## Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SURDAYS EXCEPTED).

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING. No. 108 S. Third Street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), of Eighteen Gents Per Weck, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars For Annum; One Dollar and Fitty Cents for Two Menths, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1867.

The Corruption of the Veto. THE President devotes nearly one-half of his veto message not to a discussion of the measure which he had vetoed, but to a discussion of the veto power itself. He doubtless instinctively feels that his persistent and repeated use of that power is well calculated to arouse the people to a full consideration of Its essentially autocratic and anti-republican character. To justify it, he appeals not to the plain and unmistakable teachings of experience, but to the theories of our early writers.

But we all know that one fact is worth a whole volume of theorizing; and we take it that our national experience has demonstrated that the veto power is generally used not so much as a check upon hasty and inconsiderate legislation, as it is to thwart the will of the people, and to set up the will of the Executive in opposition to that of Congress. Mr. Johnson's vetoes have all been of this class. They are deliberate attempts to frustrate the known and expressed will of the people. And in this sense their exercise is most despotic and corrupt. It is one man assuming to be wiser and better than two thirds of the Representatives of the people; one man stubbornly arraying himself against the voice of the pation. No crowned ruler in Europe would dare thus to defy the popular sentiment of his people.

The truth is that Mr. Johnson, since his accession to the Presidency, has attempted to usurp the functions of the Legislative branch of the Government. His attempted formation of State Governments in the Southern States was an open invasion of the province of Congress. He assumed to enact laws-tor his rules and regulations in regard to the formation of those so-called State Governments were of the nature of laws Having usurped the functions of the lawmaking branch of the Government, he has since been active in endeavoring to thwart all legislation which did not conform to his "policy," thus illegally and unconstitutionally inaugurated. And to cover up his own usurpation of power, he resorts to the dodge of pretending that the nation is in great danger from its representatives. Thus he sends in veto after veto of every important measure that Congress has passed bearing in any way upon the great question of reconstruction. He appeals to the people in their primary capacity, and the people overwhelmingly repudiate him; and yet he attempts to override the popular verdict. In short, by a gross prostitution of the veto, he attempts to e despotic powers.

Well may the people grow suspicious and restive under the exercise of a power so utterly opposed to all the principles of a free government-so essentially autocratic in its character. Who shall dare say that Andrew Johnson is to-day a better man, in any respect, than any one of the members of Congress comprising the two-thirds and more whose legislation he so systematically attempts to nullify? If not, why should his judgment and his wishes stand against that of twothirds of the people's representatives?

Perhaps it was necessary that this corrupt use of the veto power should be made, that its dangerous character might be the more clearly realized by the people. In several of the States the veto power has already been reduced to that of a mere check upon hasty legislation, its effect being only to send the bill back for reconsideration by the Legislature, but not to require anything more than a majority vote to finally pass it. Such a modification of it retains all that there is good about it, while it divests it of that arbitrary, despotic, one-man character which, in Mr. Johnson's hands, is making it so offensive to the people and so dangerous to re-publican institutions.

An Error.

THE North American, in commenting upon the passage of the District Suffrage bill, says "this is the first instance in the country in which the suffrage has been conferred upon colored men upon the same terms as upon white men." Our usually well-informed contemporary is mistaken in this assertion. At the time of the formation of the Federal Constitution, colored men possessed the elective franchise upon the same terms with white men in some five or six of the original States. In our neighboring State of New Jersey colored men had the constitutional right to vote from 1776 to 1844, although illegally and oppressively deprived of the exercise of that right by act of the Legislature in 1807-8. In Massachusetts, and we believe in all the New England States except Connecticut, colored men have voted for years on the same terms with white men. The policy just inaugurated in Congress is not altogether a new one, but is a return to the more liberal and truly republican precedents of the earlier days of the

Education Among the Freedmen. W. learn, from a speech recently delivered in South Carolina by General Howard, that there are now over 150,000 colored children being educated in the late Rebel States. According to our conservatives, these 150,000 children would be better off in their old condition of slavery, preparing to bring good prices on the auction-block.

How the President Would be Impeached. THE action of the Republican caucus and the adoption of the resolution of Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, by the House, render it at least possible that the long-mooted question of an impeachment may actually be brought before the country. The decision of the House, that any resolution preferring articles should go rather to the Judiciary Committee than to one especially created for the purpose, would lead us to believe that the matter will not be considered either in a crude or hasty manner, and that the entire question will receive that calm and impartial deliberation which the magnitude of the interests involved demands. In view of the probability of the issue being made, we will devote a short space to the consideration of the mode of procedure, as illustrated by the various precedents in our own and British history.

That part of our Constitution which gives to a majority of the House of Representatives the power of impeaching the President. is taken bodlly from the constitution of our Anglo-Saxon ancestors-the House of Commons having had the same power since the days of Simon de Montfort. The majority of the House are the judge of whether the Executive is guilty of any crime which warrants his impeachment. They can prefer articles against him for any offense they see fit; for the limitation of "high crimes and misdemeanors" is really no limitation at all. They are the judge of what constitutes a "misdemeanor." The reason that such power is lodged with them, and yet the right of trial withheld, is stated by Blackstone: "Of these (articles of impeachment) the representatives of the people cannot possibly judge, because their constituents are the parties injured, and, therefore, can only impeach. But before what court shall the impeached be tried? Not before ordinary tribunals, which would naturally be swayed by the authority of so powerful an accuser." As a consequence, the trial is made before the officers whose length of term renders them least liable to the control of popular feeling. Another reason is found in the fact that the technicalities of a legal court would enable a high criminal to escape through some quibble of the law, as the case of Burr abundantly testifies.

The manner in which the present trial will be conducted, if it actually occurs, will probably be nearly the same as in the case of Justice Humphries, who was convicted in 1863. The House Judiciary Committee having reported that, in their opinion, the President has been guilty of "misdemeanors" which warrant an impeachment, the House will adopt their report, and a motion be made to appoint a special committee to draw up articles of impeachment. This committee having discharged its duty, the House adopts the articles of impeachment, and appoints managers to conduct the prosecution before the Senate. As soon as these managers have preferred the articles of the House, the accused is summoned to appear. At this stage it is a mooted question whether the Executive continues to act as President, or whether he loses all power until after he be acquitted. The precedent in the case of the Earl of Stafford favors the idea of his removal until after acquittal, as that was the mode of procedure in the case of that nobleman. But would the founders of our Government give the power of suspending a President into the hands of a mere party majority of the House? And cannot a mere majority, under such circumstances, incommode the Government by delays, and prolong the prosecution for partisan purposes? The point is a doubtful one, and there is no power which is authorized to settle it, so far as we can see. The return having been made to the Senate, either by actual appearance of the accused. or by attorney, or by refusal, that body is sworn to act as justice dictates, and the prosecution begins. Two-thirds of the Senate is necessary to secure a conviction. A nice question is raised in regard to the trial. Suppose the present House should prepare articles, and the Senate not conclude its trial by the 4th of March, would the trial fall by the expiration of the Senate, or would it continue? We think, beyond all doubt, it would continue uninterrupted. The death of a judge does not remove any cases before his court. But the Senate does not die. It is a continuing body. By the provision which called it into life, twothirds of its members always continue in office. Hence, it is not affected by the expiration of the term of the lower House, As a precedent for this opinion, we have the case of Warren Hastings, impeached in 1788, whose trial lasted seven years, and the final vote on his conviction was participated in by but one-third of the Lords who were present when the trial commenced. We cannot but view this as a conclusive precedent.

If the Senate finds the Executive guilty of the charges, he is removed; and the question arises, Who will be his successor? The President pro tempore of the Senate seems to be generally considered the gentleman on whom the Executive mantle would fall. But Mr. Foster's term expires on the 4th of March. Hence, whoever will be elected President of the Senate, will be President of the United States until the November after his accession to office. On the first Monday of November a general election for President and Vice-President of the United States will be held; so that if the Senate should remove the President, we may have a Presidential election in 1867 Instead of 1868. Such is the routine. We do not pretend at present to say whether an impeachment would or would not be advisable; but taking the cases of Stafford, Hastings, Melville, and Judge Humphries, we have sought to point out what will occur, should the Judiciary Committee see fit to report in favor of the preferring of articles against the Chief Executive.

THE MISSOURI SENATOR.-The telegraph reports Hon. Charles D. Drake as elected Senator from Missouri. We presume the vote referred to is that of the Republican caucus of the Missouri Legislature, and not that of the Legislature itself. It, however,

secures his election. Mr. Drake is one of the foremost lawvers in the West; a man of great ability and force of character, and of the radical stamp. He will prove a valuable accession to the Republican side in the Senate. We shall be disappointed if he does not immediately take a commanding position in that body.

BILLS PASSED FOR THE ADMISSION OF NEBRASKA AND COLORADO,-The Senate yesterday passed bills for the admission of both Colorado and Nebraska as States, but with the proviso that no distinction of civil or political rights based on color or race should be made among the citizens,

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING .- JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TRLEGRAPH," and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have RE-MOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT to No. 144 S. treet, second door above WALNUT. OFFICES:-No. 144 B. SIXTH Street Philadelphia TRIBUNE BUILDINGS. New York.

"UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE."

THE NEW LECTURE

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THURSDAY, JANUARY 10.

TICKETS NOW ON SALE AT TRUMPLERS MUSIC STORE, SEVENTH AND CHESNUT [1 8 3t

TICKETS FOR RESERVED SEATS, 75 CENTS. TICKETS FOR UNRESERVED SEATS, 50 CENTS.

HON. J. R. G. PITKIN, OF NEW ORLEANS, will deliver the Third Lecture of the Course, under the auspices of the SUCIAL CIVIL, AND STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION, on THURNDAY EVENING, annuary 10, at NATIONAL HALL. MARKET Street, above Twelfth. Subject—The Modern Purilan's odern Purlian The BLACK SWAN will farnish selections. Single denision, 35 cents Doors open at 7 o'clock; to contende at 8. Admission, 35 cents Doom open at 10 clock; to commence at 8.

Tickets may be had at T. B. Pugh's Bookstore, No.
607 CHESNUT Street; Methodist Book Depository,
Arch street above Tenth; and at the Hall.
Season Tickets for the Course (Eight Lec'ures), \$2.

WILLIAM STILL, Charman.
No. 1216 WASHINGTON Avenue (Coal Office),
J. C. WHILE Sh...
FOURTH Street below Willow,
J. HANKINSON.
GULIELMA Street.
Committee of Arrangements.

FRIENDS' ASYLUM FOR THE IN-SANE, near Frankford, Twenty third Ward, Philadelphia, Dr. J. H. WORTHINGTON, Supe intendent Dr. J. H. WORTHINGTON, Super intendent Application for the admission of patients may be made to the Superintendent, at the Asylum, or to either of the undernamed MANAGERS:—
Samuel Bettie, No. 149 K. Tenth street.

Charles Elis, N. E. corner Seventh and Market

Charles Elis, N. E. corner Seventh and Market strests.
William Beit'e, No. 426 N. Sixth street
Horatio C. Wood, No. 117 Cheanut street.
John C. Allen, No. 335 S. Fifth street.
John Carter, No. 429 S. Twe tih a reet.
John M. Whita'l, No. 410 Race street.
Mark Balderston, No. 320 N. Sixth street.
Richard Richardson, No. 523 Arch street.
Wistart Moris, No. 209 S. Third street.
Samuel Moris, near Olney.
Elliston P. Morris, Germantown, and No. 895 Market street.

Nathan Hilles, Frank'ord, David Scuii, No. 815 Arch street. William K'nsey, S. W. corner of Third and Vine treets. William B. Cooper, near Camden, New Jersey. Samuel Emlen, Germantown, and No. 627 Market treet.
Howard Yarnall, No 922 Mount Vernon street.
Francis B. Cope, Germantown, and No. 1 Wainu
1 10 3m

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY IN-URANGE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, January 9, 1867.
At an election for Directors, held at this office on the 7th instant, the following-named gentlemen were duly

7th instant, the following-named gentlemen were duly chosen to serve for the ensuing year:—
Thomas C Hand,
Joseph B. Seal,
James T Traquair,
James B Traquair,
James B McFarland,
James B McFarland,
William C, Ludwig,
Jacob P. Jones,
Joseph B. Seal,
Jacob P. Jones,
Joseph B. Serve,
William C, Boulton,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John C. Davis,
John C. Bouton,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John K. Penrose,
H. Jores Brooke,
Spencer Melivain,
George G. Leiper,
Henry Sloan,
Samuel E. Stokes,
Jacob Riegel,
George W. Bernadou,
D. T. Morgan Pittsburg,
John B. Semple Pittsburg,
A. B. Berrer, Pittsburg,
A. B. Berrer, Pittsburg, THOMAS C. HAND was unanimously re-elected resident, JOHN C. DAVIS Vice-Pr sident, and HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE
Heard of Managers of the ALUMNI ASSOCIATION of the CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL WILL be held
THIS EVENING, at corner of BROAD and GREEN
Streets at 80 slock. Every Member is expected to be
present bleetion of Speaker to supply the place of
James Lynd, Esq., resigned.

E. H. D. FRALEY, President.

B. FAANK ABBETT, Secretary.

NOTICE,-PUBLIC AND ANNUAL Meeting of the Home for Aged Colored People will be held on SIXTH DAY (Friday) evening, lith instact, at LIBERTY HALL LOMBARD Street, below Eighth, at 7% o'clock. Addresses by E. H. COATES and others.

PROFESSOR BLOT'S LECTURES.—
Two more lectures will be delivered this week,
on TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in the Assembly Building,
at 11 o clock A. M. 17 mthat

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Omce No 247 S. FOURTH Street. FOURTH Street.

PHILADRIPHIA, December 13, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, December 18, and reopened on TUESDAY, the 18th of January next.

A Dividend of FIVE FFR CENT. has been declared in the Fre'erred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes payable in cash or common stock at par, at the option of the nolder, on and after the 31st instant to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company, on the 18th instant. All payable at this office in Philadelphia.

The option as to taking stock for this dividend will cases at the close of business hours on Saturday, 20th March Bext. March next.
All orders for dividends must be witnessed and S, BRADFORD, Treasurer.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGH WAYS-Office of Chief Commissioner, FIFTH
Street, west side, below Chesnut.
PHILADRIPHIA, January 4, 1807.
Notice is hereby given that the annual Sewer Rents
now due the city are payable at this office (loss five per
cent.) until April 1, 1807. Office hours from 9 o'clock
A. M., until 3 o'clock P. M.
THOMAS W. TRIOL THOMAS M. TRIOL. 1 Stuths3t

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NOTICE. PHILAPRIPHIA, 1887.

Holders of twenty or more 7.3) Coupon Bonds, due January 15, can present them at this Office for count and examination, previous to the 15th instant. Checks for the same will be issued on the 15th instant.

193t Assistant Tressnrer United States.

PHILADELPHIA, December 22 1866

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY will be he'd at their Office, No. 226 WALNU: Street (Room No. 3), on Directors for the ensuing year.

The Triansfer Books will be closed on and after the 25th instant.

12 22 20t CHARLES R. LINDS SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

MERCHANTS' FUND.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the Merchants' Fund will be held at the Rooms of the Board of Trade, on TUESDAY, 15th inst, at 4 o'clock P. M.

An interesting report will be presented by the Board of Managers. The contributors to the Fund, as well as a! others interested in the benevoient objects of the Association, are respectfully it, wited to be present.

WIGHTAM H. BACON, Secretary.

Philadelphia January 16, 1867. MISSIONARY MEETING. -A PUBLIC Meeting in behalf of Foreign Missions will be held in the FIRST BAPTIST OHUROIL corner of BRIAD and AROH Streets, This Evening, at 1% o'e ock. The Meeting will be addressed by Rev. EUGENIO KISCAID. D., Missionary from Burmah, and Rev. F. A. DOUGLASS, Missionars from Seilore. The Meeting will be of deep interest to all the triends of missions to the heathens. FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
BUTTONWOOD Street, below sixth Rev. T

8. SHFPHERD, D. D., Pastor.—Week of prayer. Service every evening this week, except Baturday, commencing at 7% o clock. All are invited. 19 3:\*

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER
BAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD and
BROWN Streets.

PHILADRIPHIA January 5 1887.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a
Dividenc of ONE DULLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per
share (clear of tax), payable at this office on and after
MONDAY, 14th instant. The transfer books will be
closed on Wednesday, 9th instant and opened on the
18th.

1819t

Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FBANKFORD AND PHILADELPPIA PASSENGER BALLWAY COMPANY, NO. 2453 FRANKFORD ROAD.

PHILADELPPIA PASSENGER BALLWAY COMPANY, NO. 2453 FRANKFORD ROAD.

All persons who are enberribers to or ho ders of the Capital Stock or this company and who have out the All persons who are subscribers to or he ders of the Capital Stock of this company, and who have not yet paid the 7 HIRD installment of FIVE4DOLLARS per share thereon, are hereby notified that the said Third instalment has been called in, as d that they are required to pay the same at the above office, on or before SATURDAY, the 12th day of January next 1857.

By Resolution of the Board of Directors.

12 28 12t JACOB BINDER, Fresident.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYL-WALNUT Street. RAILBOAD COMPANY, No. 407 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 27, 1886
The Arnual Meeting of the Stockholders of the North
Fennsylvania Hadrond Company will be held at the
Office of the Company, No. 407 Walnuf Street, Philadelphia, on MUNDAY, January 14, 1867, at 12 o'clock
M., when an election will be held for a Freeident and
ten Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

12 28 14t

EDWARD ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SEVENTEENTH
AND LIBETREFTH STREETS PASSENGER
RAILWAY COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1867.
Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day dec ared a divident of ONE DOLLAR ser share, clear of all taxes, payable on and after the 15th inst.
1461 SILAS YERKES JR. Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD
STREETS PASSENGER BAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2483 FRANK FORD Road.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT, clear of taxes payable on or after the 14th instant.

E. A. LESLEY,
Treasurer. PREPARED OIL OF PALM AND

FOR PRESERVING, BESTORING, AND BEAUTIFY ING THE HATR. And is the most delightful and wonderful world ever produced.

Ladies will find it not only a certain remedy to Bestore Darken, and Beautify the Hair, but also a desirable article for the Tollet, as it is highly perfumed with a rich and delicate perfume, independent of the tragrant odor or the Oils of Palm and Mace. THE MARVEL OF PERU.

A new and beautiful periume, which, in delicacy or scent, and the tenacity with which it clings to the handkerchief and person, is unequalled. The above articles for sale by all Druggists and Per-umers, at 81 per bottle each. Sent by express to any address by proprietors, 10 15 mwi3m4p T. W. WRIGHT & CC., No. 100 LIBERTY Street. New York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless reliable, instantaneous. The only pertect
dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true
to nature, black or brown. to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOB.
Begenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevenus baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 335

STEINWAY & SONS' Grand Square and Upright Piano Fortes. STEINWAY & SONS' direct special attention to their newly invented 'Upright' Pianos, with their 'Patint Resenator' and double from Frame, parented June 5, 1896. This invention Frame. patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in front of the soundboard), with an iron brace trame in the rear of it, both trames being cas in the free, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before a tiained in that cless o'instrument.

The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension so that the greatest possible degree of sound producing capacity is obtained and regulated to the nicest desirable point. The great volume and exquisite quality of tone as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Flames, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical protession and all who have heard them.

heard them.

BLASIUS BROTHERS confidently effer these beautiful instruments to the public and invite every lover of music to call and examine them

Livery Plano is constructed with their Patent Agradie Arrangement applied directly to the sull fron Frame.

For sale only by

BLASIUS BROTHERS,

12 27 1m4p\*

No. 1996 CHESNUT Street.

FINANCIAL.

## SEVEN-THIRTIES.

WE CONTINUE TO CONVERT ALL ISSUE

SEVEN-THIRTIES

INTO FIVE-TWENTIES.

And at this time holders of 7-30s can make the exchange at a Profit by taking the January and July issue of 5-30s.

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No. 114 South THIRD St.

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DIRECTORS. Wm. Ervien, Sam. A. Bispham Jos. T. Bailey. Edw. B. Orne, Osgood Welsh, Fred. A. Hoyt, Natha Hilles, Ben. Rowlang, Jr. Wus. II Thaway PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM H. RHAWN.

CASHIERA JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, (10 31 3cm DAVIES BROTHERS.

No. 225 DOCK Street, BANKERS AND BROKERS BUY AN BELL

UNITED STATES BONDS, ALL IS UES. AUGUST, JUNE, and JULY 73-10 HOTES. AUGUST 7 -10 NOTES CONVERTE" INTO THE NEW 5-20 BOADS. Mercapitie Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated Stock Bought and Sold on Commission. 131

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE

JAY COOKE & C. 113 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in al Government Securities OLD 5-20s WANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW,

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT:

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Com-Special business secommodations reserved for ladies.

7-30s,

JUNE, JULY, AND AUGUST,

CONVERTED INTO

5-20s

Without Charge, and Market Difference in Price Allowed. 5-30s Delivered at Once.

DREXEL & CO. 1.5 10tap

7 3-10s.

ALL SERIES

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5-20s of 1865, January and July,

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DE HAVEN&BROTHER, 10 26cpt No. 40 SOUTH THIRD St. NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK,

Capital \$300,000, Full Paid, HAS REMOVED TO ITS

NEW BANKING HOUSE,

Nos. 633 and 635 CHESNUTSt. A. BOYD President JOHN W. GILBOUGH, Cashier,

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.

BANKERS No. 36 South THIRD St.

JUNE. JULY, and

AUGUST 7-30s CONVERTED INTO FIVE TWENTIES.

And the Difference in Market Price Allowed BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY. [12 25 3m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO Bankers, 16 Flo. 3d St., | 3 Nassau St.,

Philada. New York. Dealers in M. St. Securities. and Foreign Brechange, and members of Stack and Gold Exchanges in both cities. Accounts of Banks and Bankets received on liberal

U.S. Bonds a Specialty. FIGHTH QUARTERLY REPORT

OF THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA

JANUARY 1, 1867. RESOURCES. 82,993,719 92 1,530.368·41 7,650·14 84 531,747 77

Exponses and Taxes..... LIABILITIES. Capital Stock... Circulation... Deposits. nett... Surplus Fund... Profits... \$750,000 609,000 3,970,799 110,048-77 THEODORE ELECHEN. Cashier.

SEVENTH QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE RESOURCES, January 1 67, Due from Banks and Brokers.... Legal-tender Sotes.... National Bank Sotes... QT.150,050-13 EAABIGATIES.

FINANCIAL.

6,886 9h DATE OF PENNSYLVANIA - Only of Philadelphia, 8, 8, L.J. W. WILBOUGH, Cashier of the Sational Ex-change Bank of Phiase phia, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my know-ledge and belief, J. W. GLI-BOUGH, Tashier Q UARTERLY REPORT
NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
FRILADELPHIA, January 7
Notes and bills discounted.
United States Bouds deposited
with the Treasurer of the United
Blates.

nited States Bonds on hand.... 199 500 00 Legal-tender Notes.
National Bank Notes.
Due from other banks.
Fractional currency and cash items.
Banking-house.
Furniture and fixtures.
Furniture and fixtures. 8074,8105 . 9315.847-82 . 18.518-00 . 275.457.12 6 109-24 Expenses and taxes . .61,558,150 64

8100,000 00 816 845 0 400 000 00 11 924 64 81,588 IAO-04 I. JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier of the Sational ank of the Republic, do solemnly swear that the

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashler. THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK .-At the Annual Election held, on the 8th inutant, of the Stockholders were elected Directors of the Stockholders otlowing Stockbolders were elected Directors of the Bank:

THOWAS ROBINS,
SAMUEL WELNH.
MARSHALL HILL,
J. LIVINOS, ERRINGER
EDWARD S. CLARRE,
AUGUSTUS HEATON.

At the meeting of the Directors held on theells instant. Fridom as Robins, Eag., was unanimously relected Plesident of the Bank.

and at the Meeting of the Directors held on theells instant. Fridom as Robins, Eag., was unanimously relected Plesident of the Bank.

B. COMFOYS, was elected Vice-President, B. F. CONATHAM Assistant Cashier, and HRMKY WHAR-TON, Esq., Solicitor.

B. B. COMEGYS, Cashier.

NION NATIONAL BANK.—
PRILADELPHIA, January 10 1897.
At an election for Directors held on the fits instast, the following stockholders were elected for the ensuing

year;DAVID FAUST.
WM H. SOWERS.
ROBERT D. WORK.
M. J. DOHAN.
GEORGE W BLABON. And at a meeting for organization held this day. Mr DAVID FAUST was elected President; WILLIAM H. SOWERS, Vice President; N. C. MUSSFLMAN Cashier; Hon CHASLES GILPIN, Sciletor; S. B. WILLIAMSON, Notary. 110 3t N. C. MUSSELMAN, Cashier. OMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK,

OMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA January 19, 1807.
At the Annual Election held on the 8th instant, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank;—
ROBERT MORRIS,
CBARLES F. NOHTON,
B. W. ARBATON,
H. W. GRAY,
CBARLES F. NOHTON,
JOHN WAYAMAKER,
W. A. ROLIN,
And at a meeting of the Board held this day, ROBERT NORRIS, Esq., was unanimously re elected President, and CHARLES F. NORTON, Vice-President.

1 19 3t

H. C. YOUNG, Cashier.

RACON & WARDER! STOCK BROKERS,

No. 2182 WALNUT STREET. STOCKS AND LOADS bought and sold on Commission.
THUST EUNDS invested in City, State, or Government Loans.

WILLIAM H. BACON. REAL ESTATE BROKER.

No. 318; WALNUT Street. Ou Premiums not determined Dec. 31, 1885... \$6,232-37 OSSES. EXPENSES, ETC., DURING THE YEAR.

Jarine Losses 832 05 Fre Losses 832 05 Seturn Premiums and Reinsurances 22,002:57 ommissions State and City Taxes, calarios, Rent. Prio ing. Etc. United States Taxes. 

\$245,427-20 At an election by the Stockho'ders of the Ambracite Insurance Company, held January 7, 1861, to elect Directors to serve the ensuing year, the following gentlemen were elected:—

William Esher.

J. R. Blakiston.

William F. Deau.

J. R. Blakiston.

P. Sleger.

J. R. Baum,

D. Pearsen.

J. R. Baum,

D. Pearsen.

J. R. Baum,

J. R. Baum,

J. R. Baum,

D. Pearsen.

J. R. Baum,

J. R. Baum,

J. R. Baum,

D. Pearsen.

J. R. Baum,

J. R. Baum,

D. Pearsen.

J. R. Baum,

J. R. Baum,

J. R. Baum,

D. Pearsen.

J. R. Baum,

J. R. Baum,

J. R. Bectham.

J. R. Baum,

J. R. Bectham.

J. R. Baum,

SHOW IIINTH

GROVE, CASES. 4THST TO THE LADIES.

EVENING PARTIES.

TARLATANS, CHOICE COLORS. TARLATANS, CHOICE COLORS.

WARBURTON & SON'S

8.4 ILLUSIONS, only 80 cents per yard.

No. 1004 CHESNUT ST.