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TURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1867.

The Dividing Line Between "Democracy" and Republicanism.

Before the war, the Democratic party managed to maintain almost uninterrupted control of the Government, through its alliance with the slave power. So long as it could maintain its hold upon the slaveholding aristocracy of the South, it cared but little for the public sentiment of the North. From point to point it followed the wild lead of its fanatical proalavery leaders, losing State after State by the way, until in 1860 it lost control of the Government. The Rebellion which followed was a rebellion of the leaders of the Democratic

The history of the Democratic party, as an organization, from the breaking out of the war down to the present time, has been the history of a series of efforts looking to the great end of renewing its old alliance with the aristocratic element of the South. During the war it opposed all vigorous and decisive measures for the suppression of the Rebellion, and maintained a constant bond of sympathy and union with the armed traitors who were seeking the nation's life, looking to political action with them in the future. It opposed the abolition of slavery, because that measure would not only tend to diminish the power of the Rebels at the time, but also to weaken their power of association in the future.

When the war was over the Democratic

party urged the immediate admission into the Union of the Rebel States, with their traitorous and unconstitutional State organizations; not because it was anxious for the reestablishmen; of the Union, but because such a procedure would restore the Southern oligarchy to full power in each of the Southern States, and would pave the way for the renewal of the old political alliance through which it had previously ruled the country. So throughout this whole fight upon reconstruction, the Democratic party has steadily contended for such terms as should recognize and establish a Southern oligarchy. All its declamation about the "rights" of the South has simply meant the exclusive privileges of its proposed oligarchy. An oligarchy, by its very nature, is bound together in an unity of interests. It is a close corporation. To maintain its status, it must act in concert. The possession of exclusive privileges becomes its bond of connection. The oligarchy which the Democratic party is endeavoring to establish at the South, is to be founded upon the exclusive possession of political power in the Rebel States. This will constitute a bond of union almost as firm as that formerly made by slavery. With this Southern oligarchy, wielding the tremendous power of States in the Union, the Democratic party expects to form a political partnership, like that of old between itself and the slave power, and thus to regain control of the Government. All of its efforts tend to this consummation. It cares nothing for principle, nothing for justice to those whom the nation has emancipated, nothing for the permanent peace and stability of the country-its only ambition is to get power through an oligarchy whose very existence would be a perpetual anomaly and disgrace to our free institutions. Hence the resistance of the Democratic party to the Republican plan of reconstruction. That plan is founded upon the essential American principle of equal rights. Under it the South is daily being reconstructed after the model of free republican States, in which oligarchical rule is impossible. If that plan shall succeed, the Democratic party will have to enter the field at the South on equal terms with all other political organizations. It will possess no special advantages over other parties. It will find no compact and thorough organization, bound together by exclusive class interests, with which it can affiliate, and through which it can climb into power. It will have to depend alone upon the power of the principles it shall advocate and upon the record it has made in the past.

Every day is bringing out more distinctly the features of this last great contest between the principles of aristocracy and republicanism in our country. The Democratic party is laboring to reconstruct the South upon the basis of oligarchy; the Republican party, upon that of true democracy. The success of the Democratic party involves the disfranchisement of large masses of citizens, and the concentration of all political power in the hands of the few. It means the triumph of aristocracy and the overthrow of republicanism in all the Rebel States. It means the creation of a political balance of power in the nation to be wielded by a few hundred Southern leaders, which shall dictate terms to the whole people. It means a repetition of the old confliots which agitated the country when this same oligarchy, bound together thence by slavery, had possession of the Government.

These are the aspects of the great contest of the next Presidential campaign, which is already looming up in the political horizon. It is the same question, at bottom, which has agitated the country for the last thirty years. It is the old "irrepressible conflict," only in a new phase. Upon its settlement will depend the peace and prosperity of the country for long years to come. If we are ever to have permanent peace, we must get rid of this perpetual antagonism between oppos- by the New York Post, which says:ing principles of government. Aristocracy

and r-publicanism cannot flourish together. The bitter experience of the past should have taught us this truth; but, if it has not, the no ions bitter experience of the future will surely do it. Unless the whole foundation upon which the great structure of free society and republican government rests is a fallacy and a deceit-unless the vital principles of true demooracy are vagaries and falsehoods, fitted only to lure mankind on to disappointment and sorrow, we are bound to see this experiment through, and to establish equal rights in this nation as the inalienable inheritance of its lowliest citizen!

Resumption.

WE doubt not that the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Controller of the Currency, and others required by law to be made to Congress, have been very carefully perused by our

We have had, also, Senator Morrill's bill for resumption of specie payments in 1869; Hon. R. J. Walker's project of gold-interest bonds to be sold abroad at par, together with panaceas of all sorts to cure financial disease the existence of which we begin to doubt.

If a merchant with ample means had been forced, by circumstances of an extraordinary character, into a suspension, and had laid before his creditors a careful exhibit of his liabilities and assets, showing conclusively his really solvent condition, depending upon time and careful handling to realize dollar for dollar to each and every creditor, asking only a needed extension, what would be thought of that creditor who should propose an immediate conversion of the debtor's assets, at a loss of fifty per cent. to every creditor, leaving the debtor in a condition almost beyond hope, when, by granting the asked-for extension, no creditor would be embarrassed, nor any one of their number suffer so much as by immediate conversion of the assets?

Careful handling of what we have got is all that the people ask at this time. They do not desire that Uncle Sam shall convert his assets into each at the risk of losing his income. He now has rents and interests coming in. He might part with the principal at a heavy sacrifice for gold, but his dividends, interests, and rents are surely and safely lifting him out of his "difficulty." All he has got to do is to curtail his expenditures to the closest limit of his needed business operations. Meantime, his cotton lands, his grain fields, his gold, silver, copper, lead, coal, and iron mines are yielding large returns every year, and will surely aid him in the payment of his debts, provided he is not persuaded to deal too largely at those English, French, and German States, which are fitted with such sightly merchandise.

He has now a good deal of paper out, besides his endorsements for the National Banks. New, the two parties are so closely identified in their money operations that an injury to one would very materially affect the other.

It follows, therefore, that United States and National Banks should have the kind indulgence of their creditors; and just so surely as the people will cooperate with them, by refusing to deal at those English, French, and German stores, and buying and wearing homespun instead, digging in Uncle Sam's mines, ploughing in his cotton and grain fields, and making up his materials for exchange, the whole financial question will find an easy solution-always practising economy as well as preaching it. It is true that he has contracted some ugly debts at those English, French, and German stores, but they are too anxious to retain his custom to undertake to embarrass him. Besides, they can't very well use their money to any better advantage than by letting the debt remain at interest, because they are well aware of their deb'or's possessions and the vigor with which he pushes whatever he undertakes, and, therefore, rest satisfied with the security.

Some of his sons are rather too talkative-those of them that were not brought up to business-and have created a little nervous ness about his intentions, but no one who knows the sturdy character of the merchant has a doubt about his word.

On the whole, we think the prospect is very cheery. His Secretary is pretty careful-some queer notions of converting mines and fields into movable property-bat, in the main, a pretty good manager. With tact and discretion our nation can, like the businessman to whom we have ventured a homely comparison, easily weather the storm. All that is needed is common sense and economy. The problem then will settle itself.

The Fenian Demonstration.

To-morrow our city will witness a demonstration on the part of the various Fenian organizations, which will, doubtless, be imposing. A number of men in the line of march, keeping step to muffled drums and following three hearses, cannot fail to convey a feeling of solemnity to all who watch its progress. But while a natural awe will be felt for this display of sorrow, we cannot but think of the recent character of the Fenian efforts at independence: and remembering their latest policy, we cannot but lose, to a great extent, our sympathy for the executed, whose death the procession is intended to commemorate. The plan of action now being followed by the Fenians in Great Britain is not too strongly named when we characterize it as murderous. Every day brings us some fresh item of how the ingenuity of the leaders is exerting itself in efforts to devise some new means whereby leading Englishmen may be murdered, but which cannot result in aiding their independence. First an attempt is made to blow up a prison, which, although it failed to secure its object, yet a score of innocent lives were heedlessly sacrificed, the absurdity as well as the criminality of which is well characterized

"That some Feniaus, being Irishmen, should

attempt to liberate an imprisoned brother by blowing up the prison in which he was con-fined, is no more surprising than that Terence O'Donohue cut off his own head with the scythe hanging over his neck, while attempt-ing to kill a toad with the handle."

Then, again, explosive materials are placed in letters, which, when opened, ignite and tend to destroy the one who opens them. Again, combustible matter is placed in the mails, so that the correspondence of private citizens, letters from dear relatives and auxious friends, may be burned; while it is quite a common occurrence to hear of powder mills being blown up and a dozen killed, through the anxiety of the Fenians to injure their foes.

Such a policy as this demands the severest reprobation by all sivilized, much less Christian people. It is opposed to the doctrines of our enlightened age. It savors of the Italian assassin rather than the Celtic patriet. We daily lose our sympathy when we see innocent lives sacrificed, policemen shot down in the discharge of their duty, and a recklessness and madness characterizing the whole course of the Brotherhood which cause us to doubt their sanity. We may feel regret at the execution of Allen, Larkin, and Gould, but we cannot feel surprise or indignation. After all the trials to which the British Government has been subjected, and the plots and schemes not to overthrow it, but to murder its citizens, we would be much more surprised if it did not send to the gallows any of the disturbers of its peace whom it might detect. While, therefore, the imposing display to-morrow will be viewed with reverence, yet the recent course of the Brotherhood is such as to reverse rational sympathy, and, if persisted in, will turn the tide of popular feeling against an organization which is sacrificing so many unoffending lives.

We do not view the present exhibition of mourning, however, in the light of a simple tribute to the memory of the dead. We fear it is an attempt to secure a tribute, more substantial than a sigh, for the benefit of the living. An appeal will, in all probability, be made to the liberality and patriotism of the Irish people for aid to avenge the departed. We hope most earnestly that not a cent will be given. We are sick of these begging appeals of men who desire the money for their own ends and for a cause which is hopeless. Every cent given to-morrow makes the given an accessory to the death of some brave though rash Fenian, who will be encouraged by it to altempt what must end in failure. Let all remember this, and, while mourning the dead, be careful not to lend their aid to send other victims to the scaffold.

In this connection, we call the attention of all true Irishmen to the following from the London Times of the 18th;-

"On Saturday, December 14, a meeting of the Liverpool County Magistrates was held, to take into consideration the subject of the pro-posed Ferian procession to occur on the morrow. Rev. canon Fisher attended on hi half of the Roman Catholic clergy, and briefly addressed the Bench, assuring them that himself and colleagues were very auxious to assist the magistrates in every possible way to preserve the public peace. He also assured them that the Catholic clergy, as a body, had no sym-pathy with the murderers of Sergeant Brott, and that they regarded the murder, apart from all political considerations, as a most serious orime. He also handed to the Bench, to be used by them as they might see fit, the following proclamation:-

proclamation:—

"To the Irish portion of our beloved flock in the Diocese of L verpool:—Dest children in Jesus Christ—we addrecesed our flock in the borough of Liverpool a few days ago, and we gave them solemn warning, and an authoritative command that they should abstain from Joining or taking any part in the proposed procession to morrow. As we have at heart your temperate and eternal interests, we repeat the lajunction we have already given, and we command you by the authority which we hold from God, and in virtue of our sacred effice, that netture in the borough of Liverpool, nor inits neighborhood, nor in any jest of the country subject to our jurisdiction, do you hold any meeting or join in any procession. You have been always wone to litten to our words, and to obey our commands. Do not send sorrow to us at a time when we are about to celebrate the great Feast O. Peace and to commencerate the woners of God's love to us all. Pray God bless you and keep you in His peace.

"ALEEK, Goss, Bishop of Liverprol."

"Yesterday morning the following letter from the Right Rev. Dr. Cornthwaite, Roman Catho-iic hiship of Beverley, was read at morning mass in all the Roman Catholic chapels in

Leeds:—

"Springfield House, Little Woodhouse, Leeds, Dec. 14, 1857.—Dear Children in Jesus Christ:—You are hovited, we hear it with anxiety and sadness, to join in a procession which we, as your Bishop, feel bound in the sight of God to condemu, and which the authorities of the town have deem d it necessary to prohibit, and if need be to prevent. Has the time come at length when you will refuse to lis en to the counsels and warplogs of your chief paster? Has the voice of the Chu ch through his lips lost its power and influence? Are Catholics seriously proposing to celebrate the approach of Christmas, the festivat of the Prince of Peece, by an act which all in authori y—apiritual and temporal—condemn and forbid as likely to lead to contention and strile? We cannot, we de not so juage you, dear children in Jesus Christ. We feel assured that you will listen to our words, and that you will obey our commands. You will absent yourselves from the projected procession and you will take no part or share in it. You will retire quickly and quietly to your homes after the morning services, and neither by participation nor as spectators give encouragement to an act which may occasion much harm, and can produce no nosable speciators give encouragement to an act which may occasion much harm, and can produce no possible go d. As you shall obey our commands we bless you, and commend you and yours to dod, that He may have you always in His holy keeping.

"Telegrams sent from different parts of the Kingdom, yesterday, announce that no attempt was made to form the intended procession."

"A Swindle."-The Journal of the Telegraph tells the story of an odd telegraphic blunder:-A merchant who was absent from his home received a telegram informing him of his wife's safe delivery of a little girl; at the same time a letter from his partner advised him that a draft had been presented for \$5000, and the signature seemed rather doubtful. The merchant replied to both despatches, but misdirected them. The astonishment of the wife may be imagined when she read:—"I know nothing about it; it's a swindle." The partner received hearty congratulations upon his safe deliverance."

UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION. Paris, 1867 -STEINWAY & SONS

TRIUMPHANT,
Having been awarded the First Grand Gdid Medal for American Grand, Square and Upright Piagos, by the unenimous verdict of the International Jury.
This Medal is distinctly classified first in order of

Over all other American Exhibitors. And over more than four hundred Pianos entered for competition by nearly all the most celebrated manu-facturers of Europe. FOR SALE ONLY BY [8 20 tuthstf BLASIUS BROS., 1006 CHESNUT St-

TO THE LADIES .- HAVING PURCHASED the Madies.—Having PURCHASED
the whole of a large importer's stock of commenced SOFA CUSHIONS, CHAIR SEATS, PIANO
STOOLS, AND SLIFPERS, we are offering them at
less than cost of importation. A full assortment
Berlin Zephyr, sold full weight. American Worsted
of superior quality, is cents per ounce. Woollen Kuttting Yarn, Buge Fringe, Bugle Gians and Buttons.
RAPSON'S Trimmings and Zephyr Store.
Il i imwembyl N.W.cor, EIGETH and CHERRY Sts.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GO TO TROPICAL AMERICA, IF

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have RE-MOVED from FIFTH and CHESN\ T Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT, OFFICES;-No. 144 B, SEXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York.

BETHLEHEM MORAVIAN CHRIST-OR MINIATURE REPRESENTATION OF NATU-OR MINIATURE REPRESENTATION OF NATURAL SCENERY.

Open on Exhibition every Aftersoon and Evening.
FROM MONDAY, Dec. 25, at NATIONAL HALL,
MARKET STREET, A BOVE TWELFTH.
For the benefit of the B-thlehem Young Men's
Christ an Association Admission, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MU-AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC SILC.—Winfer Term begins MONDAY, January 6. Vacancies for Beginners and Advanced Popils, for Singing, Piano, Cabine Organ, Melodeon, Violin, Finte, Hern, etc. Harmony, Elocation, and Lanauages. Tuition—\$10, \$15, and \$20 per quarter. Under a thorough as stem of instruction taught by the best Professors. S. E. corner TENTH and WALNUT, Office hours, \$10, 19 P. M. 12 80 44

ALL PERSONS ARE WARNED AGAINST NEGOTIATING THE FOLLOW-ING NOTES, stolen from Macky, Beatile & Co., No. 25 S. Water street, on December 30: o. 1, dated September 4 drawn by Hannis

& Co.
No 2, Oct. ber 8, draw. by Solomon Alter....
No 3, October 10, drawn by Solomon Alter...,
No 4, October 15, drawn by Solomon A ter....
No 6, December 17, drawn by Fatterson &

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK
PHILADRIPHIA, Dec. 6, 1837.

The Annust Election for Directors of this Bank with the held at the Banking Home on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 10 clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

126118

W. BUSHTON, Jr., Cashier,

UNION NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA. Dec. 12, 1867.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the Eanking House, on TUESDAY, January 14, 1868, between the hours of 10 A. M., and 3 P. M.

N. C. MUSSELM 1N,
12 12 thatulm

Cashier.

NEW YORK AND MIDDLE COAL FIELD RAILROAD AND COAL COM PANY. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27, 1867. The Annual Mee'ing of the Stockholders of the NEW YORK AND MIDDLE COAL FIELD RAIL-ROAD AND COAL COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 225 WAL-UT Street ou TUE-DAY, January 14, 1888, at 100 clock A. M., when an election will be held for Seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year,

12 20 lbt. Scoretary.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1867.

An Election for Thi teen Directors of the Company will be held at the Company's Office.

Nos 4 and 5 KNCHANGE BUILDING,
On MONDAY, January 15, 1852.

between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock

12 30 10t* WILLIAM HARPER, Secretary, PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY-Office, No. 22 Sout

FO's RTH Street.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on Tuesday, 3ist instant, and be reopened on Tuesday, January 14, 1888.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in stock, on and after the 20th of January pext to the holders thereof. after the 20th of January next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st inst, all payable at this office.
All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD, 12 26 1m

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 8, FOURTH Street, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16, 1867. Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of this Company that the Angual Meeting and an election for President, six Managers, Treasurer, and Secre-tary will take place on the second MONDAY, 13th of Jacuary next, at 12 M.
12 18:113 WILLIAM F. WEBB, Secretary.

NOTICE. OFFICE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY,

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be
held at the Company's office No. 224 South DELAWARE AVENUE, on MONDAY, the 13th of January,
1888, at 1 o'clock P. M., at which time an election for
twelve Directors, to serve fer the ensuing year, will
take pince.

12 24 tuthe9t

OFFICE OF THE HESTONVILLE,
MANTUA, AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27, 1867.
NOTICE TO STOCK HOLDERS - The annual meetling of the Stockholders of this Company will be held
at their Office, No 2562 CALLOWHILL Street, on
MONDAY, January 13, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M. An
election for a President and five Directors, to serve
for the ensuing year, will be held at the same place
and on the same day, between the hours of 2 o'clock
P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.
CHARLES P. HASTINGS,
12 28/112

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC BAIL-ROAD COMPANY, No. 54 WILLIAM Street New York.

The Counons of the First Morigage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1888, will be paid in full, in gold coin, on and after that date, at the Banking House of date, at the Banking House of FISK & HATCH.

Bankers and Financial Agents of the C. P. R. R. Co.,
C. P. HUNTINGDON, Vice President,
Above Coupons bought by BOWEN & FOX, Special
Agents, No. 18 MEBCHANTS' EXCHANGE, [12 1714t

OFFICE OF INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NORTH AMERICA.
PHILABELPHIA, December 30, 1867.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be
held at the office of the Company, No. 222 WALNU f
Street, on MONDAY, January 13, 1865, at 12 o'clock
hi; and on 7 UESPAY, January 14, the day following,
an election will be held for Directors to serve for the
ensuing year,
12 30 28

OFFICE OF THE SHAMOKIN COAL OFFIGE OF THE SHARDKIN COAL COMPANY, No. 226 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, December 27, 1867.

The Amburi Meeting of the Stockholders of the Shamokin Coal Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 226 WALNUT Street, on WEINESDAY, Innuary 15, 1868, at 18-0 clock A. M., when an election will be held for Seven Directors to when an election will be held for Seven serve for the ensuing year.
C. R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANUFACTURERS'
INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 481 WAL-PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16, 1867, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16, 1807.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Manufacture's Iosurance Company, and election of ten Directors for the cosning year will be heid at this office on MoNDAY, January 8, 1868, between the hours of tand 6 o'clock P. M.

12 16 185

M. B. KEILY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF UNION MUTUAL IN-OFFICE OF UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, N. E. Corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets.

The Annual Meeting of the stock and Serip boiders of the Union Mutual Insurance Company of Phitadelphia will be held at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, January 18, 1868, at 12 o'clock M. at which time an Election of Directors will be held to serve for the ensuing three years.

It 28 12t JOHN MOSS Sec. y.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COM PANY, No. 2651 Frankford road. PHILADREPHIA. Dec. 23, 1867. The Arnual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office on MANDAY, January 13 1868 at 12 o'clock M., at which time and place an election will be held for a Presiden; and tweive Directors to serve for the ensuing year, 12 30 12t. R. W. DEMING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHESNUT AND WALNUT STREETS PASSENGER RALL-WAY COMPANY.
NOTICE.—On and after January 1, 1868, the Cars of this Campany will commande running all through the night, at intervals of \$6 minutes, the first car leaving the depot at midnight.
JOHN 8, BATTORFF, Superintendent. 12 31 124

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MU-TUAL BAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY PHILABELPHIA, Dec. 20 1867. The Annual Election for Twenty eight Directors with he dat this office, on MONDAY, the sixtu day of January h. xi, between the bours of 18 A. M. and 2 P. M. [1218 196] HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. BEDUCTION IN PRICE OF SPECK & CO's and Haines Bro.'s PIANOS. MELO DEONS. Etc., to suit the times.,

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION WATCH MEETING TO-NIGHT YOUNG MEN'S OFFICE IN THE HAIL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S OFFICE THAT A SHOULATION, NO. 126 CHESNUT Street. IS

DEMOCRATIC A SOCIATION OF PENNSYLVANIA, Non, 101 and 903 A BOH Street, FESTSTEVANIA, Ros., on and we active EDWARD H. WEIL, Esq. will deliver an address in the Lecture-room on THURSDAY EVENING. Japuary 2, 1868. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

12 21 21*

Secretary.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE. PHILADRIPHIA, Dec. 23, 1867.

The semi-annual interest on the funded debt of the fly of Philadelphia, due. city of Philadelphia, due January 1, 1888, will be paid on and after January 2, 1888.

HENRY RUMM,
City Tre saurer.

CITY TREASURERS OFFICE MATURED CITY LOANS-The City Loans maturing January 1, 1868, will be paid on and atter January 2 at this office, by order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Funds.

12 231j1 HENRY BUMM, City Treasurer.

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENE-RATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use. and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSI BILITY OF EXPLOSION Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. cor

ner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. .9384p HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, -DETERMIpation of Bood to Head. Improduce of neglect of health is tautamount to constructive autoricide—the penalty, a short, quice struggle and instantaneous death. All who are of full habit or subject to supply of these invaluable medicines, as they will find a safeguard in occasional doses of them. In every instance they have been attended with the most successful results, Sold by all Drug gleis.

12 Situthsit

when Dr. Winter's Baissan of Wind Cuerry will care coughs couds, bleeding at the lungs, and arcest the left destroyer. Consumption, it does more than most physicians can do. A single trial will satisfy the incredulous. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS,

ITALIAN OPERA

GALA FESTIVAL SEASON OF GRAND OPERA. AT THE

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. COMMENCING JANUARY 6, 1868.

FOR TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY. THE SEASON SALE OF SECURED SEATS COM-

THE SEASON SALE OF SECURED SEATS COMMENCES TO-MORROW,
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1863,
(NEW YEAR'S DAY).
At 9 A. M., at C. W. A. THUMPLER'S MUSIC
STORE, No. 228 CHESNUT Street.
The Direction, in order to secure for this season a
memorable success commensurate with the notable
character of the occasion, has resolved upon the fol-

SEASON PRICES:

SEASON TICKET, SECURED SEAT, TWELVE
NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE,
THIRTEEN PERFORMANCES,
TWELVE DOLLARS.
ALTERNATE TICKET, SECURED SEAT, Commencing on either the first or second nights, *IX PERFORMANUES, SIX DOLLARS, It will thus be seen that for the Season Sons r

It will thus be seen that for the Season Sons riber the price for this season, entirely unprecedented as is the importance of the attraction, is less than ONE DOLLAR EACH OPERA.

MEMORABLE COMBINATION!
UNPARALLELED ON THIS CONTINENT!
MAX MARKIZEK'S

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY ENTIRE!
LAFAYETTE HAR-GISON'S
GRAND CONCERT AND OBATORIO COMPANY ENTIRE!
LEORARD GROVER'S
GRAND GERMAN OPERA!
THE COMBINED GRAND CHORUSES

THE COMBINED GRAND ORCHESTRAS!

THE COMBINED GRAND ORCHESTRAS:
The above great combination comprises the following unequalled array of
ARTISTES:
PRIME LONNE.
MADAME FUPH BOSTNE PAREPA-ROSA.
MADAME PARKPA-BOSA will appear this season in grand and comic Italian Opera, Grand Oratorio, Grand G-rinan Opera, and in her most popular Concert numbers.

son in grand and comic Italian Opera, Grand Oracorio, Grand G-riman Opera, and in her most popular
Colcert numbers.

SIGNORA MARIETTA GAZZANIGA
(Marchioness of Malaspira),
MISS MINNIE HAUCK,
BIGNORA ANTOINETTA BONCONI,
MADAME FANNY NATALI-TESTA,
SIGNORA FREDERICA RICARDI,
TENORI.

SIGNOR EMILIO PANCANI.
SIGNOR EMILIO PANCANI.
SIGNOR EMILIO PANCANI.
SIGNOR EMILIO TESTA.
BARITONI AND BASSI,
SIGNOR GIORG O RONCONI,
SIGNOR GUISEPPE ANTONUCCI,
JOSEPH HERMANNS,
BI-NOR NICOLO BAPILLI,
SIGNOR BANFI, SICNOR RICARDI,
First appearance in Philaderonia, since his return
from Europe, of the very famous Planies.
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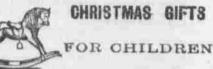
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