Evening Telegraph

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PHILADELPHIA. The Prior is three cents per copy (doubte sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty rents for two months, invariably in advance f the time ordered.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1869.

Printing and Stationery Frauds. THE public only once in a while get a glimpse of the corruption and wickedness that cling about the Government at Washington, but the few facts that do come to light are enough to make us almost despair as to whether a purification is possible. General Grant probably intends, and the public certainly expects it of him, to make a determined effort to break up the rings and lobbies that infest Washington. It is a question, however, whether the cleaning of this Augean stable will not be beyond his powers; but if he succeeds in even partially putting a stop to the ontrageous frauds upon the Government which have been perpetrated with impunity during Andrew Johnson's administration, he will be entitled to the thanks of every good oitizen.

The New York Tribune's Washington correspondent yesterday made a statement which, if true in all particulars, puts Secretary Browning in the position of sustaining most putrageous frauds on the Interior Department in the matter of stationery and printing. It seems that charges of fraud against persons holding contracts for supplying the Interior Department with stationery were investigated by a committee of Congress last session, and a resolution was reported annulling the contraot. Owing, however, to the adjournment of Congress, this was not acted upon. Afterwards, on the complaint of the Commissioner of Patents that the stationery furnished was of a very inferior quality, a commission was appointed by Secretary Browning, composed, it is said, of the friends of the contractors. The commission reported that the contract had been fulfilled in good faith, and that they ought in addition to be paid for 300,000 sheets of bond paper which the Acting Commissioner of Patents had never ordered. Right cents a sheet was charged for this paper, when its actual value was not more than one cent and a half a sheet, and at the rate at which it is now used the amount furnished would last about a dozen years. According to the record of the Interior Department, however, not more than \$500 worth of this paper was ever received, and nobody knows what has become of the rest.

According to the report of the Printing Committee in July last, the Commissioner of Patents found that six index books had been charged at \$25 apiece, whereas the six received were, at the highest valuation, not worth more than 75 cents apiece; 46 caveat books were charged at more than \$40 apieceand not more than ten were to be found in the office, and they not worth half the price. It was also discovered that the Patent Office was paying \$40 per 1000 patent cards not worth more than \$5, and \$22 for card tags worth about \$3; brown manilla envelopes, which, with printing added, were probably worth \$1 per 1000, cost the Department \$48 per 1000; and that 150,000 were paid for, while only 40,000 were received.

These are but a few items among many showing how the Government was swindled, and between the exorbitant charges and the difference between the number of articles received and paid for, the profits of the contractors must average about two or three thousand per cent. Notwithstanding the fact that these things were proved before the committee of the House of Representatives, the commissioner appointed by Secretary Browning cleared the contractors, and the Secretary ordered that they should be paid an additional \$25,000 for goods that were not in the contract, and that were never ordered.

Facts like these scarcely require comment, and yet this swindle is probably an insignificant affair in comparison with some of the gigantic schemes of rascality that eat up the revenues of the Government. On the 4th of March a new President and a new Congress will assume the control of the Government, and the people of the country, burdened with debt and ground down by taxation, will look to them for the inauguration of a reform and a more economical administration of affairs. Such swindles as that which we have spoken of have been submitted to long enough, and if those who have the power do not put a stop to this systematic plunder of the public treasury, no considerations of political expediency should prevent them from feeling the just indignation of the people, without regard to party.

General Grant and the Mississippi Levees. THE reported conversation of General Grant with an advocate of a national endorsement of Louisiana bonds for the improvement of the levees on the lower Mississippi, affords a cheering indication of the policy of the incoming administration. The President elect is evidently deeply impressed with the necessity of keeping down the national expenditures. and disposed to turn a deaf ear to the advocates of schemes for draining the Treasury. The ingenuity displayed in devising pretexts for fastening additional burdens upon the American people is really marvellous, and many Senators and Representatives are entirely too ready to vote for appropriations which they would scarcely dare to approve if the responsibility of extravagance was not shared by their associates, and if they did not quiet their consciences with the hope that jury, but his mortification was intense when at nesten ad inte

would be more regardful of the public interests. From the South, especially, we fear that the new loyal Senators and Representa tives will present a host of claims for dam ages inflicted on so-called loyal citizens during the war, and an infinite variety of applications for relief. It is doubtless true that there are cases of great individual hardship, and it is barely possible that in some instances the nation should extend financial relief; but it is evident, on the other hand, that if the door is now fairly opened for the admission of claims for damages inflicted by the Union armies in the rebellious States during the war, Congress will speedily be besieged by applicants for thousands of millions of dollars. The only safe rule is to reject all applications of this nature, and the only true method for restoring Southern prosperity is that pointed out by General Grant. He truly declared that Northern men with ample capital are willing and able to make a garden of the South, but that the old feelings of Rebel hostility practically exclude Northern men in many sections from participation in the cultivation of Southern plantations, and that there is "a general tendency to secure the services of the negro without prompt and adequate compensation," which prevents the freedmen from laboring with hearty good-will. In his terse language, "nothing remains but to set the negroes to work and to invite and welcome Northern men." If, by any legislative or executive action, or any sincere change of the prevailing sentiment of the South, loyal citizens could enjoy in the seceding States the same degree of freedom and protection to life and property which is accorded in all the Northern Commonwealths, the wounds of the war would speedily be healed. The enhancement of the value of Southern real estate would of itself speedily compensate Southern capitalists for their losses during and subsequent to the late conflict, and the productiveness of Southern soil, under a properly applied free-labor system, with small farms substituted for unwieldy plantations, would be infinitely increase d.

Report of the Special Commissioner of

On our first page will be found the report of Hon. David A. Wells, Special Commissioner of Revenue, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and laid before the House of Representatives to-day. The Commissioner states that he does not present the results of his investigations with a view of comparing any particular theories, but rather of determining through the collection of data what policy of legislation is likely to produce the most advantageous results.

While the country is rapidly recovering from the effects of war, there are also agencies which tend to arrest national development, and which foster speculation, idleness, and extravagance. With regard to the leading elements of national wealth, the Commismissioner states that from the 1st of July to the 1st of December, 1868, about 1,000,000 natives of foreign countries have sought | was embittered with real sufferings. home in the United these immigrants bring with them on an average of about \$80 per head. The general increase of the products of domestic industry is also taken into consideration, and this increase has been greater than the legitimate increase to be expected from the normal increase of wealth and population. During the ten years from 1858 to 1868 the increase of tonnage on the railroads has been at the rate of sixteen times greater than the increase of population.

The Commissioner does not think, with the exception of the liberal policy adopted with regard to the disposition of the public lands, that legislation has done much to bring about the results he indicates; and that the prosperity of the country is due to influences entirely independent of the action of Congress.

With regard to the retarding influences, Mr. Wells mentions an irredeemable paper currency as tending to destroy all profitable commercial relations with foreign countries, and also the varying forms of taxation which now exist in the United States. The Commissioner thinks that the internal revenue system as it now stands is capable of yielding the maximum of revenue with the minimum of disturbance to the wealth-producing elements of the country. These and a number of other points are taken up and discussed in detail, and we commend the report to our readers as containing matter worthy of earnest

Philosophy on Skates. DURING Horace Greeley's recent visit to the Canadians, a tremendous sensation was kicked up by getting that philosophical individual upon a pair of skates. Great crowds of people flocked to the Montreal Rink to witness the novel spectacle of a race between the Mayor of the city and the great man of the Tribune. "Out of respect to his distinguished guest," says a writer who describes the scene, "the Mayor made a studied effort to fall behind his competitor near the end of each heat. By this rare act of courtesy the Tribune philesopher won three straight heats, and was declared the victor amid shouts of applause and a perfect deluge of bouquets." It seems that hot-house flowers are held at a high figure in Montreal, but so anxious were the people of that city to do honor to Mr. Greeley, and so ignorant of his tastes were they, that they actually invested in three bushels of nosegays, all of which were hurled at the head of their illustrious guest. One of the bouquets, we are informed, fell in front of the philosophical akater and became entangled in some of his undertrappings-probably in his boot-straps, which, as all the world knows, are always kept in full view of the world-the consequence being that Mr. Greeley suddenly measured his full length upon the ice. Happily, the philosopher sustained no bodily in-

some coordinate branch of the Government | he discovered, on picking himself up, that the mishap had knocked all the dents out of that famous old white hat which he has worn ever since he made his advent, as a poor and friendless youth, in the streets of New York, a cen tury or two before the discovery of America.

We trust that Mr. Greeley will visit Phila delphis, also, during the skating season, and give his Honor Mayor Fox an opportunity to display an amount of official courtesy equal to that of the chief magistrate of Montreal. If one of the new rinks could secure Mr. Greeley's skatorial services for a season of six nights, the fortune of its proprietors would be made, and the other rink would have to be dismantled.

GENERAL SHERIDAN WAS not deterred from the presecution of his campaign against the predatory Indian tribes of the Plains by the approach of winter, and he seems equally determined to prevent the dusky warriors from outwitting him by the duplicity for which they are scareely less famous than their barbarity. He refuses to be deceived by hypocritical professions of friendship, and will be content with nothing less than the surrender of the entire bands engaged in the recent hostilities, so that the guilty may be punished and the innocent protected. The alternative is such an assault on their camps and villages as was recently made by General Custer. The Government has in many cases protected the women, children, and old men of tribes whose warriors were waging relentless war against American citizens. No better mode of encouraging Indiau raids could well be devised. General Sheridan acts on the principle that the savages who go to war must be made to feel that they stake not only their own existence, but the welfare of those who are near and dear to them, and that they must either maintain peace in good faith or encounter perils as numerous and painful as those they seek to inflict on frontier settlements. This policy will readily be comprehended by the Indians, and they will speedily learn to fear and respect it. Their rude natures can only be controlled by force, applied in the most impressive and unmistakeable manner, and Sheridan's logic, enforced, when necessary, by broadswords, bayonets, and bullets, will prove more convincing than the arguments or tributes of a host of peace commissioners.

New EVIDENCES have recently been given of the hardships and sufferings of the secession emigrants to Brazil. The zealous advocates of the Confederacy who were so enamored with its charms as to "leave their country for their country's good," rather than acknowledge the supremacy of the banner of the stars and stripes, have all found their proposed new homes infinitely less attractive than their native land, despite the terrors of reconstruction, the triumph of the national cause, and the establishment of negro suffrage. They are forced to confess that in the United States they are only "victims of oppression" in a Pickwickian sense, while their residence abroad

THE F. F. V.'s are beginning to discover the folly of continued resistance to the reconstruction policy of Congress, and they are taking initiatory steps for the readmission of the Old Dominion into the Union on the terms prescribed by existing laws. Their obstinacy can only injure themselves, and they have learned that the business of Congress is less obstructed by the absence of Senators and Representatives from Virginia, than the affairs of Virginia by the lack of representation.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

Progress of the Great Work. A letter from Suez in the Paris Moniteur says:—'The greatest activity continues to reign in the workyards of the isthmus. Between the 15th of October and the 15th of November 2 090,000,000 cubic metres of earth were removed. That result exceeded the expectations of the That result exceeded the expectations of the centractors, who did not count on an excavation of more than 2,000,000. There are at present more than 17,000 laborers employed. Independently of the work effected by barrows in the small Bitter lakes and at Serapeum, and by means of wagons and a railway at Chalouf, the contractors use sixty dredging machines, which are never at rest day or night. Thus of 75,000,000 of cubic metres of earth which have to be carried away to form the canal, 20,000,000 value and the state and the st experience in the conditions of navigation and knowledge of signals by day and night will offer a complete security. The canal, landing places, and lakes will be lighted by a system now under consideration. As to the mode of towing, nothing is yet decided on. Experiments are about to be made, but there is a probability that in order to utilize the numer-ous steemers which will return to the company after the works of construction, recourse will be had for a certain time to the ordinary method Among the obligations which the direct com nunication between the two seas imposes on the trade of all countries is the transformation of sailing vessels into steamers. Independently of the advantage these latter have of effecting the passage in sixteen hours, while the former will require twen'y-three or twenty-four, the navigation on the ited Sea will be incontestably casier. As is besides shown by a recent work on 'Merchant Shipping with Respect to the Cutting Through of the Isthmus of Suez,' France has entered boldly on the course of renewing her naval plant; she will not be the last to profit by the new markets which will be opened by the Suez canal to her commercial ac-

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIAJANUARY 5.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen theakin after using WRIGHT's
ALUNA 'RDGLYARIN TABLETO FSOLIDI JIED
GLYCERIN. Its deliy use makes the skin delicately not and beautiful. It is cellightfully fragracutrensparent, and incomparable as a Tollat Seas. For
sale by all Druggists,

A. G. A. WRIGHT,
No. 524 CHESNUT Street,

CELTIC ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA CHAIC ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, Chearing Dec. 7, 1808 Rate Injection naveconic, and numbers retentangment, at Constitution of the Chair of the Chair of the Constitution of the Constitution

THE URAND HAD MASSIVE YOUNG MASSIRBOHOR

ON THURSDAY ANADEMY OF MUSIC,

Bubmeription tickets, admitting gentleman and lady, may be had at the Hall of the Process, Now. 800. 01 and 5 6 Cherry areast, at Andre's Music tore No. 104 Chesnut stress, and at the Maye Based of tes Continental Ho.el.

Extra Ladies' Cokets, \$1. Speciators' lickets 50 cents.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

RAILWAY COMPANY.

New YORK, 28th December 1852.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company will be haid at the Gineral Offices of the Company, No. 40 Brossdway, in the City and State of New York, at 12 o'clook noon, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of January sext to consider and approve of, or reject, certain contracts en ered into with the Eric Railway Company, and the Columnus, Chioseo, and Indiana Central Hallway Company, and for other purposes. The transfer books will remain closed until after the meeting.

W. ARCHDALL O'DOHERTY.

Secretary

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAICHOAD COMPANY—Office No. 227 S. FOUETH Street.

PHILADELPHIA. December 20, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 4th of January next, and be reopened on TUE-DAY January 12.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, has been de clared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in common stock on and after January 23, 1868, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 4th of January next, All payable at this citice.

All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILED AD COMPANY.
PRILADELPHIA, Dec. 24 1868
The Annual Meeting of the Sto knolders of this
Company, and an election of Directors, will take
place at the Office of the Company, in WILMINGTON, Pelawa e, on the SECOND MONDAY (lith) in
January next, at 1 P. M

A. HORNER, Secretary.

THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD COMPANY. Philade, phia, Dec. 24, 1868.

The Directors have dectared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT, on the Capital Stock of the Cambany, clear of Government Tax, payable on and after 7th of January next.

12.29 111.

Treasurer.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA-DIVILEND, BANK OF NORTH AMBRICA, The Directors have deciared a semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN AND A HALF PER CENT. and agentra divicend of FIVE PER CENT. together tweive and a half per cent. payable 8th inst. 14 mw/st J. HOCK LEY, Cashiw.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE RE-PUBLIC.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1883.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUE-SDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of H A. M and 2 P JOSEPH P. MUMFORD,

GIRARD NATIONAL BANK The Annual Meeting of the Stockhoiders for the election of Directors and for other purposes will be held 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.

12 Swat J 13

Cashier,

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NA-TIONAL BANK,

TIONAL BANK,

PHILADELPHIA. December 11, 1-68.

The Anrual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 12 h 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, JE., Cashier

SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK. The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUKSDAY, Jai uary 12, 1869, between the hours of 10 octock A. M. and 12 o'clock M. 12 16wfmtJ12

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK-The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of all taxes, psyable on demaid.
152t R. H. WILLIAMS, Cashler. NEW YORK AND MIDDLE COAL

FIELD RAILROAD AND COAL COM-PANY. PANY,

PHILADELPHIA Dec. 22, 1868.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the above-named Company will be held at their Office, No. 226 WALNUT Street, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of Janua-y next, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock, when an Election will be held for seven Lirectors to serve for the enging year. The transfer books will be closed from January 1st

C. R. LINDSAY, Secretary. THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA, Office No. 406 CHESNOT Street, December 28, 1868
KOTICE—The annual meeting of the Stockholders
of the THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY will
be held on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next,
at to o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company,
An election for twelve Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held on the same day and at the
same place, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M
and 2 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD.
12 28 12t
Secretary.

12 28 124

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA - Odice No. 400 WALGUT Street. December 26, 1863.

NOTICE—The Annual Meeting of the Stock holders of THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Odice of the Company. An Election for Twelve Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held on the same day, at the same place, between the bours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

12 26 stuth?t ALFX. W. WISTER, Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PRILADELPHIA, Dec. 29, 1868.

An Election for thirteen Directors of the Company William of the Company Nos. 4 and 5 EXCHANGE BUILDING, on MONDAY January 11, 1869, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM HARPER, 12 29, 12 18.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 400 WALNUT Street. WALRUT street,

JANUARY 4. 1869.

The Directors have this day deciared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT, on the capital stock of the Company for the last six months, payable on demand, free of all taxes,

156t

ALEX W. WISTER, Secretary.

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY, - THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cambria Iron Company will be held at their office, No. 60e CHESNUT Bireet, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of JANUARY next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for seven Directors to gerve for the ensulus year.

JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Dec. 17, 1868.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDER PANY will be held on WEDNESDAY AFTER-NOON, 6th instant, at 3 o'clock, at the Office of the Company, 8, M. corse: TWENTIETH and FILBERT Streets. By order of the Board. G. DOWNING, Secretary,

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE. PRILADELPHIA, Dec. 28, 1868.

NOTICE,—Registered City Warrants; numbering from 6 to 1000 will be paid on presentation, interuet creating trem dand. Jucarii S. Philistia. 1:84 City Treatment,

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE HESTONVILLE, MANTUA AND FAIRMOUNT PARSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCK HOLDERS.—The Annual Secting of the Stockholders of this Comeany will be neld at their Office, No. 2562 CALLOWHILL Street, this day, January II, 1889 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 asme place, and on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.

12 26:111 CHARLES S. HASTING 3, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILHO D COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, No 407 Wainst street,
December 23, 1838,
The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the North
P-nosyrvagia Railroad Company will be held at the
Uffice of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT S reet.
Philadelphia, on MUNDAY, the eleventh day of
January, 1949, at 12 o'dlock M. for the purpose of
Specific a President and Ten Directors to serve for
the ensuing year.

12 99114 EDWARD ARMSTRONG, Secretary. OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD THEORY.

THIRD THE ETS PASSENGER RAIL WAY COMPANY OF PHILLADELPHIA, NO. 283 FRANK.

FORD Road, Philadelphia Desember 28, 1888.

The Accusa Mosting of the Socksolders of this Company will be held as their office on MONDAY lift factory less, as 12 o'clock M., as which there and passes as election will be held for a President and trained Directors to serve for the energy year.

The transfer broke will be closed from the last to the lift Jappary, 1839.

12 28 124

OFFICE OF THE GREEN AND SENGER PALEAU OFFICE OF THE GREEN AND SENGER PALEAU OFFICE OF THE AREA PALEAU OFFICE OF TWENTY FURTH and COATES SEVEN.

The Annual Menting of the Stockholders of tale Company for the Eccilon of President and Directors, to serve for the specing year, will be held at this Office on MONDAY the lift day of January, 1989, between the hours of 10 A. Mand 12 M.

12 20 131.

OFFICE OF THE GREEN AND THE GREEN AND THE SENGENT AN

OFFICH OF THE GREEN AND
COATES STREETS PHILADELPHIA PASERNGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTYFOURTH AND COATES STREETS.

PHILADELPHIA JAN. 4, 1869.

At a meeting of the Directors of this Company need
this day, a dividend of ONE DOLLAR per share was
dec ared free of taxes, payable on and after the lith
lins ant.

The books of the Company will be closed until the
lith instant.

(1541) JOSHUA GARSED.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENG SER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD and BROWN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28, 1868.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be beld at this effice on MONDAY, January 11, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time and place an election will be held for a President, Vice-President, and five Directors to serve for the environ year. Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, 12 28 12t B. B. CAMPION, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 4180 CHESBUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA Jan. 4. 1859.

At a stated meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FISTY CENTS per share was declared, free of all taxes, psyable to the stockboiders or their legal representative on and after the 14th inst.

Transfer kooks closed until the 14th inst.

1 4 12t

WM. W. OOLKAT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER

BROWN STREETS.

PHILADELPHIA, JPL. 2, 1809.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividena of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS | er Share (clear of tax) payable as this office on and after MONDAY. Ith inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed. W. H. KEMBLE, 147;

OFFICE OF THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 405 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4, 1869.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Famel Insurance Company held this day, a dividend of THERE PEB CENT. was declared payable on demand, clear of all taxes. W. I. BLANCHARD,

OFFICE OF THE UNITED SECURITY
LIPE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, S. E. corner Fifth and CHE SNUT Stree s.
PHILADELPHIA. Dec. 49, 1888.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Company
will be held at their office on WEDNE: DAY, January 18, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M
1231 lit C. F. BETTS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DIAMOND COAL
COMPANY, No. 809 WALNUT Street.
NOTICE—The annual election for seven Directors
to rerve for the ensuing year will be held at the effice
of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 18th January next, between the hours of 11 and 1 P. M.
1571
ED. PEARCE, President.

THE "CLARENDON," No. 1516 CHESNUT STREET,

Having met with the most flattering success since its opening, the undersigned assures the public that nothing will be left undone to merit a continuance of the first-class patronage of ladies and gentlemen. All the delicacles of the market will be served at the raicon or at private residences, with prompiness and on the most reasonable terms. Orders for disners, suppers, and general catering attended to.

1 5 tathestep

TOMPKINS & CO.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

OPARTNERSHIP NOTICE, partnership, under the name or firm of W. F. FOTTE, SON & CO., and will continue the Iron and Steel business at the old stand, No. 1225 MARK ST Street, Philadelphia, heretotore conducted by W. F. POTTS. W. F. POTTS, C. W. POTTS, W. H. HIBBERD.

Philadelphia, Jan. 1, 1869,

HOW FUNNY THE NEW YEAR CAME IN ! What extra ridiculous sort of weathers Rain and snow and ice together Frost and hall and slip sery sleet

Glazing the pavement along the street, Broad as a river each well-filled gatter, Causing a horrible splush and splutter; Covered with ice the limbs of the trees, Whisking about in the wintry breeze. Icieles tumbling upon your hat, Heavy enough to knock you flat. Wasn't it curlous weather, say, This singular sort of New-Year's Day? All creation was frestly freezing, All the people were coughing and sneezing: And most of the folks who went out at all Went straightway to the GREAT BROWN HALL For Rockhill & Wilson still manage to keep Clothes for the winter, strong and cheap; Thick and stout, substantial and warm, For the wintriest sort of a winter storm. And the public go there for clothes so five, For the winter of eighteen sixty-nine.

TTERLY IMPOSSIBLE for mankind to buy mas cuilne raiment that is better, stouter, stronger, more elegant, or that can be had cheaper than at the

GREAT BROWN-STONE HALL OF

ROCKHILL & WILSON, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA.

DURE OLIVE

The Finest that can be Imported.

Over 1000 Dozen have been imported and sold by us in three years, without a bottle ever being returned or complained of. No Oll now in the market can stand this test. It is a perfect

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE.

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

CHOICE ARTICLES FOR HOLIDAYS.—AT street, below Arch, may be found a superb assortment of Fancy Scarfs. Neckties, Gloves, Handkerchies, Hoslery, etc., which are offered at very low prices. Mr. Richard BAYRE, the proprietor, has excellent teste in the selection of his stock.

Also, his improved Shoulder Seam Pattern Shirt, which has given such naiversal satisfaction cut by measurement.

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Specie Legal-tender Notes Three per cent. Certificates ... \$1,712 966 56 Capital Stock ... Surplus Fund.......... Undivided Profits......... National Bank Notes 215,500 00 11,670.00 Due to Other Banks,.... \$1,712,986 65 WILLIAM McCONNELL, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 4th day of January, 1869. C. M. LUKENS.

Notary Public. SEVENTEENTH QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GIRARD NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4, 1869. RESOURCES.

-\$3,133,113 71 Due from National Banks. \$169,151-21 Due from other Banks..... 34,988 58

201,139 79 \$803,881-18 State Bank Notes...... 20.001-61

2,128,896 20 .85,466-119 70 LIABILITIES Capital... Surplus... 400,000-00 Discount and Interest.

97,588 83 penses..... 81,497,588 83 Circulation \$584,000.00 United States Deposits....

Due Bills outstanding.....
Due to National Banks....
Due to other Banks..... 147,472-97 101,582 87 Unpaid Dividends... .\$5,466,149 70

W. L SCHAFFER, Cashier. QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 4, 1869.

Specie..... \$3,607,121 57 LIABILITIES. Capital Stock..... Surplus Fund..... Profits.....

Unpaid Dividends...

8750,000-00\$185,000 00 2,062,594-39 595,000-00 525-00 83,007,121-54

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