# THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1867.

# SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OFINIONS OF. THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON OURSENT TOPICS-COMPILED RVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

# The National Finances.

From the N. Y. Tribune. Mr. Sherman's Report to the Senate on the Inances (published Wednesday) is remarkably lispassionate and luminous. We dissent only from its apparent concession that the attempt to make the Five-twenties payable in greenbacks has some shadow of reason-or at least of plausibility-on its side. To our mind the project is one of naked, unmitigated rascality. For surely, either we swindled the bondholders when we coaxed and entreated them to lend the Government their money, on the assurance that those bonds were payable and would be paid in gold, or they would gwindle them now who propose to pay them in depreciated paper. Knowing well that we did not intentionally cheat, we cannot escape the alternative. For, not only have three successive Secreties of the Treasury-Chase, Fessenden, and McCu loch-officially declared those bonds payable, principal as well as interest, in gold-not only did the Government's authorized, accredited, advertised, paid agents for the sale of the bonds seek and secure purchasers under like assurances, many times reiterated-not only was there no disavowal of, or dissent from, these assurances when they were given, and when dissent would have operated as a caution-but Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, who reported the bills as Chairman of the House Committee of Ways and Means, assumed as unquestionable, in advocating the passage of the Legaltender act, that the principal as well as interest of those bonds was payable in coin. (See Secretary McCulloch's unchallenged citations from his speeches). We give no quarter, therefore, to those who would repudiate the plighted faith of the republic, and regret that the Committee has given any. It is just as notorious that the bonds were taken under a well-grounded expectation that they would be paid in gold, and would not have been taken otherwise, as that they were taken at all. And any attempt to repudiate the obligation thus incurred is not merely a gigantic villiany, but it is so inconceivably silly and suicidal-in view of the fact that we have vast debts to fund, vast loans, nearly matured, to renewthat we regard the countenance given to it by men so able and loyal as Messrs. Stevens and Butler with unspeakable amazement. We

might comprehend this if rascality were its only characteristic; but we are utterly dumbfounded in view of its folly. And we cannot help regreting that the Committee, while dissenting from it, has dealt with it so gingerly. Nor can we assent without qualification to

the Committee's averment that "the rapidity of the process"-that is, of the return to specie payments-"is a question of public We hold it a question rather of policy." national ability. There is neither dishonesty nor disgrace in inability to pay an honest debt, provided that inability is nowise the fault of the debtor. But the man who owes an honest debt, fully due, and responds to his creditor's demand of payment that he has considered the matter fully and decided that it would be bad policy to pay at present, is not honest. He is morally bound either to pay his past-due debt on demand, or to show that he is unable to pay it, though he has earned and saved to the extent of his ability.

As to the Committee's suggestion that "the

### on Rome. From the N. Y. Times.

The freedom of debate in the French Chambers at the present time is far greater than at any previous period of Napoleon's reign. All great matters of policy, foreign and domestic, all questions of State and legislation, are open to the discussion of the representatives of the French people-with one exception. That exception is the throne itself and its authority, which cannot be called in question, or put in peril, by anybody in the empire. But within the last year we have had really great debates on points of internal policy and public free-dom, on the German dispute, the Mexican expedition, the Papal difficulty, and so forth. The system of "interpellation" gives the Gov-ernment the power of limiting the subject of debate, and fixing the time for it, while the presiding officer possesses authority to bring members up short whenever they attempt to transgress the bounds which the Emperor has set to their liberties. Yet withal, great latitude is accorded at present to the Corps Lógislatif; and though neither the American Congress nor the British Parliament would suffer the restraints to which it is still liable, its liberties are wide enough to enable all parties

to express themselves boldly and plainly. The great debate of the present session is that which was opened on the 2d instant, by M. Jules Favre for the opposition, and was continued on subsequent days by Messrs. Monstier and Rouber for the Government, and by M. Thiers for philosophical and narrowminded Bourbonism. The question was that which agitates all the governments and peoples of Europe at this time, and in which France has a special and immediate interest-Rome. The immensity of the theme called out the best powers of the disputants, and the eminence of the orators gave lustre to the debate. The brilliant and epigrammatic Jules Favre, the experienced, learned, and philosophical Thiers, and the skilful, bold, and very able Rouherwho had a special advantage in that his words were authority and his sentences policy-prepared themselves for a contest which they knew would attract the attention of Europe, and which bore an important relation to current and future European history. The last brought us the three pro-Papal mail speeches of Rouher, Monstier, and Thiers. previously-delivered Opposition or anti-Papal speech by Jules Favre had assailed the Emperor's policy with the greatest vigor and audacity, and demauded the evacuation of Rome, the "expropriation" of the Pope, and the unification of Italy-had denied the right of France to interfere as she has done, and had declared it out of her power to continue in her present course in regard to the Papacy. All these points, as will be seen, are fearlessly met by his opponents, and in regard to none of them is there any desire to shirk the contest. M. Thiers, however, takes a way of defending the Pope and assailing Italy as illogical as it is retrogressive. He sconts with contempt the favorite Napoleonic principle of "accepting accomplished facts," and can see no safety but in a return to the old Europe and the old ideas of which he was a representative a quarter of a century ago. He evidently believes in nothing that has taken place since Louis Philippe was King and Thiers was Lis Minister. Everything has gone wrong ever giuce then. France ought to have prevented the downfall of the Italian princes, the changes in Germany, the losses of Austria, the successes of Victor Emanuel, the schemes of Bismark; and, carrying out the same principle, France ought now to prevent the attempts of Italy to seize the territories of the Pope. We peruse M. Thiers' speech with the greatest interest, and admire it as a profuction of an able stategman; but it is not

The Great Debate in the Corps Legislatif | not even hint that Congress has any voice in | the matter. The treaty is made; the consent of the islanders to the transfer solicited, a clerical townsman of Governor Seward sent thither to secure that consent; and we daily expect to hear that the transfer has been effected, although neither the American people nor their representatives have as yet had a word to say in the premises.

If Congress should succumb to this glaring usurpation and weakly vote the money, it were absurd to elect another Congress. We may better hand over the Government and the Treasury to the President, and bid him do with each as he shall see fit. The national credit will have received a fatal shock when it shall hus be established that the Executive may buy Greenland and pay a billion of dollars for it whenever he will, leaving nothing to either House but to levy the requisite taxes and vote the money. Though St. Thomas were as valuable as Cuba-and it is not a hundredth part so much-we trust Congress would deal with this assumption of power as it deserves. Let it be settled evermore that the people's money can only be disposed of by the people's chosen representatives.

## The National Finances-A Senatorial De-Inston. From the N. Y. Herald.

Mr. Sherman, of the Senate Finance Committee, has reported a bill that, if it becomes a law, will determine some important points in our national finances. It provides for the funding of the debt, the conversion of the legal-tender currency, and the settlement of the question of the taxation of public securities. It is proposed to fund the debt in bonds bearing six per cent. interest, payable in forty years, and redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years. These bonds are to be exempt from all taxation, State and national; yet, in consideration of this exemption, a certain proportion of the interest is reserved for distribution among the several States. By this course the bill proposes to hold on to the principle of the exemption of Government securities from taxation, yet at the same time recognize that property should contribute to support the Government that gives it safety.

These bonds are made convertible with egal-tender currency, "unless the amount of United States notes outstanding shall be equal to four hundred millions of dollars." With this bill the committee has sent in a lengthy report, the principal point in which is its argument that the five-twenty bonds should be paid in gold, because, as the law does not declare the contrary it must be determined by the precedent established by the practice of the Government hitherto, which has been to pay in coin. The bill makes no mention of the national banks, but the report touches them lightly in these words :- "Various propositions relating to the national banking system are under consideration by your committee, and will be carefully examined. Whatever view may be taken by Congress as to the continued existence of this system, it is manifest, from the r-port of the Comptroller of the Currency, that a more equitable distribution of the bonds among the States, and new provisions for reports and for the redemption of their notes, must be made."

The members of the Finance Committee seem to believe that this bill reflects a "comprehensive policy that will preserve the public faith, restore confidence to the people, and stability to our business interests," and even "rapidly restore our currency to the standard of gold." And of all this it would be difficult to convince any one outside the Senate Finan Committee. It is clear that the remedy the financial difficulties of the country is

don the entire loyal element there to the will don the entire loyal element there to the will of trations, and that it is eminently proper that the House should respond in emphatic terms to so extraordinary a proposition, and resolving that the House will never consent to take a retrograde step from its advanced position in promoting the cause of equal rights, nor to de viste from its fixed ourpois of protecting all men as equal before the law; that there is no reason to doubt that the restoration of the re-bellious states is being ancessfully accom-plianed on a firm and enduring basis, and that no good reason exists why the Reconstruction no good reason exists why the Reconstruction acts should be repealed."" This resolution commits the Republican

party to the same position it held in November-usurpation of State control of suffrage. the ballot taken from Southern whites, and given to the negro race by wholesale,

The prompt decided, and phanimous treatment of Mr. Benjamin's resolution sufficiently indicates that it had been considered, framed, and passed upon in the councils of the radicals before it was brought to the floor of the House of Representatives. Indeed, it has already been followed up by Mr. Stevens as the Chairman of the Reconstruction Committee, who on Tuesday asked consent, in their behalf to report a bill "relating to the reconstruction of Southern territory" (States no more ! as these fity times perjured members stultify themselves in declaring).

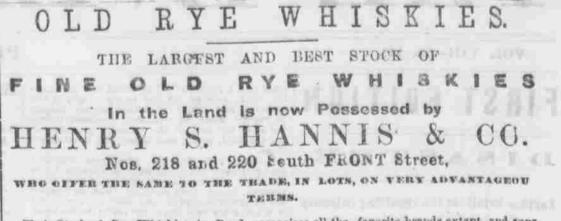
This new Reconstruction bill, which will doubtless be driven through Congress with whip and spur, not merely fortifies the Republican party in all the positions of the negro State reconstruction scheme: it goes further and does worse. It avows, as boldly and brazenly as acts can possibly do, the partisan purpose of the Republican party to carry the next Presidential election by the negro-Statevote made-sure.

The first section of Mr. Stevens' new bill 'modifies the Reconstruction act so that a simple majority of votes cast for or against the constitution may affirm or reject such constitution."

The fifth section of the Reconstruction act of March 23 provided that "at least one-half of all the registered voters in each State should vote on the question of ratification." Mr. Stevens fears that the silence of the whites may yet prevent those States from counting in the Presidential contest. He has determined, and the leaders of the Republican party have determined, that the negro State vote is their chief reliance. In that they do not mean to be disappointed. They are arranging to make that result a certainty, though ten negroes in any State should vote to ratify the new constitutions, and but nine negroes vote against them-all the same under Stevens' new biil would the negro constitutions be pronounced republican, be approved by Congress, and the hundred and ninety negroes endowed with the power to impose a President upon thirty millions of white American freemen !

No-not with the power! Fer upon this plank now spiked into the platform of the Republican party for the Presidential cam-paign of 1868, not General Grant himselfwere it possible for him so to demean himself. so to diverge from the great career which is open to him, so to blot out the memory of his own magnanimity at Appomattox Court House-not even General Grant himself upon this plank could be lifted into the White House.

If a so-called "Southern white oligarchy, thought to wield a balance of power, partially united the North against the Democratic party, much more surely and much more speedily will a real Southern black oligarchy, wielding a balance of power, and excluding eight millions of white men in ten sovereign States from practical self-government, unite the North against the reckl-ss Republican gamesters who thus make stake of the liber-



Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, in Bond, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and rans 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 Li Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouse, as parties may elect.

#### SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING, JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have RE MOVED from FIFTH and OHESNI T Streets to No. 44 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT OFFICES-No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphil TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. A FAIR FOR THE SALE OF USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES, will be held in the Lecture Room of the

> FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, GERMAN STREET, BELOW THIRD. Rev. A. CULVER, Pastor,

mmencing on TUESDAY, December 17, and con inuing for ONE WEEK. Proceeds to be devoted to cossary repairs and alterations to the Church build ing and the payment of outstanding liabilities. [12147)

LADIES' FAIR .- A FAIR FOR THE Det LADIES' FAIB. — A FAIR FOR THE sele of USEFUL and FAN Y ARTICLES, in aid of the ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN GHURCH, will be held in the New Church Baliding, N. E correr of NINETEENTH and GREEN Strees s, commencing on MONDAY, Incomber 16, at 5 o'click P. M. and continuing during the week. Tickets of Admission-Scanon, Socents; Slugle, 25 gents; Chudren focents; to be had at the door, fill 15 ft

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILHOAD COMPANY, Odice No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16 1637, Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of this C mpany that the Annual Meeting and an election for Fresident, is Manuagers, Transnirec, and Sastre-tary will take place on the second MOND XY, 18th of incover period at 15 M. STY DEXL AT 12 M. SU13 WILLIAM F. WEBB, Secretary. 12 181 13

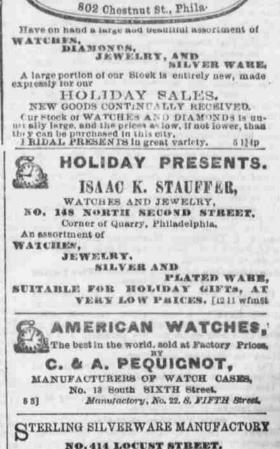
OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAIL-ROAD COMPANY, NO. 51 WILLIAM SIT-SE,

New York. The Conpons of the First Morigage Bunds of the Central Pacific Balirook Company, due Jan, 1, 18-8, will be paid in full, in gold coin, on and after that date, at the Banking House of FISK & HATOH

date, at the Banking House of FISK & HATCH Bankers and Financial Agents of the C. P. R. C., C. P. HUNTINGDON, Vice Preddent, Above Coupons bought by BOWEN & FOX Special Agents, No, 18 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, 1217140

Agents No, B MERCHARNES EXCHARGE, 121740 OFFICE UF THE MANUFACTURERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No, 431 WAL-NUT Street. Partapetputa, Dec. 16, 1867. The Annual Meeting of the succhoiders of the Matufacture's' Insurance Company, and election of ten Directors for the ensuing year will be held at this office on MCNDAY, January 6, 1665, between the nours of tand 5 o'clock P M. 121618t M B, KEILY, Secretary.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders for the election of Directors and other purposes will held at the BANKING HOUSE on WEDNESDAY, the Sth day of Jenuary, isse, at 12 o'clock M. The election will be held between the hears of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. Treats W. L SCHAFFER Cambles



WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.

DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

GEORGE SHARP, Patentee of the Ball and Cube patterns, manufactures every description of fine STERLING SILVER-WARE, and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, a choice assortment of rich and beautiful goods of new styles at low prices. 19 28 3 10 A. ROBERTS.

PEACHES,

R\* H. U. MAN

GROCERIES, ETC.

WILD BASPBERRIES,

time is not distant" when the Legal-tender act may properly be repealed, we have only to say that this is taking hold at the wrong end. Make greenbacks equal to gold by resumption, and the Legal-tender act will harm nobody. Make every greenback a true and no longer a false promise, and what importance can attach to repeal of the Legal-tender act? What good end will be subserved by it?

We like the Committee's suggestion that our various loans shall be gradually converted into one six per cent. loan, principal and interest payable in coin, whereof one per cent. shall be reserved as taxes, whereof one-half the proceeds shall be distributed among the States in the ratio of their population, respectively. This will be especially generous to those States whose citizens are not holders of Government securities to any considerable extent; but we trust the Eastern States wherein these bonds are mainly held, will heartily assent it. Let us shame, if they can be shamed, those Western demagogues who are ever seeking to excite jealousy and hostility between their section and ours. If this plan should be adopted, there will soon be a large revenue accruing from this source to the States, which will enable them to lighten their taxes and extinguish their debts. True, you will say that we might fund the debt in an untaxed five per cent. loan, and thus largely reduce the annual burden of the aforesaid debt; but the demagogue clamor against exempting the bondholders from taxation is so widespread and so specious-since there are myriads too ignorant to realize that such exemption must ever be neutralized by the lower rate of interest at which an untaxed loan can be placed as compared with one subject to taxation-that it is better to adopt the plan sanctioned by the Committee.

We do not believe that a nominally six per cent. but really five per cent. bond can be negotiated so rapidly and extensively as will be requisite to fund our existing debt as it matures, if the right to pay it off after ten years is retained. On this point, however, further light will be gained as the discussion proceeds. We prefer to say twenty, or even thirty years, rather than run any risk of failure. We like the Committee's suggestion that the greenbacks be made fundable at the holders' pleasure in the new consols, and that the consols, within proper limits, be convertible into greenbacks again. This would increase the value of each, and would substitute a commercial for the present objectionable political regulation of the volume of our paper currency. When-ever money superabounded, the surplus would be converted into interest bearing consols; when money was "tight," consols would be sent to the Treasury for conversion into greenbacks. Here would be a compensationbalance that would place our currency under a more beneficent regulation than that of any Secretary of the Treasury, though he were a Hamilton, a Gallatin, or a Chase.

As to the Committee's programme of the remission and reduction of taxes, we only say, Don't sell the coon-skin till you have caught the coon. Show us a surplus to be disposed of, and we shall gladly assent to your remission. But the first duty is to reduce largely the public expenditures by retrenchments that cut deep and look far; next, fix some limit to Governor Seward's real estate operations; thirdly, stop the mill-race leaks through which the large amounts which should be realized from whisky, tobacco, and kindred sources of revenue are now lost to the Treasury; and then we may consider how the surplus may be most beneficently appropriated, whether by reducing debt, or taxes, or both. As yet, we have no surplus to dispose of.

worth while to discuss its positions at this date of the world's history. M. Rouher it is who is the authoritative and

contemporary defender of Napoleon's Italian policy. This able debater assumes no halfway ground, accepts no traditionary arguments, fears no modern ideas; but planting himself on the imperial platform, with the past behind him and the present and future before him, he vindicates the action of France, and proclaims the purposes of his august mas-He informs Italy and Jules Favre, the ter. Catholic world and the Holy Father, that the Emperor will not permit the Italian Government to interfere with the Pope, and will secure him in the possession of Rome as long as his right is called in question. He is utterly uncompromising in regard to the temporal power, and, while he is guarded in his language about Italy, he assails the revolu-tionary "demagogues" with a heat which rises somewhat beyond the dignity of oratorical passion.

It was this speech of M. Rouher which, as we are informed by cable, made the assemblage of the Conference on Rome impossible. It showed that the French Government had come to a fixed decision on the very question which the Conference was to discuss. left no ground for any settlement that could be considered a settlement, and proclaimed a policy to which it could not be expected that either Italy, England, Prussia, or Russia would assent.

The interest of the debate ends with M. Rouher's speech; for though the subject was open to further discussion, and was probably resumed by members from the Liberal side. the whole ground has been gone over, and the practical conclusion reached. The "Roman question," however, remains. That cannot be settled while the tiara and crown remain on the same head.

#### St. Thomas. From the N. Y. Tribune,

When Mr. Jefferson bought of France for \$15,000,000 the vast region then known as Louisiana-a mighty empire of the most fertile land under the sun-he frankly avowed that he had no authority for so doing-that he had utterly transcended his constitutional power. He declared that Congress might disavow his act, and leave him to brave the consequences. He held that the Constitution should be amended in order to legalize his purchase, which must otherwise remain a gross usurpation. If any one had told him that his act was valid without the assent of Congress, he would have deemed that superserviceable champion a fit tenant for a straight incket.

President Johnson and Secretary Seward have chosen to initiate a negotiation for the purchase of the Danish West India isle of St. Thomas, and another even more insignificantthe two comprising an area of less than one hundred square miles. The stipulated price of these two islets-for which \$1,000,000 would be exorbitant-is \$7,200,000. The World asserts that, though we are to pay this vast amount, Denmark is to receive \$400,000 less-this nics sum sticking to the fingers of certain go-betweens who are kept out of sight.

Congress has been repeatedly in session while this dicker was in progress, and might have been called at any other time. Yet its advice or concurrence was never asked. There has been no pretense of deferring to its authority. And while the Danish King reserves the right of consulting the "Rigsdag," or legisla-ture of his realm, the American President does

to come from that source; and the reason that these troubles have not their origin any mere departure from financial laws, are due to the political condition of the coutry. Political and financial troubles go togeth in the United States more than anywhere el and the relationship between the two is so vious at the present hour that it is cle to all that the mismanagement of c finances, bad as it has been, is less to blamed for the present dangerous con tion of the country than is the madness the dominant political party. Were t country restored to peace, the Southe States represented in Congress, labor a capital bearing their proper relations to es other in the South-were the revolut ended, the country could readily and eas bear its burdens, and might treat as tri even the follies of Mr. McCulloch. But so le as the politicians, in the interest of wild pa san schemes and President-making purpos keep the country distracted, and organ anarchy in politics, so long will it be nonse to expect that financial committees can rest confidence by bills, however dettly draw Our troubles are the necessary conseque of that policy that keeps half the Union in state of suspended vitality, in order to fo its theories of negro supremacy through very distress of the people. Radicalism ho yet to force from the nation a desperate eptance of its policy as the only escape fr ruin, but, apparently, does not see that victory, if ever secured, will be of little va in the universal disasters that would co with it. Absolute repudiation of radicalism the only remedy for our financial, as for political troubles, and that remedy must co from the people.

The Republican Plan of Campaign From the N. Y. World.

The Republican party has made its move in the Presidential campaign. The elections, routing them in so large a par the North, made it necessary for them, on issue joined in those elections, viz .- whet the control of the suffrage should be usur by Congress, taken from the whites of South by wholesale, and by wholesale c ferred upon the negro race-either to rec sider and retreat from their position on t iesue, or to stand upon it, intrench th selves, and run the risk of losing a Northern States for the sake of insuring vote of the negro States en masse.

Retreat was certainly dangerous. If t had voluntarily abandoned their infam negro State scheme, as the Northern pe have admonished them to do, they would h been exposed to a galling flank fire. T administration would have been, on the n momentous of all its concerns-Reunion conspicuous, confessed failure.

Rather than retreat, they have chosen fight it out on the line in which they for first time encountered disastrous defeat. clamation to all the faithful of this determ tion of the Republican party leaders has been made in Congress by the following i lution which the Republi an members un mously refused to lay upon the table, unanimously passed, on Monday, by a s party vote of 111 to 32:--

some had seen fit, with disregard of the pop w1 as espressed in the election of the ment of the Fortieth Congress, to recommend the pol of the Reconstruction laws, the effect which would be to remit the server, the effect "Inst the President in his late annual i which would be to remit the government of the [123] Als late rebellious States to Rebel hands and aban- John T. Balley.

ties of a people.	The Annual Election for Directors of this Basic will be held at the Easting House on TUESDAY, the lath day of January next, between 11 o'clock A M and 2 o'clock P. M. B. B. COMESYS, 12 IE fmwiji4 Casuler,	TOMATOES IN GLASS JARS AND CANS, FOR SALE BY
GREAT REDUCTION,	COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.	JAMES R. WEBB, S10 WALNUT AND EIGHTH STA.
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.	PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7, 1867. The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNES DAY, January S, 1868, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.	NEW FRUIT.
IN OIL PAINTINGS, CHROMOS, AND ENGRAVINGS	12 9 mwt 14t B. C. PALMER Cashler. COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK, FRILADELPHIA Dec. 14, 1467. The Annual Election for Directors will be held at	Double and Single Crown, Layer, S edless, and San tane RAISINS. CURRANTS, CITRON ORANGES, PRUNES, FIGS, ALMONDS, EFC.
MANTEL AND PIEB	the BANKING HOUSE on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1863, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. H. C. YOUNG, 12 13 mwid14 Cashier,	ALLERT C. ROBERTS, Dealer in Fine Grocerion.
LOOKING GLASSES,	THE CONSOLIDATION NATIONAL	117 rp Corner FLEVENTH and VINE Sta.
IN GREAT VARIETY.	PHILADELPHIA, December 14 1967. The Annual Metting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUES- DAY, Japuary 14, 1868, at 12 o'clock M. and an Elec- tion for Directors upon the same day, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M and 2 o'clock P. M. 12 16 mwflot JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL. Cashier.	NEW CURRANTS, CHOICE QUALITY, 35 CTS. NEW CURRANTS, Choice Quality, 15 ct nts. NEW RAISINS, for 22 cents to 60 cents. CHOICE SULTANA RAISINS.
NEW ART GALLERY,	FARMERS' AND MECHANICS'	PUFE SPICES, CIDER, COCKING WINES, AND BRANDIES, at
F. BOLAND & CO.,	PHILADRIPHIA, Dec. 6. 1867. The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the sih day of Jacoary next, between the hours of 11 o clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.	COUSTY'S East End Grocerv, 210 12t No. 115 South 5 % COND Street.
1112m2p] No. 614 ARCH Street.	126118 W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashler,	INTERNAL REVENUE
	DEONS, Etc., to suit the times., 12 12 1m	PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FURS.	WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENE- BATOR is cheap, compact, sconomics? in use,	FOR THE SALE OF
1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867.	ADD ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSI- BILITY OF EXPLOSION Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. cor-	UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS, No. 304 CHESNUT Street.
Established in 1818.)	BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE,-THIS	CENTRAL DEPOT,
The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of	splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect Dye-Harmiess, Relitable, In- stantizations, No disappointment. No ridiculous lints, Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the lil effects of Rod Dies. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and	No. 103 South FIFTH Street: (One door below Chennet street). ESTABLISHED 1862.
Muffs, Tippets, Collars, Etc	beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. EATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and about be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Per- tumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 457mw	Our stock comprises all the denominations printed by the Government,
HUDSON'S BAY BABLE, MINE SAELE	"A LL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR."	ALL ORDERS FICLED AND FORWARDED BY MAIL OR EXPRESS IMMETIATELY UPON RE- CRIPT, a matter of great importances.
ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC. All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH	LONDON HAIR COLOR. NOT LONDON HAIR COLOR. A	Drafis on Phi'adelphia Post Office Orders, Green- backs, and National Bank Notes, received in pay
and a reasonable prices. Ladies in mourning will fied handsome articles PERSIANNES and SIMIAS; the latter a most bean tiful fur.	LONDON HAIR COLOR. DYE.	ment, Thefoliowing rates of commission are allowed On \$20
CARBIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BOBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.	LONDON HAIR COLOR LONDON HAIR COLOR LONDON HAIR COLOR	From \$100 opwardsFOUR AND A HALF PER OT The Commission is payable in stamps, All orders, etc., should be addressed to
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