

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Temporal Power.

The Hon. Enoch Lewis, ex-Governor of Maryland, is a respectable citizen, who sees fit to be a Roman Catholic, which is his business, and none of ours. He lately saw fit to be in sympathy with the late slaveholder's Rebellion, which was our business; but the war is gone, and he is now on the strong side in Maryland, and in the White House at Washington, under the guise of conservatism or Democracy. But Governor Lewis comes to New York to lecture her citizens on "The Roman Catholic Church and Modern Civilization," and sees fit to say what seems to us a daring and unbecoming thing, which is called the Temporal Power. His ideas on this point we find summed up by our reporter as follows:—

"The speaker entered into a full defense of the temporal power of the Pope, contending that it had been maturely exercised on behalf of the people and against their oppressors, and that it was demanded by the interests of 200,000,000 of Christians in all parts of the world who the Pope should be independent, and, in order to be independent, he should have a territorial base. The voice and doctrine of the Papal Church had always been on the side of liberty," etc. etc.

Now, "the right of 200,000,000 Christians" (be the number more or less) to have a Pope, to be guided by him in spiritual, and (if they choose) also in temporal things, in their own affairs altogether. We would not meddle with it if we could. And if he and they hold that he must exercise a temporal power, we have no business with that. Most certainly, we deem it a great mistake, most damaging to his prestige as a spiritual ruler or guide, and inevitably calculated to divide his time and distract his attention from the precepts of Him whose "kingdom was not of this world." But we are not his judge in the premises, and do not care to discuss the point at issue.

But when Governor Lewis insists that this earthly head of "200,000,000 Christians" must be sovereign of "a small territory in Italy," we cannot but demur. Suppose it is not Italy, but some other small territory, does not want him for a temporal sovereign? Suppose the "small territory in Italy" prefers not to be ruled by him—what then? Is he to rule that territory, dismember that Italy, nevertheless? If so, how can it be pretended that "the voice and doctrine" which demand this are "always on the side of liberty?" Here is a touchstone which instantly explodes the pretense.

To all that can be said in support of Mr. Lewis's position, we oppose one knock-down argument—the map of Italy. Scrutinize it, we pray you, and judge if it is possible to assent to that position. Most certainly, it does not agree with Metetrich, that Italy is "merely a geographical expression"—but she is at least that. Look at her again! See how she is wedged in by the Alps, the Atlantic, and the Mediterranean, rendering her geographically and topographically a country as distinctive and palpably as any in Europe. True, her inland boundary should be the crest of the Alps, not their base—the Trentine district, with the southward slopes of Switzerland and the Tyrol are rightfully part of her. We trust the day is not remote when all who speak the Italian tongue will be under the protection of the Italian flag. But even without these, Italy is a nation of twenty-five millions of civilized people, inhabiting a fertile and genial region, speaking one language, thrilled by mutual sympathies and by common traditions of ancient glory, while their more recent achievements in painting, sculpture, architecture, music, have justly placed them high on the roll of nations. Dante, Tasso, Ariosto, Raphael, Michael Angelo, Titian, Correggio, Machiavelli, Columbus, etc., are not Tuscan, Lombard, Neapolitan, Genoese, Venetian, Roman, or Neapolitan names—they all belong to Italy, and their fame is her proudest treasure. There is, there has been, but one contact between the Alps and Africa; and its name is ITALY. And of that country, the capital has been, is, and will be, Rome.

Now, conceding the right of the Roman Catholics to have a spiritual head, who rightfully possesses sovereign power over "a small territory," we most sternly deny their right to deprive Italy of her capital. Let us illustrate:— The Pope has often been solicited to remove to this country, which he has a perfect right to do, and where to trust he will, should he ever come, be treated with universal respect and deference. He is quite welcome to come here, and to exercise in freedom all his spiritual functions; and we presume no Catholic would doubt that his acts would be just as valid, just as efficacious, as though performed in the Vatican and at St. Peter's. But suppose he were to come here and say, "It is essential that I have supreme civil or political power over a certain territory; so I will take the city of Baltimore for my seat, with the State of Maryland for my temporal dominion—please give them up to me, to have and to hold forever, in full and complete independence of your Republic of Union, and all will be serene"—does anybody imagine that we should give them up? Yet Baltimore is not the capital of the United States, while Rome is the capital of Italy, and has been these twenty centuries. Her histories, her glories, her roads, even, all centre in Rome.

If the Pope must have a temporal sovereignty, let some island like Malta, or Majorca, or Corsica, whose inhabitants are Catholics, and shall vote (as they doubtless would) to welcome and obey him as temporal sovereign, be chosen for his kingdom, and let all that he may choose to take from Rome be transferred thither. (It is well known that the Pope once left Rome and resided at Avignon, in Southern France, for seventy years.)

If London, or Paris, or Berlin, or Madrid, with a surrounding district, were wrenched from the kingdom whereof it is the capital and erected into an independent sovereignty, ruled by an ecclesiastic, we could not expect the nation thus robbed of its capital to be content under the visitation. And it would do no permanent good to have a European Congress ratify the spoliation. The monarchs of Europe have great power; but were they to decree that the Lake of Geneva should be transferred to the peak of Mount Blanc, and kept there, they would only squander a mint of money now, and soon subject the dwellers by the Arve and the Rhone to a terrible inundation.

Rome will surely be again the capital of Italy. If the Pope and his counselors choose to make her the capital of a Protestant rather than a Roman Catholic Italy, they are on the right track, and have only to go straight ahead.

Governor Lewis assures us that the Popay has been on the side of human liberty. We are very glad to hear it, and only wish the authority for the statement were more conclusive. But Governor Lewis used to hold liberty to mean the right of every white to "harry

his own nigger." If he had or could get one, and to carry slavery into any part of the Federal territories; and he held that the Confederates were fighting for liberty. If the liberty that the Popay favors is of that sort, the assurance is not so comforting.

The President's Message and the Alabama Claims.

The most striking and interesting feature of the forthcoming message of the President to the Congress of the United States, as we are informed, will be that portion of the document relating to the Alabama claims and the position taken by the British Government in the important international controversy to which they have given rise. The allusion to these topics by President Johnson, while it will probably be clothed in language plain and emphatic enough to prevent any misconception of its import, and while it will be accepted at home and abroad as significant of the future attitude of our Government, will, in fact, be only the precursor of a grand stroke of policy with which Secretary Seward contemplates crowning his public career, and which may yet enable the administration of his chief to make its exit in a blaze of glory only equalled in brilliancy by the variegated fire and dazzling pyrotechnic display in the midst of which the dull green curtain falls upon so many of our modern spectacular dramas.

Following closely upon the heels of the Presidential message will come a peremptory demand upon Great Britain by the American Secretary of State for a full and immediate settlement of the Alabama claims on the basis of the account rendered by the United States, without any offset or deduction. The voluminous correspondence in which both sides have already indulged, has exhausted all arguments that can be advanced by either Government in support of its views upon the subject; and it is by no means improbable that Secretary Seward feels himself no match for the trained diplomats of England upon paper, and believes that he will find the musket and the bayonet more effective weapons than the pen with which to enforce a recognition of his country's rights. If this demand, already too long evaded, shall fall to meet with a prompt and favorable response, Secretary Seward, by a sudden and masterly movement, may march an army into Lower Canada, seize upon Quebec and Montreal, and hold them as martial security for the full indemnification of his Government and its citizens for all losses and damages sustained by them through the aid extended by England, or by British subjects, to the insurrectionary South during the war of the Rebellion.

In pursuing such a course we shall but follow closely the example of the British Government, which, through a long career, has promptly laid its grasp upon the territory of nations against whom it had occasion to contend. Upon the first outbreak of hostilities with France, she seized upon Quebec and Montreal, and held them as martial security for the full indemnification of her Government and its citizens for all losses and damages sustained by them through the aid extended by England, or by British subjects, to the insurrectionary South during the war of the Rebellion. In pursuing such a course we shall but follow closely the example of the British Government, which, through a long career, has promptly laid its grasp upon the territory of nations against whom it had occasion to contend. Upon the first outbreak of hostilities with France, she seized upon Quebec and Montreal, and held them as martial security for the full indemnification of her Government and its citizens for all losses and damages sustained by them through the aid extended by England, or by British subjects, to the insurrectionary South during the war of the Rebellion.

It will be not be supposed that in following such a line of policy our Government or people have any desire to obtain permanent possession of the new dominion by forcible annexation. We do not want those provinces at the present time. The transfer of British Columbia to the United States may prove all that England will be called upon to yield as a full satisfaction of our just demands against her. It will be a cheap atonement for acts that might have cost her a bloody and devastating war but for the forbearance of the aggrieved party. It will be a small recompense for the injuries she has suffered, and the money so indirectly, through the hostile attitude of England and Canada towards us during our terrible struggle for national existence. But if our occupation of Canada shall be the means of establishing the independence of the new dominion, and linking the chain of provinces together in a solid republic, England will only have her own Machiavelian policy to blame for the result. It would at least be a blessing to Canada. Freed from her useless alliance with Great Britain, no longer the battle ground in any war between England and the United States; in friendly relations with her powerful neighbor, and with liberal treaties established between the two republics, her population would increase, her resources be speedily developed, and she would grow to be a powerful confederacy under the wing of the United States. Her citizens, already seriously dissatisfied with the manner in which a distasteful consolidation has been forced upon them, would enjoy the right of self-government in reality; and if annexation should eventually follow, so that the waters of the St. Lawrence might no longer divide us into two peoples, it would come of the free accord of both nations.

In these days of eruptions, volcanoes, meteors, earthquakes, and tornadoes, and the upheaving of mountains, the public mind is prepared for great and sudden events, and such a masterstroke of policy on the part of Secretary Seward would serve to allay the restlessness and feverishness discernible all over the country in business, politics, religion, and social life. It would carry the heart of the people with it, and be the crowning feat of the Minister's territorial acquisitions, casting all others into the shade. It would not only settle at once the Alabama claims, which have been a sore with England, but it would finally swallow up and dispose of Peninsular, finance, military rule, niggerism, insurrection, and all the agitating issues that are giving so much trouble to the incompetent blockheads who are showing their folly in Congress, and go far towards verifying the predictions of Dr. Cummings regarding the approaching millennium.

Money.

From the Ohio State Journal. We have passed through not one, but a series of revolutions within five years. The political and the social revolutions all have been held; a financial or monetary revolution, scarcely less complete, all are now beholding. If we have not gauged or realized the swift-

ness and the force of the currents, it is because we ourselves have been swept along with the stream, and have not enjoyed that advantageous point of observation—a fixed position on shore. Before inquiring whence we have come and whither we are tending, it is desirable to know where and what is that haven of safety and perpetual security from financial storms which we ought to seek. A good mariner knows precisely where the port is for which he sets out; and, although he may be compelled by adverse winds or tempestuous weather to lie at anchor or to tack about, he never turns the prow of his ship directly from the port he desires to reach.

In our endeavors to reach that financial stability which rests on a basis as firm as the earth we stand on, and which depends for its continuance on unchangeable natural laws, we must first inquire what money is. What is that form of value which possesses not a specific but a universal purchasing power—a power to buy all things from all persons at all times? What is that medium of exchange and measure of value which constitutes the best currency? The object of money, or of a circulating medium of any kind, is to facilitate exchange. It should act as lubricating oil, not to increase the wheel of exchange in motion, but to increase the number of its revolutions. It should be the impartial agent fairly mediating between those who are ready to render services to each other—gauging the relative values of each service and of each article of exchange. It should be portable, divisible, durable; not too bulky for the ready transmission of large values, and not so destructible as to cause its value to disappear by frequent use.

The most essential characteristic of the best currency is that it is a uniform standard and steady measure of value. All currency is bad to the extent that it lacks this quality. Why this fundamental point is not more discussed and better understood is to us a mystery. It is evident that, if we were purchasing cloth by the yard from a manufacturer whose yard-stick possessed such peculiar powers of contraction and expansion that it was 35 inches one week, 37 another, and 38 the next, we could do business with little certainty of profit or satisfaction to ourselves. If the farmer contracts to sell his wheat for \$1 per bushel, and is informed one day that a bushel is 55 pounds, on another that it is 63, and on another that it is 66 pounds, it is evident that he knows very little about what he is getting for his crop. And yet, in this matter of currency, we forget that we are allowing precisely the same state of things to exist every year. We agree to-day to pay for a certain service, one thousand dollars, six months hence. We may be obliged to pay what is equivalent to eleven hundred of to-day's dollars, or possibly only nine hundred. Until the expiration of the six months, we cannot tell whether we have made a profitable or a ruinous bargain. We agree to pay a certain rent; but whether we have made a good or bad contract will depend on the state of the currency when the payment comes. Every purchase, every loan of money, every sale of goods or of produce, every agreement entered into, every exchange or commercial transaction, is immediately and directly affected by the condition of the currency; that is, its value compared with the true standard of value—gold. As the paper dollar, not the gold dollar, is the measure or supposed measure of value, it is perfectly obvious that it measures nothing and determines the value of nothing with accuracy; for its own value is ever varying. What sort of a standard of value for all other values is that which is itself constantly changing? A yard is a yard, an inch an inch, but a dollar is not a dollar—it may be sixty-eight cents one day, and seventy-two cents the next, and seventy cents the next. A slip of paper containing a promise to pay a dollar, whether that promise is made by a government, a bank, or an individual, is as unfit a standard or measure of value on which to transact all business as the government bark of the Chinese, or the stamped leather of the Carthaginians. It is as unsuited to fulfill the object for which money was invented, as the surveyor's chain that would be to answer its purpose, whose links were made of India rubber, liable to indefinite expansion and contraction. Now, the circulating medium which we have used during almost two years of peace, and which may be made the very best to facilitate the exchange, is still subject to variations in amount and in value. Sudden contractions as well as expansions of the currency unsettle values, cause those fluctuations in prices which derange business, and make uncertain all enterprises and commercial transactions.

There is but one remedy for this uncerainty and this perpetual variation in the so-called measure of value; and that remedy is a return to a specie basis for our currency. When a paper dollar is at all times redeemable in coin, and equivalent to coin, it will be as little variable in value as gold. Gold has for centuries been accepted by all civilized nations as the least variable measure and best known standard of value. When the Government and the National Banks commence specie payments, the bright days of the redeemed republic will begin. To have secured a national currency is the great financial achievement of our history. To secure an international currency will be the crowning glory.

The Press on Impeachment.

From the N. Y. Times. The comparatively moderate tone which has marked the Republican press since the recent elections, is particularly apparent in the criticism which the majority report on impeachment has elicited. Three months ago impeachment was a favorite remedy for the ills incident to Mr. Johnson. The proceeding was declared depreyed and inevitable. To doubt its wisdom, then, was to incur the reproach of being "weak-kneed" and backsliding Republican. Now, however, much more considerate opinions prevail; the larger number of our Republican contemporaries dissenting very decidedly from the recommendation of the Judiciary Committee.

Excepting only the Cincinnati Gazette, we have not found any really influential journal which undertakes to urge impeachment on the merits of the case before Congress. "Johnson's usurpations in the matter of Southern reorganization justify impeachment," is the substance of the argument which the Gazette presses with its usual earnestness. The St. Louis Democrat entertains the same view; but

is more guarded in its practical application. Even the Gazette and the Democrat, however, exhibit qualms, not indeed as to the justice of impeachment, but as to the expediency of insisting on it at the present time, both carefully divert themselves of responsibility, under the conviction that the House must bear the whole. And the Democrat protests against attempts to talk the House up to the impeaching point, if it be not otherwise inclined to proceed. "No impeachment at all," says the radical oracle of St. Louis, "would be infinitely better than a tedious debate about it; better for Congress, better for the dominant party, better for the country." As it is certain that the Committee's report has no chance of adoption, except under more effective party discipline than was deemed probable, and equally certain that the impeachments will rely on debate to cover the shortcomings and absurdities of their report, we expect to see the Democrat disgusted with the business before it resolves an end.

Apart from these exceptions, the judgment of the Republican press is against both the debate and the recommendation. This is now as true in regard to decidedly radical newspapers as to papers of habitual moderation. The Southern-Whigian report has sickened them. The fitness of its evidence, the gross partiality of its spirit, and the business and ponderosity of its style, are characteristics which have made not a few heartily ashamed of the cause thus wretchedly championed. No love, no respect for Mr. Johnson dictates the moderation which is recommended. The conviction that he has betrayed the party which trusted him, and inflicted mischief on the country he has sworn to serve, obtains almost universal expression. But the desire to remove him from the Presidency is tempered with a feeling that it would be imprudent to take a step which, on the evidence shown, could not lead to conviction, and which would mean while produce very serious embarrassment. Mr. Sumner's fancy, that Mr. Johnson cannot safely be trusted for five minutes, does not find admirers. The general feeling is that Mr. Johnson's hands are tied already—that with proper action on the part of Congress he cannot do much harm—and that though he deserves deposition, extreme measures would not, in existing circumstances, admit of justification.

The Political Horoscope.

From the N. Y. World. The politics of the country are in a state of evident transition. All that can as yet be affirmed with confidence respecting the new phase is, that the negro question will be eclipsed by questions of finance. The number of financial propositions broached on the first day of the session attests the deep interest the country is beginning to take in that class of topics; and its torpid interest in the old questions will be manifest in the ease with which the important question will be shuffled off to one side. The defeat of the radical zealots on this measure will damp their ardor and depress their courage. They will stand aside and let the current of business and debate flow into the financial channels towards which it tends.

Questions of finance irresistibly force themselves into prominence after great wars. For the ten years after the overthrow of Napoleon they predominated in the politics of England, and convulsed the country as it had not been convulsed in the colossal struggle of the preceding twenty years. After our war of the Revolution, it was financial questions that shattered and overthrew the Confederation, and led to the formation of the present Constitution. Those same financial questions were inherited by the new Government, and the policy of Hamilton, by which they were met and solved, was debated with altogether more heat than any other questions of the period. After the close of our second war with Great Britain, the same class of questions loomed into prominence, and continued to agitate the country with little cessation for the ensuing thirty years, until the slavery question and the Mexican War supplanted them by engrossing the public interest. The tariff and currency questions rocked the country from side to side; and the three statesmen of that period, whose names were in all mouths, expended their best energies in financial controversies. Our own history and that of England proves that such topics are capable of stirring public feeling to its profoundest depths. In fact, most of the great events of modern times have turned on them. The French Revolution grew out of the financial difficulties which led to the convoking of the States-General. The greatest of all the English revolutions, that which beheaded Charles the First and introduced the protectorship of Cromwell, had its source in financial difficulties between Charles and Parliament. We are in the dawn of an era when financial discussions will agitate the country more deeply than in the time of Hamilton, more deeply even than in the days of Andrew Jackson, when they came near lighting the torch of civil discord. Most public questions have only a distant interest for the great body of the people; these come home to every man's business and fireside.

That they have not sooner risen into absorbing prominence is due to the preoccupation of the country with the dragging sequences of the war. Wars commonly end by a definitive treaty of peace, in which the future relations of the parties are settled, and all questions connected with the conflict closed. Had our civil war come to a like clear result, we should long ago have been in the midst of exciting financial discussions; they would have been two years ago what they are presently to become, the pivot of our politics. These questions are too pressing to be longer deferred, and although the future relations of the parties to the late war are not yet settled, they will sink before the winter is half spent into subordination to the topics which must for some years be supreme in our politics.

The public mind has been so startled by the new theory of Messrs. Pendleton and Butler as to disclose a deep though hitherto dormant interest in the subject. It was not the supposed novelty, or ingenuity, or absurdity of their doctrine which had such an electric effect, but the fact that it touched interests so vast that everybody felt that it could not safely be ignored. Had it been some new theory of the negro, or new project about reorganization, it would have burst and dissipated as a new-blown bubble; the public would not have remembered it a week. The fact that it has kept its place as a leading topic of constantly growing interest; that it is eclipsing the impeachment question, the reconstruction question, and the negro question, proves that the finances are felt to be a topic of fresh interest and vast magnitude.

The first well-marked symptom of the decay of radicalism was presented in the early part of the summer in the strong disposition to nominate General Grant as the Republican candidate for President. This showed that the interest of that party in its policy needed to be cratched up in something extraneous; for General Grant is in no sense a representative of the distinctive principles of the Republican party. The next symptoms were such as

OLD RYE WHISKIES. THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES. In the Land is now Possessed by HENRY S. HANNIS & CO., Nos. 218 and 220 South FRONT Street, WHO OFFER THE NAME TO THE TRADE, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, in Bond, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date. Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouse, as parties may elect.

SPECIAL NOTICES. UNION LEAGUE HOUSE BROAD STREET. PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 29, 1867. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA Will be held at the League House, ON MONDAY EVENING, December 9, AT 7 O'CLOCK. At the meeting there will be an election for Officers and Directors to serve for the ensuing year. GEORGE H. BOKER, SECRETARY. PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, IRREGULAR DEPARTMENT. PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 29, 1867. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors have by a resolution directed the Secretary of the Company to call a meeting of the stockholders for the purpose of electing a new Board of Directors, to be held on Monday, December 9, 1867, at 7 o'clock, P. M., at the office of the Company, No. 228 S. THIRD Street. Persons holding Scrip Certificates can have them called on presentation at this office. THOMAS S. FIRTH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY. At a special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, held at the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's Office, No. 112 N. 2d Street, on Monday, November 25, 1867, the following resolutions were adopted: That the resignation of James S. Cox, Esq., from said office, be accepted. F. MITCHELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY. At a special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, held at the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's Office, No. 112 N. 2d Street, on Monday, November 25, 1867, the following resolutions were adopted: That the resignation of James S. Cox, Esq., from said office, be accepted. F. MITCHELL, Secretary.

OFFICE TREMONT COAL COMPANY, No. 16 PHILADELPHIA KICKAPOO. The Board of Directors of the Tremont Coal Company, do hereby direct that the resignation of James S. Cox, Esq., from said office, be accepted. F. MITCHELL, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, EASTERN DIVISION, No. 14 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29, 1867. THE INTEREST IN GOLD ON THE FIRST MONDAY OF EACH MONTH OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, WILL BE PAID ON MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1867, at the Banking House of DABNEY, MOHGAN & CO., No. 28 EXCHANGE Place, New York, on and after that date. WILLIAM J. PALMER, Treasurer.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD COMPANY. Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of said Company will be held at the B. A. Brewer's Montgomery House, in the borough of Norristown, on Monday, December 2, 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to elect six Managers of said Company to serve the ensuing year. D. H. MULVANY, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA. PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 29, 1867. The stockholders are hereby notified that the State tax of THREE MILLS, which was elected on the 1st of December, 1867, will be paid for by the Treasurer of the State, on and after that date. W. C. PALMER, Cashier.

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR. WIEGAND is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION. Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets.

BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THE only true and perfect Hair Dye, which restores the natural color of the hair, and keeps it soft and shining. It is sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 51 BACLEY Street, New York.

FURNITURE, ETC. FURNITURE! FURNITURE! MODERN AND ANTIQUE! PARLOR, HALL AND CHAMBER SUITS AT REDUCED PRICES. Our facilities are such that we are enabled to offer at very moderate prices, a large and well-assorted stock of every description of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND BEDDING. Goods packed to carry safely to all parts of the country.

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH, 921 N. NO. 40 S. SECOND STREET. A. & H. LEJAMBRE HAVE REMOVED THEIR FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERING WAREHOUSES TO NO. 1425 CHESTNUT STREET.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS. I have a large stock of every variety of FURNITURE, which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—LAWN AND MARBLE TOP OFFAGE SUITS, WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS, PARLOR SUITS IN WALNUT, PINE, AND OAK SUITS IN WALNUT, PARLOR SUITS IN REPS, sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, &c. &c. F. P. GUSTINE, 516 N. E. corner SECOND and MAUI Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795. A. S. ROBINSON, French Plate Looking-Glasses, ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC. Manufacturer of all kinds of LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER. No. 610 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

T. STEWART BROWN, FURNITURE AND CHESTNUT STREET. MANUFACTURER OF TRUNKS, VALISES, AND BAGS suitable for Europe. (Formerly at 708 CHESTNUT ST.)

DELAWARE AND HARBAN CANAL COMPANY, AND DELAWARE AND AMBROSIA RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 2, 1867. The Directors of the above Companies have ordered that the Transfer Books of Capital Stock be closed on JANUARY 15 and JULY 15 in each year, until the SECOND DAY of the following month, and any dividend declared will be payable to the stockholders standing as such on the books of the companies on the FIFTEENTH DAY of the month in which the dividend is declared. RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 29, 1867. For the convenience of its stockholders this Bank will pay to the Receiver of Taxes, the State Tax of Three Mills now due upon their respective shares. W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier, 11 2d St.