SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

The Case of Georgia.

From the Boston Post.

Governor Bullock, of Georgia, has given in his "testimony" before the Reconstruction Committee on the condition of his State, or what it needs, and how the needs ought to be answered. He opposes Mr. Sumner's plaster for the sore he describes. That is a bill which totally sets aside the existing government, framed as it was by the very men now engaged in an effort to destroy it. It also proposes a provisional government in its place, subject at all points to the control of Congress. It further provides that the Legislature shall be again called together, for sifting out every member who declines to take the iron-clad oath required by the Reconstruction law, relative to participation in the Rebellion. Then Governor Bullock is to be made the supreme local ruler, and to call to his aid as much of the strength of the army and navy as he may think necessary for his and his party's purpose.

As to the winnowing of the Legislature by compelling its members to take an oath other than the one prescribed by the Constitution of the State, now fairly adopted by the people and practically accepted once by Congress, it is only a shameless pretext to get possession of that body for the radical managers. They were entirely foiled by the action of the Legislature in declaring that negroes could not under the Constitution of the State hold office, and this is their revenge. Under what rule was it that negroes were deprived of their seats in the Legislature? Under none other than that of the Constitution itself, which a radical convention had framed, and which was voted for by every negro present in the convention. The clause originally reported by the committee on this subject permitted negroes to hold office as well as whites, but on putting it to a vote of the convention a majority of that body struck it out, and twelve negroes voted for the motion to so strike it out. The Constitution being framed in this way, it was submitted to the people, and ratified and generally accepted. To make the matter sure, the Constitution on its construction was submitted to the Chief Justice of the State and other distinguished lawyers, who did not hesitate to give their opinion that negroes were not allowed, under it, to hold seats in the Legislature or any other office in the State.

Now how otherwise could the Legislature act in deciding the question, than as the State Constitution expressly directed it to act? It had, in each branch, full control of the qualifications of its members to decide on their sufficiency; the Constitution told them that negroes were not qualified; and the decision was made accordingly. Then starts up Governor Bullock, with the other radical marplots and managers to back him, and claims through Mr. Sumner's bill that the Fourteenth Amendment is yet to be adopted by Georgia, when it has been again and again declared that Georgia has adopted it. Also that, in order to do it effectively, it must be done subject to the condition that "no change shall be made, infringing the rights of suffrage of any class of citizens." Now if anything is plain, it is that the Fourteenth Amendment concedes to each State the right to abridge the franchise; but its action is balanced by the provision that all such abridgments are to be accompanied with a corresponding representative disability in Congress. Can Congress thus go behind its own offer, and undertake to punish—if punishment it is—a State for presuming to proceed on the strict terms of its proposal? We suppose that this Congress can, for it has shown that it can do anything that boldly illustrates inconsistency and usurpation. It of course can claim to have the same right to annul an amendment to the Constitution which it has to trample on the body of that instrument.

Consider, again, that Congress has once accepted this entire action of Georgia by declaring it back in the Union and its representatives elect entitled to their seats. But not even this clear stultification impresses the proposed outrage any deeper on the mind of Mr. Sumner, and on the minds of all who follow him in supporting his bill. As for the statements of an unsettled state of society in Georgia, in which Bullock and Sumner seek to hide their motive, it is most emphatically contradicted by the leading citizens of the State and by the respectable organs of public opinion there. The blacks are doing well, and will do still better if let alone. They are used only to load and fire the radical guns, and the symptoms abound that they are well tired of it. Is Reconstruction really accomplished, as the Chicago platform announced, or is it to become a synonym for resurrection, practised at every session of Congress?

Coal.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The N. Y. *Times* wants foreign coal admitted to our market free of duty; and we are inclined to concur in the suggestion. Except for revenue, we can perceive no reason for taxing an article so bulky in proportion to its value as coal is, especially after its production from our own mines has been so fully developed as with us. Now, as we have done on former occasions, we urge Congress, in revising the tariff, to make coal free of duty, and thus silence a clamor which has the slightest possible foundation. We believe coal is usually cheaper in this city and throughout our country than almost any other article in general use; and we doubt that it would be generally cheapened by taking off the duties. It bothers us to say how the Government is to be supported and the national credit maintained after the *World* has been gratified with "a free breakfast table," and the *Times* with free fuel to cook the breakfast; but do let us stop this noise about taxing the fuel of the poor!

Yet, if we are to co-operate with the *Times* in its crusade, we must ask it to acquire some knowledge of the matter in controversy, and discuss it with some respect to the essential facts. We couldn't get on well with an ally who talks as recklessly as the following:

"The duties on bituminous coals must be laid, not for revenue, for they are almost prohibitory, but merely to 'protect' half a dozen large capitalists in Pennsylvania, and a few hundred workmen at the expense of our whole seaboard.

"Within a short journey of New York, in the neighboring province of Nova Scotia, there is a mine of bituminous coal called the 'Acadian Mine,' which can lay its coal aboard ship for $2·25 (gold) per ton, and make $1 profit. It is believed—such is the cheapness of water transit—that it could lay down this coal in New York for $5 (currency) per ton, and still make a handsome profit. The coal is of a quality almost equal to cannel coal. An inferior American bituminous coal sells here at $14 per ton, and anthracite has been selling at $12, while this 'Acadian' could be sold here at $6 but for the tariff.

"To the poor and the great masses with small incomes, a tax of more than $6 a ton on coals—for a profit has to be paid to the retailer on the duty as well as the original cost—is an enormous burden."

—All the comment that we choose to make on these assertions is contained in the following citation from the tariff of the duties now charged and paid on imported coal, viz.:—On bituminous coal and shale, $1¼ per ton; on all other coal, 40 cents per ton. Artemus Ward once timidly suggested that a joke now and then might not be out of place in a comic paper. That seemed to us a sound proposition. On the same principle we submit that a sovereign contempt for facts ought not to be the only qualification of an assailant of the policy of protection.

P. S.—Will the *Times* please to locate in Pennsylvania the "half a dozen large capitalists" who make so much out of the duty on bituminous coal? We have always supposed the Cumberland mines were in Maryland.

The Restoration of the Constitution South and North.

From the N. Y. Herald.

All great struggles bring certain destructive elements to the surface against which a governing code, modelled in time of peace, cannot provide. When the life of a nation is threatened new laws spring to the front, born of the moment and strong in their warlike birth. The country which has not the stamina to follow their lead takes a long step backward—fails to hold its own in the race of civilization. So it has been in our own late struggle. Two systems, both gigantic, grew side by side under the most favorable circumstances for both. One was ultra-liberalism, the other was feudalism nursed by the forces which have been brought so vigorously into action in this century. Side by side they grew under the same Constitution until the parasite threatened to destroy the tree and, as a consequence, wreck both. Then it was that both forgot the Constitution. The South rudely trampled it under foot. The North also ignored the primal law, and, finding it entirely unsuited to cope with that which threatened to blot out the Constitution and the nation at the same time, did not hesitate to deal blows at the Rebellion, even though the sabre strokes clipped the great code at the same time. Doing this, we saved the nation. Who is there in all the broad miles we hold who would have preferred the salvation of a piece of parchment?

We were without a fundamental code during our Rebellion, and we have been without one since the war closed; for there is no Constitution existing so long as any one of its parts is ignored. The non-recognition of one item implies the right to ignore another, and so on until it vanishes away on the principle of secession. In all this we of the Union did well; but it has required an immense quantity of common sense to preserve our liberties during this epoch. Nothing but the general diffusion of education, the power of the press, the vigor and governing force of the elements of progress existing among us, have prevented the loss of our form of government and the adoption of a military dictatorship. The war threw the Constitution back upon the people, and no greater proof exists of the strength of republicanism than the fact that for seven years we have held our old form of government safely on deposit. We have patiently awaited for the men whom we have placed in power to follow our desires, like true statesmen, and restore it, subject to the alterations which we alone have made by the sword. When any Congress refuses this it becomes unrepublican and dictatorial, forcing, as it were, its own desires into the foreground and basing laws upon them, instead of simply shaping our wishes into legal form. It is only in monarchical countries that the people are supposed not to know what they want or what is best for them. If Congress forgets this, then have we taken the first step towards a firmer centralization. To preserve our liberties we must sweep aside the dross that has accumulated in Washington. The men there must fall or recognize immediately as a first principle that no man can lead the people.

With the same good sense which has enabled us to march on in our national greatness, ignoring for a period our fundamental law, we now feel that the moment has arrived for a complete restoration of the law, both South and North. If there still exist brains so weak that they think that the former feudal principles of the South can trample upon and bar the mightiest progress in the world's history, they are scarcely worthy of living to enjoy the product of electricity and steam. We are beginning to be narrow and protective in our governmental policy, and consequently retrograde. Does the North wish to drag the ruins of eleven States after it as it marches onward? It is scarcely good sense, when those States are now willing and able to march themselves, and consequently help instead of retard us. To become powerful again they must have a period of rest and progress. Is any one so mad as to think they will go back to look for support to the Old instead of giving entrance to the mighty New now knocking at their doors? The great ultimate object of our struggle should be to make the nation homogeneous. Who can say that there are two ways of doing it—one for the North and one for the South? Last year ten of the Southern States gave less than thirty-three millions of revenue to the national support. This does not indicate prosperity, either local or national, and is scarcely a third of what they should yield when free from political disturbances. There is but one way to mend all this—let them alone and give them a chance to go to work. As there is but one direction for them to move in, they will take it, and we shall be astonished to see how rapidly they will fall in with us and help develop the wonderful riches of the Western World.

But what is the first step towards all this? It rests more with ourselves than with them. It is in the hands of Congress—a Congress which must now remember that the people have elected them and demand that the mandates of the people be obeyed. The nation has endured the war, its corruptions, and the natural oscillations which are the results of war. Our common sense has carried us safely through where our Congress would have wrecked us. Now we require the restoration of our fundamental code of laws, for the time has passed when national safety required it to be held in abeyance. To-day we have but one branch of government—our Congress. The Executive is a nullity; the Supreme Court bows to a power it cannot face. Let Congress now evolve the powers which the nation forced it to absorb; give back to the Executive branch its full authority; commence by a revocation of the Tenure-of-Office bill; show confidence in one of the first principles of our Government—the division of it into three separate branches. The people wish this, and their wish is significant of action if it be refused. The danger is past. The nation during that danger set the Constitution aside, for it was a code of peace. War was thus filled with energy. Peace has now returned to us. It requires not the concentration of war. Therefore we, the people, ask for that which is best suited to it—the Constitution, South and North.

General Grant and His Cabinet.

From the N. Y. Times.

The newspapers, as a matter of course, continue the construction, and reconstruction, of General Grant's Cabinet, with unabated confidence and zeal. But the public faith in their work is less absolute than of old, and somewhat less than could be desired for the credit of journalism.

Nobody now, so far as we are aware, pays any attention to the talk of the newspapers about General Grant's Cabinet. It is announced, from day to day, that the Hon. Mr. So-and-So is *certainly* to go into it; whatever else may be doubtful, *that* is certain at all events:—and the most certain of all has hitherto been the assertion that Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, was to be Secretary of the Treasury, or anything else that he might prefer. But even this rumor has been a good deal damaged by a letter from Mr. Washburne himself, in which he says:—

"So far as political position is concerned, I am content with the one assigned me for the ninth time by a generous, confiding constituency. I know but little touching Cabinet appointments, and take no stock in any newspaper talk assigning me to this or that position. The most I desire is to see General Grant's Administration a success, and see all rights of all men vindicated and protected—to see an honest, economical, dignified administration of the Government, bringing to the people peace, quiet, happiness, and prosperity."

We have not the slightest doubt of the entire sincerity of these just and patriotic sentiments, which reflect more real credit on the man who feels and utters them than would any appointment in the President's gift.

We are inclined to believe that nobody in the country knows anything concerning the composition of General Grant's Cabinet. We do not believe he knows much about it himself—or that he has given it much thought as yet. Beyond all question his mind dwells upon it more or less, but rather, we imagine, in the way of studying the wants of the Government and the necessities of the public service than in weighing the claims of individuals or the respective weight due to rival localities and interests.

But it is curious how many things are "settled" for General Grant already—not only without his assent, but without his knowledge. We are told every day of matters which are fixed, not by General Grant but for him, by persons and parties that know a good deal more about these matters than he does, or ever can, and whose chief anxiety is to give him the trouble of attending to them when he comes into power. It is perfectly well settled, for example, who is to succeed Mr. Smythe as Collector, either upon his translation to the Russian mission (for which it is understood "things have been fixed" in the Senate), or upon the advent of the new President. Some half-dozen of the principal missions abroad have been disposed of, and their prospective incumbents are busy with their grammars and dictionaries, or with the cut of their garments, in confident expectation of what is soon to be their fate.

All this is very interesting and very innocent. Playing at administering the Government is as diverting to political parties as "puss in the corner" to children—and it is very much the same kind of game. But while General Grant contents himself with merely looking on, we fancy it won't amount to much. He is evidently taking a rest before his work begins. He does not act in the least like a man who is eager for office and the purple—longing to grasp the sceptre and wield the power the people have placed in his hands. He has the bearing rather of one who feels the weight of the great responsibilities that will be upon him soon enough, and who values every day of deliverance as a day of relief. His troubles and perplexities will come soon enough, and will be weighty enough when they do come. He will not anticipate the day of their coming, nor will he shrink from their weight when they do come.

It will not be wise for anybody to set his heart very strongly on seeing any special man in any special place—still less on seeing himself there. Those who expect least will be least disappointed. We do not think General Grant at all likely to accept dictation from any quarter, or from cliques and factions of any kind. He is much more likely, in our judgment, to act on all public questions, and especially on all questions of appointments, with as much of independence and of reliance on his own judgment as our system of government allows to any man in office, which is not, it must be confessed, at best excessive. We are inclined to think that he does not intend to spend all his time, while President, in deciding on the rival claims of applicants for office, or in listening to the history of the local political contests and quarrels of Squashtown and Podunk. He is much more likely to put at the head of the various departments of the Government men in whom he has faith, and then to leave the settlement of all these matters mainly to them. In this way, and in this way only, can he hope for time to smoke his after-dinner cigar, or to relieve his bed-room from a crowd of office-seekers in time to get a short nap before breakfast.

Gen. Grant and the Tenure-of-Office Law.

From the N. Y. World.

The plan reported in our Washington despatches on Tuesday for keeping the fetters of the Tenure-of-Office act riveted upon the new President, shows that the spirit of distrust, intrigue, and selfish greed of spoils is stronger than the simulated respect for General Grant. The cormorants that have so long battened on the national revenues are not disposed to relinquish their food. Having kept themselves in place by binding one President, they do not mean, if they can help it, to release his successor.

On one of the first days of the session General Butler surprised the country by introducing a bill for repealing the Tenure-of-Office law; but he pressed it with no zeal; nobody else has taken it up; and there seems a tacit understanding that no action shall be taken on it until just before the adjournment. To those who understand General Butler's character, his motives are transparent. He wants a Cabinet office, and his bill was his method of notifying the new President that he is willing to bury his former aggressive enmity if General Grant will make him one of his confidential counsellors. The *passage* of the bill was not necessary for conveying General Butler's notification, its *proposal* sufficing for that purpose. Its author wishes to keep himself in a position to treat President Grant as he has treated President Johnson. When Mr. Johnson succeeded to the Presidency after the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, General Butler went to him with professions of friendship and confidence, and asked to be appointed Secretary of the Treasury. This application was slighted. Butler soon after became the rancorous enemy of the President, and has never failed to assail him with every weapon he could lay his hands on. The attitude of Butler towards President Grant will be determined by similar considerations. He has publicly offered to bury the hatchet, but with an implied understanding that the pipe of peace shall be lighted with a Cabinet commission. Butler will take no further steps until he shall have satisfied himself whether his wishes are likely to be acceded to.

If Butler stood alone in such aspirations this manœuvre of his would be of little consequence. But the motives that actuate him are shared by most of the controlling men of the Republican party. Leading members of the two houses do not all want appointments for themselves, but they want them for friends, for dependants, for tools, for men who can make money by defrauding the revenue and will give them a slice of the profits. Most of the leading Republican Congressmen are regular brokers of offices, this trade being a chief source of their influence and emoluments, and one of the means by which they reimburse themselves for their heavy electioneering expenses. We do not know what it will cost Senator Morgan, of this State, to get himself reëlected; but whether it be thirty thousand, or fifty thousand, or a hundred thousand dollars, we suppose the outlay will be made on the strictly mercantile principles which are so well understood by this "eminent merchant." What with the money spent last fall in promoting the election of members of the Legislature, and the money it may be necessary to expend this winter in bribing members or buying off competitors, a new term in the Senate will cost him a very considerable sum; but a sum that he can easily afford, if the whisky operators in the internal revenue service shall keep their places and continue to be his tools. Scores of other leading members of Congress have similar interests in their own localities. And as they would all have a much surer thing in keeping tried and expert dependants in office than in running the hazard of getting new ones appointed and confirmed, it is obvious that the *interests* of this whole class are adverse to a repeal of the Tenure-of-Office law.

It is easy to understand, therefore, how powerful are the interests which are openly or secretly hostile to a release of General Grant from the fetters which bind President Johnson. Such outs as hope to be appointed, or get their friends appointed, would of course wish the new President to be restored to the liberty which was possessed by all of Mr. Johnson's predecessors. But so long as they are in doubt whether they or their rivals will carry off the prizes, they will stand by preference in the same position as General Butler; anxious to promote a repeal, if a repeal would bring grist to their mill, but ready to oppose it if it would inure to the benefit of their competitors. The whole tribe of spoils-hunters, of every shade and stripe, are accordingly waiting for General Grant to show his hand. And he seems in no hurry to relieve the agony of their suspense.

The Ins, comprising Senators and Representatives who prefer to remain in Congress, and whose friends are now in office, have hit upon a plan which, in their estimate, is very promising. A bill for the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office act is to be passed in the last days of the session, in order that Congress may adjourn before the expiration of the ten days allowed the President for its consideration. It is fancied that President Johnson will not give it his approval. In the first place, he and General Grant cordially hate each other, and it is supposed that he will not be forward to promote a measure which would be for General Grant's advantage. He of course could not veto the repeal after having vetoed the original bill. If time were allowed him, he would quietly suffer it to become a law by the lapse of ten days. But by its passage at too late a stage for that, it will be really defeated by its authors, and the responsibility shifted, as they calculate, upon the shoulders of the President. A shallow device! inasmuch as nobody could fail to see through it. But the President might have other motives besides his dislike of General Grant for not wishing to sign such a bill. The Tenure-of-office act was passed for no other purpose than to annoy and restrain him; and he might regard its repeal, just at the moment he was about to quit office, as a fresh repetition of the insult. It would be telling him to his face that its whole object was personal. It would be like asking a man who had been set in the stocks to take up the timber and carry it away when his punishment was ended, as if no other person could ever be bad enough to furnish a use for such an instrument. The only way the President could avoid letting his enemies thus degrade him, would be by neglecting to act on such a bill neither signing it nor vetoing it, but leaving it to become a law, or not, according to the space allowed by Congress previous to adjournment.

It is probable that many Republicans will oppose the repeal on pretended grounds of principle, thus shielding themselves from General Grant's censure while maintaining the restraints upon his authority. This can be done with some plausibility, as many of them pretended to act on principle in its passage. But the real motive will be distrust of General Grant. They know that he was not an original Republican; that he was never a Republican by conviction or preference, otherwise than as he might have believed it better to accept the reconstruction measures than to keep open the quarrel. They know also that he has a scarcely disguised contempt for the whole unclean herd of busybodies and office-seekers who make politics their trade and seek to live on the public plunder. He does not consort with such men when he can well help it; he despises their intrigues and their rigmarole speech-making; and their fear is so great that he will give a preference to army officers, that Senator Edmunds, a day or two since, introduced a bill forbidding the appointment of military officers to the civil service. This bill, and the formidable opposition in the Senate to the transfer of Indian affairs to the War Department, so strongly recommended by General Grant, betoken their distrust of him—a distrust which is justified by the facts that he was never at heart a Republican, and that his phlegmatic, unexcitable temperament unfits him for ever becoming a blazing radical. The genius of the Republican party is fanatical agitation, and there is hardly a man in the country less cut out for a fanatic or an agitator than General Grant. It will be little short of a miracle if this man and the Republican party get on well together.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of WILLIAM SAGER, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of GEORGE W. FRANKS and JOSEPH H. SUBERS, Executors of the Estate of WILLIAM EAGER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, January 4, A. D. 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 403 WALNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia.
12 24 thstu6t* WILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JOSEPH and THOMAS WOOD, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of THOMAS S. and JOSEPH WOOD, surviving administrators of the estate of JOSEPH WOOD, deceased, and of MARIA WOOD and THOMAS S. WOOD, administrators of estate of THOMAS WOOD, deceased, acting as agents for the heirs of said estates, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, January 4, A. D. 1869, at eleven (11) o'clock A. M., at the office of Wood's Estate, No. 18 S. THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
12 24 thstu6t* WILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor.

IN BANKRUPTCY.
EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, S.S., at Philadelphia, the 11th day of November, 1868.
The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of WILLIAM H. BAKER and THOMAS FARLEY, copartners, trading as BAKER & FARLEY, who have been adjudged Bankrupts on Creditors' petition by the District Court of said District.
GEORGE J. HENKELS, Assignee,
Nos. 1301 and 1303 CHESNUT Street,
Philadelphia.
To the creditors of said bankrupts and all whom it may concern. 12 11 t3t

HENRY KLINGLER VS. LAURA KLINGLER. C. C. P., S. S., 1868. No. 57. In Divorce.
Laura Klingler—Please take notice that the Court has granted a rule on you to show cause why a decree *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed in this case, returnable Saturday, December 26, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., personal service having failed on account of the absence of respondent.
THOMAS K. FINLETTER,
12 12 6t* Attorney for Libellant.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR NEW YORK.
On and after December 15, the steamers of this line will sail at noon. Freight taken on accommodating terms. One of the Steamers of this Line will leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Goods received at all times on covered piers. All goods forwarded by New York agent free of charge except cartage.
For further information, apply on the pier to
8 28 6m JOHN F. OHL.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, December 26.
CITY OF CORK, Tuesday, December 29.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, January 2.
CITY OF BOSTON, Saturday, January 9.
ETNA, Tuesday, January 12.
CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, January 16, and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday.
LIP, R., from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMERS SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	110	to Paris	45

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$35
Halifax	20	Halifax	1
St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	40	St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	20

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 417 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf south Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street.
THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freights received at our usual low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent.
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
at noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and by Steamers, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 12

STEAMBOAT LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch street Wharf		Leaves South Trenton.	
Friday, Dec. 25,	9 A.M.	Friday, Dec. 25,	1 P.M.
Saturday, " 26	9 A.M.	Saturday, " 26,	1 P.M.
Monday, " 28,	11 A.M.	Monday, " 28,	3 P.M.
Tuesday, " 29,	12 M.	Tuesday, " 29,	4 P.M.
Wednesday, " 30,	1 P.M.	Wednesday, " 30,	5 P.M.
Thursday, " 31,	4 P.M.	Thursday, " 31,	5 P.M.

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 6 11

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch.—Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 14 No. 128 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once command itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,
SHARPE & THOMPSON,
11 25 wfmfm No. 269 N. SECOND Street.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Flue Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc., etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK, JOHN M. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets.
PHILADELPHIA,
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
Manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, viz., Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 6 30

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets
Philadelphia,
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22 Also, WOOL SACKS.

AUCTION SALES

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.
CLOSING SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, ETC., ETC.,
On Tuesday Morning,
December 29, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 12 23 4t

CLARK & EVANS, AUCTIONEERS, NO. 630 CHESNUT Street.
Will sell THIS DAY, Morning and Evening,
A large invoice of Blankets, Bed spreads, Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Stationery, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Notions, etc.
City and country merchants will find bargains.
Terms cash.
Goods packed free of charge. 9 29

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.
SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.
December 29, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will be sold—
ORISKO, No. 967—Genteel Brick Dwelling.
ARCH, No. 731—Modern Residence.
FRONT (north), No. 347—Brick Dwelling.
ARCH, No. 2?6—Store and Dwelling.
WATER, Nos. 209 and 211—Store and Dwelling.
GROUND RENTS—$80 a year each.
HADDONFIELD, N. J.—Valuable Country Seat and Farm and Mill Property, 123 acres.
SCHUYLKILL COUNTY—29 Acres of Land.
SCHUYLKILL COUNTY—94¾ Acres of Land.
TEXAS—403 Acres of Land.
NEW MARKET STREET, No. 312—Two Modern Residences and 4 Brick Dwellings.
MORTGAGES—$6337 $4010, $4188.
Full particulars in catalogues. 12 24 3t

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 139 MARKET Street.
SALE OF 1600 CASES, BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.,
On Monday Morning,
December 28, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1600 cases men's, boys', and youths' boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc.
Also a superior assortment of women's, misses', and children's wear. 12 24 2t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1115 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET St.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

PUBLIC SALE—JAMES A. FREEMAN, AUCTIONEER.—Lots, Vine street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets. Under authority of an ordinance approved the 19th day of November, 1868, on Wednesday, January 6, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold, at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following-described real estate:—
No. 1.—Lot situate on the south side of Vine street and west side of Albion (late Aspen) street, containing in front on said Vine street 9 feet, and extending of that width southward 102 feet.
No. 2.—Lot situate on the south side of Vine street, and east side of Albion (late Aspen) street, containing in front on said Vine street 9 feet, and extending of that width southward 102 feet.
The said lots shall be sold separately or together, to the highest and best bidder, and for the highest price which may be bidden for the same. The consideration of such sale or sales shall be cash, or the 6 per cent. loans of the city. $50 to be paid on each at the time of sale, to be refunded on the execution of the deed.
By order of the Commissioner of City Property. JAMES A. FREMAN, Auctioneer,
12 17 thstu3t Store, No. 424 WALNUT Street.

LUMBER.

1868. SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1868.
1868 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1868
1868 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1868
1868 WALNUT BDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1868
1868 UNDERTAKERS LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1868
1868 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1868
1868 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868
1868 CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA H. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868
1868 CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1868
1 1

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,
LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS
SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,
BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,
(So-CALLED), PHILADELPHIA.
AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.
Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS,