Evening Telegraph

BELLIA LULAMMORALIS

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

TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1866.

Death of Judge Thompson.

WE regret to announce the death this morning, at one o'clock, of the Hon. Oswald THOMPSON, the President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia. Judge Thompson had occupled the bench for fifteen or sixteen years, having been chosen by the people at the first election after the passage of the act of the Legislature making the Judges elective.

In his official capacity he was extremely popular, bringing to the discharge of his duties a dignity that was imposing, and at the same time lacked the repulsive churacteristics which so betimes mark the deportment of persons in public station. In early life, Judge Thompson was an earnest student, and while in active practice was known as a lawyer whose counsel was sought by those who appreciated honest effort in a just cause.

His occuliar temperament pecullarly fitted him for the position of a judge. He was possessed of a well-balanced mind, with the capacity to catch intuitively the points at issue before him. During his long term of office many important questions were presented to him for adjudication, and it must be said that his integrity has never been questioned. Some months ago he was attacked with paralysis, but recovered, and for some time past has been able to attend to his duties.

On Friday last a second stroke prostrated his enfeebled system, and death ensued. He was well known in the religious circles of the city, having been for many years a prominent member and official in the Second Presbyterian Church of this city. His death is not a greater loss to the bench and bar of our city than to the society of which he was an ornament. At the time of his death he was about fifty-six years of age, and in the very prime of an active and useful life. In token of respect for his memory, the Courts with which he was connected, after having noticed the fact of his death with ceremonies appropriate to the occasion, adjourned without transacting any business.

Southern Yeomanry A New Class Needed in the Southern States.

THE old subdivision of Southern society into planters, white trash and negroes, was a most cunningly devised plan for strengthening and continuing the power of slavery. The them to fall beneath the curse decreed for ADAM. The lower strata of society were so arranged that the mutual jealousy of the blacks and poor whites kept them completely beneath the heel of the slave-owners. Had a sympathy existed between these twin children of oppression, together, they might have rendered the political power, if not the social position of their masters extremely precarious; but by creating a disgust for white labor on the part of the black, and a contempt for African blood on the side of the white, the mutual enmity was made but the means by which both were kept down. Such a scheme as this did not originate with the worshippers at the Mecca of slavery, but was successfully practised by the Romans when they subjugated the various Latin tribes; by the Carthaginians when they conquered Spain, and by the Venetians in their later dealings with the minor Greek States. And then, as now it formed a foundation for the erection of tyranny, sure and most enduring.

With the fall, however, of the superstructure has been destroyed the foundation. The old strata of caste, as fixed and exclusive as those of India, as socially inexorable as those of the Bhuddist religion, have been broken down. There is no longer a ruling class. Those whom wealth had heretofore enabled to act as leaders, have had that wealth destroyed by the pitiless band of war. The blacks have been freed, and the eyes of the whites enlightened. It will not in future be so difficult to cross the boundary line of social intercourse. A poor white may grow rich and be received into the mystic circle; a planter may grow poor and sink into the strata which has heretofore been his scorn. The whole face of the Southern caste will be altered, and the great deeps of the reformation let loose to purify and elevate the tone of the Cotton

States. Out of this earthquake will come a class which will act as the salvation of the South. There will appear a class of small farmers, freeholders, ycomen, who will do more towards regeneration than any set of people that could possibly be secured. It has always been upon the middle classes that a stable government has sought to rest. Where the people proper are morally and politically sound, there need be no fear of revolution. The valuable cement which acts as a connection between the indigent and the Tuxurious has been entirely unknown in the slaveholding States. There has been no intermingling between the rich and the debased; the wealthy had no one to lean upon, the oppressed no one to look up to. As Amsterdam always in her palmiest days cultivated a class of burghers so also should every wise society seek to secure this middle class, as a sort of neutral ground on which both labor and capi-

tal can meet. It will be this kind or people who will build up the South.

COVERNMENT SALED.

The late Rebel leaders already see the nocessity of securing this atratum in the social foundation of tuture greatness, and to secure it are willing to sacrifice all prejudices, and yield all past dislikes to gain the wished-for end. As an example of this, we may quote the action of South Carolina and Texas, the Legislatures of which States a few weeks since empowered J. R. GILMORE, Esq., the "Edmund Kirke" of literature, a Radical of the radicals, to act in Europe as their representative to secure German emigration, and he has gone abroad, accredited as the agent of those very States which one year ago would have hung him had he appeared to their midst. What stronger proof is needed that the wisest of the Southerners are in earnest? The work of repopulation in various portions of the Rebel States is going steadily on. We do not hear a splash as the wave of society is disturbed by the introduction of a Northern family; yet in certain districts this class is already becoming an element. There are tates where treason and traitors still appear to rule, but in Tennessee, Georgia, and Texas, the work goes bravely on.

The large increase of the cotton crop in the former attests that the small farmers are at work, and the estimated yield of 250,000 bales in 1867 proves that the people are couragaous and hopeful. The wise action of certain Rebel Generals, as PILLOW and others, has had a most salutary effect upon all classes of society. The desire to regenerate has been exhibited in Georgia from the first move ment the power of the Reb Illon was broken; and the erratic course of Governor Brown during the war now seems to have been dirtated by a patrictle love for the Union and not a factious desire for notoriety. While in Texas, where there always was a class of yeomen, the greatest advancement has already been made, and will be progressing in the future, placing her foremost of all her sister

Commonwealths. We there ore urge upon the South the procurance of the needed class. They will save and regenerate it, as they have done other notions in the past, and, jindging from the actions of certain Southern districts, we have cause to hope that the wisdom of such a course is already appreciated, and the good work, begun in a spirit which shows determination of our ose will not rest watil its aim -the elevation of Southern society-be accomplished.

Free Trade-A Letter from Peter Cooper, of New York

A BOMBSHELL has exploded in the midst of the tree trade camp. An officer of the citadel has declared in favor of protection. PETER COOPER has written a letter in opposition to the cardinal fallacy of that party whose effort for years has been to sacrifice home industry to personal gain and British avarice. The social position of the writer, in addition to his vast wealth, makes his utterplanter loomed, in the majusty of his superior | ance of interest, for who is better qualified to wealth and irresistible whip-lash, far above expound commercial doctrines than the man the heads of those whose poverty compelled who has achieved a colossal fortune by advocating this theory of international trade? His letter, addressed to the editors of America is a clear and able exposition of the history of the efforts of the free traders to secure their views as a national doctrine, and the results which have inevitably followed their triumph. His most powerful argument we give in his own words:-

"To see the folly of yielding to a British policy we have only to look at the effects produced on our country during the war with Great Britain. At that time, when our foreign trade was cut off, labor was in demand and money abandant; furnaces and mills were built, and all actively ployed; wages were high, and our national debt Four years later came the British freetrade system. At once all, was changed—mills and furnaces were stopped, labor went begging, our poorbouses were filled. The price o land declined, money became scarce, and inferest high. The rich who held mortgages became richer, and the poor and those who were in debt were ruined. In view of all this widespread and general complaint, General Jackson expressed his deep concern for the welfare of the nation when he asked, 'Where, where has the American farmer a marget for his surplus product? was compelled to answer by saying, "that except for cotton, the American farmer has neither a foreign nor a home market,"?"

Here, then, we have in a few words given the strongest of all arguments, one founded on past experience. Like causes will always produce like results, and if the effect of a free trade policy was so detrimental in 1817, a similar condition of natural inactivity will follow, the success of this political system to-day.

There is, however, another light in which this question may be viewed, and which will display as cogent a reason in opposition to its success as an historical parallel. It is that England is desirous of its triumph. She never interferes but to her own advantage, and as her agents in our midst are moving heaven and earth to secure the victory of her dootrines. we may rest assured that Manchester and Liverpool, not Worcester or Philadelphia, is to be benefited. Mr. Cooper well puts the issue. He says :-

"We should not forget that one of the great causes that led to the American Revolution was the determination on the part of Great Britain to force its manufactured articles on its colonies, to be paid for by sending raw materials to England, and in this way to keep them envirely dependent and poor, by preventing the colonies from manuactiving for themselves. This is will the policy of the British Government, by which it has drawn to its little island the wealth of every country that has allowed itself to become the subject of its policy and power. It is trying still to persuade the people of this country to run their ploughs in competition with mighty machines in England, where a single engine is doing the work of a thousand men."

Nor is this a mere assertion, unsupported by facts. We have one instance which interests us most nearly. Within two months British capitalists have reduced the price of iron from \$150 to \$150 per ton, and have agreed to deliver it in this country at that rate, while yet the question of an increase of tariff is undecided. Does not this exhibit a cool assurance of confidence in their power at Washington, which designs that the

tariff will be reduced, or at least an increase prevented? For should an addition be made, the evident result would be to cause a rulnous loss by the contract. By such a reduction of \$40 in so short a time they will be able, even after paying the duty, to compute with and underbid our home manufacturers. If we would prevent ruin to the dearest interest of our Commonwealth; if we would avoid sceing our iron underbid in our own market,let the deputation of Pennsylvania in Congress use all their influence, and secure an additional duty. The letter of Perus Cooper ennuot fail to do much good in the cause of protection A voice in opposition to free trade, coming from one of the leaders of the New York merchant princes, is the best argument that can be afforded in favor of that policy which has protected American industry in the past, and which, if adhered to, will continue to protect it in the future.

THE STANSACTOR OF STREET

THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

This subject is gathering vitality and importance with rapidity. The people are beginning to agitate the matter with great earnestness, and we doubt not that the sanctity of the Sabbath will be advocated with that forcible logic and clear reasoning that will make it, claim the respect of those was have heretolore neglected the religious observance of God's day of rest. In this connection we invite the reader's attention to the following communications:-

The "Press"-Christmas Letter. To the Editor of the Evening Celegraph. Sir:-Christians who respect and keep hoty the day of sacred rest are charged with do efu gloominess of spirit, "the ascetic and gloomy observance of the first day of the week," 'scotarian bigotry," and speaking of the freedmen, the Press to, the communication tee says:-"Your doctrino, wou dentaral and darken the interlectual energies or both races-would pervert the divinest examples and the noblest, maxims, to the destruction of that spirit of intolligent inquiry. and the paralysis or those natural rights without which no people can claim to be entirely free." Thus the Christian Sabbath is alleged to be a pay of gloom, "scotarian b gotry," and calculated to crush the intellectual energies of both blacks and whites.

Now, in regard to "the arcute and gloomy observance of the first day of the week," we ask for evidence. Where is the evangeheal Chestan? Where is the ect, denomination or congregation of Subbath-Respers who exhibit in their countainings and conductany such characteristic? Lat the Press respond, or let it acknowledge that it has hurled four slander in the race of the whole Christian community. Does he not know, of his own knowledge, that the tens of thousands of Sabbata-Losping Christians, all around him, are the most chearful, complanant, and happy-looking people be ever looks upon? Go, sir, into any Saubath School, and look around on these thirty teachers, and these two hun-

singing-Bound for the everger in shove," otc. And when they shall have doro, and the grand chorus is thundeted forth, if you don't feet yourself nearer heaven than ever hero; e and than ever year can hope to be, unless you join this joyous band, at must be because you feel like David Hume, who observed that he never saw one of your pions, rodly people, but that he saw a sad, gloomy, sorrowing countenance; whereupon Mr. Durham remarked-"It is quite probable, for Mr. Hume had very little intercourse with pious people, and seedom saw anv; besides, the sight of him was enough to make any good man feel sad and sorrowint. "No sir! you know better; you know the Sabbath keepers of Philadelphis are the most cheerful and happy people in it. hey do not, indeed, frequent the ramboles, and like "good Queen Bess," go and witness the theatres. and bull-baits, and wrestlings, and dances, and races, according to the tree and liberal course of "such a reform" as you contend for,

dred scholars-all neat, c.can, smiling, and, loyful;

now, sir, listen to these two hundred sweet volume

" Sectarian bigotry !" Who are these bigoted sects that disturb the free people of this Commonwealth in the enjoyment of their rights of conscience? No sir, you dare not fling this insult in the face of any concentration of evangelical Christians in this city. These weeks of Umon prayer meetings (the third week will have began before you can read this paper) look you in the face. Yes, bigotry is a cruel despot; but the world knows that the bigotry of liberalism is the most fearful of all despots. Witness Francoin the days of her libed rality, when she abelished the Saphath and worshipped a harlot as the Goddess of Liberty

MAnd beyond doubt the Press itself is often, though not by name, prayed for by these 'bigom?' and nearn, your charge that the Sabbath keeners, in their gloom, are brutifying the whites and the blacks-"both races," Doce Mr. Forney know what efforts are being constantly put forth by the pions Sabbath keepers of ail these scots for the intellectual, and moral, and religious, improvement of the black race and the white? If he does not, is he fit to be a news-gatherer in a Commonwealth which for one hundred and sixty-one years has had on her statute book the very Sabbath protecting law which he labors to have repealed? If he does know that the pious people of Philadelphia and the State are making great and successful efforts to educate the blacks, and yet utters the charge above quoted, then, humbly submit the question, is he fit to be a teacher of public morals ? Are we to be gravely or angrily told that the conscientious observers of the law of God and of this Commonwealth against Sabbath profanation, have been and are teaching a doctrine that 'would enthral and darken the intellectual energies of both races-would pervert the divinest examples and the noblest influences?" Does this Editor not know that the maxims and the example of the Divine Saviour of lost men constitute the bulk and burden of all the Saboath School teachings, and all the preachings of all these "sectar an bigota?" If he does not, then let him come into our Sunday Schools and learn. But I close with the expression of my humble opinion, that for whatever of talent, energy, sound moral principle and purity of conscience the Editor of the Press professes, he is inderted to the feachings and the example of Sabbath-Reeping Christians.

THEOPHILUS.

The Sabbath Protects the Laborer. TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING TPLEGRAPH-SIT: -How mit in the Press office? By its own showing work is constantly done on the day which the law of God, and of the State, have appropriated to rest from labor. True, the letter, of the foreman shows that not all work seven days in the week in that office, "from my department alone." But how many of the substitutes worked in other offices the whole week is not shown. In the first four weeks of the Sunday Press there were employed two hundred and eleven compositors. Of these ninety-one were subs, and thirteen worked seven days in that office. Now, charity concludes that the ninety-one wished

to be free, and not held down to the Sunday work. It seems to me very plain, that a freeman will not work on Sunday if he can rest and enjoy the blessed privilege of accompanying his wife and children to the Sabbath School and the Church. Mr. Forney says: "The printers in the office of the Press are generally poor men." Is that the reason why he is

able to tie them down to seven duys' labor in the week? It is not conceivable, that a man, who is not a "mudsin"—to use a Southern expression— would voluntar, and without imperious necessity, deny himself the rest which the laws of his country guarantee to him, and which the law of God guaranbeer to slaves and dumb bruiss - The man-servant, nor thy maidearwant, nor the carle " Would the high champion of treedom and noble bearing allow a man, so test to all needow, selvices cot, and desire for equality with other memen, to pollute his types with hardavish impost

WITH THIM SIE DUMA.

But look at the bestty of consistency. In the same paragraph an which the editor tells we'the printers in the office of the Picks are generally poor men," he repeats the assertion that 'all these men must work on Sunday.", Av, must work and who oreares time must? Mr. Formey, by printing a Sunday paper. There is not a particle of substantial truth in the off-repeated associon that Sunday work s indispensable where there is no bunday paper. This is demonstrated in it y firs article, and I suppose even the Press will to repeat the shameful unt uft after the demonstration of 28 years' experiment of the Journal of Commercie, during which long period no work has exertisen done in that office on Sunday.

He proceeds: -"There is not one, so far as I know, who does not favor this great reform as a matter of immediate personal interest and advantage to himself and his family." That is, the Sunday reform the opportunity of violating the law or God and of Pennsylvania by Sauday work! Glorious reform! Malane slaves of men born free! And this for the miserable pittanes of some dollar and a batt or two! Well may the Press say they are generally poor men. But, reader, -- I quote from the very next paragraph -addressing the committee or ciergy, he says: - Have you no pity no charity for these men, torced to walk all the way to their work in the daytime of the Sabbath and back at night? Here is not re axation, but health, rest, economy, that plead for the great measure I advocate "

Most amazing! This tender-hearted and compas, sionate editor cets up a Sunday paper for the most benevolent purpose of forcing-it is his own wordforcing these poor men to work all day time of the Sabbath, in violation of law; and then he has the grace to gity them, - has he not? and to assure his correspondents/that"here"-in his forcing fabor-"is not relaxation." Oh, these erocodile tears! Stop a little; you don't understand him. He means this as an argument for Sunday cars-a subject not before him. Well, suppose such a twist taken on it, but where is the pity, the charity? "I know I have the e men's noises on the grandstone, and t'il hold them to it. " But then I'll relieve them by and ing a back for them." But, reader, where is the mercy in foreing carmen, who work sensatem hours per day, to labor seventeen on Sunday too? Isn't this skinning Peter to make brogans for Paulf But I must postpone to another article my pica for the treedom of conductors and drivers, and order Tugoramus;

The Legislature and the Sabbath.

To the Editor of THE EVENING LELEGRAPH -Sir: - In the occupent and impressive editorial of your paper of yesterday, on this question, you state that our Legislature should the careful how they make the least concession to these who are seeking to obe tain a relaxation of the 'Sunday law' of the State.' It is re-pectfully submitted that the Legislature can rouke no concession whatever in regard to worldly labor on the Lord's Day. The fourth Commanament of the Decalogue is as binding upon the Legisla ure as it is upon each individual of the State. It is of universal and enduring obligation.

The Legislature could not pass a law authorizing or permitting the violation of the third or fifth, or any commandment. Whence, therefore, does it derive the power to pass laws allowing citizens or corporations to violate the fourth?

The fallacy of the logic urging legislation to permit worldly labor on the Lord's Day; is in regarding or considering the Fourth Commendment of less obligation than the other nine. Human laws cannot vio ate Goo's law. It the Legi lature should pass a \$25.0 Gola, 183). The fallacy of the logic urging legislation to permit law allowing the violation of any of the Commandments, it would be the plain duty of the judicial power to decare such law null and void. To pass a law infringing any or the Ten Commandments. would, therefore, be unitonstitutional, and consequently the Legislature cannot authorize worldly employment or labor on the Lord's Day,

The Sunday law now in force, recognizes the obligation of the Fourth Commandment. That law does not establish the first day of the week, nor does it compel any one to worship, or to keep it in a religious manner; but is wholly of a restraining character, imposing penalties on the Sunday offender and prohibiting him from wordey labor, the pertormance of which must necessarily disturb the solemnity of the day, and interfere with the perfec right which every Christian has to worship and enjoy the day as God commanded.

The Sunday law coes not compel men to "remember the Sabbath day," but plainly says, worldly labor shall not be performed, and that those who do remember it, and keep it holy, shall not be disturbed in the performance of Christian duties. Instead therefore, of any relaxation of the law, the Legislature should manifest its wisdom by adding imprison. ment to the penalty imposed for its violation, der, robbery, larceny, adultery, and perjury, all specified crimes in the Decalogue, have each and all their appropriate personal punishments prescribed by the Legislature, and the law restraining the violation of the fourth Commandment whou'd impeace the additional punishment of imprisonment.

Let the citizens everywhere 'th the State, by petitions, by remonstrances, by the dissemination of the resolves and proceedings of the various mostings held and being held, urge the Legislature to the acoption of personal punishment for worldly labor on the Lord's Day; and, also, impress upon that body that they have no power or authority to pass a law violating the fourth Commandment, in authoristant worldly labor or employment to be performed on ... BALL SUSDAY the Lord's Day.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, January 23, 1868.

The Stock Market, as we have noticed for several days past, continues, very heavy, and prices weak and drooping. In Government bonds there is very little doing. 7-30s sold at 984. 1021 was bid for 68 of 1831; 103 for 5-20s, and 93 for 10-10s. State and City loans are without change.

Railrond shares have again declined. Reading sold at 50@50; the former rate, a decline of 4; Catawissa preferred at 41@411, a decline of 1; Pennsylvania Railroad at 54 7564, a decline of 1; Philadelphia and Eric at 29/@30, a slight advance; and Lehigh Valley at 614. 1134 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 323 for Little Schuylkill; 54 for Norristown; 544 for Minehill; 304 for North Pennsylvania; 27 for Elmira common; 28 for Catawissa common; and 45 for Northern Central.

City Presenger Railroa! shares are mure active. Second and Third sold at the Source and Pine at \$72, and Chegant and Walnut at \$1; 52 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 111 tor Seventeenth and Nineteenth; 362 for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; 251 for Girard College; and 10 for Ridge Avenue.

Bank shares continue in good demand at full

prices, 200 was bid for North America; 137 for Philadelphia; 122 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 50 for Commercial; 28 for Mechanics'; 92 for Kensington; 52 for Girard; 30 for Manufacturers' and Mechan'cs'; and 53 for Union.

In Canal shares there is very little movement. Wyoming Valley Canal sold at 57, 20 was bid for Sennylkill Navigation common; 28 for preferred do.; 531 for Lehigh Navigation; 81 for Susquehanna Canal; and 31 for Delaware Division.

Oil shares are irregular. Ocean sold at 15100 16, a decline of it St. Nicholas at 4; Maple Shade at 34; and McElrath at 18.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & bro. No. 40 S. Phird street. \$1000 N Peun R. 6s. . 887 100 an R 81000 N Pevn R 6s. 88 84000 d. 881 8250 U S 7 500 July 98 82000 City 6s. now 5 52

BOARD

100 sh Hending, ... 50k
4.0 sh do. its ... 500 502
100 sh do. ... 105 50k
200 sh do. ... 10 50k
200 sh do. ... 10 50k
200 sh do. ... 10 50k
100 sh Ph& Ca B. ... 7-10
400 sh Ca's pf. ... 6 412
100 sh do. ... 410
100 sh Union Caul pf 4k
100 sh do. ... 44 81000 do..... PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote na follows :-

Philadelphia Trade Report TUESDAY, January 23 .- Cotton is dull, with small

sales of Mildlings at 50c. Ao. 1 Querestron Bark is steady at 832 50 p ton, and is in fair demand, but there is none coming forward.

Prime: Cleverseed meets with a fair demand, with mall sale at \$7 75@8 121 P bushel, but inferior is duil and neglected. There is no improvement to notice in Timothy, and prices are nominal. Flaxseed is quiet, with sma I sales at \$2:10:23 15

The Flour Market is almost at a stand, there being no demand for stipment or home use. 500 bols, l'awtucket ex ra family sold on privateterms The relations and he core purchase in smell to gonly to supply immediatelwants at 37.25 %, 75 for Superfine; \$8.28 % for extras; \$8.50 % for Northwestern extra lamily; \$9.50 % for 0.0 °C Fainty yang and Ohio do do, and at higher rates for quicy brand, according to quarty; \$9.50 hier doi:12.18 itsy Elour The Wheat Merket continues in the same dall state noted for some time par ; small success inferio and prime red at \$1.8832.25, and white \$12.40

370 Bye comes forward slowly but there a nor much demand; we queto at 90c. self for southern and lenn-vivable. Corn is and at the diamon noise yestercay; sales or 4000 bush yo tow at 70c. in the cra and from store. Oats are quet with sales of Whisky is du I, with small sales of Pounsylvania and Onio at \$2.27@2.23.

Markets by Telegraph. New York, January 23.—Cotton dull at 40@50c. Frour heavy; 4000 bils so d; proces unchanged. Wheat dull and with a declaring tendancy. Corn dull. Beef steady Pork steady; mess, \$20 75@30.75. Lard steady at 15 @101c. Whisky dull.

NEW ORL ANS, January 22 .- Coston is dulf and NEW ORL ANS, January 22.—Cotton is dull and inscrive; sales of 3500 bale, at 400 for middings. Sugar is more active at 144 a 154 a for sale to prime. Conc.—Sales of 1800 sales at 21c, m gold. Four is in improved demand; superfine Sd. Freight, stoatly; on cotton to a verpool 11-166; New York, by steam, i.jc. Gold 141. New York checks 1 19 cent discount. CINCINNATI, January 22.—Flour is stondy. Wheat

SAN FRANCISCO Januar 22 — Mining stocks are lower Yellow Jacker 2330: Ch-dar Polisa, \$222; Imperia, \$169: Gould & Gurry, \$895; Ophir, \$321; Crown Point, \$5560.

—General G. T. Anderson has been appointed agent of the Georgia Railroad at Atlanta.

SPECIAL NOTICES. HEADQUARTERS OF THE

NATIONAL UNION CLUB,

No. 1105 OHESNUT STREET, PHILADRIPHIA, Jan. 18, 1865. THE PERSONAL PROPERTY.

The Annual Meeting of the Club, and the election.o. officers thereof to serve for the ensuing year, will be beid on GIDD VO PERTY PARTY OF THE SHE

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 5th,

Members cannot vote or be eligible to effice unless

their dues for the current year are paid, Members whose dues for the current year are not paid by the lat of April next wilt, after that date, be denied the privilege of the house putil payment is made: "If !!

Members who are indebted to the Club for one or two years' subscriptions are hereby notified that maless 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.

JOHN E ADDICKS Chairman. SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS
Bof the PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON
RAILROAD COMPANY have the day declared a Dividens of TEN (16) PER CENT. (c car of taxes) upon
their capital stock payable in stock on the 15th day of
February 1866 at the Company's Office, No 32 South
DELAWARE Avenue. Fractions seld in socio
J. FARKER NORKI: Treasurer.
Phi'adelphia January 20. 1866 112 turbalot MERCHANTS' FUND.

The Adjourned 'seus Meeting of this Association will be baid on TUFSDAY AFFIRE OOK, the 39th instance at 40°clock F. M. at BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, at which the Annual Report will be submitted, and an Election he dior Officers and Managers to cove for the consum year.

128 tuthem 4t

Secretary 1 28 tutham 4t

TO RENDER YOUR NAME NOTO-torious as a sneed soful business man remem-ber RELFY SETTING EXCEL-IOR PRINTING ROOMS, No. 439 CHESBUT STREET. DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER,
CARTER'S Aley, would respectfully inform the
Public generally shatche has estimating andens to make
this place tomfortable in every respect for the seconmodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodelous Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOWRI. is amnished with ERANDIES. WINES,
WHICKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPPIRIOR BRANDS. 113.

J G S T P O B L I S H E D-By the Physicians of the NeW YORK MUSEUM,

toe Smelleth Edition of their POUR LECTURES. PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE. entitied-To be had free, or four stamps, by addressing Secretar New York Museum of Anatomy, 717 ly No. 618 BROADWAY, New York,

SPECIAL NOTICES. CAPITAL \$400,000.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—In conferred by with the Act of Assembly of April 5, 1842, this Company publish the following list of their Assets, viz. 2 Mor mayes beling all First Mortgages in the city of Philadelphia.

500,000 and Selection Company Load.

500,000 and Selection Company Load.

500,000 and Amboy Company Load.

500,000 and Company Load.

500,000 and Company Load.

500,000 and Company Load. arrisburg Lauces er, cro. Hairond Loan ... nired States Joan, diper cent., 1851 do. do. do. 7-30. anayunk Gas Company, 10 shares

WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, January 12, 1866.
At an election held on the 10th of January 1888 the
following named Stockholders were elected Directors of
this Bank:

S. A. MERCER.

EDWIN M. LEWIS, LINDLEY SMYIH.
JOHN SEMPURAT, WILLIAM M. FARR.
EDWIN M. LEWIS, LINDLEY SMYIH.
ANTHONY J. ANTELO., WM. H. WOODWARD,
BENJAMIS A. FARNHAM, RICH APD C. DALE.
JAMES R. CAS PBELL, PEMBERION S. HUFCHFRANCIS TETE.
AND AT A MERCER. FEG., was unanimously re-elected President, and
EDWIN M. LEWIS, Esq. Vigo President.
119 lot. CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK. Financial Agent and Depositary of the

At the election for Directors of the Cora Exchange National Bank, he dishe the mat, the following gentlemen were duty exceted:

LFX. G tAF.ELL.
ALEX. WHILLDIN BENJ. B CRAYCROFT, HUGH CRAIG.
PHILIP B WINGLE. ROBERT ERVIEN.
JOHN F TEROSE. men were duly e ceted:

LEX. G 'LAFLELL,

ALEX. WHILLDIN

SAMUEL T CANBY,

PHILIP B WINGLE,

JOHN F GEOSS.

EDWARD C K NIGHT,

And at a meeting of the Directors to-day, ALEXANDFR G CA' ELL, Esc., was unsumously re-elected President.

1176t

LEX. G 'LAFLELL, Esc., was unsumously re-elected President.

JORL F R. GRAYCEOFT,

BELL NOBLIT,

RENJ, B CRAYCEOFT,

HUGH CRAIG.

ROBERT ERVIEN.

JOSEPH LINDSEY.

H W CATHER WOOD,

JOSEPH BULLOCK

And at a meeting of the Directors to-day, ALEXANDFR G CA' ELL, Esc., was unsumously re-elected President.

J. W. TORREY.

Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSEN-THIRD and BROWN Streets, At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the rollowing resolution was adopted:

Resolved but a further maximent of Five Dollars per spars on each share of the capital stock of the Company be called in, payable on or before February 6, 1866 Instalments are mayable at this office between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. st. WILLIAM H. KEWBLE.

OFFICE OF THE ENTERPRISE IN.

A Special West ng of Stocaholder, of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 29th Inst. a 12 o'cook W. to comider thees pediency of increasing le capital stack of the company.

E. H. THARP,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
LAW, AND COLLECTION OFFICE.

Debts promptly collected in any City or Town of the
United claims
(OM ETHAT AND RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS EVERY WHERE. A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MAR-RIA6F 2—containing nearly 300 pages and Lio ane Plates at 4 neraving a or the Analons of the Human Organs in a State of Ucalit, and Disease, with a Frequise on Raily firsts its Bellorable consequences upon the Mind and Lody, with the Author's I lan of Tregiment—

Mind and Leer, with the Author's I lan of Treatment—
the only rational and success of mode of cure as above
by the report of cases traited. A trainful advisor to the
marris deane 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 postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps
or postage turning, by addressing Dr. La CROIX, No.
21 h AIDEN hane, Albany, N.Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases
show which his book treas either pera-nully or by mail,
and medicine sent to any part of the word. Il 8 6m

RETROUVEY'S TURKISH BANDOLE NIAN HAIR TONIO. THE DRESSING AND RESTORER OF THE AGE.

TURKISH BANDOLENIAN. RETROUVEY'S TURKISH BANDOLENIAN.

Retrouvey's Turkish Bandolenian. What can be more acceptable than anything that will beautify? that will restore nature's decay by stopping the hair from falling out, restoring its mitural color, making it to grow in luxuriance and beauty, assist in putting up according to the present sayle and fashion and keep it in place ? This, Retrouvey's Turkish Bandos lenian Hair Tonic will do, and for proof we refer you to any person who has tried it. It is acknowledged to be the beautifier of the ago, the only Hair Tonic and Restorer worthy of the name. In Turkey, in France, in England, in America, everywhere where the Bandolenian is known, it is pronounced the "ne plus ultra" of Hair Preparations. Remember, it is free from all metallic poisons that are contained in most Hair Colors and dressings. It is the extract of many flowers and herbs, beautiquity put up, an ornament to the Toilet. For sale by all Druggists and Perfamers.

Wholesale, JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, DYOTE & Co., Principal Depot for United States and Canadas, JAYES PALMER & CO. No. 489 Market street,

12.5 tuths2m D Out -Closing 0 STREET 0. MO -3 麗 1 Stock CHESNUT 3 PER. Damaged Mary N 609 0 Slightly -500 MARCON LEGIEN

4491 BOXES LAYER RAISINS. 1869 half boxes Layer Balains,

M. R. .. Hel half " 2167 quar.
200 ratis Seedless
25 806 halt boxes Valencia
3506 mails soft shell A monds,
260 See Malaga Grapes:
1000 halt boxes Figs.

49: boxes Lemons.
100 quarter casks Olive Oil.
1mported and now landing from the barque La Piata, and for sale by N. HELLINGS & BRO., No. 12 N. DELAWARE Avenue.