SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OFINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS-COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Last Eight Years.

From the N. Y. Sun. Bight years ago yesterday Sonth Carolina promulgated the Ordinance of Secession. whereby that State dissolved its practical relations to the Union. What a volume in the history of the nation those eight years have written! Scarcely any country in all time has passed through so many great events in so short a period. The very structure of the Government has been radically changed. We have fought out the most formidable civil war that has occurred since the Christian era. Four millions of slaves have been emancipated, and a system of servitude which had dominated the politics and dictated the policy of the Republic for half a century has been blotted out forever.

In no department is the change more sensibly and seriously felt than in the finances of the country. When South Carolins entered upon this wild crusade, the Federal Government and the several States were almost free from debt. Now, in addition to the thousands of millions sunk at the South, and the vast sums wasted at the North during the Rebellion, the Union owes a debt of nearly three thousand millions, while the obligations of States, counties, and cities arising out of the same cause tower to a startling height.

These immense expenditures and losses have cast upprecedented burdens upon all classes of the people. The price of living has, on the average, more than tripled, though the wages of labor, advancing with a slower step, have only doubled. The income which enabled one to live luxuriously before the war will now scarcely suffice to bring the two ends of the year together. The poor feel the pinchings of a severe poverty, and the man of moderate means can barely meet current de-mands through assidaous industry and rigid economy. Old men, who by years of toil and frugality fondly hoped they laid up in store a sufficiency for their declining days, find themselves compelled to resume active pursuits that they may eke out their existence; while young men, who are now commencing to fight the life-battle, are learning that they are citizens of a very different country from that in which their fathers dwelt when they attained their majority.

In nothing, however, has the great revolution produced such bawildering changes as in its effect upon the public men of the time. Stategmen and politicians, whose word ante-rior to the Rebellion had long been obeyed as irrevocable law in the councils of the Government and the conventions of parties, have lapsed into oblivion or wander as fugitives in their own or foreign lands, with the mark of Cain on their foreheads. Davis, Slidell, Mason, Toombs, Hunter, Stephens, Benjamin, and their compeers, at whose beck rulers rose and fell, and parties organized and disbanded where and what are they now? Indeed, who cares where and what they are? Practically they are as dead to-day as they will be on the opening morning of the twentieth century.

On the other hand, a new generation of men has risen up to take the seats of those whom the late bloody convulsion pushed from their stools. Probably no names are more generally known throughout the civilized world than those of Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, Stanton, and Farragut. All have acquired fame since the firing of the Samter gun. Lincoln was then entering upon the experiment of seeing whether an almost unknown politician, from an obscure Western village, could save a great republic just plunging into a civil war of unprecedented dimensions. The very names of Grant and Sherman were unknown to one in ten thousand of the best-informed citizens of the Union. Stanton was quietly pursuing the profession of the law in Washington, while Farragut was an unheralded captain in the navy. There is scarcely an intelligent man now dwelling in any foreign land who is not familiar with their great deeds, while their genius has shaped the destinies of their own country for the last eight years, and will continue to exert a moulding influence upon its institutions through a long future.

Emerging from this period of great trials the Republic, inspired by new ideas and guided by new men, is prepared to enter upon an unprecedented career of power and glory.

How Much Currency Does the Country From the N. Y. Evening Post.

Mr. David A. Wells, the Special Commissioner of the Revenue, has obtained from Mr. George Walker, of Massachusetts, the wellknown Bank Commissioner and statistician, a careful estimate of the amount of currency needed to transact the business of the United States. Mr. Walker's conclusions are given

in a letter which will be presented to Congress as an appendix to Mr. Wells' report. It is pretty generally known that for any condition and amount of business in a country there is a certain amount of money wanted in circulation, that exchanges may be carried on with convenience, and yet not stimulated so that trade shall turn into speculation. Money is but the instrument of exchange; and the amount of it which can profitably be employed. like that of any other instrument, is limited by the amount of work it has to do. The question, How much money does any country need for its trade? has, therefore, a definite answer, and, difficult as that answer may be to find, it is important to approximate to it as closely as possible.

When a nation has only a gold or silver currency, or a currency equal to gold, the question solves itself. The circulation is elastic; it accommodates itself to the demand. If there is not enough of it, it draws more from the banks or from foreign countries; if there is too much, the excess withdraws itself by redemption or by export. Being a valuable commodity throughout the world, it is subject, like all others, to the general law that the demand regulates the supply. But when a nation has its currency made for it by law, it becomes a question of first-class importance how much it wants, for serious evils will result from a mistake in the proper amount.

The Government has made a currency for this nation, and there is not yet entire harmony of opinion on the question whether it has made too much or too little. Hence some are clamorous for more; some are for reducing the amount we now have. The first point to settle is, how much do we need? and to investigating this Mr. Walker has directed his efforts with greater success than any preceding

inquirer. Mr. Walker shows that the amount of money needed by any nation depends on many considerations. Among these are the state of industry and trade; the accumulated wealth and the amount of products distributed; the habits of the people in respect to hoarding, and to the use made of bank deposits, drafts, and other means of economolizing currency; and the amount of wages paid, as well as the number of the population. Taking these considerations together, he makes it very plain that much less currency is needed in the United States, in preportion to the population, than, for example, in either England or

But the total circulation of money in Great Britain, assuming for both gold and bank notes the highest probable estimate, is at most \$465,000,000, or \$15 50 for each person. That of France, upon estimates which are above all probability, is at most \$697,000,000, or \$18-34 fer each person, including the immense sums in private heards, which are universal there. But the circulation of the United States in 1860 was about \$316,000,000, or \$11.49 for each free person. In 1857, when the paper money of this country reached its maximum upon a specie basis, it amounted to \$215,000,000; and that this was in excess of the needs of the country is shown by the fact that much of it was artificially forced into circulation by the banks; that much of it was used only in reckless speculations; and that the expansion it indicated was followed by a sweeping financial revulsion.

Again, the increase in the currency needed in this country has always been extremely slow as compared with the increase in wealth and population. From 1837 to 1861, bank notes increased 353 per cent., while wealth increased nearly 400 per cent. in England, while wealth has accumulated and trade has grown with unprecedented rapidity for fifty years past, the currency has not increased at all. The reason is that the economies of exchange, speed, banking, commercial paper, and all the machinery of trade and of oredit are developed so rapidly that the same money does many times the work it could before.

On the whole, Mr. Walker is satisfied that a note circulation of \$300,000,000 is, at the most, all that could be maintained in the United States on a specie basis by the Government or the banks, or by both combined. In this conclusion it seems scarcely possible that any one who fairly attends to his facts and arguments can fall to agree with him. It is the plain duty of Congress, therefore, to devise some means for getting rid, as quickly as pos-sible, of from \$300,000,000 to \$400,000,000 of superfluous paper money. This is the way, and, aside from repudiation, the only way, to specie payments. Any plan for resumption which does not include some practical method of disposing of our present currency, on a large scale, is imperfect and cannot succeed.

The Necessity of Contracting the Currency, From the N. Y. World.

The Special Commissioner of the Revenue, Mr. Wells, whose annual report will shortly be laid before Congress, publishes in advance, as an appendix to the same, a letter on the currencies of Great Britain, France, and the United States by the Hon. George Walker, late a bank commissioner of Massachusetts. Reciting his authorities, which, in the case of the paper currencies of the several countries named, are of course official, and which in the case of gold and silver are a fair average based upon the opinions of the latest writers and best judges in such matters, Mr. Walker arrives at the following results:-

TOTAL CIRCULATION. Bank notes....... \$ 96,110 620 \$231,782,750 \$207,000,000 Gold and silver 700,000,000 200 000,000 697,000,000 88,000,009 27,890,060 Population..... B'k note circu-16.21 \$6:63 \$7.52 20,000,000,000 18 34 ports, 1687...... 1 985 000,000 1,445,000 000

It is common in discussions of this sort to make population a measure of circulation. This is, indeed, an element which may not be neglected, but is not a basis of comparison, else what should we say about the Patagonian tribes, for example, and their need of coin or paper, compared with their numbers? In the comparison of the United States with France, for example, it is of much more consequence to remember that we are, as a people, savers and users of money, while the French are, as a people, savers and hoarders. The four hunired and sixty seven saving banks of Frauce in 1864 held of deposits less than \$90,000,000, while those of New York alone held more than \$100,000,000.

It is common also to make wealth a measure of circulation. Nor can this element be neglected; but it is of less consequence to remember, in comparing what we need of currency with what Great Britain needs, that the wealth of Great Britain was \$30,000,000,000 in 1858 and the wealth of the United States was \$16,000,000,000 in 1860, or forty billions to twenty millions in this year of grace, than the very significant fact that personal property stood to real property as 5 to 7 in the United States in 1860, whereas so long ago as 1845 the ratio was equal and beginning to be reversed, so that now the preponderance is fully established of personal property, which is most exchanged, and therefore requires most circulation-not ownership, but exchange, requiring the active use of money. To reason from Great Britain's uses of our currency to our needs, on the basis of wealth, would be again fallacious if it were forgotten that this very same real property, surpassing personal property here, but surpassed by it in Great Britain, consists very largely here of farming lands, five-eighths of which are unimproved, whilst there it consists in a greater degree of factories, warehouses, docks, and other highly productive forms of real property. Still more fallacions would such an argument by comparison be if it were forgotten that London is the centre of the exchanges of all nations, and that before all other nations England is a payer of weekly wages.

In a comparison with France, exceptional facts must likewise be taken into account. Thus, although her population is one-third greater than the United States, her bank deposits are but one-eighth of ours. New York city alone makes three times the use of this form of circulating credit that is made by all France. This single fact is sufficient to obstruct any argument against contraction drawn from the larger amount of currency per head which is used in France, were naught to be said of her superiority in realized wealth, or of

her foreign trade twice as large as ours. A comparison of currencies and of national condition in Great Britain, France, and the United States, when made with breadth of view and intelligence, exhibits the absurdity of the complaint that the circulating medium of the United States is insufficient or has ever

been. The evidence drawn from the history of the country under a system of free and essentially unrestricted bank note issues is still more conclusive. The circulation of the country could not be carried above certain limits, whatever the interest of every individual banker to enlarge it. Bills having to be redeemed in coin, the amount floated could not rise above the amount needed or used, which was at its maximum in 1857, \$215,000,000, an amount far within statute limits, and marking an excessive expansion of credits, but conclusive as proof of an absence of any demand for more.

Since then our wealth has grown, but our need for circulation has not increased proportionately. Economizing substitutes for currency have grown faster than either wealth or population. Deposits, clearing-houses, to say naught of the railroad, express, telegraph, and postal order system, are such substitutes. In the last twenty four years, the total bank note circulation of Great Britain has actually fallen \$2,000,000, the highest point touched n this period being \$5,000,000 short of our

bigbest point, whilst the wealth of Great Britain in the same period has doubtless doubted, and the volume of her foreign and dom-stic commerce more than trebled. The same outstripping is apparent here. From 1837 to 1851, our bank electrication had grown 354 per cent., from \$149,000,000 to \$202,000,000, whilst in the period even shorter, from 1840 to 1850, our population has increased 82 per cent. and

our wealth 329 per cent. We refrain from following Mr. Walker, as he frames, correctly enough, the full argument from the facts hereinbefore gathered from his pamphlet, to prove that our currency is in excess and must be contracted ere it can possibly be made to equal coin and to mix with it in the circulating medium. That any such argument should be needed, and should be put forth as needful, in a country which has the ample light of the history of two modern nations to go by, and which more than once in its own history has felt the curse which these A. B. C.'s of finance show to be upon us now, is a fact simply disgraceful to the American people-disgraceful to her statesmen and her publicists.

Yet such is the absolute ignorance of the legislators and guides of the ruling party, from Senator Sherman, Chairman of the Finance Committee, and Mr. Greeley, advocate of an immediate resumption of specie payments, down to its Kelleys and Forneys, that Mr. Walker's pamphlet, if only there were the least likelihood of its being read by them, may be the instrument of good. may put them in the way of learning their

letters. The pamphlet opens with some unscientific discussion of currency, and an indersement of obsolete doctrines held by Lord Overstone, and it closes with a few pages which show that Mr. Walker himself has a good deal to learn in political economy; but neither its head nor its tail have any necessary relation to the subject which is discussed in the body of the pamphlet. Both could be spared and do no harm to Mr. Walker's conclusive argument that a contraction of the currency is an indispensable necessity.

The sooner Republicans learn their a-b abs in this business, the sooner we may hope to be delivered from the present tariff legislation which destroys our foreign commerce, and the present irredeemable legal-tender which converts into hazard and cripples in every way all our domestic industries. The beginning is contraction.

The End of the Indian War and "Ring." From the N. Y. Times.

The efforts of the Indian "ring" to delay Senatorial action on the bill for the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department have been desperate, but they are not likely to prove effective. The most serious of these -the charge that General Custer had attacked and massacred a band of peaceful Indians in the late battle on the Washita-has already been disproved by the statements of captured Indians themselves, and by not less significant indications and arrangements found in their camp. The truth is, that General Custer, in deleating and killing Black Kettle, has put an end to one of the most troublesome and dangerous characters on the Plains. Black Kettle was one of the most active chiefs in stirring up the tribes to war-and on account of this influence he was one of the most useful accessories of the "ring," which now so loudly deprecates his taking off. From the beginning of the war in 1864, this Black Kettle, of the Cheyennes, aided by Santanté, of the Kiowas, and Little Raven, of the Arrapahoes, has been always most active in mischief, and it was a fortunate stroke which ended his career and put the others to flight. General Sheridan, as early as last September, and befere preparations for the present campaign were begun, announced that he believed the Indians of the Plains meditated further depredations on the frontier settlements to force a new distribution of gifts. We had purchased peace in this way so often that the Indians believed that the trick could be played again, and doubtless had the "ring" and not the army had control, it would have succeeded. But the depredations had no sooner begun, about October 1, than General Sheridan was in the saddle and on the march. He will doubtless continue to march until the Indian question, as far at least as the tribes living near the lines of the Pacific Railroads are concerned, is finally and forever settled.

And with it we trust the Indian "ring" will also be settled by the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department. For years the inefficiency of the Indian Bureau and agents has alternately saddled on the country a futile war or an insecure peace, in which we always paid tribute to the weaker power either in blood or treasure. It is not to be denied that the causes of each war, when not precipitated by the natural contest between the white settlers and savage occupants of the Plains, can be clearly traced to the faithlessness of the Indians, or duplicity or inefficiency of the Indian agents. The policy now determined upon and under execution is entirely new; the army commander has been compelled to adopt it by the miserable failures of the Indian agents and Peace Commissioners, and he ought not to be obstructed in its exe cution by delays on the part of Congress or unadvised interference by the President. A permanent peace can now be obtained through energetic and successful war.

A Parliamentary Campaign.

From the N. Y. Tribune. Accounts of the English elections teem with fresh details of rioting, bribery, and that won-derful capacity of toadying to the aristocracy and bullying the people which seems to be the most enduring, though the least endurable, feature of the British constitution. We cannot wonder that none of the workingmen's candidates were elected when we see with what inborn contempt so large a portion of the voters of both parties treat every evidence that a candidate has once been disgraced by the performance of work of any kind. In America, the fact that a candidate for the Presidency once split ralls is made of the utmost use by his friends in bidding for votes. They bring an apocryphal rail, which he is facetiously supposed to have split, into the Convention, draped in the American flag. The joke is cheered to the echo, and gives piquancy, humor, and zest to the canvass. Tanners' clubs are formed to make votes by the fact that the conqueror of the Rebellion had followed the trade of Cromwell. But in England it is told as a practical joke that a saddler who presumed to address a political meeting was effectually crushed by the cat-call, "Sit down, Belly-band." "This," says the London News, "hit him under the fifth rib, and his voice was beard in the land no more." This would be heard in the land no more." This would be about equivalent to saluting the Hon. Henry Wilson, who was once the "shoemaker of Natick," with, "Sit down, Beeswax;" or addressing Mr. Wade, who was once a cattle drover, with, "Gee up, bucks, whoa, haw!" Instead of such barbarism being effectual to crush a public speaker here, the blackguard who perpetrated it would be lifted out of the meeting by the manufact of his converted. meeting by the members of his own party, as one who had offended one of the prondest and most deeply-rooted sentiments of the American heart, viz., its respect for work, and its consequent scorn for that kind of flunkeyism which sneers at toil of whatever kind. But

most respectable keeper of a china warehouse and pottery shop was dropped on with a similar shot, "Sit down, Jampot." An obnoxiona grocer could not rise against, "Now, Currants, who tould thee to speak?" A baker is branded as a "maker of dog biscuits," and "it was in vain for him to grapple with social and political problems, for the more he unravelled them the more his audience barked." A farmer whose specialty consisted in raising hens, and who attempted to address an audi ence on politics, was met by such a clacking chorus and such a crowing, that he soon bowed before it and retired. In a country where saddlers, china merchauts, grocers, farmers, and bakers are thus silenced for presumption, by the roughs and riffraff of a public meeting, it is not strange that Captain Grosvenor, an unfledged chick in some brood of so-called "gentle blood," who has yet to win his spurs in any line of buman achievement, becomes the senior of John Stuart Mill when both are running as candidates for Westminster on the same ticket. American audiences may be by far too

polite. They will listen patiently and without other manifestation of displeasure than the absence of applause, or an occasional call for the next speaker, to addresses which often badly need cutting short. But what would become of an American orator who in entering upon his speech should be saluted by some brawny "longshoreman" with "Put in thy cod's head and shoulders." Yet this would be the mere seasoning of a Yorkshire speech. Sometimes the speakers go into these meetings with "scientific backers"men able and willing to bark, hoot, yell, or whistle down their antagonists, or to lay gentle hands (molliter manus imponere) on any opponent who should attempt to groan, cackle, or crow in the opposite interest, or to hurl the germs of British poultry at the sconce of his own right honorable caudidate. In case both parties adopt this salutary precantion, the best blood of Britain flows freely at about the cost of the like quantity of beer. We are told of one meeting that, "after a long discussion upon the Irish Church and its prospects, they fought for half an hour." On another occasion a dauntless democrat is "engaged (owing to an inability to agree on the Irish Church question) in single combat for several minutes with a highly respected friend of the constitutional cause. The farmers, young and old, hit out tremendously for Church and State, as well as for malt and corn, and they are generally too many for the townspeople. At nawick the border men quite overpowered the weavers, the original Dandie Dinmont being able to take two of the 'weaver bodies' in his brawny arms, knock their heads together, and then drop them, stunned, for another pair." Alas! under our system of universal suffrage (for nearly all this fighting is done by men who have no votes, and hence no other means of striking a blow for their cause than by breaking the skull of somebody who has)—under our system, heads, however empty, have acquired a factitious value which prevents their playing so useful a part in the fight. Lists of the killed and wounded from all parts of the kingdom are not yet received. It will take as long to collect them, and they will occupy, if printed, nearly as many columns in the Gazette as would the casualties after an important battle. Hardly any county or borough was exempt from rioting, and many leading towns were swept over by successive mobs for days together, the police and military being the only parties who were thoroughly subdued and disposed to let everybody alone. At Belfast, the roughs captured the town, and the candidates fled for life. At Monaghan, the Liberal ruffians waylaid and shot a Conservative party. At Blaenaford, Pontypool, and Aberysenan, continued and fatal riots occurred, the towns being for several days contested be-tween a force of four hundred special constables and the rioters, the former succeeding in arresting seventy-seven of the latter after they had sacked the inns and other buildings and destroyed a number of lives. At Bolton the soldiers were called out and the Riot act read. At Tipton the Liberal mob beat and nearly killed the Conservative candidate. At Newport the soldiers, in charging on the rioters, ran

who was attempting to save his life. Wigan, in Southwest Lancashire (Mr. Gladstone's district) contained so strong an anti-Irish mob that its devotion to the Established Church could only be appeased by clubbing every man who dared vote for Gladstone and Grenfell. The Rev. Philip Hains, the vicar of the parish, though a clergyman of the English Church, had warmly favored the disestablishment of that Church in Ireland as fraught only with evil to the Christian cause and to the Irish people. For casting his vote for Gladstone he was beset by this crowd of boors on his way from the polls, beaten down, kicked "with their clogs in the usual Wigan style" until stunned, when his life was barely saved by two Tory gentlemen at the risk of their own.

through with the bayonet, not only a young

man, one of the rioters, but his mother also,

We might continue the recital ad nauseam. Even including the damning atrocities of the "month of assassinations" which preceded our late election in the Southern States, where a race of conquered and rebellious slaveholders were permitted to vote on terms of equality and side by side with a race of unoffending freedmen, the history of American elections presents no parallel to the vulgar depravity, rime, and lawlessness which characterized the late contest in Great Britain. If a change of Government accomplished or sustained by successful force be a revolution, England has been more thoroughly revolutionized than Spain. Bribery also was very openly and generally practised. "The man in the moon," with £5 for every voter who would sell his vote, was readily accessible in some back corner of nearly every borough. Offices were opened for the purchase of votes, as in New York for the sale of certificates of naturalization. Fraud, in a far more manifest and shameless form than was practised here, characterized some boroughs. At a meeting of the committee acting for Mr. Beales, the defeated candidate for the Tower Hamlets, it was alleged by him that two or three hundred voters were refused permission to vote because they had forgotten their proper numbers others were kept back by the police. Mr. Beales predicted that the rejection by such means of Mr. Gladstone in Southwest Lancashire, of Mr. Mill in Westminster, and of himself for the Tower Hamlets, would ultimately secure the ballot to the people of England. Considering that the Tories, who in most respects correspond to our Democracy, did the hardest hitting, the strongest drinking, the loudest swearing, and the heaviest bribing, and that by the arrangement of the boroughs and counties two of their votes go as far to elect a member of Parliament as three Liberal votes, the real numerical strength for Gladstone and progress is much beyond the majerity of 107 votes in the House of Commons.

LEGAL NOTICES.

WHEREAS, APPLICATION HAS BEEN W made to the Governor of this Commonwealth for a pardon for MARY MORRISON, convicted June 12, 1868, of receiving stolen goods, public notice is hereby given of such application having been made. in England the same paper informs us that a

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COL" WEATHER DULS NOT CHAP or rouge on treasin for imag Wit Gura ALCONA Phothy and the makes the akin call the LYCERIN. Is doing use makes the akin call cately soft and beautiful, it is senightfully fragrant treasparent, and he mi, a able as a to be done. For by all Druggists, No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

CHRISTMAN DINNER TO THE POOR. The Teachers of he schools and Managers of the BEDF and STREET MISS ON will give a Din er on CHRISTMAS DAY to the Scholars of their Day and Sabb th schools, at the MISSION HOUSE, No 519 BEDFORD Street. Dinner on the table at 12 o'clock. The friends of the Mission, and all who hed an interest in the poor of that digraded section of our city, are corbially levited to be present. Singing by the Scholars in the Coapel previous to the Dinner.

Dinner.

Cor tributions of maney, poultry, provisions coal, and clothing thankfully received by the undersigned hymnagora of the Mission, for distribution among the sick and suffering: d suffering:—
EDM 'ND S. YARD, No. 209 Spruce street.
JACOB H. BURDSALL, N., 1121 Chesnot.
WILLIAM A. SMETHURST, No. 7 Ba. K.
JAK KS L. BIST HAM, No. 716 S. Feodod,
E. A. JOHN S. N. F. COT. Fourth and Arch
GEORGE MILLIKEN, No. 828 Arch,
REV. J. D. LONG, No. 619 Beaford 12 16 31

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1, 1868, NOTICE.—The Semi-annual Interest on the five and six per cent, loans of the City of Phila-delphin due January 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date.

Loans maturing January, 1809, will be paid on presentation, interest ceasing from date of maturity.
The ordinance of Councils approved May 9, The ordinance of Councils approved May 1, 1868, directing that "all certificates of city loans shall be registered previous to the payment of the interest," will be strictly adhered to at the payment of the interest due January, 1869, to both resident and non-resident loan-holders, JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL, City Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
OFFICE OF GENERAL FRAIGHT AGENT,
NO, 1502 MARKET STEERET.
FRILADELPHIA, December 15, 1865.
NOTICE.—The rates for transportation of Gat and other Binnminous Coal to be carried over the Pennsylvania Railroad, Western Pennsylvania Railroad and Philadelphia and Eric Railroad, to take effect JAP UARY 1, 1865, can be obtained upon application at this Office.

8. B. KINGSTON,

B. B. KINGSTON,
General Freight Agent.
Penusylvan's Railroad Company. 12 15 15t HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS. PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD EXCURSION TICKETS, AT REDUCED RATES. BETWEEN ALL STATIONS, GOOD FROM DEC

23 to JAN. 2, 1869, INCLUSIVE. 11248 61 CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY. - THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cambria Iron Company will be held at their office, No. 400 CH ESNUT Street, Philadelphia, on TUE-3-DAY, the 19th day of JANUARY next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for seven Direcfors to serve for the ensuing year.

JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.

Philadelphia, Dec. 17, 1868.

12 18 dt J1

MERCANTILE LIBBARY.-A Christmas present that will never lose its value, and will con-tantly reca'l the kindness of the giver—a share in the Liorary at \$100 or, better, a Life Mem bership at \$40. Such a present will also aid in completing the new library building. To be nad at the Library.

GIRARD NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8, 1865.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders for the election of Directors and for other purposes will beheld at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of JANUARY, 1869, at 12 o'clock M. The election will take place between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. W. L. SCHAFFER.

12 Swatj13 Cashler.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA. December 11, 168.

The Angual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'c ock P. M.

12 11 276

W. RUSHTON, JB., Cashier

SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be beid at the Banking House on TUESDAY, Jaruary 12, 1889, between the hours of 16 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock M. Cashier.

2 16wmid 12

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE,-THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Bye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the III effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, black or brown, bod by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 18 EOSD birect. New York.

CUSHIONS AND MATTRESSES 3 stuffed with finest hair or feathers are subject to mosh smell, and dirt. Elastic Sponge is not only a more economical substitute, but is subject to none of these inconveniences, is indestructible and its purity almost immaculate.

MINCED MEAT. INCED MEAT.

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

THIS FACT IS BEYOND QUESTION.

The undersigned, a few days since, issued a challenge that his article was the best MINCED MEAT

in the market.

This has not been accepted, but evaded by one who heretofore has claimed superiority.

S. W. CORNER FRANKLIN and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,

JOSHUA WRIGHT,

PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS. ATMORE'S MINCE MEAT!

The Best and only Reliable!!

NO CHALLENGE NEEDED!!! The Quantity Sold and Selling the Best Challenge!

ATMORE DEFIES COMPETITIONS TO BE HAD OF NEARLY ALL GROCERS IN THE CITY AND COUNTRY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

U NITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYL VANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9, 1868.

This is to give notice that on the 8th day of Dec. mber, A. D. 1868, a warrant in Bankraptcy was issued against the estate of JACOB L. WENDELL, of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any proverty belonging to, such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No 530 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, before WILLIAM McMI-CHAEL E-q. Register, on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1809, at 3 o'clock P. M.

P. C. ELLMAKER,

12 9w8t

U. S. Marsual, as Messenger. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9, 1868,

N THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADEL PHIA.

Assigned Estate of William PRY, J. REESE FRY, and EDWARD P. FRY.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit is stile, and adjust the second and final account of JOSEP d.

A. CLAY, hsq. and JOHN C. MITCHELL, Etq.

Assigness of William FRY. J. REESE FRY, and aDWARD P. FRY and to report d'a ribution of the bairs of in the hands of the account aut, will meet the parises interessed, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, December E. A. D. 1:68 at sleven (il) o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 406 WAL-NUT Street, in the city of Phitadelphia.

WILLIAM D. BAKER.

12 16 19 2, 78 26 28 12 10 19 2 , 28 26 28

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