.

C. A. R. D.—ROCKHILL & WILSON return SINCERE THANKS to their Friends, the Firemen and Police, for their untiring exertions in saving their property ON THE MORNING OF JANUARY 2.

As all the Firemen exerted themselves so nobly, we forbear to particularize any one company. 16

OFFICE OF "THE COMMERCIAL AGENCY," No. 12 North THIRD STREET. THE COMMERCIAL AGENCY, for 1866 will be published early in January, and can be furnished to subscribers in ample time for the printing of the RECORD. The RECORD has been regularly issued for a number of years and is now regarded as the most reliable and correct book of rates published.

Our forthcoming book will contain the names of Merchants, Bankers and Manufacturers in every city, town, and village throughout the South, and the Merchants in the principal cities and towns in the South will also be fully reported.

The Commercial Agency has been in successful operation since 1842. A branch office has recently been opened in this city, where a full report can be had of almost every business man in the United States and British Provinces.

Merchants and Manufacturers, doing a credit business, are requested to call and examine the reports in the office before subscribing elsewhere. C. LESLIE REILLY, No. 12 North THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S EQUITY TABLE OIL COMPANY, No. 29 S. SECOND STREET. PHILADELPHIA, January 4, 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, on SUNDAY, January 7, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing seven Directors to serve the ensuing year, and for such other business as may be brought before them. Polls close at 2 o'clock P. M. F. STACKHOUSE, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 206 S. FOURTH STREET. PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1865.

The Coupons of the Bonds of this Company falling due on the 1st of January, 1866, will be paid on presentation at the Office of JACOB E. RIDGWAY, Banker, No. 57 S. THIRD Street, at 11 o'clock A. M. W. H. KEMBLE, Treasurer.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organ in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, and the Author's mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful address to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 S. AIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either personally or by mail, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 11 1/2

SKATING PARKS.

SKATING, SKATING, SKATING. SKATERS, ATTENTION. GOOD, GLOSSY, GLORIOUS ICE, AT UNION SKATING PARKS, FOURTH AND DIAMOND STREETS.

The Skating is Superbly Excellent. Bring out your Mats. Fix up your Skates. The Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia: So candid! See! Ample Area of Skating Ground! Luxurious Refreshments in Betting Rooms; Excellent Teachers. BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED THIS EVENING.

Take Union, Fifth, and Eighth Street Cars. It SKATING TO-DAY! SKATING TO-DAY! NATIONAL SKATING PARK, TWENTY-FIRST STREET and COLUMBIA AVENUE.

This Park, as usual, ahead. Brilliantly illuminated this evening. Take Ridge Avenue and Seventeenth and Nineteenth street cars. C. S. MOULDER, Superintendent.

A. T. LANE, OFFERS FOR SALE DOMESTIC FLEECE WOOL, HOPKINS TUNNEL, DOMESTIC TUB WOOL, CALIFORNIA WOOL, MESTIZA WOOL, CAPE WOOL.

No. 126 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. HARNES ORNAMENTS. WILLIAM LITTLE, Jr., MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF HARNES ORNAMENTS, No. 623 COMMERCE STREET (Third Story). ENTRANCE ON WHEELER'S COURT.

ORNAMENTS, MONOGRAMS, LETTERS, CRESTS, ROSETTES, ETC. Of any Special Design, made to order at the shortest notice, and at REASONABLE PRICES. 12 1/2

JOSEPH CHILD.—LEFT THE HOME OF HIS parents, No. 295 Massachusetts avenue, between Second and Third Streets, Washington, D. C., on Monday, June 15, 1865. FREDERICK H. CALDWELL, age between 9 and 10 years, and of a fair complexion; had on grey pants, blue bandanna vest, black jacket, brown hat, pinned up on both sides, and was without shoes. He came near a burn on one of his legs. Was last seen previous to his disappearance from Washington on the cars with a regiment of soldiers on their way from the city.

Any information of his whereabouts addressed to his father, F. CALDWELL, No. 555 N. ANAPOSTOLITE Avenue, between Second and Third streets, Washington, D. C., will be gratefully received. If he is seen on the morning of the 3d of July, at the Baltimore Depot of the Northern and Central Railroad, in company with two soldiers. 15 1/2

SUPERIOR COAL.—5000 TONS LEHIGH, EAGLE VEIN, AND HENRY CLAY COAL. From most approved mines, likewise by the cargo car at Philadelphia. Yours very truly, GEORGE GARVIN. 15 1/2

WANAMAKER & BROWN, SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

YRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH, EXPENSIVE SILKS, EXPENSIVE SHAWLS, RICH DRESS GOODS, MELODEON COVERS, PIANO COVERS, NEW DE LAINES, HERRINGBONE PRINTS, SCARFS, GLOVES, COLLARS, ETC.

IMPORTANT TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE REVENUE EXTENSIONS SILVER MINING COMPANY OF NEVADA. CAPITAL \$500,000. DIVIDED INTO 50,000 SHARES.

Par Value and Subscription Price, \$10 Per Share. The Directors having secured the following valuable properties situated upon LANDER HILL, Lander County, Nevada, to wit:—

Table listing properties on Lander Hill, including Richards Ledge, W. E. Johnston Ledge, Copper Harbor, N. S. Pennock, Valley Vein, Taylor, Farewell, Tyson, Mackinaw, Miner's Joy, Chlorine, Sulphuret, Union Trust, Marquette, Houghton, Quaker City, Associated, and Anna Swan.

ON LANDER HILL, RICHARDS LEDGE, 2000 FEET, W. E. JOHNSTON LEDGE, 2000 " COPPER HARBOR " 2000 " N. S. PENNOCK " 2000 " VALLEY VEIN " 2000 " TAYLOR " 2000 " FAREWELL " 2000 " TYSON " 2000 " MACKINAW " 2400 " MINER'S JOY " 2400 " CHLORINE " 2400 " SULPHURET " 2400 " UNION TRUST " 2400 " MARQUETTE " 2400 " HOUGHTON " 2400 " QUAKER CITY " 2400 " ASSOCIATED " 2400 " ANNA SWAN " 2400 "

Consisting of Eighteen different Ledges or Mines, and amounting in the aggregate to about 40,000 feet, together with the HOPKINS TUNNEL, Which is already opened about 200 feet. Work upon this Tunnel is now being prosecuted with the utmost vigor, and will CUT IN ITS COURSE ALL THE ABOVE-NAMED LEDGES, and also the Revenue, Providentia, Savage, Morgan and Muncy, Hooker, North Star, and in fact all Ledges situated upon Lander Hill. These properties have been secured from the original locators, and only could be done by giving them a large interest in the Company. Uniting these properties with the Revenue Extension would not increase the Capital Stock, or the price per share, stamps this as one of the best enterprises ever offered to the public.

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