Evening Telegraph

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To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 1866.

The Sunday Question.

No good citizen can regard with indifference the controversy that is now going on in this community with reference to what is commonly termed the "Sunday Question." The issue is between those who would preserve the sacredness of the first day of the week, or the Christian Sabbath, as a "holy" day, of Divine appointment, for the physical and spiritual welfare of mankind, and those who would divest it of all religious importance and obligation, and treat it only as a season for sensual recreation and enjoyment.

In such a contest we can have no hesitation as to which side all truly wise and virtuous citizens should choose, and it is our purpose to stand squarely and firmly on that ground on which we should wish to be found in the last day, and at the judgment-seat of Him who said that "the Son of man is Lord also of the Sabbath." In matters of purely worldly concern, men are apt to form their opinions and determine their course of action in obedience to motives of prejudice, passion, or interest. But when they are required to make up their minds and regulate their conduct in reference to things of God's ordination, which not only bear with vital effect on the temporal well-being of society, but immediately concern every individual soul in its relations to God and eternity, the ordinary considerations which govern human opinion and action should be allowed no influence whatever.

The "Sunday question" need not and should not be complicated by the discussion of any particular violations of the Sabbatical law, or assaults upon particular individuals who may be regarded as violating the sanctity of the Sabbath. Such a course only arouses opposition which otherwise would not exist, and strengthens an essentially bad cause by enlisting in its defense all that numerous class of people who are ever ready to sink even their moral convictions in order to help a man, or party of men, whom they are led to regard as the object of persecution.

There is a higher and broader ground on which the character of God's day, and the duty of Christians in relation to it, may be and should be treated. The public mind must be convinced that the day is consecrated by Divine law not only to rest from all unnecessary worldly labor, but to special religious worship; that it was intended not simply to refresh the body, but to refresh and edify the soul; that men were not merely to cease from manual toil on one day in seven, for the purpose of physical health, but to so release their minds also from temporal cares as to allow them free and full contemplation of those affairs and responsibilities which reach beyond this life; that God kindly and mercifully appointed one day in every week in which He relieved His fallen creatures from the curse of labor, in order that they might thereby better employ and qualify themselves, under and in virtue of His grace, through the sacrifice and mediation of His only Son, to finally escape the penalty of eternal death.

There is, therefore, a fatal heresy in the idea now preached by the advocates of a French Sunday—a Sunday that is devoted only and altogether to sensualism. They suppose that the time was only meant for corporeal relaxation and repose, and that it may be spent just as each person pleases to spend it, according to his particular wishes and views to that end. If that theory were adopted, every American Sabbath would be a saturnalia. We should have our cities and rural districts converted into scenes of confusion and tumultuous dissipation and debauchery, regulated only by men's tastes and passions for what they might variously conceive to be the best mode of recreating their bodies and amusing their minds. If such libertinism were once sanctioned by law, it certainly would not stop with the running of city passenger cars on Sunday, or any other like innovation on the usual and time-honored observance of the day. Once educate the people of this country to believe that the Sabbath is a day for physical rest only, for fun and for frolic, for any pastime whatever that individual inclination might prefer, and we would inevitably convert the Lord's Day into a jubilee of the Devil. When a false doctrine is fairly planted in the popular mind, there is no telling what fruit it will bring forth. It may seem very right or very innocent to make some apparently slight innovations on our established notions as respects the nature and character of the Christian Sabbath. Those who would invade its ancient sanctity talk very glibly about enabling the laboring classes to go into the country and recreate themselves every seventh day in the green fields, and all that. And in order to enforce the argument which they address to the purely selfish and personal affections of men, they tell us that Christ said the "Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath." But they grossly misinterpret the meaning of the quotation. It was never intended to convey the idea that mankind were to use the Sabbath immorally, much less irreligiously. It was never intended that the day reserved by Supreme wisdom and love for saving the body from exhausting toil, should be used for the destruction of the soul. The health and amusement of a people should not be undervalued. But their morality is of far greater consequence, both to society, and to themselves as immortal beings, than anything that concerns only their physical condition. We can appreciate, as fully as others, the benefit of fresh air and exercise; the advantage of getting out into the country and "looking up through Nature to Nature's God." That is all very fine. It smacks of humanity. It appeals directly to the human heart. But if the whole mass of our population could be carried into the suburbs by means of a cheap conveyance, we seriously doubt whether the excursionists would be more profited in health or in morals than they would be if compelled to stay at home. At all events, until society can be perfectly assured that the turning of the Christian Sabbath into a common holiday for popular diversion and enjoyment will not result in the moral depravation of the people, and the consequent undermining of the very foundations of government, our Legislature should be careful how they make the least concession to those who are seeking to obtain a relaxation of the "Sunday law" of the State. The smallest opening of the gate restraining the flood of popular license might be fatal. It is not possible to foresee to what fearful lengths the tide, once loosed, would flow. Firmly held in check, it can do no harm. But grant it one inch of vent, and it may break down all barriers, and inundate the whole land.

It is not, therefore, in any particular innovation on the usual observance of the Sabbath that danger lies, or against which the community is concerned to array itself. The sale of liquors, the publishing of papers, and the running of city passenger cars on Sunday, are one and all regarded by the religious community as violations of the Sabbath. But it is not against them specifically that objection and opposition should be made. Those who defend the sacredness of the Lord's Day ought not to assail particular violations or violators of the Sabbath, but determine to maintain the religious character of the day generally, and and on the broad principle of universal moral duty and social policy. This course would be far more effectual than that which provokes the selfish resentment of special classes and interests; and we therefore commend the friends of the Sabbath to defend their cause on its own broad intrinsic merits, rather than engage in a direct warfare against specific abuses and particular offenders.

The Capital of the Southern Steamship Company.

If the investment of six hundred thousand dollars in steamers to the South will be profitable, the investment of a million would be better. The first sum is the proposed capital of the company soon to be chartered, and is, we have no doubt, sufficient to establish one first-class line to the chief ports of the South But it is not in proportion to the wealth of the city and her commercial interests. We accept the present subscription as an evidence of a renewed spirit of enterprise. It is a noble beginning, but it would be folly to consider it a satisfactory conclusion of the great work our merchants have begun.

One million of dollars, promptly subscribed, will at once place Philadelphia on an equality with her commercial rivals. It will enable the company to build or buy steamers unsurpassed for speed, strength, and size by any in the country, and will give it the great advantage of a capital sufficient to meet any emergency, and use any opportunity. Philadelphia, in undertaking such a work, should employ all her resources; and one million of dollars is but a moderate price to pay for the immeasurable benefits of direct communication with the Southern ports. We are informed that the $600,000 are nearly subscribed, and that the company will soon be ready to begin active operations. This is not the time for the committee to abandon their labors. The success they have met should inspire greater energy, for if six hundred thousand dollars can be raised in a few weeks to establish these lines, certainly four hundred thousand more can be obtained to increase their power and usefulness. It will be a proud day when the first steamer leaves Philadelphia for Wilmington or New Orleans, for from it will be dated a new commercial era for the city.

Governor Worth.

The message of Governor Worth, of North Carolina, is one of those plain, practical, common sense documents which can be understood by everybody, and is not an attempt by unmeaning verbiage to cover up a want of idea and a total lack of valuable suggestion. The Governor plainly states that the time has come when every State must prove its unquestionable loyalty, and the sooner measures are taken for this object the better it will be for all concerned. The best policy for the States lately in insurrection is to make the best of their bargain, and submit to the decrees of fate. The rebellious citizens of the South are hopelessly overthrown, and prudence dictates that they should succumb as gracefully as circumstances will permit. Governor Worth's advice is most opportune, and we hope it will be acted upon. No good can possibly grow out of a conflict with the national authorities, and perhaps much harm may accrue to individuals if a contumacious spirit is exhibited by those lately in rebellion. The whole of President Johnson's course shows a determination on his part to see that the Federal authority shall be respected, and in this a loyal people will always sustain him. His closing sentence is one that may be profitably pondered by all who still indulge the vain hope of a future Southern Confederacy. He says:—

"I pray God a returning sense of patriotism and justice will ere long correct the prejudices of the time and carry out the wise system so successfully begun, and perfectly, so far as depended on executive authority, for the restoration of the States to a constitutional and harmonious Union, and that He will inspire all of us with the wisdom and disposition to do right."

How the Negro Suffrage Bill Passed the House.—The New York *Times* of this morning, in an editorial evidently penned by its editor, Hon. Henry J. Raymond, the mouthpiece of the President in the House, explains the manner in which the recent bill extending the privileges of suffrage to the colored residents of the District of Columbia was passed; and the explanation, if true, is an evidence of how a minority can compel a majority to succumb to their views. It would seem that Judge Kelley, after moving the bill in the House, discovered that the difference of opinion in the Union ranks on the propriety of its adoption would render a caucus action necessary.

The bill, therefore, went before a party caucus, in which, by a vote of two to one, it was decided to so modify it as to render a knowledge sufficient to read and write, and a property qualification, necessary before the African could be allowed to vote. In order that such an amendment be made, it was essential that it should be recommitted to the Judiciary Committee. When, however, the House met and the motion to refer was made, the Radicals—so says conservative Raymond—voted with the Democrats, and defeated its recommitment. The question was then submitted either to oppose the extension *in toto*, or else to vote for the unmodified bill.

The members of the party preferred the former, and hence the bill passed in its most radical form. The Raymond faction are evidently sore over the result, and design to kill the bill by securing the veto of the Executive. The New York *Times* thus makes a bid in in that direction when it says:—

"It is well enough to bear in mind, moreover, that President Johnson has never committed himself in any way to the principle of universal negro suffrage, either for the District of Columbia or for any State; and that is the principle which, if this bill passes the Senate, is to be presented for his approval. It is possible, therefore, to say the least, in our judgment, that President Johnson may withhold his signature from this bill. We distrust the expressions of confidence of his approval in which these gentlemen somewhat ostentatiously indulge. In these days of difficulty and danger—when the peace now dawning may be dispersed by tempests still more terrible than that whose frightful fury still sounds in our ears, we cannot look upon indifference to the fate of the Union party as consistent with love for the Union or devotion to the welfare of our common country. *This is not the time when new issues can be forced upon the nation, without imminent danger of reopening those the nation has just decided.*"

As the sympathy existing between Mr. Raymond and the President is known to be perfect, the utterances of the *Times*, therefore, have a value which they would not under other circumstances possess.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

Office of the Evening Telegraph, Monday, January 22, 1866.

The Stock Market was very dull and irregular this morning, there being very little disposition to operate. Government bonds continue quiet, with sales of 7·30s at 98¾; 103½ was bid for 6s of 1881; 103 for old 5-20s; and 93 for 10-40s.

City loans are unchanged. New City 6s sold at 92½.

The steamship *Asia*, at Halifax, brings London advices to the 6th of January. The Bank of England, in consequence of a continued drain of gold, has put up the rate of interest to 8 per cent. The Bank of Holland has also advanced its rate to 6½ per cent. The quotations for 5-20s was 64½; Erie, 56½@57; and Illinois Central, 76¾@77¼. Satterthwaite's Circular of the evening of the 3d says:—

"Since our last, the market for American securities, as usual at this time of the year, has been very inactive. On higher quotations from New York, 5-20s have improved nearly $1, closing at 65¼@65½."

Railroad shares are the most active on the list. Catawissa preferred sold at 41½; Pennsylvania Railroad at 55½, an advance of ¼; Reading at 50⅛, no change; Minehill at 54½; North Pennsylvania at 30@30¼, an advance of 1¼; and Lehigh Valley at 61½. 112 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 30½ for Little Schuylkill; 53½ for Norristown; 27 for Elmira common; 38 for preferred do.; 28½ for Catawissa common; 20½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 45 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares continue inactive. Hestonville sold at 36¾@37¼. 71 was bid for Second and Third; 52 for Tenth and Eleventh; 32 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 26 for Girard College; and 10 for Ridge Avenue.

Bank shares are in good demand for investment at full prices. North America sold at 200; and Farmers' and Mechanics' at 122. 136½ was bid for Philadelphia; 90 for Northern Liberties; 50 for Commercial; 28½ for Mechanics'; 90 for Kensington; 50 for Penn Township; 52 for Girard; 70 for Western; 61 for City; 62 for Corn Exchange; and 54 for Union.

In Canal shares there is nothing doing. 21½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common, 28½ for preferred ditto; 53¼ for Lehigh Navigation; 8¼ for Susquehanna Canal; and 31 for Delaware Division.

Oil shares are quiet at about former rates. Ocean sold at 16@16¼; Dalzell at 2¼; and McElrath at 1⅞@2.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$350 Sch Val 6s, 82	75½	100 sh Ocean	16¾
$1500 U S 7·30s June	98¾	200 sh do	16
$2·00 City 6s, new	92½	300 sh do, its	b30 16¼
$5000 Un Can 6s	25	200 sh do	16
$1000 Cam & Am 6s	83½	200 sh do	b30 16¼
500 sh Clinton Coal	1¾	50 sh Reading	50½
400 sh Cata pf its	41½	40 sh Minehill	ots 54½
200 sh do lots	b5 41½	100 sh N Pa R	s30wn 30
100 sh Dalzell	2½	200 sh do	b60 30½
3 sh Long Is	35	200 sh do	s30wn 30
100 sh Hestonv	b30 37½	30 sh Lehigh Val its	61½
300 sh Junct'n	b30 1 1-16	2 sh F and M. Bk	122
9 sh Penna R	lots 55½	40 sh Bk of Kty lots	96¾

SALES AT PUBLIC STOCK BOARD TO-DAY.
Reported by F. T. Walton, No. 208 S. Fourth street.

FIRST CALL.

100 sh Reading	b30 50½	100 sh Sug Ck Dev	b5 1¼
100 sh Maple Shade	4·10	100 sh Corn Pit	b5.1·05

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M.	139½	12 M.	139½
11 A. M.	139½	1 P. M.	139½

Market dull.

Harper, Durney & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	139	139½
American Silver, 5s and 10s	133	134
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	128	129
Pennsylvania Currency	40	par
New York Exchange	1-20	par.

We call attention to the advertisement in to-day's paper of the North American Insurance Company, No. 232 Walnut street. Incorporated 1794; charter perpetual; capital, $500,000.

Frederick Steeb has removed from No. 30 South Third street to Nos. 10 and 12 South Third street, above, where he will continue the Stock and Exchange business.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money is abundant at 5 per cent. on call, but tenders under the advanced rates in London and upon the Continent are looking for higher terms. The passage of the Loan act, a funding scheme of the Secretary of the Treasury, is also waited for, and is expected to give new life to the Money market. Next month the Spring trade will commence moderately, and produce a demand for capital, which, in connection with the funding scheme and the disturbance in money abroad, will give financial affairs in Wall street more spirit, and advance the rate of interest. In commercial paper there is no change, and the extremes are 7@15 per cent."

—The people of Maryland have caught the railroad mania, and in nearly every section the idea has suddenly arisen that the State could be vastly benefited not only by the immediate construction of local lines, but by having extended routes to the North and West start from the National capital and pass through the State. Among the new projects is the Metropolitan Railroad which will start from the borders of the District of Columbia and run to the Pennsylvania line, trusting to chance for connections. Another is a road from Washington to Point Lookout. The grandest idea, however, is to authorize a company, to be called the Washington, Frederick, and Lake Erie Railroad Company, which, with the assistance of Congress and the Legislatures of Pennsylvania and New York, are to build a road from Washington city to some point on Lake Erie.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

Monday, January 22.—Cloverseed of fine quality is in fair demand at $7·75@8 12½ ₩ bushel, but inferior is not wanted, and can be disposed of only at comparatively low rates. Timothy is dull and prices are nominal. Flaxseed is selling in small lots at $3·15.

No. 1 Quercitron Bark is steady at $32 50 ₩ ton, but there is not much demand.

We have to record a continuance of the dull and unsatisfactory state of the Flour Market noted from day to day from some time past, and prices of the low grades of spring Wheat are drooping; there is no demand for shipment, and the only sales reported were a few hundred barrels for the supply of the home trade at $7@7·75 for superfine; $8@8 50 for extras; $8 50@9 for Northwestern extra family; $9·50@10 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do do; and at higher rates for fancy brands, according to quality. In Rye Flour very little doing; small sales have been made at $5·50. No sales of Corn Meal have been reported.

The Wheat Market is as dull as ever, but prices remain without essential change. In the absence of sales to any extent we quote inferior and prime red at $1 80@2·25, and white at $2·40@2 70. Nothing doing in Rye. We quote at 90c.@$1·00 for Southern and Pennsylvania. Corn is fairly active, and prices have again declined. Sales of 7000 bushels yellow at 75c. in the cars and from store. Oats are unchanged. 3000 bushels sold at 50@51c.

Whisky is held firmly, with small sales of Pennsylvania and Ohio at $2·27@2·28.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

Monday, January 22.

The Cattle Market is dull this week, and prices rather lower. About 2300 head arrived and sold at from 16@17c. for extra; 14@15½c. for fair to good; and 12@13c. ₩ lb. for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

148 head	Shomberg & Frank, Western,	12@16.
11 "	Sturm & Co., Chester county,	14@15.
50 "	Dryfoos & Brother, Western,	13½@15½.
115 "	J. A. Chain & Bro., Pennsylvania,	p@8 gross.
95 "	H. Chain, Western,	6½@7½ gross
110 "	Martin Fuller & Co., Western,	11@16.
90 "	J. S. Kirk, Chester county,	14½@16
70 "	P. Hathaway, Western,	14@16.
82 "	P. McFillen, Western,	13@15½.
50 "	A. Christy & Bro., Western,	14@15.
25 "	A. Kennedy, Pennsylvania,	14@16
130 "	Jones McClese, Western	14@15½.
131 "	J. McFillen, Western,	14@16.
150 "	E. S. McFillen, Western,	14@16.
115 "	Ullman & Bochman, Western,	15@16.
150 "	Mooney & Smith, Ohio,	14@17.
38 "	Mooney & Bro, Western,	7@7½ gross.
31 "	J. & J. Frank, Western,	10@13.
85 "	Owen Smith, Western,	14@17.

Sheep are dull, and lower; 8000 head arrived and sold at 6½@7½ ₩ lb. gross for fair to good fat Sheep.

Cows are unchanged; 150 head sold at $40@80 for Springers and $45@95 ₩ head for Milch Cows.

Hogs—Prices are rather better; 2600 head sold at the different yards at from $13@14 50 the 100 lbs. net.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL UNION CLUB, No. 1105 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 13, 1866.
The Annual Meeting of the Club and the election of officers thereof to serve for the ensuing year will be held on MONDAY EVENING, February 5, at 7 o'clock.
Members cannot vote or be eligible to office unless their dues for the current year are paid.
Members whose dues for the current year are not paid by the 1st of April next will, after that date, be denied the privilege of the house until payment is made.
Members who are indebted to the Club for one or two years' subscriptions are hereby notified that unless the same is paid by the 1st of March next they will be expelled, and such action shall be reported.
A member desiring to resign must do so in writing, and on the payment of all dues, including the present year, his resignation will be accepted.
The Secretary will be in constant attendance at the Club to receive payment.
By order of the Executive Committee.
1 22 3t JOHN E. ADDICKS, Chairman.

THERE WILL BE A UNION TEMPERANCE MEETING in connection with the first Anniversary of the Union Reform Association, in the Church of the Epiphany, CHESNUT Street, above Fifteenth street, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Bishop SIMPSON, President of the Society will make the opening address. Rev. ALBERT BARNES, and Rev. Drs. EDWARDS, KENNARD, MARSH, NEWTON, TALMAGE, and others, will take part in the exercises. The public are respectfully invited to attend. 1t

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' FAIR IN AID OF THE HOME.
A Meeting of the members of the Executive Committee will be held on TUESDAY MORNING, the 23d inst., at 12 o'clock noon at No. 308 WALNUT Street (up stairs), office of the Chairman.
WILLIAM D. LEWIS, Chairman Ex. Com.
Charles S. Ogden, Secretary. 1 20 2t

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Wirt County Burning Spring and Standing Stone Oil Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 119 S. FOURTH Street, city of Philadelphia, on MONDAY, February 5th, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M. 1t

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Debts promptly collected in any City or Town of the United States
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HOUSE OF REFUGE.—APPLICATIONS for the situation of Matron of the White Department of the House of Refuge will be received by the undersigned until the 25th instant.
JAMES J. BARCLAY,
Chairman of the Com. Dis. and Ed.
1 17 wfmst No. 3 Athenæum Building.

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A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser 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 NAIDEN 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 8 8m

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, January 12, 1866.
At an election held on the 10th of January, 1866, the following named Stockholders were elected Directors of this Bank:—

S. A. MERCER,	WILLIAM M. FARR,
EDWIN M. LEWIS,	LINDLEY SMYTH,
JOHN ASHHURST,	WILLIAM H. MERRICK,
ANTHONY J. ANTELO,	WM. H. WOODWARD,
BENJAMIN A. FARNHAM,	RICHARD C. DALE
JAMES R. CAMPBELL,	PEMBERTON S. HUTCHINSON.
FRANCIS TETE,	

And at a meeting of the Directors this day, S. A. MERCER, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and EDWIN M. LEWIS, Esq., Vice President.
1 12 10t W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CAPITAL $400,000.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—In conformity with an Act of Assembly of April 5, 1842, this Company publish the following list of their Assets, viz.:

Mortgages, being all First Mortgages in the city of Philadelphia	$351,600·00
Bills Receivable	56,359·40
Real Estate	31,000·00
Schuylkill Navigation Company Loan	19,244·41
Camden and Amboy Company Loan	53,493·55
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Loan	8,601·52
Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R. R. Co., stock 470 shares	21,899·50
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Loan	24,600·00
Pennsylvania Railroad Loan	10,000·00
do. do. Stock—300 shares	14,410·15
North Pennsylvania Railroad Loan	18,912·50
Harrisburg, Lancaster, etc., Railroad Loan	9,425·00
United States Loan, 6 per cent., 1881	20,000·00
do. do. 7-30	25,050·00
do. do. do. 7-30	56,000·00
do. do. do. 7-30, 1868	10,000·00
do. do. do. 5-20s	50,000·00
do. do. do. Deposit	35,000·00
Pennsylvania State Loan	20,000·00
Philadelphia City Sixes	41,854·00
Philadelphia City Fives	4,983·75
Cincinnati Sixes	4,642·50
Pittsburg Sixes	5,535·00
Philadelphia Bank, 241 shares	24,340·25
Western Bank, 220 shares	11,000·00
Girard Bank, 125 shares	6,500·00
Bank of North America, 100 shares	10,000·00
Franklin Fire Insurance Co., 30 shares	2,897·73
Manayunk Gas Company, 20 shares	998·84
Cash on hand	3,141·96
	$540,389·50

1 20 7t WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
JANUARY 8, 1866.
The following gentlemen have been elected to serve for the ensuing year:—
PRESIDENT.
CHARLES E. SMITH.
MANAGERS.
H. P. McKEAN, J. B. LIPPINCOTT,
A. E. BORIE, JOHN ASHHURST,
R. B. CABEEN, STEPHEN COLWELL.
TREASURER.
S. BRADFORD.
SECRETARY.
1 9 12t WILLIAM H. WEBB.

OFFICE OF THE HAZELTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 302 Walnut street
PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1866.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., equal to THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, free from tax, at the Office of the Company, in Philadelphia, on and after February 1st next.
The transfer books will be closed until February 1st next.
ALEX. G. CAW, Treasurer.
1 19 3t

OFFICE OF THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 400 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1866.
A Special Meeting of Stockholders of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 12 o'clock M., to consider the expediency of increasing the capital stock of the Company.
1 19 8t F. R. STARR, President.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, Financial Agent and Depositary of the United States.
PHILADELPHIA, January 16, 1866.
At the election for Directors of the Corn Exchange National Bank, held the 9th inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected:—

ALEX. G. CATTELL,	DELL NORLIT,
ALEX. WHILLDIN	BENJ. B. CRAYCROFT,
SAMUEL T. CANBY,	HUGH CRAIG,
PHILIP F. MINGLE,	ROBERT ERVIEN,
JOHN F. STROBE,	JOSEPH LINDSAY,
EDWARD C. KNIGHT,	H. W. CATHERWOOD,

JOSEPH W. BULLOCK
And at a meeting of the Directors to-day, ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, Esq., Vice-President.
J. W. TORREY, Cashier.
1 17 6t

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform 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. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
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